

December 19, 1915. Lesson XII. The Song of the Angels-Christmas

Lesson .-- Luke 2: 1-20.

Commentary.-I. Christ born in Bethlehem (vs. 1-7.) The fulness of time had come when Christ was to appear on eartu. He was to be born in Bethlehem, as prophesied by Micah (5. 2), out the home of Joseph and Mary was in Nazareth. Th: u) and Mary was in Nazareth. The de-erec of Causar Augustus, that all the citizens of his realm should be en-rolled in their ancelural cities, made it necessary for Joseph and Mary to go to Buhictem, for they were both of the house of David. While they were there Christ was born. The num-ber of strangers in Bethiehem on this Accasion was so great that Joseph and hary were obliged to seek lodgings in the khan, or caravansary, which is "a large, supstantial, square building, surrounded by a lofty wall. Fassing through a strong gateway, the guests enter a large court, the sides of which are divide into num rous arched com partments open in front. In the centre is a spacious raised pluform used for sleeping upon. Bet y en the outer wall and the compartments are wide vaulted arcades extending around the entire building where the beasts of burden are placed.' It is very doubt-ful about the cavern under the Church of Nativity being the place of Christs birth, although tralition declares Christ was born. Bethleh m is now a city of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, and it has continued its existence through all these centricies. Great numbers of Christians visit Bethlehem every year to see the loca"ty where Christ was born and where the angel of the Lord made the announce to the shepher is.

The announcement of his birth (vs 8-1). S. Shepherds abiding in the field-As in the time of David that raising of sheep was an important in dustry, so also in Christ's time it was a common occupation, and even now shepherds and their sheep are to be seen almost everywhere. Keeping over their flock by night--It is still common for shipherds to spend the night in the fields with their fiorks. The mople of Palestine live in villages and not in the open coun try as in America, and they often care for their shown in the fields at night throughout the year, protecting them from wild beasts and from robbers. In December the grass is graan and the weather pleasant in that country, and the season would be no argument against Christ's birth having taken place, in that soonth, D. An angel of the Lord - This nearrity nessenger was sent on an importuit errand - It was to make the an iou are nent to the world of Christ's birth. Many times from the announcement of Zacharia to the ascension of our Lord angels came to earth as massingers from Heaven. Glory of the Lord - A nerv-enty radiance appeared toot the an-gel and enveloped (ne shipherds Ta's was the symbol of the divine pres-ence; power and holiness as shown by Scuptures. They were sore afent riley were take completely by sur-prise. The appearance of the angel prise was so unusual, and the scene so start-

10. Fear no-Words of encourage-ment that have been spoken again and again to God's people and to those who desire to become such, "Fear not" is 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 To all people—The gospel is for all nations in all ages. It came first 'to nations in all ages. It came first to the Jews, but its blessings are of all mankind. 11. Unto you—Jesus came as the shepherds' Saviour, as He came to all the world. City of David— Bethlehem. Christ—The anointed One,

successful. 17. made known-The successful. 17. made known-ine 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 Lord, the Saviour, was born, and that place and good will toward men had been proclaimed. 18. Vondered—The mes-sage appealed profoundly to the hearers. The hope of the ages was being realized. The expectation of the na-tions was being fulfilled. The people did not at the time comprehend the full import of the good news. They thought it mean 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-Mary must have thought of the words of the angel to her [Luke 1: 32, 33), and of the words of the angel to her husband (Matt. 1:21), and, with the message just received from the lips of the shepherds, she had sufficient reason for pondering them. She was unable to foresse all that was to come upon her and her that was to come upon her and her child, but she knew there was a great future for him. 20. The shep-herds returned—They received the message, believed it and were filled with holy gladness. As the heavenly messenger had come to them, while attending to their ordinary work, so when the supernatural manifesta-tion was over, they returned to their usual occupation. God made shep-herds his agents in declaring the won-derful the wonderful message, instead of entrusting the duty to kings or even to priests. The humble station of Mary, the manger cradle, the shep-herd 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. We can profitably let our minds, dwell upon the whole scene of the angel's announcement, the adoration of the angels, the visit of the shepherds to the temporary abode of Joseph, Mary and the Christ-child, the gladness of the shepherds and the spread of the glorious news. Questions—Where was Jesus born? Where was the home of Joseph and Mary? To whom did the angel an-nounce the birth of Christ? Who joinnounce the pirth of Christ? Who join-ed the angel after this announce-ment? What words did this company say? After the angels returned to heaven what did the shepherds do? Whom did they find? What did the shepherds do after they had found Jesus? How were those who heard the report of the shepherds affected?

their return? PRACTICAL SURVEY.

