

And risen, the Redeemer of mankind. The miracle consisted in the rapidity with which the knowledge of other tongues was acquired. The supernatural consisted in its instantaneousness. It baffled human reason. The manifestation of divine power on this occasion excited amazement and incredulity. Men were confronted by a mysterious fact and were troubled in mind. The impressions made corresponded to the state of their hearts and minds. The thoughtless gazed in ignorant wonder. The guilty listened with confusion and terror. Some reflected under the arrest of conscience. That day witnessed the first Christ. The revival of religion, the birth of the first Christian Church. It was due to the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon a united, waiting company of Christ's disciples, who believed and received the promise of the Father.

T. R. A.

THE POULTRY WORLD

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Like the fanner who sacrificed all for feather, the poultry breeder is sacrificing all for egg. One would say it was a good thing, but it can be carried too far, and in many cases, shown by the weakened chicks and undersized specimens.

There is a happy medium that should be struck, and until this becomes a fact there will be discouragement when blind following out the lines of the extreme. Breeding along safe and sane lines, is being followed by the leading progressive breeders of this country. Experience has taught them caution, and progress along lines that give satisfactory results. This is an advance. It is one of the essentials that go to make poultry keeping a success. Without it the poultry business would cease, but there is a limit. Egg production is in excess of the demand for eggs, and it is essential that the heavy egg production be reduced, but in the whole chain of essential that go with this. The one essential, that of heavy egg production, is not the hardest problem to solve. Many up-to-date poultry keepers are now getting a good egg yield.

At the present speed that some flocks are forced, a weakened vitality has resulted, showing in a greater death rate, and if not that, a weakened fowl that cannot, and does not stand up under feeding, resulting in a lower egg yield than that of the parent stock, although being bred and in line with good producers.

It is not always wise to save for a breed any fowl because it may have reached the 200-egg mark. It should have the qualifications of a good egg, shape and vigor. One would claim that any 200-egg producer has only first, yes, it stands the test only in the season and is in perfect shape for the breeding season, and strong when hatching eggs are needed.

In this mad rush for eggs many essential as to the development of the strain are omitted, and some of the utility breeders are sinning just as much as the fancy breeders. The one leading essential in poultry success is the rearing of a good percentage of chicks. This means that breeders must produce eggs with strong fertility, that which under either artificial or natural methods will hatch the chick with a kick to it. The kind of under ordinary care will thrive and grow to standard weight. When this is not obtained and this is what happens to a majority of those entering poultry. Back to the breeder's pen, and how the breeding pen, the real foundation of success or a failure? Breeders are in the mad race for a few extra eggs per year many times the breeder has been ruined.

That the breeding for increased egg production should continue, but always safe and sane lines. Breed for vigor, shape and eggs. Uniform flock, all sizes and all colors, and the clean so-called utility stock, with few of all colors, all sizes and all looking as unlike the breeds they are named for, unless told by the owner, should be relegated to the rear.

The utility breeder has accomplished much good in the past few years, but he has come out with a utility craze that is doing a vast harm in the introduction of many poultry keepers who really have nothing to do with the word utility. The word has but little meaning unless the breeder and strain are known.

NOTES.

Do not use narrow roosts—1 x 4 inch. Do not use wide sides. Do not use all are accustomed to the roosts.

Straw is the best litter that we have ever found for use in the laying houses. Some say store up leaves for litter, but they are not always clean and are not so good. We wish to avoid all moulded materials. Straw should be placed on the floor to let us use for the best results.

Wry tails are often induced by having the roosts too close to the rear wall. Give the birds plenty of room as well as plenty of fresh air.

As the bugs disappear, something in the shape of annual food must be provided in their place for hens.

If your fowls are thin without cause and you find too great a proportion of eggs, it is well to kill up and examine a few of the poorest specimens, looking especially for signs of tapeworms, or tuberculosis. Tapeworms, if present, will be found in the intestines. Tuberculosis is indicated by the liver, spleen, intestines or on the membranes of the abdominal cavity. In all cases, the organs are likely to be found on all the organs.

If you have earth floors in your poultry house, after scraping off the top layer of dirt, wash the floor with a disinfectant before putting on the new layer of fresh dirt or gravel.

Save the small potatoes for the hens. Boiled, drained, dry, washed and mixed with soft ground feed they make a fine wet mash.

We don't believe in dosing hens, but if they need a tonic nothing is better than permanganate of potash. Put enough of it in the drinking water to give it a reddish color. It's good for roup, but better have the coop dry, stop the draughts and prevent roup.

