

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

GOMMENTARY .--- I. Paul's ancestry (vs. 21, 22.) 21. I speak as concern-ing reproach—Paul's opposers undertook to disparage him by declaring that he was weak, and did not, in his ministry, give evidence of the strength that should characterize a genuine apostle. Paul proceeds at once to meet the accusations of his enemies. aposte. Fail provide the accusations of his enemies. meet the accusations of his enemies. whereinsoever any is bold—Others had been bold in their assertions of his weakness and he would be bold in showing the Christians at Corinth the grounds upon which his apostleship stood, and the basis of the claims he had upon their confidence. I speak foolishly—"I speak in foolishness."— R. V. The apostle intimates that it may seem foolish for him to declare his boldness in presenting his case. Some think that others charged him with foolishness. He now rises to an argument that is at once elevated and convincing. 22. are they Hebrews-The opposers of Paul were evidently Jews. Some had intimated that he

was a Gentile. II. Paul's sufferings (vs. 23-33). 23. ministers of Christ-The apostle's op-posers were not only Jews, but they were claiming to be the public ser-vants of Christ. I speak as a fool-The statements Paul was about to make might appear to be boasting, and hence he might be accused of folly; but it was necessary for him to speak thus for the sake of the Christians at Corinth who had been saved through his ministry. I am more—Paul was not boasting when he said that if his opposers were min-isters of Christ, he was more, be-cause he had suffered and labored in isters of Christ, he was more, be cause he had suffered and labored in a sense and to a degree that they had not. in labours more abundant— Paul begins to record his labors and sufferings for the gospel's sake, thus showing his right to say that he was more fully a minister of Jesus Christ than were his detractors. His was "a life without precedent in the history of the world." He was constantly and strenuously engaged in the work of the Lord, and that, too, in the face of obstacles and opposition. in stripes above measure—The Romans were not limited in the multiple effective limited in the number of blows inflicted in beating their prisoners, while the Jews were not allowed to administer more than forty stripes. He was beaten by the Romans in Philippi Acts 16: 23). prisons—From the fact that but one imprisonment has thus far been mentioned, it is evident that only a part of his experiences are given in the Acts or in his own writ-ings. in deaths oft-Paul was again and again in danger of losing his life. 24. five times—The particular occa-sions are not mentioned. forty stripes save one—In Deut. 25:3 the law says that not more than forty stripes shall be inflicted in punishment. In Paul's time the rule was adopted that but thirty-nine should be given lest the legal number might be exceeded.

25. Thrice was I beaten with rods-This was a Roman form of punishment inflicted upon those who were not Roman citizens. It was liable to cause death. One of these occasions was when Paul was at Philippi (Acts 16: 23. Once was I stoned—This took place at Lystra (Acts 14: 19.) He was threatened with stoning at lconlum (Acts 14: 5.) Thrice I suffered ship-wreck—The shipwreck are not recorded in the Acts. The one while he was on his way to Rome as a prisoner had not yet occurred. A night and a day I have been in the deep—For twenty-four hours he kept himself afloat on the sea. 25. Journeyings—Traveling was not easy in those times and the journeyings of Paul may well be count-ed as labors. 26. Perils of waters-The word means rivers. Streams were not usually spanned by bridges, and there was much danger in crossing swollen streams, and streams whose beds and currents were treacherous. In peril of robbers—Travelers were in constant danger of robbers. Mine own countrymen-The Jews. Heathen-Genetiles. In the city-As in Philippi, Countrymen and the city-As in Philippi, Corinth and Ephesus. In the wilderness-In contrast to the city, showing that the apostle was in peril every-where. Among false brethren-He where. Among false brethren-He had been in perils by both Jews and Gentiles, who had openly opposed him, distress also because of Judaizing teachers who ought to have been his helpers instead of trying to de-stroy his influence. 27. Weariness and attoy his influence. 24, wearness and painfulness—These afflictions arose from Paul's excessive labors. In watch-ings—Sleeplessness. Hunger and thirst—The apostle suffered for lack of food and the ordinary necessities of life That which cometh upon 28. daily-The labors and sufferings which have just now been mentioned came from without, and were connected with his efforts to spread the gospel in many lands. Paul now spoke of the responsibility that was upon him with respect to the many church-es which he had founded. It is not supposed that he referred to all Christian churches everywhere, but to those only which he established. 29. Who is weak, and I am not weak-The apostle in this expression declares that he has deep sympathy with the individual Christians of the churches, where he labored, and felt for them weaknesses and distresse Offended-"Caused to stumble."-R. V. Burn not-When any of his brethren with shame and sorrow for them, and with a zeal to help to restore them. must needs glory, etc.-If I am compelled by my traducers in self. defence to "glory." I will evade the was modest about his own experience. charge of being a boaster by centering He did not record his heavenly rapture charge of being a boaster by centering He did not record his neaventy rapidle my glorying, not upon my powers and exploits, but upon "mine infirmities." years had passed. His deepest heart exploits, but upon "mine infirmities." -Whedon. 31. God .... knowell that I lie not-Paul makes a solemn de claration that what he is about to relate is true. He does this because of the uncharitable and misleading state He does this because of ments his adversaries had made about 32. In Damascus-This incident him is related in Acts 9: 23-25. Governor-A provincial ruler, a viceroy. 33. In

