

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson II. January 13, 1918.
JESUS BEGINS HIS WORK.
Mark 1: 12-20.

Commentary.—1. Temptation of Jesus (vs. 12, 13). 12/ and immediately—It was just after the baptism of Jesus by John in Jordan that he suffered this severe assault of Satan. About the time of his baptism he was declared by John the Baptist to be "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (John 1: 29), and the Father spoke from heaven and said to him, "Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." (Mark 1: 11), and at once he was subjected to fierce temptation. The Spirit driveth him forth (R. V.)—The Holy Spirit came upon Jesus at his baptism and the Holy Spirit drove him forth to endure temptation. His first conflict was with the foe of all righteousness, whose works he had come to destroy (1 John 3: 8). Into the wilderness—The sacred record does not locate for us the scene of Christ's temptation. It was somewhere in the more desolate regions of Judea. Tradition has it that the scene of the temptation was an elevated region in the north-westerly direction from Jericho called Mount Quarantania, or the Mount of Forty Days. 13. forty days—During this period Jesus fasted, as Moses had fasted for forty days in the wilderness of Sinai. tempted of Satan—In order that there may be temptation, the one tempted must have the power of choice and must be capable of being solicited to evil. There must also be a person or being to solicit. Christ had the power of choice as we have, but in the exercise of that power we cannot conceive of his making a wrong choice. We are not told in what form Satan appeared to our Lord. He appeared to Eve in the form of a serpent, and to Jesus he doubtless appeared in some disguise. This temptation was a test. "Whatever else my Lord shall be to me, he shall not be a counterfeit man, exposed to counterfeit fire, a mere stage fire, a man played upon by harmless sheet lightning, and never moving amid the dreaded bolts and forked flame. His shall not be a sham fight, and mine the actual struggle, or he can be no leader for me. He himself 'suffered being tempted.' He felt the real heat of the fire, he felt the fascination of the real seduction. . . . Jesus of Nazareth had the real devil to meet and the real battle to wage, and the garlands on his brow were nobly won."—Lowett. The temptation was threefold. He was weak physically after his fast of forty days, and Satan's suggestion that he turn the stones of the wilderness into bread to ease his hunger must have appealed to him. The second element of the temptation was an appeal to the desire for recognition. He was the Son of God and he could bring the people to believe in his divinity if he would do some marvelous deed, as casting himself down from the pinnacle of the temple and landing below unharmed. Satan's third suggestion was an appeal to Christ's Kingship. If only Jesus would bow down to Satan, all the "agencies of the world should be his. Each temptation was met by our Lord by an appeal to scripture, and Satan was utterly defeated. It is not a sin to be tempted. Jesus was tempted in all points "like as we are, yet without sin" (Heb. 4: 15), and "in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted" (Heb. 2: 18).—The holiest men and women of all the ages have been sorely tempted. They who endure temptation are accounted happy (James 1: 12), and the trial of one's faith works patience (James 1: 3). Spiritual strength receives a great increase through meeting temptation with courage and faith and overcoming it through grace divine. "Our bodies and our souls are full of desires, appetites, hungers, which are innocent in themselves, but which we are tempted to gratify in wrong ways, in contradistinction of God's ways. This essence of most sins of the flesh, which work disease and death, as intemperance, gluttony, and social vices,"—Peloubet. was with the wild beasts—Mark alone mentions the fact there were wild beasts in the place where Jesus underwent his temptation. By these he was uninjured, angels ministered unto him—The victory of Jesus was complete. Satan was utterly defeated in his efforts to overcome Jesus and left him, and then angels came and gave him comfort and aid. The fact that he overcame Satan has been of great advantage to his followers.

II. Jesus preaching (vs. 14, 15). 14. John was put in prison—John had preached about two years, but was now a prisoner in Herod's castle at Macherus, east of the Jordan. The reason for John's imprisonment is given in Matt. 14: 3, 4, and Mark 6: 17-20. Jesus came into Galilee—Jesus had labored to a considerable extent in Judea, and this may be called the beginning of his great Galilean ministry. Galilee was the most northern and the most populous of the three divisions of Palestine. It lay south of Mount Lebanon and between the Mediterranean Sea on the west, and the Jordan and the Sea of Galilee on the east. Christ's principal labors now were in the southern portion of Galilee. Gospel—Good news. The Kingdom of God—This phrase means the dispensation of infinite mercy, and manifestation of eternal truth, by Christ Jesus, producing the true knowledge of God. But why is it called a kingdom? Because it has its laws, all the moral precepts of the gospel; its subjects, all who believe in Jesus; and its king, the Sovereign of heaven and earth.—Clarke. 15. The time is fulfilled, the Messiah has come—The time appointed for saving the world by the Messiah has come. The plan of human redemption the time had come to the manifestation of his Son. At hand—The waiting time was past. The glorious are long foretold by the prophets had come. Christ would return in the hearts of men. He would