What

# Topic- \* world message.

were the shepherds doing on

1.—Ascribed Glory to God. II.—Proclaimed peace to men. I. Ascribed glory to God. While uon were moving from all quarters in re-spouse to the decree of Caesar Auguus, the angels of heaven were gathering bround the world's grantest event. The emperor's object was to fill his The emperor's object was to f.11 hfs coffers. The purp vs of God was to fulfil his ancient promise. A minute prophecy, so many times imperiled in the course of centuries, was a last to be fulfilled. The wisdom of God to be fulfilled. The wisdom of God overruled the action of men for higher and nobler ends than they anticier and nobler ends than they antici-pated. The decree of the Roman em-peror was subordinate to the decree of the King of kings. Ages had rolled by since the first promise of a Mes-siah was given. Saints had waited. Types had prefigured the event, Prohets had foretold his coming. When all preparation was complete, the divine prophecy was fulfilled. Christ's coming was the pivotal event of the world's history. It was only in the Babe o' Bethlehem that the whole of God's character shone forth, that men might not only find him and bow bemight not only find nim and bow be-fore him, but trust in him and love him as one who could be to ched with the feeling of their infirmitics. The time, the place, the tidings and listen

ed the light they received They freely confissed their faith and joy befors men. An extraordinary privilege had teen granted them. It cheered them ir future toil. A new day had dawn-ed in the world's history. The old era had passed; the new had begun. Only angels knew what a revelation had wrought by the power of God teen With Mary the current of her soul flowed far too deep to give expression to its emotions. She had received the direct, personal, living revelation of the purpose of God. She had acknowl edged the salvation which he had prepared through her for his people She treasured every new unfolding modest womanly discretion .with T. R. A.

\* THE POULTRY WORLD

### 5aaa aaaa aaaaa aaaa aaaa aaaa THE BEST TABLE FOWL.

The white variety of the cornish family differs from their dark brothers only in color of feathers and the beak or

bill. Where the darks have a "horn-colored," the whites have a yellow or orange bill to match the logs. The males will weigh from 10 to 12 ounds and the females from 7 to 8, and,

The males will weigh, from 10 to 13 pounds and the females from 7 to 8, and, while these are the average weights, many will run as high as 14, and with the females better than 10. Probably no other breed will run over the standard weights more than do the Cornish. They have a small "anti-freeze" pea comb and their hard and close feathering makes them an ideal fowl for any climate, and they will not be found during cold weath-er tucked away in a corner trying to get warm in the sun, all wrapped up in a pillow of feathers, as do most of the so-called "feather-bed" varieties." White Cornish is most likely the heavi-cs of all white breeds, with a clean (un-feathered) yellow or orange leg, which makes it a very desirable size for cross-ing on other breeds to improve weight for market purposes. While most breed-ers invariably pray for pullets, white Cornish is the one breed where cockerels on other towls, as the demand far ex-ceeds the supply. While many breeders of other variete practice caponizing, it is not necessary with Cornish, as the same weight can be had without if, for they will weigh a pound for each month old after the first, and there are no re-grets for a ruined breeder as the bird develops. If not sold as a breeder, it will always bring as much as a capon, both for weight and price. A white Cornish male, when crossed on Wyandottes. Rhode islands & Rocces, or even Legnorns, will not only increase the weights, but the Cfrying will have the wonderful breasts, back, thighs and which a white Cornish male is able to stamp on the offspring of any pure-bred, mixed or mongrel female. While with most breeders moust sfound only in any quantity on the breasts and thighs, the Cornish has alow to make a good meal. In England, where most every roultry

