December 19, 1915.

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 Mary was in Nazareth. Th: useree of Carsar Ligistus, that all the citizens of his reaim should be enrolled in their ancestral cities, made it necessary for Joseph and Mary to go to Bethletem, for they were both of the house of David. While they were there Christ was born. The number of strangers in Bethiehem on this oceasion was so great that Joseph and Mary were obliged to seek ledgings 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 coast, the sides of which are divide into num rous arched compartment- open in front. In the centre is a spacious raised Nectorin used for sleeping upon. Bet viet the outer wall and the compartments are wide vaulted areades 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 elear that near there Christ was born. Bethlehem is now a city of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, and it has continued its existence throughpall these centuries. Great numbers of Christians visit Bethlehem every year to -ee the locative where Christ was born and where the angel of the Lord made the announce-. ment to the shopher is. If The announcement, of his birth

tvs 8-11. 3. 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 every-where. Keeping waich over their flock by night-it is still common for shepherds to spend the night in the fields with their ficcia. 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 no argument against Christ's birth having taken place in that month. 3. An angel of the Lord-This neavely messenger was sent on an important errand. It was to make the an iour denint to the world of Christ's birth Many times from the announcement of Zacharias to the ascension of our Lord angels eame to carth as messengers from heaven. Glory of the Lord -A nong-The the an gel and enveloped the shiphards. Tris ence, power and holiness as shown by the Scriptures. They were sore after--11 cy were ton-1 completely by surprise. The appearance of the angel was so unusual, and the score so startling that they were awestruck.

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 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 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 time, the place, the tigliage and listen came to all the world. City of David-Bethlehem. Christ-The anointed One. the Messiah. Lord-The King of kings and Lord of lords. 12. A sign-That they were making a true announcement. Ye shall find-They could recogmize the child Jesus from His clothing salvation which he came into the and His position. Swaddling clothes-In the East it is the custom now, as became incarnate that he might reveal it was in those days, to wrap the in- the Father; that he might exemplify fant round and round with a long human nature; that he raight take strip of cloth three or four inches away sin and make man partaker of wide, from the neck to the toes. This the divine nature The world was litannouncement came to the shepherds the affected by this event so essential to its welfare. day duties. An angelic visit was received by Zacharias while he was serving in the temple.

announcement made by the angel to dissenting voice in that harmony. The the shepherds. A multitude-Christ's advent to earth was of infinite importance and was attended by the presence 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 good tidiogs. They had received the God-The angels understood something of the work that Jesus was to accomplish and they praised God for this glorious manifestation of His infinite love. 14. Glory to God in the highest-Honor and praise are ascribed to Him who is the source of all excellence. 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 understood 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 foin 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. and the chorus of the heavenly host had deeply impressed their minds and they were determined to learn more of the blessed news of the coming 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. (ame with agm. Their hearts were touched with

events were so full of promise and confessed their faith and joy before blessing that they would have done men. An extraordinary privilege had wrong in not telling the good news. been granted them. It cheered them The saying That Christ the Lord, ir future toil. A new day had dawnthe Saviour, was born, and that peace ed in the world's history. The old era and good will toward men had been had passed; the new had begun. Only 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 the 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 (Mait. 1:21), and, with the message just received from the lips of the shaphards, the had sufficient reason for pondering them. She was unable to foresee all 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 manifestausual occupation. God made shepherds his agents in declaring the wonderful 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 Christchild, 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?

#### PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic- world message.

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. Smits had waited. Types had prefigured the event, Prophets had forefold his coming. When all forefold his coming. When the prophery was fulfilled. Christ's week no water is given, but sweet hilk or sour milk is used. This, with hard-boiled eggs ground up fine with the shells, and some form of hulled oats, either oatmeal or pinhead and broken rice, will carry them through the critical first 10 days of their lives and give them a sound constitution to take the ordinary feed from them on. At about a month old, start feeding either overruled the action of men for highwas the symbol of the divine pres- er and nobier ends than they antici-God's character shone forth, that men | abo might not only find him and bow before him, but trust in him and love him as one who could be to ched with the feeling of their infirmities. The time, the place, the tigales and listen crs were all in unison. It was to men lowly and chacure, without worldly place or power that the first produce and colored in various that from white to brown:

