LESSON I. April 1, 1917.

Jesus Gives Sight to the Blind .- John

9: 1-38. Comentary.—I. A blind man healed (vs. 1-7). 1. as Jesus passed by—It was the Sabbath and it is natural to suppose that Jesus was going to or from the temple. This was stortly at-ter his discourse to the Jews upon the ter his discourse to the Jews upon the subject of soul freedom. he saw a man... blind from his birth—Jesus did not turn his eyes away from those in destress. He "saw" the afflicted man at the pool of Bethesda and healed him. He "saw" the blind man and gave him his sight. He sees us in our biladness and desires to make us see. There are six of Christ's miracles of healing the blind recorded, but this healing the blind recorded, but this is the only instance of his giving sight to one who was born blind. There are many in the east whose eyes are diseased, many who are blind. There are several causes that, working together, contribute to this condition. The brightness of the sun, the dust car-ried by the wind and lack of knowiedge of how to care for the eyes of some of these. The unsanitary way of living tends to cause these affection. of the eyes and to spread them from one to another. The cases of those born blind are not numerous.

2. who did sin ... that he was born blind—The theory that special afflic-tions are the consequences of particular acts of transgression is an ancient one. Job's friends who came to com-fort him in his affliction could not see why he should be afflicted as he was, unless he had grievously sinned. God's words about him forever exploded that theory. Suffering is in the world because of sin, but particular cases of because of sin, but particular cases of affliction are not generally traceable to particular sins. The disciples ques-tion shows that they connected the man's blindness with some one's previous sin . Their question shows that they were in confusion, for the man was born blind, and he could not have sinned previous to his birth. It is scarcely supposable that the disciples had in mind the theory of the transmigration of the soul. 3. neither hath this man sinned nor his parents— Jesus does not recognize a connection between suffering and sin in individuals. In this reply he declares that the state of blindness in the man was not the result of his sin or that of his parents. He is not to be understood as saying that they had never sinned, works of God...made manifest in him—Not that this man was born blind for the tole, where sin the same was born blind. for the sole purpose that a miracle might be wrought, but that his blindness furnished the occasion for Jesus to perform the divine work of healing, and thus to show himself to be God.—
Binney. The works of God include his miracles and all those acts in which he manifested himself.

4. The works of him that sent me—

Jesus does not let us forget the fact that he was sent by the Father into the world, and that, too, for a definite purpose. He was constantly em-ployed in the work the Father gave him to do. While it is day—Night and day here mean, as so often in litera-ture of all kinds, life and death. Plummer. It is not improbable that these words were special toward evening and if so, they would be especially forceful. Jesus' earthly ministry was to be of short duration and much must be crowded itno those few years. The night cometh—Christ rea! ized how soon opportunities would pass and wisely improved every one. pass and wisely improved every one. What an example of diligence has he left to the world! It is a lamentable fact that multitudes of his professed followers come far short of working "while it is day," and "the night cometh" and finds their work undone. As long as I am in the world—Jesus intimated that he would not here. the question turned. It caused a fresh outburst of Jewish hatred against the world—Here there is special reference to his giving light both to the mans eyes and to his soul. The Pharise est evidence of Christ's divine missees prove the truth of the saying that "the darkness comprehended it not."—Cam. Bib. He is the Light of the companies of judgment. They were blased, rather than candid in their exemination. of the

discourse of Jesus was preliminary to the performing of the miracle. His words declared his divinity and his works would shortly declare the same truth. Made clay of the spittle—Saliva was applied to the eyes by afflicted persons as a curative agency very generally. In this instance Jesus used means, not as a curative y, but to encourage the blind faith. Jesus put the clay upon the man's eyes, but as yet there was no vision. 7 Go, wash in the pool of Siloam—Jesus placed upon the blind man a test of his faith and obedience. The pool of Siloam was in the valley of Jehosophat, just southeast of the walls of Jerusalem. The water wa supplied from a spring a little further up the valley northward. The name Siloam means "sent," perhaps because of the water's being sent from the nat-ural epring, just mentioned. "The word 'sent' is so frequently used by Jesus of himself that we naturally ap ply it here also to himself as if the noiseless stream which their fathers had despised (16a, 8:6), and which they could trace to its source, was a fit, type of him whom the Jews rejected breause they knew his origin, and because he had no external force.

Exp. Greek Test. Washed, and came cecing. The man had faith enough to they the Lord's command and was heated. He went, a blind man, but he "came seeing." Neither he nor ethers thought he received his sight by natural means. The power of Jesus noiseless stream which their fathers by natural means. The power of Jesu gave him sight.

A clear testimony (vs. 8-12), 9, 11. A cear (testimony tys, 5-12). Neighbors. Faid—The afflicted makes bad been blind from birth and he and his condition were well known to many. Moreover, he was a beggar, and heaven a familiar chieft to these and hence a familiar object to these who went about the city. Begress, then, as they do now, took their places ciese to buildings used for worship, expecting to receive gifts. Those who attended. The people quickly recognized him as the man who had been bilnd. 9. Some said—Opinions differed alightly, Some were nee o' his iden'ity and others

hesitated to say it v seemed impossible. I healed man had no hesita-ing that he was the man. ing that he was the man. It were thine eyes opened—The people could not understand how such an extraordinary thing could take place, and they were eager to learn, 11. He answered and said, etc.—He told at once all he knew of his cure in a clear, straightforward manner. He was positive that he had received his sight. He did not know much about Jesus, but he knew that he had been instrumental in opening his blind eyes. 12. He could not tell where Jesus was when the people asked him. him.

eyes. 12. He could not tell where Jesus was when the people asked him.

III. The questioning Pharisees (vs. 13-34). This miracle made no small stir among the people. The Pharisees had the cured man before them and questioned him. He gave a clear account of his healing, but they would not accept his statement regarding his blindness until they had questioned him. He gave a clear account of his healing, but they would not accept his statement regarding his blindness until they had questioned his parents. They declared that he was their son and that he was born blind. They referred them to their son for a statement as to his healing. They feared that they would be put out of the synagogue if they acknowledged Christ. The healed man gave a positive testimony and declared that Jesus must be a prophet or He could not open the eyes of one born blind. The Pharisees said Jesus could not be of God because he had healed Him on the Sabbath. The man maintained his testimony and was cast out by the Pharisees.

IV. Believing in Jesus (vs. 35-38). 35. Dost thou believe on the Son of God—Jesus would not leave the man without giving him soul benefit. Sight had come to his eyes and he had testified of Jesus' power. For his testimony he had been cast out by the Pharisecs, Jesus would have him realize the full benefit of believing on Him. 36. Who is He—Here is a striking example of a heart open to the truth. He was in earnest to believe on Jesus. 37. It is He that talketh with thee—Jesus declares definitely His Messiahship. 38. Lord, I be lieve—Not only his cure, but the bearing of Jesus called for him to beneve. Worshipped Him—The man believed that Jesus was divine and worshipped Him as God.

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believed that Jesus was divine and

believed that Jesus was divine and worshipped Him as God.
Questions.—What feast had Jesus come to Jerusalem to attend? What discourses clid He deliver? What was the condition of the man whom Jesus saw What question did the disciples ask? What reply did Jesus make? What did Jesus do to the afflicted man? What command did Jesus give? What was the result? What was the healed man's testimony? Why did the Plarisees find mony? Why did the Pharisees find fault? What faith had the man who was healed?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-The works of God.

1. Disproved human philosophy. II. Attested Christ's divine mis-

sion.

I. Disproved human philosophy. Jesus was passing out of the temple to avoid stoning, but without fear or hurry. He saw the blind man before his disciples saw him, and his look awakened their interest. This man vividly reminded Jesus of His mission to earth. His esstoration would evidently and glortously be the work of God. He saw what the man would become under divine grace. In response to a speculative question Jesus unveiled His deepest motives in bestowing an unsought blessing. He did not find fault with His disciples for their inquiry. He asserted that they had entirely misapprehendciples for their inquiry. He asserted that they had entirely misapprehended the philosophy of the poor beggar's history. Beneath that unpromising exterior Jesus saw the elements of a noble character and set about to bring them forth. In an unusual way the man was wrought into the plan of Christ's ministry. It was his recompense after years of weary blindness to be permitted to be the instrument through whom "the works of God should be made manifest." performance of the cure on the Sabbath day was the pivot upon which the question turned. It caused a fresh outburst of Jewish hatred against Jesus. On the ground of their allegiworld to illuminate man's pathway to heaven.

6. When he had thus spoken—The discourse of Jesus was preliminary to than candid, in their examination His whole thing a ceremonial crime. was probably with the purpose of showing His contempt for the tradi tions of men, by which the word of God was made void, that Jesus infringed on the rules of the Talmud and struck a blow at their prejudices. II Attested Christ's divine mission. | riddle

CIGARETTES Everywhere Why? The blending is exceptional

The healed man, having nothing The healed man, having nothing to conceal, gave a simple recitation of what had taken place. His conduct stood in sublime contrast to that of his parents or the Jewish rulers. In defiance of the Sanhedrin he declared that Jesus was his healer and that that Jesus was his healer and that according to their own doctrine, no one without divine authority could perform miracles. He set his practical conviction of the claims of Christ against their speculative doubts concerning him. His general argument from scripture denied the assertion of the Pharisees that Jesus was a sinner. They desired to obliterate a fact by a They dearled to deared under God's curse, undertaking to teach the recognized guides of the sabbath law. They were aghast at the assumption of a person whom they considered under God's curse, undertaking to teach the recognized guides of Israel. They confronted unpassworphed Israel. They confronted unanswerable logic with the language of insult.
They cast him out for exercising the They cast him out for exercising the right of private judgment, for respectfully expressing his honest convictions and for defending the truth. A coming Messlah was a fundamental Jewish doctrine. The miracle was one of those which the Jews were especially taught to expect in the Messiah's time. The profound interpretation and lofty significance of the event perfectly harmonized with Jewish belief. Nevertheless, they thrust out the man Nevertheless, they thrust out the man who accepted and declared the Christ. The final cause of the man's blindness was not reached when the wonder o the heating had been wrought. temple where he was using his new eyes a fresh benediction met his be-lieving soul. He beheld Jesus, and in that interview the purposes of Christ's love were fully accomplished. He lifted the man's thoughts above the circumstances of the hour. His fidelity to truth had been manifested amid sore temptations. Against them all he was loyal to his beneractor and true to himself. Such fidelity was too rare and too precious to fail of its reward. Jesus knew his further necessity and met him at the point of conscious need ready to compensate his positive, repeated, consistent testi-mony. He required only an answer to one question, implicitly to credit the record of God concerning his Son. He had displayed insight in apprehending Christ's character, courage in resisting Christ's adversaries, and now his faith and gratitude were evidenced in ack-nowledging Christ's claim. Faith fol-lowed upon Christ's words. Confession followed faith; worship followed con-

Plants That Give Heat.

T. R. A.

We do not as a rule think of plants as giving heat, yet at certain times some flowers show an astonishing rise of temperature. Most remarkable in this respect are certain kinds of Arum. Just at the opening of the flower in these cases there is a great liberation of heat. This is due to the fact that the respiration, or breathing, is at such times. times very vigorous. Some very in-teresting experiments have been car-ried out in connection with these Arums by means of placing a ther-mometer just inside the spathe. One of the most remarkable cases was in connection with these means of placing a therjust inside the spathe. One lost remarkable cases was species growing on the Medicoast and known as Arum. The temperature of the air egrees at the time of the tt. That inside the spathe degrees! At that time the which when expanded are yescentless, gave out a fraggestive of wine. It is said low cost as good ration at a gestive of wine. It is said low cost as goods let un nothing but that of a species growing on the Medi-terranean coast and known as Arum was 60 degrees at the time of the experiment. That inside the spathe was 110 degrees! At that time the blossoms, which when expanded practically scentless, gave out a fragrance suggestive of wine. It is said that plants of this kind are particu-larly common in Mexico.—Exchange.



IMPROVING THE DAIRY HEHD.

The wise farmer is constantly on the alert to improve his dairy conditions. Much of this improvement can be made (and in the least time and with the least cost) by the use of a pure bred sire. But it is not only important that he should be a pure bred animal, but that he should represent a strain of good milkers. There sent a strain of good milkers. There should be a history back of that sire. It is foolish to go back five or six generations for this history. The important point is, what is the reputation of his immediate ancestors? Arothey, or have they been heavy producers? Did his dam, and his grand-dam on his stresside, worders wilk or ducers? Did his dam, and his grand-dam on his sire's side, produce milk, or butterfat, or both in large quantities: If the immediate family history is first class in every way, the question of pedigree is largely settled, it is im-mediate ancestry that counts.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE BULL. Professor Trueman, of Storrs Experiment Station, in referring to the

periment Station, in reterms sire, says:

The bull cheen should be a good invidual as well as have a good pedigree. It is not wise to use a poor animal simply because his ancestors have been good, for he will be one of the ancestors of the succeeding generations.

The bull should be vigorous as shown by a bright eye a wide awake, active disposition, a full crest, broad chest, fine silky hair and soft hide. He should have a large deep body, with well sprung ribs, indicating feeding capacity. He should not be coarse and beefy. The hind quarters should not be peaked, but should be comparatively light. The thighs should not be overloaded with fat, and he should bo well cut up in the twist. He should have a fine, straight-a-ay walking bull should be vigorous as have a fine, straight-away walking gait, not cross-legged. When you find one just right, buy him, and do not be too particular about the price.

This buil should be used on the best cows that can be selected from those available. They need not be pure-breds. In fact many men will get better results to stick to grades. It does not require as much skill to breed way grades as it does to breed. It does not require as much skill to breed good grades as it does to breed good pure-breds. The pure-bred bull will be prepotent over the grade cows, and the calves will be more than half-blood in actual characteristics. The strong blood of the pure-bred bull impresses the offspring much more than does the weaker blood of the grade, so that the bull becomes more than half the grade herd. On the other hand, in breeding pure-breds together, great judgment is required to get the two currents of strong blood to mix well; otherwise the results may be, been tested. That means that bulls are not ready for general or extensive use until they are three or four years old. Instead of keeping them until fully mature, the common custom is to

low cost as possible, but nothing but failure can come from trying to save money by feeding a poor or insuffic-

A woman is a paradox. No matter how plain she may be, she is still a grades by closer inbreeding than is

advisable when raising pure-breds. A strong bull bred to grade cows gets strong helfers, and he may be bred again to his own with a strong likelihoow of getting good results. This method gives 75 per cent. If the blood of the sire in the heifers of the second generation. It is not wise to inbred too much when raising pure-breds, but it may be practised with excellent results in the case of grades. The average daily ration fed 2-year-old heifers in the Storrs College bara during the winter of 1908 was as follows: Hay, 8 pounds; silage, 20 pounds; grain, 1½ pounds. The grain mixture was made up of 300 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of cornneal and 100 pounds of linseed meal.

The ration fed milking cows was made up as follows:

varied according to the size and con-dition of the cow. The grain varied from 6 to 12 pounds.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. Notice the fruit trees carefully. See which tree bears heavily, ripens on ime and matures a high grade of time and matures a high grade fruit. Notice the trees that are shy bearers, the tender crees susceptible to disease and insect injury. It is highly desirable that the fruit-grower become thoroughly familiar with the tendencies of the various trees, so he will know how to treat Grem. Trees are much like animals. A person can aiways get better results with animals if he understands their peculiarities. Furthermore, one always wants to know the good trees and the poor trees. The poor will need be replaced as soon as practical. The desirable trees bearing large crops of highlydesirable fruits may be reproduced. Propagation should be from the best.

These who have had any experience in handling sheep will know how difficult it is to get them into a harn or shed after dark. The interior is dark and they are afraid to enter, Of course, it is possible to catch one or two and carry them inside but even they the carry them inside, but even then the rest will not follow. A lantern placed where the sheep can see it frightens them away instead of entleing them inside. But a lantern placed just inside the door and to one side, illuminates the interior of the barn and does not frighten the sheep. The sheep will readily and quietly enter a barn lit up in this way.

in this way.

Conl ashes are of far less value as a fertilizer than wood ashes are, yet they have a value especially on a soil inclined to clay. They change the soil, making it lighter and more easily handled, and besides this it becomes more productive, because of the mo-chanical change made to the toil. There also is a slight element of fer

tility in these aches.

That horses have their peculiar tastes in selecting the most palatable feeds is shown by recent investigations at the Ohlo Experiment Station. in which some hays were eaten with great relish, while others were partly consumed. Mixed clover and timothy seemed to satisfy their appetheir liking. Timothy hay third. None of the horses were fond of tail oat grass, while bluegrass and redtop were also near the bettom of the list of palatuble grasses.

The first thing to do with scoured calves is to remove the cause and there give them lime water in the milk. Two tablespoonsful twice a day for a calf 2 months old, and for larger calves half a cupful. Make the lime water by butting a hand fuelf lime into a pail of water. When it has slacked and sei-tled, pour off the clear portion and

bottle it for future use. It seems strange that there are so many farms where fruits are not grown. Most people like fruits, and there are very few localities and farms where some kind of fruits cannot be grown, Let every manager consider the value of a good orchard and then start one on his farm the first oppor-

One Little Hour.

Chondon Poetry Review.)

Cur little hour—how swift it flies
When papples flare and lilles sm
How soon the fleeting minute dies,
Leaving us but a little while
for dream our dream, to ship our sone
To pick the fruit, to pluck the floy
The grads—they do not give us fone—
One little hour.

Our little hours-how short a time. To wake our work, to f.m. our hates. To take our named crime.

To trace our named crime.

To trace our banners, storm the gates. Blood on the sword, our eyes blood-red. Filled in our puny reign of power.

Do we forget how soon is ried. Our little hour?

Our little hour—how soon it dies; How short a time to tell our beads. To chant our fooble Litanies. To think sweet thoughts, to do good

To thick sweet thoughts, to do good deeds.
The altar lights grow pale and dim,
The bells hand silent in the tower—
So passes with the dying hymn
Our little hour.
(Sergeant Coulson, of the City of London Regiment (Royal Fusillers) met his death leading a charge against the Germans in October last. He joined the army in September, 1914, and served in Egypt, Malta, Gallipoli and France.)

Flatbrush—I see in Russia there is a heavy penalty for putting a declaration of love on a postal card. Benson-hurst—What is the penalty? "Marriage."—Yorkers Statesman.



TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET.

	FARMERS' MARKET.	
	Dairy Produce	
	Butter, choice dairy \$0 42	80 45
	Cheese Ib	0 45
	Do., fancy, lb. 000	0 30
	Dressed Poultry-	6 50 .
	Turkeys, 1b	0 35
	Fow1, lb 0 23	0 27
	Geese, Spring 0 20	6 22
	Spring chicken by the 0 20	0 27
	Fruits-	0 32
	Apples, Baldwins, bbl. 400 Do., Spies, bbl. 359 Do., Greenings, bbl. 359 Do., 6-qt., bkt. 049 Do., 11-qt. bkt. 065 Rhubarb, bunch. 010 Vegetables—	6 00
	Do., Spies, bbl 3 59	6 00
	Do., Greenings, bbl 3 50	5 00
	Do., 6-qt., bkt 0 40	0 60
	Do., 11-qt. bkt 65	0 75
	Rhubarb, bunch 0 10	0 121/2
	Beets, per bag 2'00	2 50
	Do., per peck 0 50	0 60
-	Carrots, per bag 2 25	2 50 0 40
A	Cabbages, each 0 10	0 40
s	Herseradish, lb 0 00	0 15 0 40
d	Lettuce der babe amail 0.05	0 20
	Do doz behs large 0.40	0 30
-	Onions, bundle 0.05	0 10
S	Do., 11-qt. bkt 0 00	1 50
d	Do., bag 8 00	3 90 .
-	Potatoes, per bag 3 00	3 50
-	Do., per peck 0 00	0 60
-	Parsnips, per bag 000	2 50
	Radishes per bunch A 15	6 20
h	Flage, bunch 0 15	0 20
9,	Savory, bunch 0 05	6 10
P-	Turnips, bag 0 90	1 10
Ď.	Do., per peck 0 00	0 25
-	Do., 11-qt. bkt. 0 65	
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	Do., hindquarters 16 00	\$16 00 18 50
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	Do. hindquarters 16 90	\$10 end 172 en
0 8	Do., hindquarters 16 90 Carcases, choice 15 50 Po., cornmon 11 50 Veals, common, cwt 89 59 Do., medium 13 90 Do., medium 13 90 Do., prime 18 50 Heavy hogs 14 50 Shop hogs 19 00 Abattoir hors 19 50 Mutton heavy 10 00 Do. light 15 00 Lambs b 0 21 Do. Spring 11 00 TORONTO CATTLE MARKE Export cattle, choice 19 50 Butcher cattle, choice 19 50 Butcher cattle, choice 95 50 do. do. medium 9 59 do. do. medium 9 59 do. do. canners 5 64 do. do. do. canners 5 64 do. do. total 5 00 Ferding steers 9 00 Stockers, choice 7 25 do. light 6 50 Storingers 50 00 Storingers 50 00 Storingers 50 00 Bucks and cuils 8 50 Lambs Fed and watered 15 25	\$(c) 66 172 66 183 66 184 66 185 66 1
	Do. per peck	\$19.600 117.60

OTHER MARKETS

O T TITLE	4.477	TTETZ	A A side	
WINNIPEG	GRAIN	I EXC	HANG	GPL.
Wheat-	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
May		1 88%	1 86%	1 863
July	1 841	18 5	1 8314	1 831
Oct	1 5016	1 5114	1 50	1 51's
Oats-				
May	1.0 63	0 6314	0 6284	0 623
July	0 6216	0 6216	0 621/4	0 6214
May	2 6714	2 6814	2 651/2	2 5.
May July a—To \$1.87 3-9	2 71	2 7134	2 69	2 7615
a-To \$1.87 3-8	sold.	b-To	62 3-4	e gold.

u—To \$1.87 3-8 sold. b—To 62 3-4c sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, \$1.87 3-4;
July, \$1.81 to \$1.81 1-8; cash—No. 1 hard.
\$2.68 2-4 to \$2.04 3-4; No. 1 hard.
\$2.68 2-4 to \$2.04 3-4; No. 1 hard.
\$2.68 2-4 to \$1.90 3-4.
\$1.97 3-4; No. 2 do., \$1.89 3-4 to \$1.99 3-4.
\$1.97 3-4; No. 3 yellow, \$1.11 to \$1.12. OatsNo. 3 white, \$5 3-8 to 59 3-4c. Flour—Chehanged, Bran—\$34.59 to \$85.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAUOUS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat-May, \$1.87 2-4;
July, \$1.81 to \$1.81 1-8; cash—No. 1 hard,
\$2.03 3-4 to \$1.97 3-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.23
3-4 to \$1.97 3-4; No. 2, co., \$1.89 3-4 to
\$1.90 3-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.11 to
\$1.12. Octs—No. 3 yellow, \$1.11 to
\$1.12. Octs—No. 3 yellow, \$1.14 to
\$1.12. Cols—No. 3 yellow, \$1.15 to
\$1.12. Octs—No. 3 yellow, \$1. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.-Wheat-No. 1 hard. \$1.93; I northern, \$1.90; No. 2 northern, May, \$1.88 bid; July, \$182, asked. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo. Despatch—Cattle recipts 12; active and steady.

Veals, receipts 50; active; 53 to 515.

Hogs, receipts 500; active; 53 to 515.

Hogs, receipts 500; active; 53 to 515.

146; light, \$15 to \$15.50; pigs \$14 to \$14.50; roughs \$14.15 to \$15.50; pigs \$14 to \$14.50; roughs \$14.50 to \$14.50; stags \$11.50 to \$12.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,000; steady tambs \$12 to \$15.60; yearlings \$11 to \$12.50; wethers \$12 to \$12.50; ewes; \$6 to \$11.75; mixed sheep \$11.75 to \$12.50.

CHICAGO LIVE ST	roo	CK.		
Cattle, receipts 17,000.				
Market firm.				
Native beef cattle	. 9	25	12	GB
Stockers and feeders	. 6	80	9	50
Cows and heifers			10	35
Calver				00
Hogs, receipts 34,000.				00
Market strong.				
Light	14	25	17	05
Mixed	14	60		20
Heavy			15	
Rough			11	
Dien	10	CO		
Pigs			13	
Bulk of sales	14	80	110	10
Sheep, receipts 15,000.				
Market weak.	60			
Wethers	11	29	12	
Lumbs, nativ			14.	

WILLIAM TELL.

The Story Was Old in Denmark Before the Swiss Borrowed It.

Do you know who shot the apple on the head of the little boy? Why, William Tell, of course: Everybody knows now Ten denvered Switzerland from the tyranny of Austria. At least everybody used to know. Unfortunately, for pure romance, the historian and the investigator have been unity ac the in the last quarter of a century, and the result has set as few heroes with enough coming of romance to cover their skeletons.

We have read Schiller's beautiful and inspiring play, either in our col-lege German course or in translation, and we cring to Wilham Tell with all the arder of youthful called fism. And along comes the historian and tells us that it is all a mith, that the dates fixed by the Swiss enronicies on the subject do not coincide with the dates of the historic events that were suppeoed to be taking place in Austria at the same time and that earlier records of Switzerland make no mention of the

archer's master snot.
The selfsame story is told in the Danish legends, two centuries before it crops out in the Swiss narradye, and further investigation shows that it was borrowed by the Danes, the original apple having been shot from the original child's head by a German bowman named Eigil, when King N. dung sought to test the man's skill and nerve. In that remote story it is related that Eigil concealed another ar row in his bosom with which to kill the king if he injured his child. John Fiske, the American historian, was largely responsible for robbing us of

When a girl is a belle, it is quite natural for her to announce her en-sagement with a ring.

-	CANADIANS WANTED FOR
	NAVAL SERVICE
-	Sissiff of the second s
	For Duty off the Coast of Canada. Applications for immediate service as officers in
-	in the Royal Navy, the Naval Reserve, or men holding Officers' Certificates in the Mercaptile Marine Seamen
	Stokers and Engine Room Ratings are also wanted at once. PAY Officers from \$2.50 per day and \$30.00 monthly and upwards to dependents. Men from \$1.05 per day and separation allowance. Must be sons of British subjects. Ages 18 to 45.
	the Overseas Division of the R. N. C. V. R. Experience not necessary—accepted recruits proceed at once to England for training. Pay \$1.10 a day and upwards. Separation as in C.E.F.
	Apply to COMMODORS ÆMILIUS JARVIS, Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area, 103 Bay Street, TORONTO, or to The Naval Recruiting Secretary,
1	305 Wellington St., Ottawa.