

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson X, September 3, 1916. Paul's Sorrows and Comforts.—2 Corinthians 11: 21-12: 10.

COMMENTARY.—I. Paul's ancestry (vs. 21, 22). II. I speak as concerning reproach (vs. 23-27). III. Revelations made to Paul (vs. 12, 13). Paul had no disposition to boast, and the account of his vision, as here related, cannot be considered in any sense as boasting.

IV. The sufficiency of grace (vs. 7-10). The fact that Paul uses the word, "And lest I should be exalted about measure through the abundance of the revelations," shows clearly that the revelation just recorded was given to him.

QUESTIONS.—Why was this epistle written? When, where, by whom was it written? What are some of the principal points in the epistle? In what respects was Paul superior to those who were opposing him? Give some of the points in the life of Paul enumerated in this lesson.

PRACTICAL SUMMARY.

Topic.—A life-career. I. Physical afflictions. II. Spiritual afflictions. III. Physical afflictions. We have in this lesson a summary of Paul's tribulations, many of which were occasioned by human persecutors.

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THE SHEEP THAT COMBINES BEAUTY WITH UTILITY

The Shropshire is Aristocratic in Appearance, But at the Same Time Produces Mutton and Wool of the Finest Quality—Some of the Outstanding Points of the Breed Explained by Mr. John R. Kelsey, Woodville, Ontario.



A trio of champions. Reading from left to right—"Nock 43," at the head of the flock of Connecticut Agricultural College; "Kelsey's Pride," 391770, head of the flock at MacDonaid College; "Forty-four's Triumph," 468328, head of the flock at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

How youth combined with energy and brains can make a success of any business has never been more strikingly illustrated than the way in which Mr. John R. Kelsey, of Woodville, Ontario, has succeeded in the sheep business.

Ten years ago Mr. Kelsey was practically unknown, but today he has a continental reputation as a breeder of Shropshire sheep.

Mr. Kelsey, like most of our best shepherds is of English extraction his father having come to this country thirty-four years ago.

Mr. Kelsey started to show at the smaller fairs in 1905, but it was not until 1911 that he tried his luck at the larger shows.

Mr. Kelsey's rams, in 1915, the performance was duplicated by J. E. Campbell of Woodville. During 1914, in the eastern circuit of shows, Mr. Kelsey's sheep competed for 51 prizes and carried off 49 of them.

There is a breed of sheep in Longmynd with horns and black faces, which is an indigenous sort. They are nimble, hardy and weigh about ten pounds to the quarter when fat.

"The Shropshire is a general purpose sheep," said Mr. Kelsey, "by some people it has been called the rent payer, as it is easy to raise and its wool and mutton always command high prices. The quality of its mutton is equalled only by that of the Southdown. The fleece is of good fibre and carries considerable oil. The wool usually sells for about four cents per pound more than that of common sheep. The breed is exceptionally hardy and the sheep do comparatively well on short pasture. They are also very prolific this year, which was by no means an exception. All good one with us, our ewes average one lamb about the ears or top of the head there should be no patches of black fibre nor should these appear distributed anywhere in the fleece. The characteristic markings for the face and legs are a rich dark brown in color."

BUY ONLY THE BEST.

In raising stock of all kinds it pays to have the breeding animals of the best blood possible. Although in all cases it may not be advisable to have both sire and dam pure bred, the sire should always be pure bred. By having a pure bred animal whose breeding is known for generations back all speculation and guess work are eliminated.

Mr. Kelsey thus describes the Shropshire: "The head should show refinement in every feature, with moderate length. A characteristic attribute is for it to be closely covered with wool, the cap between the ears being dense and running to the bridge of the nose and joining that which covers the cheek and lower part of the head. The ears should be far apart, pointed and moderate in thickness and preferably covered to the tip with fine locks of wool. There should not be the least evidence of horns as the places where these sometimes appear should be covered with wool. The neck should be nicely attached and full and of sufficient length to carry the head from one ewe. This ewe was lambd in 1909, and up to the present time she has made over \$300 for her owner. She has raised nine lambs, of which seven have been sold. The seven lambs sold for \$235. The wool from the ewe and her progeny until sold brought in another \$82.97. The prize winnings from the ewe's progeny before they were sold amounted to \$121.00. These figures should convince anyone even the most skeptical that it pays to buy stock of good breeding."

At the present time Mr. Kelsey has 75 head of sheep. During the summer the ewes and their lambs run out on pasture together until weaning time. Towards fall when the rape is ready they are turned into it. They are only allowed to be in twenty minutes, as Mr. Kelsey has found from experience that if they are allowed to stay in longer than this they will bloat. They are turned into it twice a day.

Mr. Kelsey, unlike many other sheep breeders, has no bother from the sheep having stomach worms. All the time he has been raising sheep he has only lost one sheep from parasites. Some times when the sheep are being fitted for the shows they get indigestion. Mr. Kelsey has found the following a sure cure: Four ounces of Epsom salt, half a teaspoonful of ginger dissolved in its own depth of water.

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HE COULD PLAY CHESS.

And He Proved That Fact in a Most Emphatic Manner. In Austria-Hungary some years ago there was a married chess player, whose name and residence were unknown, but who every now and then displayed his remarkable skill in the game. The last story of him was told by James H. Hyatt, of Philadelphia, who had then just returned from Budapest.

One of the finest examples of "rawky" humor is placed to the credit of an old gardener who was in the service of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander Milne. The admiral was a grand old man, full of goodness and kindness, but a strict disciplinarian. The gardener having omitted to do something which he had been told to do, his master said to him: "When I was on board ship I would have had you put in irons for disobedience."

The old gardener was not much perturbed at the idea, but, leaning on his spade, replied: "Aye, maybe, Sir Alexander, but when ye were on board ship ye had a hunder man tae dae as job, an' noo ye has ae man tae dae as hunder jobs." London Tit-Bits.

Prosperity is a feeble reed.—Daniel D'Ancheres.

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MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKET.

Table with columns for various market items and prices. Items include Eggs, Butter, Lard, etc. Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

DRESSED MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Table listing wholesale prices for dressed meats such as Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing prices for live stock including Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, etc.

OTHER MARKETS.

Table listing prices for other markets such as Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Minneapolis Grain Market, etc.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Madeo, Ont.—At the regular meeting of the Cheese Board here 400 boxes were offered, 420 boxes were sold at 19 1/2 cts.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing Chicago live stock prices for Cattle, Hogs, etc.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 255 head. Veals, receipts 25; active: 4.50 to 4.55; mixed 11.40; yorkers, 10.25 to 11.40; pigs 1.50 to 1.75; rough 9.75 to 10.90; steers 7.50 to 8.75.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Butcher's cows, good \$6 to \$7; fair, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common \$5 to \$5.50; calves \$4 to \$5; fat \$5.50 to \$6.50; lambs \$4.50 to \$5.50.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 Manitoba—15. No. 2 Manitoba—14. No. 3 Manitoba—13. No. 4 Manitoba—12. No. 5 Manitoba—11. No. 6 Manitoba—10. No. 7 Manitoba—9. No. 8 Manitoba—8. No. 9 Manitoba—7. No. 10 Manitoba—6.

A Japanese Custom.

On the anniversary of a Japanese birthday his parents present him with a huge paper fish made of a zaiyi painted box, with a hoop or proper dimensions forming the mouth. A string is tied to the hoop and the fish is hoisted to a pole to swell with water. The water is then wind rushing through causes the fish to give out to the proper size and shape. The Japanese boy carefully preserves every fish thus given to him. One can tell by the number of them that swim from the same pole how many birthdays the little fellow has celebrated.—London, Telegraph.

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