Too much cheap stock is being purchased by the average beginner, with the result that the fowls are not coming up to expectations. Utility fowls, when it is utility, but it cannot be purchased cheaply.

Almost every poultry failure can be laid to the door of mismanagement. The hen is a money-maker in the hands of poultry keepers who can give it the proper care. It always has been and always will be, and keepers who have made failures can charge them to no one but themselves.

TRIED TO LURE SOLDIER.

St. Thomas, Ont. Report.—To-day Magistrate Maxwell, of this city sentenced Mrs. Sadie Miller to six months in the Mercer Reformatory for persuading a private of the 1st Battalion named Herbert Welsh, a married man, to desert and go to the States with her. Welsh's wife for a letter in her husband's pocket and she was arrested for sentence until to-day. Private Welsh is about 25 years of age.

"I was out bowling last night. Had a great time." "What was your score?" "Fifteen beers and six highballs."—New York World.

FARM GARDEN

FOR GOOD SWINE.

Two essentials in successful swine keeping are good management and good feed. Keep the herd built up by using and keeping the best old sows and boars. Of course, we cannot keep the same sows all the time. Two litters a year are raised from part of the sows, selecting from the fall litters the best ones for future brood sows. None are kept except those that have a good head and ear, good heart girth and deep, long body, well arched back and stand up well on the feet. Boars are kept in pastures away from the sows. They have a range of clover and timothy pasture. We feed them such food as is raised on the farm—ground oats and wheat, with tankage and a little oil meal added. We do not feed much corn. This makes them strong and vigorous. At breeding time a record is kept of every sow kept, so as to tell whether she will farrow. In cold weather we care for the pigs by putting them in a basket in which is a jug of hot water, which soon dries them off. They will come out fighting for their first dinner.

The individual hog house beats all others in cold weather. This type can easily be warmed by hanging a lantern or small stove in it. After farrowing, we feed the same kind of feed as the sow has been used to getting, but not so much or rich a feed at first. As soon as the pigs get old enough to eat we made a place for them where they can eat by themselves, giving them some milk at first to get them started, adding a little shorts as they get older.

Some farmers are deceiving themselves when they think that hogs are fitted by nature to subsist entirely on waste products. They do their best on a clean, well-balanced ration. There are, however, some kinds of waste products, such as apple and potato peelings, table scraps, etc., that can be utilized to good advantage. Corn stands at the head of hog ratings, being the cheapest and best feed available. Feeds rich in protein should be fed with it, for corn contains an excess of carbohydrate. Skim milk and grass, especially the clovers, are excellent sources of protein. The young growing pig needs proportionately more nitrogenous food than the mature hog. When hogs reach the fattening stage corn can be fed almost exclusively. Clean waste scraps of fruit and vegetables may be fed with the foregoing feeds, but it should be borne in mind that the digestive apparatus of no animal is fitted to assimilate soap and other chemicals of a like nature, which are sometimes thought by the poorly informed to be excellent hog feed.

Breed heifers to drop their first calves at 24 to 30 months of age. Give cows six to eight weeks' rest between lactation periods.

Join a dairy cattle breeders' association. It will help you keep posted and in touch with the best and most modern ways of managing your dairy herd. George C. Humphrey, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

NOTES.

The Missouri Experimental Station has been making extensive experiments in feeding sheep. In these tests it was found that the most economical breeding ewe ration was silage, clover hay and grain. The second most economical ration was clover hay and grain. It was also found that two pounds of corn silage equalled one pound of hay, and that corn fodder was as good as timothy hay, although not nearly as good as clover hay. The station found that great care is necessary in feeding silage, as it is easy to poison the ewes by feeding old silage.

There can be little doubt that ultimately the war will cause a great scarcity of horses in Europe, and the aim on all sides should be to breed as many as possible, for there will be a market for every one that can be produced, says the London Live Stock Journal.

The vegetable garden soil will need frequent hoeings; all clods and lumps should be well broken down and the hoe kept going constantly. After a watering, as soon as the soil becomes firm, a good hoeing is the means of conserving most of the water that has been given.

If the garden failed to do well this year, and one is not quite sure as to the cause of its failure, the chances are that most of the trouble was in the preparation of the soil prior to planting the seed.

Oil meal is a valuable ingredient in the diet of animals. In feeding to hogs, give about 25 pounds to each barrel of thin swill, allowing same to stand about ten hours before feeding. To Steers for Beef—Three to six pounds per day per head, which will give best results.