make known abroad the principles of the new kingdom, its laws, its benefits, the conditions of citizenship and its nearness. The King had come and his hearers were to be citizens. Repent—The word has a deep significance. It includes a change of mind and of purpose. It involves the confession of sin and turning away from it utterly. It implies restitution in cases where others have been defrauded or otherwise wronged. It is not an easy matter to repent, but it is the only way one can enter the kingdom of God, for the world has gone forth that men must repent and believe the gospel.

III. Calling disciples (vs. 16-20). 16. walked by the sea—Jesus had for a time carried on his Galilean ministry alone. He had labored much near this body of water, and from this and other parts of Galilee were to be gathered his twelve disciples. Simon and Andrew—They had become his followers more than a year before this time, had accompanied him for a season and then returned to their former occupation. Casting a net—This was not the same as the hauling mentioned in Matt. 13: 47. The casting-net was thrown by the fishermen, as he saw the fish in the water, to make the capture and bring his catch to land, while the hauling-net was placed in the water and left for some length of time that the fish might be entrapped by it. Fishers—A legitimate and a worthy calling. "Christ does not call idle men to work in his vineyard."—Bib. Museum. 17. come after me—Jesus had need of them and they had need of him. The time had now come for them to be permanently with him as fellow-workers, hence the authority with which he spoke. I will make you . . . fishers of men—The expression means to take alive. The fish were caught to die; men were to be caught to live. As these men had attained skill in catching fish, so they were to be taught to win men for the new kingdom. "The higher work comes to the disciples while they are faithfully performing their daily tasks. It is to those who are faithful in the least that the call comes to higher duties."—Peloubet. 18. Forsake them—At once, immediately. Forsake their nets—Luke says, "They forsook all" (vs. 11). Their nets formed their means of gaining a livelihood, yet when the higher call came, they were ready to turn away from them.

19. James . . . and John—There were two sets of brothers among the disciples, James and John, and Peter and Andrew. James and John were the sons of Zebedee and Salome (compare Matt. 27: 56 and Mark 15: 40). Mending their nets—This was a humble yet necessary calling. All necessary work is honorable. 20. Left their father—The sacrifice as expressed here is greater than that mentioned in the case of Peter and Andrew. The feelings of Zebedee are not described, but we can imagine what they were when the separation took place. With the hired servants—This language indicates that Zebedee was at least fairly prosperous in his occupation. He had servants in his employ. Went after him—They recognized the call, realized its importance, waived every other consideration and went at once to be Christ's personal followers.

QUESTIONS—When did the temptation of Jesus take place? How long did it continue? What were the three elements of the temptation? How were the assaults of Satan met? How was Jesus comforted? Where and for what reason was John put in prison? Where is Galilee? What city did Jesus make his dwelling place after leaving Nazareth? What sea is referred to in the lesson and by what different names is it known? What was the subject of Jesus' preaching? Who were the first disciples of Jesus? What was their occupation? What did Jesus say he would make of them?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic—How Jesus faced His task.

I. By overcoming Satan.

II. By calling disciples.

I. By overcoming Satan. Christ's wilderness temptation was the first great act of the redemption of our race from sin. It was a chief element in his sufferings for us as our Mediator. We cannot unveil the deep mystery of this season of thought and trial, this great battle between the kingdoms of light and of darkness. The great conflict raged around one central person, the life-work of Jesus as the Christ. Here was the first distinct experience of Satan's power, the first trial of Christ's character as a man and as a Mediator, an actual occurrence between a personal Saviour and a personal devil. Jesus was in the full consciousness of his divine mission. His sacred human nature was filled with the bidding presence of the Holy Ghost on the occasion of his baptism. The inquisitive, certi-

cal eyes around him, the eager questioning to which he must straightway have been subjected, the necessity of determining what course he should pursue, made solitude a necessity for him at that time. Jesus was not the less the beloved Son of God in the wilderness of Judea than when he had just come from the waters of the Jordan. He went into the wilderness without resistance, without murmur, without shrinking so far as his own conflict or humiliation in meeting his enemy was concerned, and so was enabled to vanquish his tempter. He was met by the strongest possible inducements to sin. His temptations were to abuse his miraculous powers and Messianic privileges. In every issue he triumphed.