Breeding White Cornish you have a place or power that the BTS Treetana-tion was made. Angels accounced his advent with strains of highest rup-ture. They says of Christ and the salvation which he came into the world to accomplish. The Son of God became incarnate that he might reveal

II. Preclaimed peace to men. There wan no doubting the angel's message. 13. Suddenly—Immediately after the dirge but an anthem. There was no song consisted in a preclaration 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 Bethiehem to verify the good tidings. They had received the heavenly manifestation with tecoming reverence and awe. They accepted the message as the first sermion of the gosgel dispensation. Their consternation of spell of weather enjoyed by the pountry keepers has been a big and to the growing 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 during the winter. If the hens are crowded in their building, disease is liable to occur among them and before long there may be plenty of room in the house for what is left of the flock, but this is not the gosgel dispensation. Their consternasong consisted in a preclamation of gosfel 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 neard the voice from beaven. They had seen the young child. They were witnesses to the reality of Christ's humanity and the perfection of his example. The fact bespeke the self-sacrificing power of divine love. It was an event of supreme interest in the world, outweighing 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 consecration, never doubting the correctness of the information given through the ministration of angels. They not only tested and pruclaimed the truth concerning Christ, but they exemplified it in their conduct God knew whom to choose when he opened heaven—warm hearted keepers of sheep. It was personal experience that fitted them for service and inspired them with true enthusings. Their hearts were touched with haste They were seeking Jesus, love for the new-born King and their Some people are quick to take of souls were fired with the spirit of true fense who don't know what to do a search for Jesus is aiways brotherhood. They liligently improve with it.

17. made known—The ed the light they received They freely With

angels knew what a revelation had wrought by the power of God 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 modest womanly discretion.-

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* THE POULTRY WORLD

THE BEST TABLE FOWL

The white variety of the cornish family differs from their dark brothers only color of feathers and the beak or Where the darks have a "horncolored," the whites have a yellow or

orange bill to match the legs. The males will weigh from 10 to 13 pounds and the females from 7 to 8, and, while these are the average weights, tion was over, they returned to their 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

them an ideal fowl for any climate, and they will not be found during cold weather 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" verificits."

White Cornish is most likely the heavically white breeds, with a clean (unfeathered) yellow or orange leg, which makes it a very desirable sire for crossing on other breeds to improve weight for market purposes. While most breeders invariably pray for pullets, white Cornish is the one breed where cockerels are no objection, but rather a source of Cornish is the one breed where cockerels are no objection, but rather a source of considerable profit when sold to cross on other fowls, as the demand far exceeds the supply. While many breeders of other varieties practice caponizing, it is not necessary with Cornish, as the same weight can be had without it, for they will weigh a pound for each month old after the first, and there are no regrets for a ruined breeder as the bird.

old after the first, and there are no regrets 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, Rocks, or even Leghorns, will not only increase the weights, but the offspring will have the wonderful breasts, back, thighs and wings which are so characteristic 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 meat is found only in any quantity on the breasts and thighs, the Cornish has enough sold meat on the back and wings alone to make a good meal.

In England where most every scatters.

Topic—A world message.

1.—Ascribed Clory to God.

II.—Proclaimed peace to men.
I. Ascribed glory to God. While mon were moving from all quarters in response to the decree of Caesar Augutus, the angels of heaven were gathering around in world's greatest event. The emperor's object was to fill his coffers. The purpuse 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 overruled the action of men for high-In England, where most every coultry

about a month old, start feeding either the Canada feed peas or cracked sweet peas, never omitting oats in some form. These all do much towards building up bone and trame for the flesh that is to come Use no meat or meet mashes. come. Use no meat or meat mashes, either wet or dry, until feathered out.

One usually finds the pullets laying at from 7 to 8 months old. The eggs are system

a fowl that averages an egg about every other day the year around, and a tame ond docile bird. If a stranger comes or you change your clothes or a pin drops in the laying house it will not stop laying 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 fighting any crow, hawlf or rodent that tries to interfere with raising her young charges.

young charges.

NOTES. Time to prepare for winter. The good

almost sure to do on a steady grain ration all winter.