amper, made of strong cords woven together, was used. The escape was effectual, but the mode must have been somewhat humiliating.

111. Revelations made to Paul (vs. 6). Paul had no disposition to boast, 1-6). Paul had no disposition to boast, and the account of his vision, as here related, cannot be considered in any sense as boasting. He tells simply the revelations that came to him, and this revelation would give addition proof of his expectable. Although the vision

of his apostleship. Although the vision was given fourteen years previously, this is the first record of it. The apostle speaks of himself in the third person, but he is the "man" who had the first heaven the man" who had Person, but he is the "man" who had the first heaven, the region of our the vision. He was canght up beyond atmosphere, and beyond the second heaven, the region where are the stars and other heavenly bodies, and into the third heaven, the abode of the glori-fied. The fact that he did not know whether he was in the body or out of nea. The fact that he did not know whether he was in the body or out of the body indicates Paul's belief that the soul can exist separate from the body. He heard things that it would not be-lawful or possible to utter on earth. Paul could not and would not for it the there is the the carth. Faul could not and would not glory in it himself, except in his in-firmities, but he would glory in the revelation which God gave to him. He refrains from saying anything fur-ther about it lest some might have too

ther about it less some might have too exalted an opinion of him. IV. The sufficiency of grace (vs. 7-10). The fact that Paul uses the words, "And lest I should be exalted then the about the should be the words, "And lest I should be exaited about measure through the abundance of the revelations," shows clearly that the revelation just recorded was given to him. The thorn in the flesh was given to him that he might not be-come unduly exaited. The scriptures do not explain what the thorn in the come unduly exaited. The scriptures do not explain what the thorn in the flesh was. It certainly was not sin remaining in him, for he declared re-peatedly that Christians could be sanctified wholly. Many have thought it was some physical infirmity, and numerous aliments have been suggest-ed. It seems more researched that ed. It seems more reasonable that the thorn in the flesh was the Juda-

the thorn in the flesh was the Juda-izing teachers who followed up his work in an effort to overthrow it. The thorn was not removed, but a suffi-ciency of grace was promised Paul that he might be victorious. Questions.—Why was this epistle written? When, where, by whom was it written? What are some of the Frincipal 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 some of the points in the life of Paul enumerated in this lesson. What does Faul say of his visions? What can you say of Paul's thorn in the flash?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic .- A life-career.

I. Physical afflictions.

II. Spiritual endowments.

I. Physical afflictions. We have in lesson a summary of Paul's trithis lesson a summary of Paul's tri-bulations, many of which were occas-ioned by human pervensity and en-mity. He had been compelled by the evil things that were said of him to refer to his own life and to his suf-ferings for Christ's sake in self-vindi-cation. His apostolic authority and consequently the value of his life's work, the credibility of his doctrines and the soundness of the churches which he had founded were all at stake. This enumeration of his priva-tions and afflictions shows how deep an impression they had made upon his

an impression they had made upon his nature. His purpose was not his own self-exaltation but the spread of the gospel and the salvation of his fellow wen, an object worthy of all his de-votion and all his suffering. Almost incesseant toil had continued through out long years. The churches were dear to Paul's heart. All the dissen-sions, heresies or immoralities that sions, heresies or immoralities that appeared from time to time carried anguish to his heart. Paul had to vin-dicate his claims against the false teachers who hed met with favor in Corinth and who had transformed themselves into "ministers of righte-ousness." He laid great stress upon the fact that true ministers of substances fact that true ministers are followers of Christ. All along Paul had been painfully aware that his enemies were citing his infirmities to his official disparagement. Paul had a profound sense of his own unworthings. He felt that he owed everything to Jseus and to him he yielded all. Never was consecration more thorough than his. The