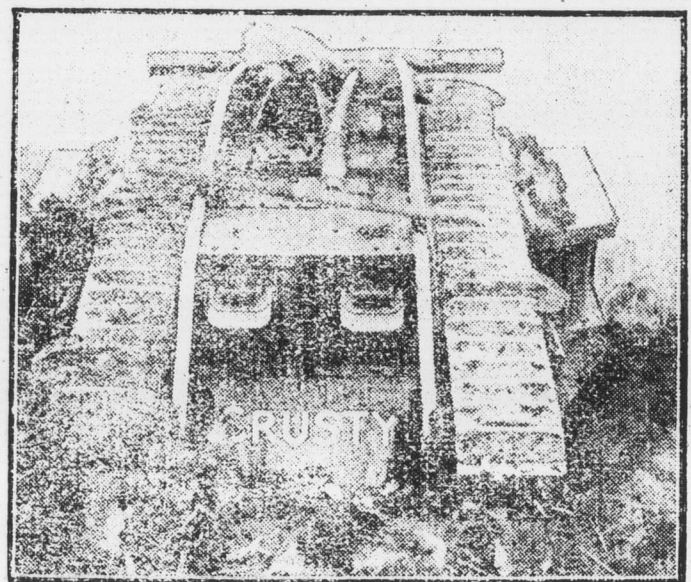
II. By calling disciples. John the Baptist was a child of promise and of prophecy. Nevertheless, just as he was fairly inaugurating the Messianic dispensation, when his work seemed most important, he was put in prison. "Though a royal ambassador was substituted," No sooner was John cast into prison than Jesus himself began to preach the gospel. He was the subject of his own ministry. His call for disciples was a distinct proclamation of sovereignty on Jesus' part, entailing responsibility on those whom he called. He meant to form a society co-extensive with humanity and as lasting as the world. He meant to introduce into every nation a new religion by means of living men, who by word of mouth should tell others about himself and his kingdom and by their lives show what constitutes a Christian. They were to be fitted for their work by close association with Jesus and intimate acquaintance and fellowship with him and his gospel plan. Jesus had been made known to the youthful fishermen. On this occasion his call was emphatic in its authority, important in its designation. Though peremptory, it had inducements to obey and must have prompt obedience. Jesus chose unlearned men that his grace might be made perfect in their weakness. Their calling had insured them to hardship and danger. Few occupations involve more skill than fishing. A real fisher is diligent, trustful, dependent and persevering, intelligent and watchful, laborious and self-denying, daring and successful. Every quality of mind which they had cultivated would serve a higher purpose as fishers of men in the fulfillment of apostolic tasks.

T. R. A.

DEADLY MACHINE GUN.

One French Soldier Accounted for 800 Germans.

Emile Alexandre Bigorne, a simple machine-gun operator, awarded the Legion of Honor, the highest military decoration that France can give to an ordinary soldier, repulsed, single-handed, with his machine-gun, a German counter-attack. No fewer than 800 Germans were killed, wounded or put to flight. Bigorne's exploit demonstrates to some extent the role which the machine-gun has come to play in the war, where it is, without question, the most formidable weapon now known. Its death-dealing effects far exceed those of heavy artillery. Following one of the French advances in the early part of a great offensive, Bigorne found himself holding down a German trench in company with a dozen other machine-gun men of his company. The Germans had kept them isolated all night by a barrage fire, and early in the morning gave indications of preparing a counter-attack. With the gradual increase of the morning light the German fire became more accurate, with the result that one by one Bigorne's comrades were killed. They had orders to hold the trench regardless of cost. When Bigorne found himself the sole survivor, with a heavy German counter-attack preparing a few dozen yards in front of him, he gathered together the machine-gun belts of his dead comrades. Altogether he found himself in possession of about 1,600 cartridges. Adjusting his machine gun, and placing the cartridge belts near, where he would be able to feed them in himself, he waited till the first Germans were close in before opening his deadly fire. The Germans began falling first one by one. Then, as they crowded to the attack, by fives, tens, twenties, and fifties, Bigorne never wasted a shot. Yet, as the Germans went down by the score, still other scores leaped up in their place. In the end Bigorne found himself with a last cartridge belt, and a whole column of Germans still swarming to the assault. He fed the belt in and then took a last long sweep across the entire front of the approaching Ger-



"CRUSTY" DID ITS BIT.