There isn't the slightest reason for putting the roosts one above another in step-ladder fashdion. The hens will fight for possession of the highest roost and crowd together on it in a way that doesn't do them any good. Put the roosts on a level, and don't have them more than 18 inches from the floor for the heavy breeds of fowl. Bumhave them more than 18 inches from the floor for the heavy breeds of fowl. Bum-ble foot is caused by jumping off high

London, Cable.—A peculiar case over the immigration regulations is engaging the attention of the officials here. A

Some people are quick to take of.



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 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. 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 bin.

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.

There 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 zenoleum, a coaltar product, 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 | weaver. Ohlhof is a locksmith, twenor pasture that these parasites breed. But 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 lost to endeavor to fatten such pigs as long as the worms remain, as the latter consume, practically, all the Thanksgiving Day, and was afterward nuitriment in the food.

of live weight, fed in slop or milk. The cause we thought the Fatherland was 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 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 under the larvae of the worms, and

also make the quarters more sanitary. Worms are more disastrous to young pigs and shoats before they attain weight of about 75 pounds than afterwards, and they should have attention until they have a good start and

### NOTES.

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 nour. shrugged their shoulders. This sugar beet flour is estimated to Knapp and Ohlhof met Schulz on contain something like 82 per cent. of the Boomjes at Rotterdam a month | pure nutriment.

years, the horse, 25 to 30 years; the and are contented with the food and eagle, 30 years: the stag, 35 to 40 quarters, except that it is too warm; years; heron, lion and bear, 50 years for them after living in the trenches each; the raven, 80 years; elephant, more than a year. Knapp says if he each.

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

of the United States for one year amounted to \$280,000,000. The total value of the gold, silver, wool and

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 161/4 Germany Will Issue Ones Similar bushels more wheat than the three crops of wheat following wheat. When MAY MOT ALLOW HER RETURN. the millet was manured the next three crops of wheat were increased 261/4 bushels, or ten bushels of wheat for the manure.

All hoed crop land for spring grain should be plowed or cultivated in the fail, and all sod land intended for comes effective Jan. I also contains regulately after the hay has been taken off, worked thoroughly and plowed again in the fall as deeply as the surface productive soil will allow.

The commission organized by the council to equalize distribution of the butter supply is authorized to require large productive soil will allow.

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The commission organized by the council to equalize distribution of the butter supply is authorized to require large productive soil will allow. should be plowed or cultivated in the fail, 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.

used for the permanent production crops by draining and application the proper fertilizer. Potash and phos phoric acid are the mineral fertilizing elements which give the best returns while barnyard manure also cause 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 compost ing or as a stable litter. In this way the manurial value of the mulch is in-

creased, while the valuable ingredi-

ents of the mixture may be materially

enhanced by the addition of phospha-

The dairy cow is a great food producer It is not at all necessary to This increases the food of support and 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 salf every year during her life. We need more dairy cows.

tic material.

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

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

Say 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 appealed to Washington. Knapp is forty-three years old and a carpet ty-two years old. Both seem intelligent, and have a good idea of the country they fought over up till October 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 Noorderdyk as a stowaway on admitted.

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.

ter, 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 Le ain, and from then on it was one battle after another, and they all looked alike to him except that it rained harder at Charleroi than

I have seen officers, under warm shel-

during the affair at Mauberge. When Emperor William visited the to turn to look at him, Knapp said. Scotch steers are to 10 3-4c to 11s, buils 8 1-2c to

ago, and when they told him they had deserted he ran away. Both have Dogs live 15 to 25 years; cattle, 25 gained weight on the Ellis Island diet turtle, parrot, pike and carp, 100 years can get out and find employment he will send for his wife.

# HORSES NEEDED

Statistics show that the egg crop Britain Must Do Something to Aid the Breeders.

must be made for housing the flock during the winter. If the hens are crowded in their building disease is liable to occur among them and before long there may be plenty of room in the house for what is left of the flock, but this is not the way to success in the poultry business.

Be sure and have a large quantity of green 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 thrifty condition. A reasonable amount of green food prevents hens from becoming over-fat, as they are almost sure to do on a steady grain ration all winter.

