

the ills of chickhood. But, as I said before, this means work, work! Keep down the lice by taking lard and insect powder mixed, rub it well into the feathers upon the back of the head and put some upon the bare place under the wings; take the chickens by the feet and hold feet up and dust insect powder into their feathers and lice will die as mites, which means to you less feed and more eggs and increased vitality.

Now, Mr. Editor, I had better stop, or you will "waste basket" this. But we want that hen that will lay from 175 to 225 eggs per year and begin to lay them in November, when eggs are 30 cents per dozen. This is the foundation that I have in my weak way mapped out whereby we can build her up.

G. H. C.

LOOK AT THIS!

The New York city *Fishing Gazette*, January 18th, current year, on page 5, has this to say in favor of fish food and the pockets of the consumer: "The average cost of the fish sent to the markets of Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Chicago and Buffalo, during the year 1893, was not more than one and one half cents per pound."

Compare this, if you please, with cost of rearing and marketing the beef, mutton and pork, ton for ton, sent to the said markets during the same period, and what would be the result of our findings in the premises?

It is estimated by close observers, that horses, kine and sheep will eat three pounds of the best hay (or its equivalent in other foods) every twenty-four hours, for every one hundred pounds of their gross weight, and that this amount will keep them in good condition, but if the horse or ox works hard his needs become greater. Now add to this the consequential cost to the owner of domestic animals, such as labor of feeding, fencing, herding and marketing, and we have a grand pecuniary margin in favor of the fish farmer.

Respectfully, M.

CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

The class was opened with prayer by Elder S. Clawson. In considering incidental questions, it was stated that many queries had been submitted which were simply a repetition of subject-matter already discussed in the class and time would not be taken to answer such. Several more advanced questions had been answered by letter. The review upon leaflet No. 11 was then continued and concluded.

Dr. Talmage next proceeded to lecture on the fifth article of faith, reviewing the points taken up at the last session. To the instances of unauthorized administrations followed by terrible punishment were added the cases of Uziah as recorded II Chron. 26, of Sceva's sons as related in Acts 19th chapter, 13-17. It was not an unlooked-for occurrence to see the same evil among the children of men today for numerous prophecies had been made in the days of the Apostles of Christ concerning false teachers, who should arise.

In the present dispensation divine

authority was not only claimed by the true followers of Christ but had also been received from proper sources. The Aaronic Priesthood was bestowed on Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery through John the Baptist, who last held the keys of that priesthood and who stated that he was acting under the direction of Peter, James and John. The last mentioned came soon afterwards and conferred the Melchizedek Priesthood on the Prophet Joseph. This highest Priesthood holds authority to administer and officiate in all the ordinances of the Gospel. True, there is another church which claims to have that authority, stating that the Priesthood had never been taken from the earth and that to it belonged the right of descent from Peter. But the scriptures informed us that there should be a "falling away" and a restoration of the Gospel. It is this restored Priesthood that the Latter-day Saints claim to hold. In this connection the subject of predestination was also briefly considered, it being stated that God predestinates none to eternal happiness or misery except as they merit one or the other. In proof of men's pre-existence and fore-ordination, the word of God concerning Abraham, Christ and others was quoted.

President Jos. F. Smith being invited to address the class briefly reviewed some of the subjects considered. He was pleased to see such large numbers (the attendance being over 1,200) interested in the university class. He admonished the students to profit by these lessons and above all seek the Spirit of God, by which the truths advanced could be best understood, the Holy Ghost bearing witness to every humble soul of the same. Closing prayer was offered by Elder Reuben Clark.

MANUSCRIPT OF A TESTAMENT.

No fewer than 1,760 ancient manuscript copies of the New Testament in whole or in part exist, their abundance markedly contrasting with the small number which have come down to our own day of the classical writers. As no miracle has been wrought to preserve copyists from error, the last century added up 30,000 various readings in the New Testament manuscripts; and the present one has increased the number to 150,000. Some interesting particulars are given in the "Sunday School Teacher's Bible Manual" for December. Only the merest fraction of them are of any consequence; and their number, and the fact that they were made originally in different parts of the world and from a variety of manuscripts, enable Biblical students to detect and eliminate the errors and approximate to the original text more closely than if the various "readings" were fewer. This tedious but necessary work has been carried out with untiring energy. The New Testament manuscripts fall into two divisions: "Uncials," written in Greek capitals, with no distinction at all between the different words, and very little even between the different lines; and "Cursives," in small Greek letters, and with divisions of words and lines. Professor Roberts dates the change between the two kinds of Greek writing about the tenth

century. Only five manuscripts of the New Testament approaching to completeness are more ancient than this dividing date. The first, numbered by Biblical critics A, is the Alexandrian manuscript. Though brought to this country by Cyril Lucar, patriarch of Constantinople, as a present to Charles I., it is believed that it was written, not in that capital, but in Alexandria; whence its title. It is now dated in the fifth century, A. D. The second (known as B) is the Vatican manuscript. It has been in the Vatican library from 1475 or an earlier period, but not till A. D. 1859 was an edition of it published, and that one, by Cardinal Mai, when issued, was uncritical and of little value. But in 1868 a fac-simile of it came forth, so that now it is fully accessible to scholars. The Vatican manuscript dates from the middle of the fourth century, if not even from an earlier period. The third (C), or the Ephraem manuscript, was so called because it was written over the writings of Ephraem, a Syrian theological author—a practice very common in the days when writing materials were scarce and dear. It is believed that it belongs to the fifth century, and perhaps a slightly earlier period of it than the manuscript A. The fourth (D), or the manuscript of Beza, was so called because it belonged to the reformer Beza, who found it in the monastery of St. Irenaeus in A. D. 1562. It is imperfect, and is dated in the sixth century. The fifth (called Alpha) is the Sinaitic manuscript obtained in 1844 by Professor Tischendorf from the monks belonging to the convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai. It contains the whole New Testament. It is believed that it was made in the fourth century, and its value to the Biblical critic is very great. Any other "uncial" manuscripts that exist are only fragmentary. The cursive manuscripts, though numerous, are of too late a date to stand on the same level for critical purposes as the "uncials." It is possible indirectly to gain access in whole, or in part, to the readings in manuscripts which have perished. There were early versions of the New Testament in different languages, such as the Syriac, etc. In many cases these were made from manuscripts not now existing, but the translation shows what the original must have been. Christians of the early ages, like those now living, were accustomed formally to quote, or informally to allude to, particular Scripture passages. When there is reason to believe that it was done with precision, it is easy to ascertain from their writings what the original reading was in the manuscript of the New Testament in their possession.—*Public Opinion.*

A Mrs. Kate Davis is anxious to obtain a legal separation from her husband, so she has filed a complaint for divorce in the superior court at Oakland, Cal. The lady has no use for lawyers. She has signed the complaint as her own attorney and proposes to push the case through the courts on her own account. She has drawn up the document in legal form and has made her charges in a way which would reflect credit upon a professional. It is the wife's intention to try and avoid paying attorney's fees.