"Crusty," or, as it is known in the War Office Records, No. 8—is one of the "big brother" tanks. It was in the front rank of the squadron that charged on the German positions in the great drive and is here shown lying in soft ground after the first wave of the fighting forces had passed beyond it. The traveling links are loaded with soft earth and show the strenuous time which "Crusty" had in the earlier part of the day.

Canada at the 1917 International

Over 5,000 Premier Animals in the Ring—Merry Monarch, Grand Champion Steer—Canada Made Clean Sweep in Southdowns and Lincolns—Short-horns a Spectacular Exhibition—By Paul D. Hammett.

Canada played an important part in the Food Training Camp of the United States, held in Chicago Dec. 1 to 8. In other years this most important event for live stock men of this continent has been known exclusively as "The International," but this year it had another name and duty.

The International this year was to the food producers what the sixteen nations were to the military forces of the nation. Whereas the nations were training grounds for the young men of the country who soon will be fighting the fight of civilization and democracy against the Germans on European battlefields, the International was the training camp for the men who are going to fight behind the men behind the guns.

From the entrance of the first steer to the judging ring to the awarding of the last ribbon on the last day of the show, this work of training meat producers was kept ever in the foreground.

The show from a purely live stock standpoint never has been excelled. Each year the International has been growing in quality as well as quantity, and the 1917 exposition was no exception to this rule. This year, more than 5,000 of the premier animals of the various breeds of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, came before the eyes and under the hands of the judges.

In the distribution of prizes Canada made her best showing in the sheep division. Canada always has furnished the hottest possible competition in the sheep division and this year the animals from the Dominion showed more class and show ring quality than ever before. Other matters have occupied Canada for some time, and this may be the cause of a long string of ribbon winners in the cattle division, but, taken all in all, no apology is necessary for the Dominion at the great exposition.

SHORTHORNS OF WONDERFUL QUALITY.

One of the most spectacular exhibitions of the show, and certainly for the breed, was the showing of Short-horn cattle. Such a galaxy of red, white and roan kings and queens never has graced the tan bark at this or other shows in America, and, perhaps, the world. That is the consensus of opinion of all the old-timers at the show who have followed the breed over this and other continents.

The class of aged bulls brought out ten head of superbly fitted animals of the most approved type and character. It was a battle royal, and presented Judge W. A. Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ontario, with one of the knottiest problems he has confronted in his extensive experience as a Short-horn critic.

Fully as much may be said about the other classes, and one of the sensations was the ring of aged cows. In this ring of handsome matrons there was an even dozen of as fine big bred cows as was ever seen together in any show ring. Each was accompanied by a lusty calf, as evidence of prolificacy, and presented a sight which alone was worth a trip to the International. Mr. Dryden called in his consulting judge, Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ontario, frequently, and their awards met with popular approval.

In one of the most spirited contests of the ring, Maxwellton Commander, the magnificent roan bull, heading the aged class and shown by a breeder of the Southland, F. A. Gillespie & Son, of Muskogee, Okla., was made senior champion, and a short time later marched forth to victory in the battle for grand championship. In this contest his competitor was the rich-coated and deep-bodied senior bull calf, Sunrise, shown by S. G. Eliason, of Montevideo, Minn.

Maxwellton Commander made his first big show of the season, although he was at the International last year and stood well up at the head of his class. He is a roan of wonderful quality and comes out to his place in the ring or moves before the judge like a true champion and a sire of courage and progeny. He is just past four years and his sire is the celebrated champion of champions, Avondale, dam Imported Roan Lady 36th. The Junior Champion Sunrise is by the bull, Cornerstone, dam Simplicity 5th.

Competition was at white heat right through the bull show and it was anybody's chance. In the senior bull calves which furnished the junior champion, second place went to the entry of Anoka Farms of Waukesha, Wis. This young animal recently was sold to a Chicago man at the record price of \$17,000, and made a good showing for himself in the class of 31 outstanding specimens. The short feet which Mr. Dryden picked out at the start contained nearly twenty head, so closely were the entries matched.

Speaking of the Short-horn show, a Canadian exhibitor said to a representative of the Canadian Countryman:

"I have seen more good cattle in the ring than in any other. Breeders are showing the results of earlier experience, which demonstrates the value of these exhibitions from an educational standpoint. The high character of the show also reflects the prosperity of the Short-horn trade and the faith which breeders have in it, which is increasing every year. Then there is a demand among land owners by the hundreds for a few cattle where they have not been in the habit of keeping cattle. They are beginning to see the folly of constant cropping, and in

addition are answering the call of the Allies for increased meat production."

