

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XII. December 19, 1915.

The Song of the Angels—Christmas Lesson—Luke 2: 1-20.

Commentary.—I. Christ born in Bethlehem (vs. 1-7). The fullness of time had come when Christ was to appear on earth. He was to be born in Bethlehem, as prophesied by Micah (5: 2), out of the house of Joseph and Mary was born, that all the citizens of his realm should be enrolled in their ancestral cities, made it necessary for Joseph and Mary to go to Bethlehem, for they were both of the house of David. While they were there Christ was born. The number of strangers in Bethlehem on this occasion was so great that Joseph and Mary were obliged to seek lodgings in a large, substantial, square building, surrounded by a lofty wall. Passing through a strong gateway, the guests enter a large court, the sides of which are divided into numerous arched compartments open in front. In the center is a spacious raised platform used for sleeping upon. Between 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 doubtful about the cavern under the Church of Nativity being the place of Christ's birth, although tradition declares that it is. It is clear that near there Christ was born. Bethlehem is now a city of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, and it has continued its existence through all these centuries. Great numbers of Christians visit Bethlehem every year to see the place where Christ was born and where the angel of the Lord made the announcement to the shepherds.

II. The announcement of his birth (vs. 8-11). Shepherds abiding in the field—As in the time of David the raising of sheep was an important industry, 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 watch over their flock by night is still common for shepherds to spend the night in the fields with their flocks. The people of Palestine live in villages and not in the open country as in America, and they often care for their sheep in the fields at night throughout the year, protecting them from wild beasts and from robbers. In December the grass is green and the weather pleasant in that country, and the season would be an ideal time to raise sheep. As in the time of David the raising of sheep was an important industry, 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 watch over their flock by night is still common for shepherds to spend the night in the fields with their flocks. The people of Palestine live in villages and not in the open country as in America, and they often care for their sheep in the fields at night throughout the year, protecting them from wild beasts and from robbers.

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 had dawned in the Saviour, 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 this 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—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 refer to them 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 gladness. 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 occupation. God made shepherd 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. 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 announce the birth of Christ? Who joined the angel after this announcement? 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? What were the shepherds doing on their return?

III. The announcement of his birth (vs. 8-11). Shepherds abiding in the field—As in the time of David the raising of sheep was an important industry, 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 watch over their flock by night is still common for shepherds to spend the night in the fields with their flocks. The people of Palestine live in villages and not in the open country as in America, and they often care for their sheep in the fields at night throughout the year, protecting them from wild beasts and from robbers. In December the grass is green and the weather pleasant in that country, and the season would be an ideal time to raise sheep. As in the time of David the raising of sheep was an important industry, 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 watch over their flock by night is still common for shepherds to spend the night in the fields with their flocks. The people of Palestine live in villages and not in the open country as in America, and they often care for their sheep in the fields at night throughout the year, protecting them from wild beasts and from robbers.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—A world message.

I.—Ascribed Glory to God.

II.—Proclaimed peace to men.

III.—Ascribed glory to God. While men were mourning from all quarters in the degree of Christ's advent, the angels of heaven were gathered around the manger, and their great joy was to fill his birth. The purpose of God was to fulfill his ancient promise. A minute prophecy, so many times imperiled in the course of centuries, was at last to be fulfilled. The wisdom of God overruled the action of men for higher and nobler ends than they anticipated. The decree of the Roman emperor was subordinate to the decree of the King of kings. Ages had rolled by since the first promise of a Messiah was given. Saints had waited. Prophets had prefigured the event. Prophecy 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 of Bethlehem that the whole of God's character shone forth, that men might not only find him and bow before him, but find in him and love him as one who would be touched with the feeling of their infirmities. The time, the place, the tidings and the messenger all in unison. It was to men lowly and obscure, without worldly place or power that the first proclamation was made. Angels announced his advent with strains of highest jubilation. They sang of Christ and the world to accomplish. The Son of God 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 essential to its welfare.