There isn't the slightest reason for putting the roosts one above another in step-ladder fashion. The hens will fight for possessing of the poultry silver, wool and sheep produced in America during the same year amounted to but \$272,434,—
being \$7.650.685 less than the carnings of the poultry industry. The same year the entire sugar production reached but \$29,000,000; the wheat crop, \$229,000,000; the cats crop, \$78,—
984,900; swine, \$186,529,033; tobacco, \$255,579,225; cotton, \$259,161,640. The poultry earnings, too, are many milled and the flock will come out in the spring in a limit of the flock will come out in the spring in a much more thrifty condition. A reasonable amount of green food prevents hens from becoming over-fat, as they are almost sure to do on a steady grain ration all winter.

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984,900; swine, \$186,529,033; tobacco, \$255,579,225; cotton, \$259,161,640. The poultry earnings too, are many milled in August. London Cable—The committee appoints of Lord Maddeton to investigate the in August. Lord in August. Lord in August. Lord in August.

Lord In August.

Lord In August.

Lord In August. London, Cable-The committee appoint-

## **BUTTER CARDS**

to Those for Bread.

Berlin, Cable, via London-The Federal Council has authorized municipalities to issue butter and fat cards, sim-



TORONTO MARKETS

TOTOCK TO	to in them.
PARMERS MARKET	Contraction of the last
Eggs, new-laid, doz 0 55 Butter, good 10 choice	+ 55
	83
Fowl, dressed, lb 0 13 Ducks, dressed, lb 0 17	- CA
Turkeys Ib	0.11
Apples, box	2 00
Onions, 75-lb 1 25	1 35
Cabbage doz	0.44
Caultflower, doz	2 0
MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forcauarters, cwt \$ 8 50	\$10 5

Do., choice sides Do., common, cwt. 

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted, wholesale, at onto, as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpath's

Do., 20-lb, bags

Do., 20-lb, bags

Lantic, extra granulated

Do. Star granulated
Do. 2 and 5-lb. packages
Do. gunnies, 19-lb.
Do. gunnies, 20-lb.
Do. brilliant yellow LIVE STUCK.

Export cattle, choice ... 8 00 Butcher cattle, choice ... 7 60 do. do. medium ... 6 5 6 do. do. common ... 5 50 do. do. medium
do. do. common
Butcher cows, choice
do. do. medium
do. do. canners
do. buils
Feeding steers
Stockers choice
do. light
Milkers, choice, each Shringers
Sheep, ewes
Bucks and culls
Lambs
Hogs, fed and watered 10 50 Calves HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, ETC.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, ETC.

WOOL.—Washed fleece wool as to quality 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 according 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, 18c per lb. Country cured, 18 to 19c per lb. Part cured, 16 1-2 to 18c per lb. according to conditions. The results, the Deacons or Bob Calf 75c to \$1.10 each.

HORSEHIDES.—City take off \$'.00 to \$4.50. Country take off No. 1 \$2.75 to \$4.25. No. 2 \$2.25 to \$3.60.

SHEEPSKINS—City Sheepskins \$1.25 to \$2.00. Country Sheepskins \$5c to \$1.85.

TALLOW—City rendered solid in barrels, 6 1-2. Country stock, solid in barrels, 6 1-2. Country stock, solid in barrels, 8 1-2 to 5 3-4. Cake No. 1 6 3-4 to 7c. No. 2 5 3-4 to 6c.

HORSE HAIR.—Farmer Pedlar Stock for the step of the stock of the st 33 to 35c per lb. Hallam's Weekly Mar-ket Report.

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Open. High. Low. Close. . . . . 1 09 1 09% 1 07% 1 07% 1 07% . . . 1 11% 1 11% 1 09% 1 09% Wheat-

Minneapolis—Wheat—December, \$1.08
7-8: May. \$1.11 5-8; cash, No. 1 hand, \$1.13
3-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.10 3-8 to \$1.11 3-8;
No. 2 Northern, \$1.06 3-8 to \$1.07 7-8.—
Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c. Oats—No.
3 white, 38 1-8 to 39 1-4c. Flour declined 10c; fancy patents, \$6.50; first clears, \$2.90; second clears, \$2.90. Bran, \$18.00 to \$15.50.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.13 3-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12 3-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06 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, \$2.08 1-2; May, \$2.06 3-4 THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Kindston. At the final meeting of the Frontenae Cheese Board this afterneon, there was boarded 210 boxes of colored cheese: 120 boxes selling at 17 5-16 cents. LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.—The offerings at the work auction 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 greasy were often 15 per cent. dearer. American buyers were quiet, awaiting the granting of licenses. GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

GLASGOW CATTLE STARTS.