HEREFORDS.

There was another brilliant chapter of achievement written into the history of that renowned breed of farms and plains—the Hereford—at the International this year. This year's show unquestionably represented the supreme effort which the great breeding fraternity has made to place the breed in the limelight.

In the long lines of young bulls there was class never before shown by the exponents of this breed. The phenomenal quality of the show, as well as the numbers, is the subject for general comment. "Uncle Tom" Clark, who has acted as superintendent of the cattle division without a break since the inception of the show and whose knowledge of the breed surpasses that of most men, declared that the show surpasses all previous ones here or anywhere else.

"It is the greatest show the herd has ever made," he said. "I have been at the English Royal and at the Bath and West of England shows, and followed the progress of the breed closely for a lifetime, and what I have said is my candid opinion, and I know it is shared by others."

Questioned as to the possible reasons for such wide patronage of the Hereford contest by exhibitors, "Uncle Tom" said: "It simply means, in my opinion, that folks have got to the place where they must come out with the good ones or it won't pay. And they have prepared for this by getting good bulls, better bulls than they have been used to getting."

"Then, breeders also are using better cows. I also notice that there is not so much overfiting as in the past. Although there are some very highly-fitted animals being shown, they stand up well on their legs, showing that fitters are getting to understand their art better."

In the selection of Ardmore, shown by W. L. Yost, of Kansas City, Mo., as champion bull of the breed, the judge showed that he was well in the game when this bull sold the following day at auction for the record-breaking price of \$31,000. Admire is by Bonnie Lad 20th and is a very low-set, thick-mated fellow over all parts, very typical of the blood lines which he represents.

HOW THE GRAND CHAMPION WAS FED.

Merry Monarch, by Lavender Sultan, weighed 1,610 lbs. in the show ring. "He was dropped in pasture the summer of 1915 and ran with his dam until snow came," said Dean Skinner, of Purdue. "He never had an extra nurse cow and never was pampered at any time. The first winter found him with his stallmate, in a big box stall, munching clover hay, corn silage, and receiving a light ration of cracked corn, ground oats and a little oil meal."

"The following summer he continued to receive the same grain ration while running on a blue grass pasture. About the first of January, 1917, his grain ration was increased gradually. He was fed twice daily until June 1, and since then has received three feeds daily, consisting of cracked corn, ground oats and a little ground barley. About Sept. 1, cooked rye was fed in the evening, while the amount of corn was decreased gradually."

"During the last six weeks before the show his ration consisted of six to eight bushels of cracked corn, three to five pounds of ground oats, a light feed of cooked rye, about ten pounds of good corn silage in two feeds and a little clover hay once daily. The gains on this steer were gradually averaging from forty to sixty pounds per month during the last six months. This steer never was off feed and during the past two weeks was used in the judging classes of the college throughout the college year."

presents. He is a dark cherry in color, and barring a little lack of bulliness about the head, he is almost faultless. Many pronounced him the best bull ever seen at the show.

One of the most distant exhibitors of the breed was A. B. Cook, of Townsboro, Ontario, who shipped his bull from Portland, Oregon, where he made his last stand in the West before showing at the International.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

One of the strongest quality shows ever made by the Aberdeen-Angus is the record made at the 1917 show. It was a match between the most select herds of the country; herds that had been in the fight all fall at the big State fairs and had come through with banners flying. It, indeed, was hard going for anything but a thoroughly fitted and trained animal. The popular live stock critic and breeder, Dr. H. M. Brown, of Hillsboro, Ohio, was assigned the task of placing the contestants.

"While the aged bull class did not come up to former years in numbers, the superb quality of the animals and the closeness of the decisions were compensation. The choice of Broadus Norwood 3rd, shown by A. S. Cecil & Sons, of Muncie, Ind., for first place, was well deserved. This splendid sire has demonstrated on more than one occasion this fall, to stand at the head of his line. This animal later won

the grand championship. Aged cows came out strong in numbers and proved a star attraction of the contest. The first prize went to a Cecil entry, Hillsdale Pride 3rd, a three-year-old.