quantity on the breast and thens, the Cornish has chough solid meat on the back and wings alone to make a good, meal. In England, where most every roultry show or exhibition has a live and dress-ed table fowl class, the winners of these are invariably either a straight Cornish or Cornish cross, and for the last ten years, at the largest show in the world, the Crystal Takce, a Cornish or Cornish eres, at the largest show in the world, the Crystal Takce, a Cornish or Cornish or Cornish erest table fowl." While no claim is mide to class, the White Cornish as an egg breed, they will lay as many at the other general purpose breeds, but still with the advantage of a better kable fowl. Not many flocks of White Cornish are trainested, but a care-du flock average for three years showd. The formish are trainested, but a care-ful flock average for three years showd. The formish are trainested, but a stand shipning long distances, with all sorts of changes en route. The young are very hardy and grow fast. Most chicks at the age of five weeks have as much meat on their little breasts and thighs as other varieties at eight weeks. Although no special freed is necessary to get this flesh or weight, the following method has beeff used with much success, which might also be of interest to breeders of other varieties. For the first week no water is given, but sweet hilk or sour milk is used. This, with hard-boiled eggs ground up fine with the shella, and some form of hulled oats, either oatmed or pinhead and broken rice, will carry them through the critteal first 10 days of their lives are give them a sour dens building up bone and strame for the firsh that is to oome. Se no meat or meat mashes, either we dry, until feathered out. These all for much towards building up bone and strame for the firsh that is to oome. Se no meat or meat mashes, either we to dry, until feathered out. The ordinary the old, start feeding either the se none and strame for meat mashes, either wet or dry, until feathered out. The usually finds the pull system. of average size (not exceptionally larke) and colored in various thits from white to brown. Breeding White Cornish you have a table fowl without equal, being white in jumage and no dark pinfeathers; beau-tiful bright yellow or orange legs, a car-cass that has a big, plump breast; bread, meaty back, turkey-like thighs and fleshy wings, making it the most at-tractive dressed as to looks and weight; a fowl that averages an egg about every other day the year a stid, ganderness or ond occinge your tothers or a pin drops in the laying house it will not stop lay-ing for a week. No wire is needed over the runs to keep them in, and the hens do better than any artificial mother ever made, taking 20 chicks during cold weather, and as many as 100 during the summer, protecting them from all enemies and fichting eny crow, hawk or rodent that tries to interfere with raising her young charges. NOTES. each; each.



FARM ANIMALS IN WINTER. Now that the cold and dreary days

re about at hand. it is fitting that the farmer turn his attention to the com-forts and discomforts of the young If the lots, floors or beds become wet, and the pelts of lambs, pigs and calves gather moisture indoors and out, the feeble animals become chilled, and the body warmth of even the re-

out, the feeble animals become childen, and the body warmth of even the ro-bust is taxed, so that a part of the feed goes only as so much fuel to maintain the normal temperature. This increases the food of support and lowers the amount to be directed to acrease of growth Dark, damp days and dark, damp

Dark, damp days and dark, damp pens or beds are not only a tax on the vitality of the young animals, but al-so on the feed bin. The dark, damp pen not only breeds disconfort and taxes vitality, but it improves the conditions in which dis-ease germs multiply and thrive. Damp-ness and darkness favor the rauld in-

ness and darkness favor the rapid in-crease of microbes, a prolific source of disease. Dryness checks the development of

these microbes, but it does not destroy them. They only lie dormant, ready to renew their increase as soon as the reeded moisture arrives. The dreaded cholera germ may lie

dormant for months in a dry place. Sunlight destroys disease germs It is essential to life and health.

So it ought to be clear to every far-mer that the best method of keeping live stock in a healthy condition dur-ing the winter is to allow plenty of sunlight to enter the stables and pena. and allow the animals to be out in the

open air enough to invigorate and cleans $_{\theta}$  them.

There are rainy periods during which there is very little, if any, sun-light, and when dampness increases in pens and beds, and conditions favor able to microbes and disease trouble us It is especially then that some powerful disinfectant be used, such as zenoleum, a' coaltar product, which will remove the musty odor and des-troy the germs of disease. Damp bedding of no kind must be allowed to remain in the pens.