IV.—Prepared peace to men. There was no doubting the angel's message. The music of that night was no mere drone, but an anthem. There was no dissenting voice in that harmony. The song consisted in a proclamation of peace and good-will, conditions perfectly consistent with the glory of God. Sin had created war in every heart; between man and man; between man and God. At the bidding of the angel the shepherds left their flocks and hastened to Bethlehem to verify the good tidings. They had received the heavenly manifestation with becoming reverence and awe. They accepted the message as the first sermon of the gospel dispensation. Their consternation ended in exultation. They praised God for the realization of what they had been told. Though unlettered men, they could speak from experience. They had heard the voice from heaven. They had seen the young child. They were witnesses to the reality of Christ's humanity and the perfection of his example. The Father took the self-exalting power of divine love. It was an event of supreme importance in the world, outwearing all other events of history, having to do with all time and all men. They verified the vision like earnest and consistent men. They went in the spirit of earnest cessation, never doubting the correctness of the information given through the ministrations of angels. They not only tested and proclaimed the truth concerning Christ, but they exemplified it in their conduct. God knew whom to choose when he opened a man's warm heart, or keepers of sheep. It was personal experience that fitted them for service and inspired them with true enthusiasm. Their hearts were touched with love for the new-born King and their souls were fired with the spirit of true brotherhood. They diligently improv-

ed the light they received. They freely confessed their faith and joy before men. An extraordinary privilege had been granted them. It cheered their future toil. They had dawned in the world's history. The old era had passed; the new had begun. Only angels knew what a revelation had been wrought by the power of God. 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 acknowledged the salvation which he had prepared through her for his people. She treasured every new unfolding with the most womanly discretion.—T. R. A.

THE POULTRY WORLD

THE BEST TABLE FOWL.

The white variety of the Cornish family differs from their dark brethren 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 legs. The males will weigh from 10 to 12 pounds and the females from 7 to 8, and while these are the average weights, many will run as high as 14, and with females better than 10. Probably no other breed will run over the standard weights more than do the Cornish. They are small, and their bodies are tucked away in a corner trying to get warm in the winter, and their feathers are as soft as down. They are called "table fowls" because of their excellent eating qualities. They are also called "table fowls" because of their excellent eating qualities. They are also called "table fowls" because of their excellent eating qualities.

White Cornish male, when crossed on Wyandotters, returns a Rock or even a Game, but the offspring will have many of the characteristics of the parent fowls, such as their small size, their tucked-up wings, and their excellent eating qualities. While with most breeders it is found only in any quantity, the Cornish has enough solid meat on the back and wings alone to make a good meal. In England, where most every poultry show is held, the winners of these are invariably either a straight Cornish or a Cornish Game. The latter is the "best table fowl."

White Cornish male, when crossed on Wyandotters, returns a Rock or even a Game, but the offspring will have many of the characteristics of the parent fowls, such as their small size, their tucked-up wings, and their excellent eating qualities. While with most breeders it is found only in any quantity, the Cornish has enough solid meat on the back and wings alone to make a good meal. In England, where most every poultry show is held, the winners of these are invariably either a straight Cornish or a Cornish Game. The latter is the "best table fowl."

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. If cleanliness is observed, and an effort made to keep the place dry, and if the pastures are frequently changed, 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 loss to endeavor to fatten such pigs as long as the worms remain, as the latter consume, practically, all the nutriment in the food.

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 administering it.

Where it is necessary to use the same quarters for hogs, it is a good practice to plow up some of the lots before the hogs are put in. The plow will make quick growth, and the plowing and cultivating the ground to sow the seed will turn under the larvae of the worms, and also make the quarters more sanitary.

Worms are more disastrous to young pigs and sows than to the latter. The weight of about 75 pounds the afterwards, and they should have attention until they have a good start and are able to counteract to a small extent the action of the worms in their system.

NOTES.

Breeding White Cornish you have a table fowl without equal, being white in plumage, with a special breed of bright yellow or orange legs, a carcass that has a big, plump breast, broad, fleshy wings, making it the most attractive dressed as to looks and weight; a few, in average size, will have other day the year around, and a tame and docile disposition. This, with hard-boiled eggs ground up fine with the shells, either pinhead and broken fine, will carry them through the critical first stages of their life, and give them a sound constitution to take the ordinary feed from then on. Pig and sows should be fed on this mixture, never omitting oats in some form, and always with a special breed of bright yellow or orange legs, a carcass that has a big, plump breast, broad, fleshy wings, making it the most attractive dressed as to looks and weight; a few, in average size, will have other day the year around, and a tame and docile disposition. This, with hard-boiled eggs ground up fine with the shells, either pinhead and broken fine, will carry them through the critical first stages of their life, and give them a sound constitution to take the ordinary feed from then on.

One usually finds the pullets laying at from 4 to 10 months (not exceptionally large) and colored in various tints from white to brown. Breeding White Cornish you have a table fowl without equal, being white in plumage, with a special breed of bright yellow or orange legs, a carcass that has a big, plump breast, broad, fleshy wings, making it the most attractive dressed as to looks and weight; a few, in average size, will have other day the year around, and a tame and docile disposition. This, with hard-boiled eggs ground up fine with the shells, either pinhead and broken fine, will carry them through the critical first stages of their life, and give them a sound constitution to take the ordinary feed from then on.

NOTES.

Time to prepare for winter. The good spell of weather has been a big aid to the growers of the late hatched pullets and many advocates of the wintering system have something to boast about that in 1915 their June hatches made winter layers, but every fall and winter is not like one just passing away. As cold weather approaches, provision must be made for housing the flock during the winter. If the hens are crowded in the buildings, disease is liable to occur, and the birds will be unable to do their best. It is better to have them in a large, airy, well-ventilated house, where they will be able to do their best. It is better to have them in a large, airy, well-ventilated house, where they will be able to do their best.

MAY NOT ALLOW HER RETURN

London, Cable—A peculiar case over the immigration regulations is causing the attention of the officials here. A woman and her daughter wish to go to Canada. The daughter, who is only 16, married some little time back a Canadian soldier, who has now been invalided to the United States. She is a native of Canada, and her husband is a Canadian citizen. The immigration officials are not sure to do on a steady grain ration all winter.

As cold weather approaches, provision must be made for housing the flock during the winter. If the hens are crowded in the buildings, disease is liable to occur, and the birds will be unable to do their best. It is better to have them in a large, airy, well-ventilated house, where they will be able to do their best. It is better to have them in a large, airy, well-ventilated house, where they will be able to do their best.

MAY NOT ALLOW HER RETURN

London, Cable—A peculiar case over the immigration regulations is causing the attention of the officials here. A woman and her daughter wish to go to Canada. The daughter, who is only 16, married some little time back a Canadian soldier, who has now been invalided to the United States. She is a native of Canada, and her husband is a Canadian citizen. The immigration officials are not sure to do on a steady grain ration all winter.

MAY NOT ALLOW HER RETURN

London, Cable—A peculiar case over the immigration regulations is causing the attention of the officials here. A woman and her daughter wish to go to Canada. The daughter, who is only 16, married some little time back a Canadian soldier, who has now been invalided to the United States. She is a native of Canada, and her husband is a Canadian citizen. The immigration officials are not sure to do on a steady grain ration all winter.

FARM ANIMALS IN WINTER.

Now that the cold and dreary days are about at hand, it is fitting that the farmer turn his attention to the comforts and discomforts of the young animals in his care.

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 wastes even to the point 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 increase of growth.

Dark, damp days and dark, damp pens or beds are not only a tax on the vitality of the young animals, but also on the feed bill. The dark, damp pen not only breeds discomfort and taxes vitality, but it improves the conditions in which disease germs multiply and thrive. Dampness and darkness favor the rapid increase 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 needed 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 farmer that the best method of keeping live stock in a healthy condition during the winter is to allow plenty of sunlight to enter the stables and pens, and allow the animals to be out in the open air enough to invigorate and cleanse them.

These are rainy periods during which there is very little, if any, sunlight, and when dampness increases in pens and beds, and conditions favorable to microbes and disease trouble us. It is especially then that some powerful disinfectant be used, such as kerosene, in suitable proportion, which will remove the musty odor and destroy 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. If cleanliness is observed, and an effort made to keep the place dry, and if the pastures are frequently changed, 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 loss to endeavor to fatten such pigs as long as the worms remain, as the latter consume, practically, all the nutriment in the food.

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 administering it.