Canadians landed in the prize money in many classes. In the cattle division the successful ones were:

Fat Short-horns—T. S. Russell, Downsview, Ont., seventh in class of steer, spayed or Martin heifer, on Downsview Lad and Stubby Rex. T. S. Russell, fifth in junior calf steer or heifer calved since Jan. 1, 1917, on Martin.

Herefords—Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary, third in bulls, two years old and under three, on Beau Perfection 48th. Grades and Cross-Breds—T. S. Russell, Downsview, Ont., first in class of steer or heifer calved since Jan. 1, 1917, on New York's Gift.

SHEEP.

Southdowns—Robert McEwen, of London, Ont., made almost a clean sweep in this division of the sheep, winning first in the rams, 2 years or over, first in class of rams 1 and under 2; first in ewe, 1 and under 2, showing the champion ram; first in the fleeces, and second in the pen of four lambs.

Lincolns—H. M. Lee, of Highgate, Ont., had easy sailing in this division, winning first in the rams 1 and under 2, second and third in the ram lamb under 1; first, second and third in the ewes 1 year and under 2; showed the champion ram on a yearling, the champion ewe on a yearling, won first and third in the fleeces, first and third in the four lambs; first, second and third on the ewe lambs under 1.

HORSES.

In the Clydesdale division of the horse show, Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., had 17 entries. In the Belgian division, J. Hodges, of Haliburton, Sask., had an entry, and George Kupp, of Lompam, Sask., showed nine animals.

THE GRAND CHAMPION STEER.

While Canada did not show the champion steer of the show, as she has done on two previous occasions, she did furnish the judge who picked out this superb animal from the long and almost unending list of entries. The choice of Merry Monarch, a two-year-old pure-bred Short-horn, the first pure-bred steer to win this premier honor at the International, was made before a crowd of breed enthusiasts, teeming with expectancy, and when Capt. T. E. Robson, of Canada, announced his decision, wave upon wave of hand-clapping and shouting followed in approbation.

The 1917 grand champion bullock was a beauty from both the butcher's and breeder's standpoint. It was shown by the University of Purdue, at Lafayette, Ind., and won handily in his class in the Short-horn class, where the award was made by W. A. Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont.

In the show for champion Short-horn bullocks, Mr. Dryden eliminated the two-year-old and put the purple on the yearling. This youngster also was from the University of Purdue herd, which furnished all the first prize bullocks in the breed. It was a sensational winning and never has been done before. The five first prize steers all were sired by the same bull, Lavender Sultan, a grandson of the famous Whitehall Sultan.

In the grade and cross-bred steers there was good, strong competition all the way. Captain Robson acted as judge here and found in a tiny grade Hereford calf from Kansas his choice for grade champion. This steer was shown by W. L. Yost, of Kansas City. By many the Yost steer was expected to have championship claims over all steers, but Capt. Robson found him somewhat lacking in depth and in smoothness of covering.

In the contest by ages the Yost steer managed to get to the top, and in so doing he beat the Short-horn calf of Purdue.

With this change in the situation, Short-horn men became somewhat alarmed, but they still had one card to play in the two-year-old champion, who, in the meantime, had won out in a close match with the splendid pure-bred Hereford from Kansas Agricultural College which was made reserve.

When the final test came, Capt. Robson went over the wonderful lineup, and it was then, after a careful balancing of points, that he made the decision which settled the championship of 1917.

"The Grand champion steer is a marvellous fellow," said Capt. Robson to a representative of the Canadian Countryman after the decision. "He is a wonder for depth and smoothness of covering and is in the pink of condition. He also moved and acted like a champion. But rarely do we find a steer so trim in his lines and so free of waste. While he did not carry, perhaps, the thickness over the shoulder of some of the other steers, notably his calf stallmate, he was very uniform and remarkably true over the rump and loin."

CANADIAN JUDGES AT CHICAGO.

The judges furnished by Canada were: Capt. T. E. Robson, grades and cross-breds and champion steer; W. A. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont., breeding and fat Short-horns; Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., breeding and milking Short-horns; John T. Lethbridge, Glenora, Ont., Lincoln sheep; Wm. Grant, Regina, Sask., Clydesdale horses; Robert Graham, Toronto, Ont., Percherons; Alex. Galbraith, Edmonton, Alta., Shires and Robert Graham again in the drafter section.

Paris for home, after getting his cross of the Legion of Honor, he declared that he did not know which of the two recompenes he really preferred.

Even the thermometer isn't apt to be an early riser these frosty mornings.

Even the baggage man will advise you to express your enthusiasm. Don't check it.