#### IN THE PIG YARD.

One of the most effectual means of keeping a herd from worms is to keep the surrounding conditions sanitary. It is in fostering filth in the barn, yard or pasture that these parasites breed. But if cleanlinese is observed, and an effort made to keep the place dry, and there will be less danger of the pigs becoming seriously affected.

Worms seem to be a pretty general affliction in young pigs. They measure from 4 to 10 inches in length, and keep the intestines of the pigs in a constant state of irritation. It is food lost to endeavor to fatten such pigs as long as the worms remain, as the A simple remedy is a teaspoonful of

turpentine daily to every 100 pounds of live weight, fed in slop or milk. The treatment should be continued for three days in succession. This remedy will prove more effectual if the pigs

are kept off feed 12 hours before ad-ministering it. Where it is necessary to use the same quarters for hogs, it is a good practice to plow up some of their lots in the spring and sow in rape. The rape will make quick growth, and the plowing and cultivating the ground to sow the seed will turn un-der the larvae of the worms, and also make the quarters more sanitary. Worms are more disatrous to young pigs and shoats before they attain weight of about 75 pounds than afterwards, and they should have atten-tion until they have a good start and are able to counteract to a small extent the action of the worms in their

used for the permanent production of crops by draining and application of the proper fertilizer. Potash and phosphoric acid are the mineral fertilizing elements which give the best returns, while barnyard manure also causes a large crop increase in most cases. Except on distinctly acid deposits, lime does not, as a rule, give good results. Deposits are not suited to the direct production of crops may be used to reinforce manure either in composting or as a stable litter. In this way the manurial value of the mulch is increased, while the valuable ingredients of the mixture may be materially enhanced by the addition of phosph tic material.

The dairy cow is a great food pro ducer It is not at all necessary to kill her to utilize the feed she pro-duces. A beef steer must be slaugh tered to get the benefit of the feeds he consumed, but the dairy cow pro duces milk and butter-fat and a salf every year during her life. We need more dairy cows.

The Missouri Experiment Station has found by investigation that the red mould in silage is due to a lack of moisture. Very often silage is put away too dry. Moulds develop in much greater abundance where the silage is only slightly moist. The station does not think that the mould causes death among stock.

HUN DESERTERS TELL SAD TALE

Germans Who Escaped to New York Plead for Permit to Stay.

## Sav Thousands of Fellows Have Fled to Holland.

New York Aeport—The Times says: Wilhelm Knapp and Albert Ohlhof, the German army deserters, who arrived here as stowaways last Friday on the Holland-American freighter Osterdyk from Rotterdam and were sent to Ellis Island, appealed for help yesterday to get into the country

The immigration authorities have ordered them sent back, and they have ordered them sent back, and they have appealed to Washington. Knapp is forty-three years old and a carpet weaver. Ohlhof is a locksmith, twen-ty-two years old. Botn seem intelli-gent, and have a good idea of the country they lought over up till Octo-ber 15, when they escaped into Hol-land, where they say there are nearly 4000 German army deserters. 4.000 German army deserters.

Knapp, who pleads in German for his comrade and himself, in a letter to The Times tells of hardships in the trenches, with little food and many hard knocks. His story is much like that of Karl Schulz, who came here on the Noorderdyk as a stowaway on Thanksgiving Day, and was afterward admitted.

"When the war began," Knapp said "we were all fired with patriotism be-cause we thought the Fatherland was being attacked, but afterward we found that our lives were being sacri-ficed for the benefit of the war lords. "On fighting days our rations con-sisted of a loaf of rye bread, with wa-ter every twenty-four hours, and afer fourteen days in the trenches we had to do exercises all day when we came out. It is hard to present arms, do parade steps and look unconcerned when shells are exploding around you. I have seen officers, under warm shel-ter, lying in bed while wounded soldiers lay outside on straw. That is not comradeship. Many men are kill-ed now trying to desert into Holland." Knapp said his war experience be

gan at Louvain, and from then on it was one battle after another, and they all looked alike to him except that it raised harder at Charleroi than uring the affair at Mauberge. When Emperor William visited the

Aid the Breeders.