Where it is necessary to use the same quarters for hogs, it is a good practice to plow up some of the lots before the hogs are put in. The plow will make quick growth, and the plowing and cultivating the ground to sow the seed will turn under the larvae of the worms, and also make the quarters more sanitary.

Worms are more disastrous to young pigs and sows than to the latter. The weight of about 75 pounds the afterwards, and they should have attention until they have a good start and are able to counteract to a small extent the action of the worms in their system.

NOTES.

Breeding White Cornish you have a table fowl without equal, being white in plumage, with a special breed of bright yellow or orange legs, a carcass that has a big, plump breast, broad, fleshy wings, making it the most attractive dressed as to looks and weight; a few, in average size, will have other day the year around, and a tame and docile disposition. This, with hard-boiled eggs ground up fine with the shells, either pinhead and broken fine, will carry them through the critical first stages of their life, and give them a sound constitution to take the ordinary feed from then on.

One usually finds the pullets laying at from 4 to 10 months (not exceptionally large) and colored in various tints from white to brown. Breeding White Cornish you have a table fowl without equal, being white in plumage, with a special breed of bright yellow or orange legs, a carcass that has a big, plump breast, broad, fleshy wings, making it the most attractive dressed as to looks and weight; a few, in average size, will have other day the year around, and a tame and docile disposition. This, with hard-boiled eggs ground up fine with the shells, either pinhead and broken fine, will carry them through the critical first stages of their life, and give them a sound constitution to take the ordinary feed from then on.

NOTES.

Time to prepare for winter. The good spell of weather has been a big aid to the growers of the late hatched pullets and many advocates of the wintering system have something to boast about that in 1915 their June hatches made winter layers, but every fall and winter is not like one just passing away. As cold weather approaches, provision must be made for housing the flock during the winter. If the hens are crowded in the buildings, disease is liable to occur, and the birds will be unable to do their best. It is better to have them in a large, airy, well-ventilated house, where they will be able to do their best. It is better to have them in a large, airy, well-ventilated house, where they will be able to do their best.

MAY NOT ALLOW HER RETURN

London, Cable—A peculiar case over the immigration regulations is causing the attention of the officials here. A woman and her daughter wish to go to Canada. The daughter, who is only 16, married some little time back a Canadian soldier, who has now been invalided to the United States. She is a native of Canada, and her husband is a Canadian citizen. The immigration officials are not sure to do on a steady grain ration all winter.

As cold weather approaches, provision must be made for housing the flock during the winter. If the hens are crowded in the buildings, disease is liable to occur, and the birds will be unable to do their best. It is better to have them in a large, airy, well-ventilated house, where they will be able to do their best. It is better to have them in a large, airy, well-ventilated house, where they will be able to do their best.

MAY NOT ALLOW HER RETURN

London, Cable—A peculiar case over the immigration regulations is causing the attention of the officials here. A woman and her daughter wish to go to Canada. The daughter, who is only 16, married some little time back a Canadian soldier, who has now been invalided to the United States. She is a native of Canada, and her husband is a Canadian citizen. The immigration officials are not sure to do on a steady grain ration all winter.

MAY NOT ALLOW HER RETURN

London, Cable—A peculiar case over the immigration regulations is causing the attention of the officials here. A woman and her daughter wish to go to Canada. The daughter, who is only 16, married some little time back a Canadian soldier, who has now been invalided to the United States. She is a native of Canada, and her husband is a Canadian citizen. The immigration officials are not sure to do on a steady grain ration all winter.

MAY NOT ALLOW HER RETURN

London, Cable—A peculiar case over the immigration regulations is causing the attention of the officials here. A woman and her daughter wish to go to Canada. The daughter, who is only 16, married some little time back a Canadian soldier, who has now been invalided to the United States. She is a native of Canada, and her husband is a Canadian citizen. The immigration officials are not sure to do on a steady grain ration all winter.

used for the permanent production of crops by draining and application of the proper fertilizer. Potash and phosphoric acid are the most 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 phosphatic material.

The dairy cow is a great food producer. It is not at all necessary to kill her to utilize the feed she produces. A beef steer must be slaughtered to get the benefit of the feeds he consumed, but the dairy cow produces milk and butter-fat and a satisfactory 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.