To Sheep—One to one and one-half pounds, pea size, per head per day. This amount is not only sufficient for fattening wethers, but has the effect of increasing the growth of wool.

To Milch Cows—Any quantity per head, will give best results; improves quality and quantity of milk and health of animal.

To Horses—When used with grain feed about one pint, pea size, with each feed—more or less, according to condition of animal and its effects.

It is the main ingredient of "condition powders," and enables the consumer to materially decrease the quantity of grain fed—and also improve the health and flesh of the animal.

Rations with oil meal will eradicate worms and put the animal in a generally healthy condition.

GERMAN FORCE IS POORLY FED

Huns On the Western Front Are in a Serious Plight.

French Made More Gains at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

Paris Cable.—Apart from receiving presents, the German soldiers in Flanders have little time for holiday festivities. The continuous rain necessitating their working day and night to make the trenches habitable and the soldiers are very despondent mainly as a result of poor food and bad weather. Many are suffering from rheumatism. The food supplied to the western army has deteriorated in quality lately, especially in the field hospitals, where there is a scarcity of eggs and milk, although the hospitals of Germany are magnificently equipped, many men are sent to garrison duty before they are fit. This is one of the chief complaints.

Further gains by the French in the fighting at the Hartmanns-Weilerkopf are reported in the official communiqué issued to-night. In this region last night there was intense artillery fighting, which was followed by an attempted sortie by the Germans on the southeastern slope of the Rohlfelsen Hill. The French fire frustrated this attempt and to-day the French took some trenches between Rohlfelsen and the Hirtzstein. Intense artillery fire is again reported from the region of the Col de Bonhomme.

The French guns also were active in the sectors of Domèvre and Breteuil, in Lorraine, northwest of Nancy, and southeast of Rheims, in Champagne, where they set fire to a wood in which the Germans were entrenched west of Prunay.

BRITISH REPORT.

London Cable.—The following official communication was issued to-night:

"Last night we exploded a mine near Fricourt, inflicting considerable damage to the enemy."

"To-day the enemy has shown rather more than his usual artillery activity, notably south of the La Bassée Canal, near Armentières and at Ypres. Our artillery replied effectively."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"In Belgium our artillery exploded a munition depot in front of Steenstraete."

"In Artois we effectively bombarded the railway station at Lens and the sector of Angres. In the region of Rheims shells from our batteries directed on the enemy works in the wood to the west of Prunay caused a great fire."

"In Lorraine our artillery successfully cannonaded the opposing works in the region of Domèvre and Breteuil."

"In the Vosges an intense artillery action has occurred between La Plaine and Le Bonhomme."

"At Hartmanns-Weilerkopf we took possession of some trenches which the enemy still held between the two summits of Rohlfelsen and Hirtzstein. About one hundred prisoners, including an officer, remained in our hands."

HUN. PEACE TERMS

Zurich Newspaper Gives Their Latest Ideas.

Berlin Cable.—via London Cable.—The Wolff Bureau to-night circulated among the German newspapers an exhaustive summary of an article from the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, of Zurich, Switzerland, purporting to give in considerable detail the terms upon which according to the newspaper, Germany is ready to consider peace. These correspond generally with the outline of the probable peace terms published in October.

The terms named include the restoration of Belgian sovereignty under certain conditions, no annexation of French territory, the separation of Poland from Russia as an independent kingdom under a German prince, the restoration of all the German colonies, the payment of an indemnity which would assume the form of transfer to Germany of Russia's indebtedness to France, amounting to some 18,000,000,000 francs, and the payment for a term of years of an annual contribution by Belgium equal to the amount hitherto spent annually on the Belgian military establishment. A similar contribution would be expected from Russia or Poland, this point not being clear in the article.

Whether the Belgian territory would be restored entirely is not specified in the newspaper, but it is stated that, in the country would be policed, that is, garrisoned by Germany until the payments of the contribution were ended, and that measures would be taken to prevent Belgium from serving as an Anglo-French outpost, either by treaty arrangements or perhaps through "pledges" turned over to Germany, the latter phrase apparently referring to the retention of the Meuse fortresses.

The Wolff Bureau is careful to disavow authoritatively that the article is interpretable as a German peace feeler.

PRAISE DOMINION'S LOYALTY.