Car TORONTO MAN

一种	FARMERS' MARKET				
legs.	new-laid,	doz.			55
lutter	wood to	choice		. 0	30
pring.	dresse.	b		. 0	17
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urkey	s. 1b box			. 1	50
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Caulifl	ower, doz.			. 1	25
Celery.	doz. "			0	30

Tor-

MEATS-WHOLESALE MEATS-WHOLE Beef, forequarters, ewt... Do., hindquarters Do., cohoice sides Do., common, ewt... Veals, common, cwt... Veals, common, cwt... Veals, common Do., prime . Shop hogs .. Do., heavy Spring lambs Mutton, light

SUGAR MARKET.

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted, wholesale, at onto, as follows: per Extra granulated, Redpath's.... Do., 20-1b, bags.... Do., St. Lawrence... Lantic, extra granulated... Do., 2 and 5-lb, packages Do., gunnies, 10-lb... Do., gunnies, 20-lb. Do., gunnies, 20-lb. Extra S. C. Acadia, granulated... Eaver, granulated, 100 lbs... Yellow. No. 1 light, 100 lbs... Extra S. C. Acadia, granulated... Beaver, granulated, 100 lbs... Yellow. No. 1 light, 100 lbs...

LIVE STUCK.

Export cattle choice .... Butcher cattle choice .... do. do. medium ..... Butcher cows. choice .... do. do. canners .... do. do. canners .... do. buils .... Feeding steers .... Stockers. choice .... do. lant .... Stockers. choice .... Milkers. choice .... Sprinkers 8 00 lkers. ringers Springers Sheep, ewes....... Bucks and culls...... Lambs...... Hors, fed and watered ...

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, STC. 10 50

Calves 750 10 50 HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, F.TC. WOOL,-Washed fleece wool as to qual-ity 40 to 44c per lb. Washed rejections, (burry, cotton, chaffy, etc.), 33 to 35c. Unwashed fleece wool as to quality 30 to 34c. Northwestern unwashed ac-cording to quality 23 to 33c. BEEFHIDES.-City Butcher Hides green flat, 18c per lb. Country bides, flat cured, 16 1-2 to 18c per lb. Part cured, 15 1-2 to 16c per lb. CALFSKINS.-City skins green, flat, 16c per lb. Country cured, 18 to 18c per b. Part cured, 17 to 18c per lb. ac-cording to conditions. The results, the Deacons or Bob Calf 75c to \$1.10 each. HORSEHIDES.-City take off \$4.00 to \$4.50. Country sheepskins \$1.25 to \$4.50. Country Sheepskins \$1.25 to \$2.00. Country Sheepskins \$1.25 to \$2.00. Country Sheepskins \$2.5 to \$2.5. TALLOW-City rendered solid in bar-rels, No. 16 1-4c. No. 2 4 1-2 to 5 2-4. Cake No. 16 3-4 to 7c. No. 2 5 3-4 to 6a. HORSE HAIR.-Farmer Pedlar Shock 33 to 35c rer lb. Hallam's Weekly Mar-ket Report.

## OTHER MAPNENS

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WINNIPE	G G	RAI	IO V	T	ION	S.		
Wheat-	Ope	n. H	lgh.	L	.vro	Cl	DSP.	
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Oats-								
Dec	04	0% (	40%	0	395%	0	3978	
Mav	0 4	21/2 0	421/2	0	41%	0	42	
Flax-								
Dec	18	31/2 1	831/2	1	821/2	1	\$244	
May	1 9	0 1	90	1	8914	1.	8914	

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis-Wheat- December, \$1.08 7-\$; May, \$1.11 5-8; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.13 3-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.06 3-8 to \$1.11 3-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06 3-8 to \$1.07 7-5. Corn-No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c. Oats-No. 3 white/ 38 1-8 to 39 1-4c. Flour declined loc; fancy patents, \$6.50; first clears, \$1.50 second clears, \$2.90. Bran, \$13.70 to \$18.50. \$18.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth-Wheat-No. 1 hard. \$1.12 3-8; No. 1 Northern. \$1.12 3-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09 3-8; to \$1.09 3-8; Montana. No. 2 hard \$1.09 3-8; December, \$1.09 3-8; May, \$1.77 7-8. Linseed-Cash. \$2.04 3-4 to \$2.05 1-4; December, \$2.03 1-2; May, \$2.08 3-4.

December, \$2.08 1-2; May, \$2.08 3-4. THE CHEESE MARKETS. Kingston.—At the final meeting of the Frontenac Cheese Board this afternoon, there was boarded 210 boxes of colored cheese; 120 boxes selling at 15-16 cents. LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON WOOL SALES, London.—The offerings at the wool auc-tion sales to-day amounted to 8,300 bales. It was an excellent selection, composed principally of crossbreds and competition was active at strong prices. Medium scoured and fine greasty were often 15 per cent. dearer. American buyers were quiet, awaiting the granting of 41censes. GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET. Chascow.—Watson Batchelor report

# THE ATHENS REPORTER DEC. 15, 1915

the Messiah, Lord—The anomited One, the Messiah, Lord—The King of kings and Lord of lords. 12. A sign—That they were making a true announce-ment. Ye chall find—They could recog-nize the child Jesus from His clothing and His position. Swaddling clothes— In the East if is the custom now "see In the East it is the custom now, as it was in those days, to wrap the init was in these days, to wrap the in-fant 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 re ceived by Zacharias while he was servg in the temple. 13. Suddenly—Immediately after the

announcement made by the angel to the shepherds. A multitude-Christ's advent to earth was of infinite importance and was attended by the pres-ence of heavenly beings. "The whole host of heaven was praising God, not merely that portion of it which was visible to the shepherds." They came to do honor to Him who took upon Him human nature that He might redeem and save humanity. Praising God—The angels understood some-thing of the work that Jesus was to accomplish and they praised God for this glorious manifestation of His in-finite love-th Glory to God in the highest—Honor and praise are ascrib-ed to Him who is the source of all ex-cellence, who dwells in the highest cellence, who dwells in the highest heaven. Peace is declared as coming to men, as between God and man and between man and man. The angels un-derstood the significance of Christ's coming to earth. They ascribed glory to God, and knew that men were to be blessed through Christ's ministry among them. More clearly than we can perceive it, did they realize how much was involved in His advent as the Babe of Bethlehem. We are under obligation to join the angels in praise

for Christ's incarnation. III, The shepherds' visit to the Child Jesus (vs. 15-20), 15, let us now go-The gracious words of the angel, the caorus of the heavenly host deeply impressed their minds had. and they were determined to learn more of the blessed news of the com-ing of Christ. Such a message as they had received called for immediate action. The Lord hath made known-They accepted the angel's words as a message from God. 16. came with haste-They were seeking Jesus. ever and determined. Such a search for Jesus is aiways.

ers) were all in unison. It was to men lowly and checure, without worldly place or power that the first proclama-tion was made. Angels accounced Augels announced his advent with strains of highest rup ture. They salvation which They sang of Christ and the salvation which he came into the world to accomplish. The Son of God became incarnate that he might reveal the Father; that he might exemplify human nature; that he might take away sin and make man partaker of the divine nature. The world was little affected by this event so essertial

to its welfare. II. Proclaimed peace to men. There was no doubting the angel's message The music of that night was not a dirge, but an anthem. There was no dissenting voice in that harmony. The song consisted in a proclamation beace and good-will, condition conditions perfectly consistent with the glor; of God. Sin had created war in every heart: between man and mah; botween man and God. At the bidding of the angel the shepherds left their flocks and and hastened to Bethlehem to verify the good tidings. They had received the heavenly manifestation with becoming reverence and awe. They accepted reverence and awe. They accept the message as the first series of gospel dispensation. Their consterna-

tion ended in exultation. They prais they had been told. Though unletter-(d.m.sn, they could speak from experi-ence. They had neard the voice from heaten. They had seen the young beaten. They had seen the young child. They were with seen to the reality of Christ's humaray and the

perfection of his example The fac beincke the self samiling power of divine love. It was an event of supreme interest in the world, outweigh-mg all other events of history, having to de with all time and all men. They verified the vision like carnest and consistent men. They went in the spirit of earnest consecration, never

doubting the correctness of the infor-mation given through the ministration of angels. They not only tested and proclamed the truth concerning Christ, but they exemplatied it in their onduct God knew when to choose when he opened measure warm heart-id keepers of sheep. It was personal experience that fitted them for service and inspired them with true enthus usm. Their hearts were touched with love for the new-born King and their souls were fired with the spirit of true

souls were fired with the spirit of true | fense w brotherhood. They diligently improv- with it.

NOTES. Time to prepare for winter. The good speel of wrather enjoyed by the poultry keepers has been a big aid to the grow-ing of the late hatched pullets and many advocates of the late hatches will have something to boast about that in 1915 their June hatches made winter layers. But every fall and sumer is not like the one just passing away. — As cold weather approaches, provision must be made for housing the flock dur-ing the winter. If the hens are crowded in their building, disease is liable to oc-cur among them and before long there what is left of the flock, but this is not the way to success in the poultry busi-ness. Be sure and have a large quantity of 4 NOTES.

what is left of the flock, but this is not the way to success in the poultry busi-ness. Be sure and have a large quantity of preen feed for your fowls this winter, for if you have plenty of it you will get nearly double the quantity of eggs as if only a grain ration is given. Besides this, the flock will come out in the spring in a much more thrity condition. A ret-sonable amount of green food prevents hence the size of a steady grain "The flock will come out in the spring in a much more thrity condition. A ret-sonable amount of green food prevents hence the source of a steady grain "The flock will come on a steady grain "The flock the coasts one shows another in stop-helder fashdim. The news will fash for possession of the highest way that decen't do them any good have them more than is inches from the floor for the heavy breeds of fowl, hum-ble foot is caused by jumping off high roosts. sults

beans.

## MAY NOT ALLOW HER RETURN.

MAY NOT ALLOW HER RETURN. London, Cable A peculiar case over the immiration regulations is engaging the attention of the officials here. A woman and her daughter wish to go to Canada. The daughter, aged only is married some little time back a Canadian soldier, who has now been invalided as unfit for further service. He declares his parents in Canada will receive the young wite, hut bobiously the statement might prove incorrect, and if she is en-titled to go there still remains the ques-tion whether the mother should be al-lowed to go also. Some people are quick to taks of-fense who den't know what to do

who den't know what to do

NOTES.

trenches the soldiers were not allowed to turn to look at him, Knapp said. An entirely new use for sugar beets is being considered and experimented With regard to the Crown Prince the

with, and is reported successful in deserters had nothing to say, but France-that is the making of flour. shrugged their shoulders. Knapp and Ohlhof met Schulz on This sugar beet flour is estimated to

Dogs live 15 to 25 years; cattle, 25 gained weight on the Ellis Island diet and are contented with the food and years, the horse, 25 to 30 years; the quarters, except that it is too warm eagle, 30 years; the stag, 35 to 40 for them after living in the trenches years; heron, lion and bear, 50 years more than a year. Knapp says if he can get out and find employment he will send for his wife. the raven, 80 years; elephant, turtle, parrot, pike and carp, 100 years

One drop of gasoline will kill **HORSES NEEDED** wasp instantly, but if applied to a bee or a fly it will be ineffective.

Statistics show that the egg crop Britain Must Do Something to of the United States for one year amounted to \$280,000,000. The total amounted to \$280,000,000.

value of the gold, silver, wool and sheep produced in America during the same year amounted to but \$272,434,-315, being \$7,656,685 less than the earnings of the poultry industry. The same year the entire sugar production reached but \$20,000.000; the wheat crop, \$229,000,000; the oats crop, \$78, 984,900; swine, \$186,529,033; tobacco tobacco, \$35,579,225; cotton, \$259,161,640. The poultry earnings, too, are many millions greater than the combined refrom

the hay, straw, flax. nillet, cane, broom corn and castor

Millet leaves the soil in better shap to produce a crop of wheat. At the North Dakota Experiment Station it has been found that three crops of wheat following millet produced 161/4

bushels more wheat than the three crops of wheat following wheat. When the millet was manured the next three of wheat were increased

bushels, or ten bushels of wheat for the manure. All hoed crop land for spring grain should be plowed or cultivated in the fall, and all sod land intended for grain should be shallow plowed immetions use for months, to resultate the con-sumption of these articles. The ordina-sumption of these articles are allowed to the bread cards which have been in use for months, to resultate the con-sumption of these articles. The ordina-sumption of the bare been in use for months, to resultate the con-sumption of these articles. The ordina-reserve the cheaper butter and, fats for ceserve the cheaper butter and, fats for ceserve the distribution of the butter supply is authorized to require large pro-ducters to sell bert of the output, up to fifteen per cent. of the total, for re-sults.

Glasgow.-Watson Batchelor report Scotch steers 13c to 14 1-2c, Irish 9 1-20 to 11s, bulls 8 1-2c to 10 3-4c live weight. Slightly firmer demand all round.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle, receipts 6,000. Market steady. Steers, native ..... Vestern steers ..... Tows and feeders ..... 5 50 10 50 8 10 10 25 strong. 6 80 7 60 6 55 6 80 5 90 6 15 6 35 6 35 eavy 
 Hough
 6 35

 Bulk of sales
 6 35

 Sheen, receipts 13,000,
 Market firm,

 Market firm,
 6 00

 Lambs, native A
 7 10

 MONTPEAL LIVE FUGGIC
6 M MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Cows, \$40 to \$80 each. Springers, \$35 to \$70 each. Sheep, about 6 cents. Lambs, 9 1-4 to 9 1-2c.

Hogs. 9 1-4 to 9 1-2c. Receipts: Cattle, 800; cows and

London, Cable—The committee appoints of Lord Middleton, to investigate the guestion of the subrily of army horses inadequate surply of horse still presents a very urgent problem. The committee brows the conclusion that the presents they indicate a number of recommenda-tient the conclusion that the presents a very urgent problem. The committee of the conclusion that the presents they indicate a number of recommenda-tient the conclusion that the presents a very urgent problem. The committee of the conclusion that the presents they indicate a number of recommenda-tient the conclusion that the presents a very urgent problem. The committee of the conclusion that the presents they indicate a number of recommenda-tient the conclusion that the presents be the conclusion that the presents they indicate a number of recommenda-tient the conclusion that the present be the conclusion that the present they indicate a number of the state," and head; active; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7; mix-ed, \$6.85 to \$7; yorkers, \$6.50 to \$45.85; bigs \$6.25 to \$6.35; to \$6.55, 55 to \$6.55, 55 to hands of good quality. The arged some scheme of state aid for breeding. Dif The present the conclusion that the present they indicate a first present the sonorage. The present the conclusion that the present the sonorage. The present the conclusion that the present the sonorage. The present the conclusion that the present the sonorage. The present the conclusion that the present the sonorage. The present the sonorage. The present the sonorage. The present the sonorage the sonorage

Wheat, spot, ensiter, No. 2 hard, win-ter, new-lis, 19 1-2d, A 1-2d, No. 1 Manitoba-12s, 4 1-2d, No. 2 Manitoba-12s, 1d, No. 3 Manitoba-12s, 1d, Corn, spot quilet, 11d, Corn. spot quiet. American mixed, yellow, plate-8s, 9d. Flour, winter patents-3s, 6d Hops m Loncon (Pacific Coast)-f4 to

Hops m London (rache Coald) 44 to 15 Beef, extra India mers-1458. Pork, prime mess, western-1178, 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lba.-878. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.-518. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lba.-808. Lard, trime western, in therces, uew-48, 9d; old-558, 9d. American, refined-558, 3d. American, refined in 56-lb. boxes-578. d.

American, refined in 50-10, boxes-303, 6d, Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-915, Colored-928, Tailow, prime city, nominal, Australian in London-628, 3d, Turpeutine, spirits-468, Resin, common-188, 6d, Petroleum, refined-10 1-4d, Linseed Oil-348, Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spet-342, December 8th-Nieuw Amsterdam-At New Sort from Rotterdam.

**BUTIER CARDS** Germany Will Issue Ones Similar to Those for Bread. Berlin, Cable, via London-The Fed-