## 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.

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 to-day he has a continental reputation as a preeder 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. Al-though it was not until 1902 that Mr. Kelsey

went in for Shropshires sheep have been raised on the Kelsey farm for the last twenty-four perimental Fi years, so that when Mr. Kelsey decided to raise nothing but pure-breds he was not a mere tyro at the business. The sheep that were kept formerly were grade animals, a cross between the Cotswold and Lei-cester with the Leicester blood prothe

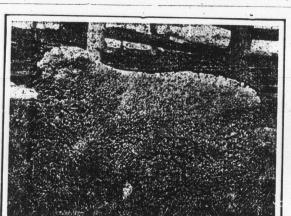
cester, with the Leicester blood pre-

cester, with the Leicester blood pre-dominating. 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. It was in this year also that Mr. Lloyd Jones, of Bur-ford, Ontario, won the grand cham-pionship at the International show at Chicago with a wether sired by one of Mr. Kelsey's rams. In 1913 the of Mr. Kelsey's rams. In 1913 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. In 1915, at the Canadian National Exhibition, the prize for the best ram was awarded to Mr. Kelsey's "Nock 43" (014090 R), 380954, whose picture is given on this page. Last year three rams were sold for an average price of \$105, ene selling for \$150.

SHROP OF ANCIENT ORIGIN.

The Shropshire, as is indicated by he name, originated in the county of Shropshire, England. As far back as 1341 there was a grade of wool desig-nated as Shropshire, but the sheep which produced it must have been far different from the animal as we now see it. Indeed, the Shropshire can not have taken its present form until considerably after the beginning of the nineteenth century, as Plymley writing on the agriculture of Shrop shire thus describes the sheep of that county:

"There is a breed of sheep in Long-mynd with horns and black faces, that seem an indigenous sort. They are nimble, hardy and weigh about should be nicely attached and full and ten pounds to the quarter when fat-





A trie 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 Mac-Donald College; "Forty-four's Triumph," 406368, head of the flock at the Central Ex-perimental Farm, Ottawa.

rent payer, as it is easy to raise and its wool and mutton always com-mand 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 selbs for about four wool usually sells for about four cents per pound more than that of common sheep. The breed is exceptionally hardy and the sheep do com paratively well on short paratively well on short pasture. They are also very prolific this year, which was by no means an exception-ally good one with us, our ewes averaging one and three-quarters lambs each. One strong point about the Shropshire is its aristocratic appearance—if one can call a sheep aristo-cratic. Although good looks and fancy points have no value so far as the butcher and wool dealer are concerned, they certainly have value when a sale is being effected. Other things be-ing equal the buyer will take the sheep that has an attractive appear-ance every time." 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 pre-ferably covered to the tip with fine curly wool. There should not be the least evidence of horns, as the places where these sometimes appear should be covered with wool. The neck be covered with wool. The neck should be nicely attached and full and

"The Shropshire is a general pur-pose 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 com-side as well, making the twist net side as well, making the twist net only deep, but plump with flesh. The fleece should be strong and fine in fibre with all the density possible. From the bridge of the nose to the feticely ar with set of the nose to the fetlock as well as along the belly, a dense covering of wool is desirable. In opening the fleece the fibres, which are generally about three inches long, should part readily, show clear white in strong contrast to the pink skin. 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 elim-inated. If an animal's sire, grandsire and great grandsire, and dam, grand-dam and great granddam are known there is not much doubt about how

that animal's progeny will turn out. Many breeders are "a nenny wise and a pound foolish" in buying their breeding stock. They will often buy an animal that they know is inferior just because he is cheap. When breed-ing stock is heing hought the best ing stock is being bought the best should be obtained even if the price may seem a trifle high.