London, Cable. (Montreal Gazette). Commenting on the reported intention of the Canadian Government to raise another loan for the war expenditure, the Globe says nothing has been more remarkable in this war than the wholehearted manner in which the overseas dominions have come to the assistance of the mother country in men, money and material. The Globe expects the money will be forthcoming immediately if it is asked for.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKET.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0.50	0.60
Butter, good to choice	0.30	0.34
Spring chickens, dressed	0.18	0.20
Pork, dressed, lb.	0.15	0.18
Ducks, dressed, lb.	0.15	0.18
Lucks, Spring lb.	0.19	0.21
Geese, lb.	0.18	0.21
Turkeys	0.27	0.38
Apples, box.	1.50	2.00
Do, bbl.	4.00	4.50
Onions, Spanish case	4.25	4.75
Cabbage, doz.	0.40	0.50
Celery, doz.	0.29	0.35

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	\$9.40	\$10.50
Do, hindquarters	13.00	14.00
Do, choice sides	11.00	12.00
Do, common, cwt.	9.00	10.00
Veals, common, cwt.	6.50	8.50
Do, prime	11.50	12.50
Shop hogs	10.00	11.00
Do, heavy	10.00	11.00
Spring lambs, yellow	18.50	19.00
Mutton, light	12.00	13.00

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on sugar, per cwt. are now as follows:	
Extra granulated, Redpath's	\$6.71
Do, Redpath's 20-lb. bags	6.71
Do, St. Lawrence	6.71
Do, 20-lb. bags	6.81
Beaver St. Lawrence	6.81
Extra S. C. Acadia granulated	6.81
Do, unbranded yellow	6.11
Lantic extra granulated	6.66
Do, blue star granulated	6.66
Do, No. 1 yellow	6.26
Do, 5 and 10 lb. packages	6.26
Gunnies, 10-lb.	6.86
Gunnies, 20-lb.	6.81
Do, brilliant yellow	6.81
Dominion 100-lb. sacks	6.56
Do, barrels	6.51
Gunnies, 20-lb.	6.66

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts—630 cattle, 31 calves, 780 hogs, 160 sheep.	
Export cattle, choice	7.50
Butcher cattle, choice	7.25
Do, do, medium	6.25
Do, do, common	6.50
Butcher cows, choice	6.20
Do, do, medium	5.25
Do, do, common	5.25
Do, bulls	4.25
Feeding steers	6.25
Stockers, choice	6.00
Do, light	5.00
Milkers, choice, each	60.00
Springers	65.00
Sheep, ewes	6.50
Bucks and culs	3.50
Lambs	6.00
Hogs, fed and watered	8.50
Calves	4.00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.15 1/2
May	1.18 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.18 1/2
July	1.19	1.19 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.19 1/2
Oats—				
Dec.	0.41	0.41 1/2	0.40 1/2	0.41 1/2
May	0.44 1/2	0.44 1/2	0.43 1/2	0.44 1/2
Flax—				
Dec.	1.00	1.19	1.00	1.01
May	1.08	1.09 1/2	1.08	1.09 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.22 3/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 3/4 to \$1.20 3/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 3/4 to \$1.16 3/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.12 1/2 to \$1.13 1/2; No. 4 Northern, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.11 1/2; No. 5 Northern, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2; No. 6 Northern, \$1.06 1/2 to \$1.07 1/2; No. 7 Northern, \$1.04 1/2 to \$1.05 1/2; No. 8 Northern, \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.03 1/2; No. 9 Northern, \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.01 1/2; No. 10 Northern, \$0.98 1/2 to \$0.99 1/2; No. 11 Northern, \$0.96 1/2 to \$0.97 1/2; No. 12 Northern, \$0.94 1/2 to \$0.95 1/2; No. 13 Northern, \$0.92 1/2 to \$0.93 1/2; No. 14 Northern, \$0.90 1/2 to \$0.91 1/2; No. 15 Northern, \$0.88 1/2 to \$0.89 1/2; No. 16 Northern, \$0.86 1/2 to \$0.87 1/2; No. 17 Northern, \$0.84 1/2 to \$0.85 1/2; No. 18 Northern, \$0.82 1/2 to \$0.83 1/2; No. 19 Northern, \$0.80 1/2 to \$0.81 1/2; No. 20 Northern, \$0.78 1/2 to \$0.79 1/2; No. 21 Northern, \$0.76 1/2 to \$0.77 1/2; No. 22 Northern, \$0.74 1/2 to \$0.75 1/2; No. 23 Northern, \$0.72 1/2 to \$0.73 1/2; 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