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.

Say Thousands of Fellows Have Fled to Holland.

New York Report—The Times says: Wilhelm Knapp and Albert Ohlhof, the German army deserters, who arrived here as stowaways last Friday on the Holland-American freighter "Dorothy" 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 appealed to Washington. Knapp is forty-three years old and a carpet weaver. Ohlhof is a locksmith, twenty-two years old. Both seem intelligent, and have a good idea of the country they sought over up till Oct. 15, when they escaped into Holland, where they say there are nearly 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 Noorddyk as a stowaway on Thanksgiving Day, and was afterward admitted.

"When the war began," Knapp said, "we were all fired with patriotism because we thought the Fatherland was being attacked, but afterward we found that our lives were being sacrificed for the benefit of the war lords." "On fighting days our rations consisted of a loaf of rye bread, with water every twenty-four hours, and after 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 shelter, lying in bed while wounded soldiers lay outside on straw. That is not comradeship. Many men are killed now trying to desert into Holland."

Knapp said his war experience began at Louvain, and from then on it was one battle after another, and they all looked alike to him except that the rain poured harder at Charleroi than during the affair at Maastricht.

When Emperor William visited the trenches the soldiers were not allowed to turn to look at him. Knapp said. With regard to the Crown Prince the deserters had nothing to say, but shrugged their shoulders. Schulz, who came here on the Boomes at Rotterdam a month ago, and when they told him they had deserted he ran away. Both have gained weight on the Ellis Island diet and are contented with the food and quarters, except that it is too warm for them after living in the trenches for more than a year. Knapp says if he can get out and find employment he will send for his wife.

HORSES NEEDED

Britain Must Do Something to Aid the Breeders.

London, Cable—The committee appointed in August, under the chairmanship of Lord Amuloh, to investigate the question of the supply of army horses has issued a report, showing that the inadequate supply of horses will present a very urgent problem. The committee draws the conclusion that the present position is a "menace to the state" and they indicate a number of recommendations to the War Office. The recommendations are: (1) The authorities should be empowered to meet the shortage. (2) The War Office should be empowered to meet the shortage. (3) The War Office should be empowered to meet the shortage.

Statistics show that the egg crop of the United States for one year amounted to \$280,000,000. The total value of the gold, silver, wool and sheep produced in America during the same year amounted to but \$272,434,315, being \$7,565,685 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; the corn crop, \$186,529,633; tobacco, \$25,579,225; cotton, \$259,161,640. The poultry earnings, too, are many millions greater than the combined results from the hay, straw, flax, millet, cane, broom, corn and castor beans.

Millet leaves the soil in better shape to produce a crop of wheat. At the North Dakota Experiment Station it has been found that three crops of wheat following millet produced 16 1/2 bushels more wheat than the three crops of wheat following wheat. When the millet was manured the next three crops of wheat were increased 26 1/2 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 immediately after the hay has been taken off, worked thoroughly and plowed again in the fall as deeply as the surface productive soil will allow. Many areas of marsh land could be used for the permanent production of crops by draining and application of the proper fertilizer. Potash and phosphoric acid are the most 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 phosphatic material.

BUTTER CARDS

Germany Will Issue Ones Similar to Those for Bread.

Berlin, Cable, via London—The Federal Council has authorized municipalities to issue butter and fat cards, similar to the bread cards which have been in use for months, to regulate the consumption of these articles. The ordinance making this provision, which becomes effective Jan. 1, also contains regulations under which it will be possible to reserve the cheaper butter and fats for the poor. The commission organized by the council to equalize distribution of the butter supply is authorized to require large producers to sell part of their output, up to fifteen per cent. of the total, for resale to municipalities where shortages exist.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Eggs, Butter, Lard, etc.

MEATS WHOLESALE

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

SUGAR MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Sugar, Molasses, etc.

LIVE STOCK

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, etc.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, ETC.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Hides, Skins, Wool, etc.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, etc.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, etc.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, etc.

LONDON WOOL SALES

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wool, etc.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Cattle, etc.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Cattle, Hogs, etc.

MONTRIAL LIVE STOCK

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Cattle, Hogs, etc.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, etc.

AMSTERDAM MARKET

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, etc.