The wisdom of this is well illustrat from one ewe. This ewe was lambed in 1909, and up to the present time In 1909, and up to the present time she has made over \$400 for her owner. She has raised nine lambs, of which seven have been sold. The seven lambs sold for \$295. The wool from the ewe and her progeny until sold brought in another \$82.07. The prize winnings from the ewe's progeny be-fore they were sold amounted to \$121, making a total of \$444.07 made from one over Theore former al well. one ewe. These figures should con-vince 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 sum-med 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 Butchers' cows, good \$6 to \$7; fair, 85.50 to \$5.75; common \$5 to \$5.25; can-arrs \$3.50 to \$4.50; Butchers' bulls, best \$6.50 to \$7.00; good \$6.60 to \$65.00; fair \$5.50 to \$6.00; canners \$4.50 to \$6.50. Sheep, \$ to 7 1-2 cents a pound; lambs 9 to 10 cents. Calves, milk fed 8 to 10 cents; grass fed 5 to 6 cents. his 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. Sometimes when the sheep are ing 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. -CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

	A
TORONTO MARK	ETS.
FARMERS' MARKET	
Eggs, new, per dozen \$0 3 Butter, farmers' doint \$0 3	5 10 40
Eulk going at 03   Spring chickens, lb. 03   Spring ducks, lb. 02   Boiling fowl, lb. 02   Butter, creamery, freshmade	0 25
Butter, creamery, solids 03 Butter, separator dairy	
New-laid eggs case late	0 27
Cheese, old, per lb	
Cheese, new, per lb 0 19 Honey, 60-lbs., per lb 0 19 Honey 50-lbs., per lb 0 19	A 1017
Honey, comb, per dozen 300	*
DRESSED MEATS-WHOLES	ALE.
Beel, forequarters, cwt. \$950       Do., hindquarters	\$10 50 16 50 13 50 10 50 13 50 13 50 17 00 14 00 16 50 17 50 19 00
SUGAR-WHOLESALE.	
Quotations on Canadian refined	sugar.

Toronto delivery, remain unchanged as

Royal Acad	la, granulated	100	lbs.	\$7	76	
Lantic, gran	ulated	100	lbs.	7	86	
reapath, gra	inulated	100	lhe	7	20	
st. Lawrence	e. granulated	100	Iha	7	98	
Jominion, gr	anulated	100	lha	7	81	
st. Lawrence	Beaver	100	lhg	7	76	
antic, blue	Star	100	lhe	7	76	
NO. 1 Yellow		100	lha	9	48	
Dark yellow		100	lbs.	7	28	
	LIVE STOCK.		•			

Hogs were easier. Export cattle, choice Butcher cattle, choice do. do. medium ... do. do. common ... Butcher cows, choice 8 25 7 80 7 25 6 50 6 50 6 6 00 3 50 6 6 00 5 00 6 5 00 6 5 00 6 5 00 6 5 00 6 5 00 7 50 4 00 11 00 12 00 6 6 00 8 50 8 50 7 50 6 75 6 75 6 25 6 25 6 00 100 00 9 00 5 50 11 25 12 25 12 07 do. do. canners do. do. canners do. bulls ..... Feeding steers .... kers, choice . medium ... canners ... Stockers, choice .... do. light ......... Milkers, choice, each Springers .... Shere 

**OTHER MARKETS** 

the state shall do		****		~	
WINNIPEG					
Wheat-	Open.	High.	Low	Close	
ct	1 53	1 53%	1 5236	1 5974	
ec	1 48%	1 4976	1 4854	1 493	
ay	1 53%	1 54%	1 531/8	1 5336	
Oats-					
ct	0 50%	0 50%	0 501%	0 5036	
ec	0 48	0 48%	0 48	0 48%	
Flax-					
ct	1 97	1 97	1 98%	1 941/4	
ov	1 931/2				
00	1 04				

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MINNEAPOINS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.—Wheat—September, \$1.59 1-4; No. 1 hard, \$1.65 1-4; No. 1 northern, \$1.59 3-4 to \$1.63 1-4; No. 2 northern, \$1.56 1-4 to \$1.64 1-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 86c to 87c. Oats—No. 3 white, 44 1-2c to 45c. Flour-Unchanged. Bran—\$19.50 to \$21.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. DULUT-Wheat-No. 1 hard. \$1.65 1-8; No. 1 northern. \$1.63 1-8; No. 2 northern. \$1.59 1-8 to \$1.60 5-8; September. \$1.50 1-8 bid.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Madoc, 'Ont.-At the regular meeting of the Cheese Board here 400 boxes were offered. All sold at 19 1-4c. Woodstook, Ont.-At the regular meet-ing of the Cheese Board here 1,035 box-es were offered; 439 boxes sold at 19 1-2c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 20.650.

Market steady.					
eeves	6	90		11	1
ockers and feeders	5	00		7	6
ows and heifers	3	50		9	3
alves	9	00	1.	12	2
Hogs, receipts 3,000.					
Market steady.					
ght	10	60		11	2
ixed	10	35		11	2
eavy	10	20		11	1
ough	10	20		10	3
gs	.7	50		9	5
ilk of sales	10	65		11	1
sheep, receipts 20,000.					
Market steady.					•
tive	6	30		7	8
mbs, native	6	75		10	7

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle receipts

East Burlialo, Despatch-Cattle receive 200; slow. Veals, receipts 25; active; 4.50 to 13,50; hogs, receipts 2,000; active; heavy and mixed 11.40; yorkers, 10.25 to 11.40; pigs 10.00 to 10.25; rough 9.75 to 10.00; staga 7.00 to 8.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts 600; sheep active; lambs slow, prices unchanged. MONTREAL MARKETS,

MADKET

but they were fresh in Paul's mind. It cannot be imagined that vainglory or self-exaltation prompted him to g this narration. He had proved that own state of mind had corresponded with his call to suffer. Since the opening scene on the way to Damascus a long series of afflictions for the gospel had passed. II. Spiritual endowments. Had Paul

expected an earthly recompense, bitter indeed would have been his disappoint-ment. The power of Christ had been imparted to him with such fullness as to transform pain into pleasure, so

for as his spiritual nature was con-cerned. Sufficient grace was specially ion that he was in spiritual danger. He knew his peril and acknowledged manifested in the power it had given him to be patient, forbearing and humit. He knew that whatever lifted him ble in his difficulties with the Corinth-ians. He could submit to have men above his brethren even in life, despise him if he was able to serve and please his Master. It was enough if through his humiliation Christ was above measure. He might be tempted to under-estimate others and to overestimate himself. The safeguard was exalted, if through las suffering Christ was provided where it was most needed. Paul obtained a completely new view of life in the view he took of his affliction and the denial of his request. might be glorified, if through his trovbles the power of Christ might ic more strikingly and impressively ex-

hibited. Christ's humiliation and obedience unto death, in order to secure man's salvation, came to Paul'a of greater inspiration bet 1 in action. and suffering. Paul's glerying had its source in his sympathy with h.s divine Lord. Paul related not only what out-When any of his brethren. Christ promised him, bat whit he caused to stumble. Paul burned performed. Men treated Paul creelly, but God gave him special ant marvelous experiences to medarage him in

his arduous labors and sufferings, and to quicken his faith in God. Paul Paul have had you put in irons for disobe The old gardener was not much per-turbed at the idea, but, leaning on his experiences could not be put into words. They were not designed for the public. Upon the divine visions and revelations given to him. Paul, in great part, rested his apostolic claim. He had special reason for calling him-self "a man in Christ." In so doing he met the question of how it came to nass that he was so his her because pass that he was so highly honored. basket I was let down-A basket, or It was after Paul had received his vis- D'Ancheres.

Mr. Kelsey's new flock header-"Rewarder," 391394. First at Toronto In 1914. Sired by the champion ram "Concentration."

and one-half pounds."

spiritual

T. R. A.

wool.

was in danger of exalting him

Conditions Reversed.

One of the finest examples of "paw

by humor is placed to the credit of an old gardener who was in the serv-ice of admiral of the Fleet Sir Alex-ander Milne. The admiral was a grand

old man, full of goodness and kindness but a strict disciplinarian. The garden

er having omitted to do something which he had been told to do, his mas-

ter said to him: "When I was on board ship I would

ted. Their fleeces weigh about two with peculiar style. The body to possess this characteristic smoothness The sheep described were no doubt he progenitors of the present-day Shropshire, though it is thought the The sheep described were no doubt the progenitors of the present-day Shropshire, though it is thought the Southdawn was used to improve the guality of the mutton and the Leices-ter and Cotswold were used to in-crease the size and the amount of and deep, the width from the loin

> peddler. 'I mate you in the moves you say and where you say." "If you do I will give you 10 florins," I answered. 'Take the white men. Mate me on my queen's fourth square in twenty-two moves if you can. "We started in, my friend keeping account of the moves, and moved there was a marvelous chess player, rapidly. After about a dozen moves I had the advantage of a bishop and a pawn and was assured I would defeat my whose name and residence were unknown, but who every now and then displayed his remarkable skill in the aggressive little opponent. When he let a castle go by an apparently caregame. The last story of him was told

> by James H. Hyatt, of Philadelphia, who had then just returned from less play I was sure of victory. Then came a sudden change in the situation Then and I had to move my king out of check. I was on the defensive and in "I was playing chess with a friend in a cafe," said Mr. Hyatt, "and plain-ly saw my defeat, when a little bit of rapid retreat.

"'Twenty-one moves,' said my friend as the little peddler put me again in check with his knight. "'Mate!' cried my opponent as he swung his queen across the board. "My king was on the queen's fourth

"I gave him 10 florins, and he walked away shaking his head and hands with infinite satisfaction."

A Baby Needs.

A Dauty recents. -A daily bath. -To sleep alone. -Regular feeding. -Comfortable clothing. -Comfortable clothing. -Its birth registered. -One intelligent mother. -Pure fresh air and water. -Mother's milk for its food. -A good doctor's supervision.

Calves, milk fed 8 to 10 cents; grass fed 5 to 6 cents. Hogs, selects \$12.50 to \$12.75; roughs and steers, good, \$7.50 to \$3; fair \$7 to \$7.25; all weighed ofi cars. Receipts—East end, last week 600 cat-tle, 1,109 sheep, 1,100 calves; 400 hogs. mixed lots \$11 to \$12; sows \$10.50 to \$19.75, 800 calves and 200 hogs. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. LIVERTOOL PROPI(F: Wheat.spot steady. No. 1 Manitoba-Iss. No. 2 Manitoba-Iss. Ind. No. 3 Manitoba-Iss. Future red western winter-Iss. Future red western winter-Iss. Corn, spot quiet. American, mixed new-108, 7d. Flour, winter patents-47s. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-I4, 15s; to 15, 15s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—99s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.— 4s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.-933. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs. 94s.

94s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.-88s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.-73s. Lard. prime western, in tierces, new .77s, old 78s. -778, old 789, American, refined—808, 3d. Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—798, Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—

98 Colored-100s. Australian in pirits-43s. Forsin, common-20s. 6d. Petroleum, refined-1s, 1 3-td. Linseed Oil-40s. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot-33s. d.

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## A Japanese Custom.

On the anniversary of a Japanese birthday his parents present him with a huge paper fish made of a gayly painted bag, with a hoop or proper dimensions form-ing the mouth. A strin is tied to the Ing the mouth. A strin is tied to the hoop, and the fish is holsted to a pole on the roof of the house. Then the wind rushing through causes the fish to swell out to the proper size and shape and gives it the appearance of swimming in the air. A 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 celebrat-ed.—London Telegraph.

Prosperity is a feeble reed .-- Daniel

spade, replied: "Aye. maybe, Sir Alexander, but whan ye were on board ship ye had a hunder men tae dae ae job, an' noo ye

hae ae man tae dae ae hunder jobs. London Tit-Bits.

me the game.

Budapest.

You can beat him.' answered the peddler, whose attention was on the "What do you know about it?' I

jewelry stood in front of us and offer-ed his wares in mose persuasive tones. "Go away,' I said.

a shriveled Pole with a tray of chi

"'May I tell him?' he inquired, looking at my opponent. 'Certainly. Crack away,' came the

reply in a tone of assurance. "Take his knight, said my self ap-pointed instructor. I did so to humor him, though I lost my queen by the operation. But, much to my surprise, I found that the num to my surprise, operation. But, much to my surprise, I found that the very next move gave

'Let me play with you?' asked the

And He Proved That Fact in a Most Emphatic Manner. In Austria-Hungary some years ago

HE COULD PLAY CHESS.