Glasgow.—Watson Batchelor report
Scotch steers 13c to 14 1-2c. Irish 9 1-2c
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 5 50	18	5
Western steers 6 10	8	
Cows and feeders 2 co	8	
Calves 6.50	0	
Hogs, receirts 40,000.		-
Market strong.		
Light 5 90	6	9
Mixed 6 15	7	
Heavy 6 35	+	
Rough 6 35	6	
Pigs 4 25	5	
Bulk of sales 6 35		
Sheep, receipts 12,000.	6	3
Market firm.		
Vativo	_	_
Native 6 00	6	
Lambs, native 7 10	3	2

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.

Hegs, 9 1-4 to 9 1-2c. Receipts: Cattle, 800; crws and springers, 75; calves, 150; sheep and lambs, 400; hogs. 1,100.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch Cattle receipts 250 head; active and steady, 400 to 1,000. Hogs, receipts 4,000

head; active; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7; mixed, \$6.85 to \$7; yorkers, \$6.50 to \$6.85; pigs, \$6.25 to \$6.35; roughs, \$5.85 to \$6; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,600 head; active; lambs, \$6.05 to \$9.50; others unchanged. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Wheat, spot, easier, No. 2 hard, winter, new-lls, 10 1-2d.
No. 1 Manitoba—12s, 4 1-2d.
No. 2 Manitoba—12s, 1d.
No. 3 Manitoba—11s, 1ld.

Corn. spot quiet.
American mixed, yellow, plate—8s, 9d.
Flour. winter patents—43s, 6d. Hops in Loncon (Pacific Coast)-14 to

Beef. extra India mess—45s.
Pork, prime mess, western—117s, 6d.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs.—86s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 bs.—31s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—80s.
Lard, prime western in tierces, new—54s, 9d; old—55s, 9d.
American, refined—5 s, 3d.
American, refined in 56-lb. boxes—57s, 6d.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new-

91s.
Colored—92s.
Tallow, prime city, neminal,
Australian in London—52s. 3d.
Turpeutine, spirits—62.
Resin, common—18s. 6d.
Petroleum, refined—18 1-4d. Linseed Oil—34s. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—36s. December 8th.— Nieuw Amsterdam—At New York from Rotterdam. Sum

E.W.G

"Unbar the do to the stables, fo to the Inn by th wench to conve milla." Simon ing sleepily at I Jocelin it seemed ed ere he arew "Hasten, broth near on to the no sleep have I

by the rocd, 1 this business." bolt and turned begun to awing sounded and a w her hand came through the gloo but faintly light hanging from th "Ah!" cried Jocelin turned a "Ah, well, all's Gcd, at least, Re Jehman of De C "What is't, Si Isopel in a cau with the chill n his bare legs, ste

came up, then h "Letters to ca too. 'Tis thy are sending her "O Isopel." mu ching out a tre the great num. of entreaty in th lid, tear-stained from its dark w of supplication. She had lain a hardened as she ed wickedness sickened her.

lin be contriv a moment until about their ear thing to incur t Rosamund, she l and then-she pat on the ar Simon to haster after thent. The darkness night lav over and Jocelin rod

stowe. They s Jocelin told her for Bradfield in Abbot was retur Fully nearly a tween them and they knew that start was all tha so, turning nort and doffed his ; his body he we his order. Bu he had been To night, locked in always Jocelin renegade menk, The country !

Bury was but t they passed on avoiding the t and manors, they tion of any save herds or plown huts they found They rode on every side by all ty of building A well bidling the violet hiding he not say on them ing the redder a lark singing his them of ho o Through Bu

went, Pedford. and Suffolk, an morning, they a the Abbey walls. of Bradfield he Bradfield was ners floated in nanes stronmed towers. Soldiers the courtyard. palace came tabor, rehearsin Biother Trist in the great hall ples, over the and rare tube it with earlands cried in sorth of Jocelin, by the

turning from the hammer dropped sight of the ent Then all was tions and ques spoke little, aski brought. When I wide as the rest ence to Jocelin's and ordered the pared for the L Jocelin to retur anted cell.

Rohese, ensco: