

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson X. September 3, 1916. Paul's Sorrows and Comforts.—2 Corinthians 11: 21-32: 10.

COMMENTARY.—I. Paul's ancestry (vs. 21, 22). 21. I speak as concerning 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.

II. Paul's sufferings (vs. 23-33). 23. ministers of Christ.—The apostle's opposers were not only Jews, but they were claiming to be the public servants 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.

III. Revelations made to Paul (vs. 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 additional proof of his apostleship.

IV. The sufficiency of grace (vs. 7-10). The fact that Paul uses the words, "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. The thorn in the flesh was given to him that he might not become unduly exalted. The scriptures do not explain what the thorn in the flesh was. It certainly was not sin remaining in him, for he declared repeatedly that Christians could be sanctified wholly.

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. What does Paul say of his visions? What can you say of Paul's thorn in the flesh?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—A life-career. I. Physical afflictions. II. Spiritual afflictions. We have in this lesson a summary of Paul's tribulations, many of which were occasioned by human perversity and enmity. He had been compelled by the evil things that were said of him to refer to his own life and to his sufferings for Christ's sake in self-vindication.

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

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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.

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.



A trio of champions. Reading from left to right—"Nock 43," at the head of the flock of Connecticut Agricultural College; "Kelsey's Pride," 591770, head of the flock at MacDonald College; "Forty-four's Triumph," 406368, head of the flock at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Mr. Kelsey, like most of our best shepherds is of English extraction his father having come to this country thirty-four years ago. Although 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 years, so that when Mr. Kelsey decided to raise nothing but pure-breds he was not a mere tyro at the business.

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 Burford, Ontario, won the grand championship at the International show at Chicago with a wether sired by one 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, one selling for \$150.

SHROP OF ANCIENT ORIGIN. The Shropshire, as is indicated by the name, originated in the county of Shropshire, England. As far back as 1341 there was a grade of wool designated 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 the nineteenth century, as Plymley writing on the agriculture of Shropshire thus describes the sheep of that county: "There is a breed of sheep in Longmynd with horns and black faces, that seem 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 a 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 averaging one and three-quarters lambs each. One strong point about the Shropshire is its aristocratic appearance—if one can call a sheep aristocratic. 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 being equal the buyer will take the sheep that has an attractive appearance 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 preferably 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 should be nicely attached and full and of sufficient length to carry the head

and tips should be carried out to the full head and the fullest characteristic of this part be maintained on the outside of the thigh and on the inside 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 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 eliminated. If an animal's sire, grand sire and great grand sire, and dam, grand dam and great grand dam are known there is not much doubt about how that animal's progeny will turn out. Many breeders are a penny 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 breeding stock is being bought the best should be obtained even if the price may seem a trifle high.

The wisdom of this is well illustrated by the revenue that Mr. Kelsey got from one ewe. This ewe was lambing 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 before they were sold amounted to \$121, making a total of \$444.07 made from one ewe. These figures should convince 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. Sometimes 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.

—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.



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

ted. Their fleeces weigh about two and one-half pounds." The sheep described were no doubt the progenitors of the present-day Shropshire, though it is thought the Southdown was used to improve the quality of the mutton and the Leicester and Cotswold were used to increase the size and the amount of wool.

with peculiar style. The body to possess this characteristic smoothness and symmetry must be somewhat circular and round ribbed. The back should be straight, strong and knit so that the handling of this part shows it to be smooth and evenly covered. The loin must be wide and hips not prominent, and the quarters lengthy and deep, the width from the loin

tion that he was in spiritual danger. He knew his peril and acknowledged it. He knew that whatever lifted him above his brethren even in spiritual life, was in danger of exalting him above measure. He might be tempted to under-estimate others and to over-estimate himself. The safeguard 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. T. R. A.

Conditions Reversed. One of the finest examples of "pawky" humor is placed to the credit of an old gardener who was in the service of an 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 hae ae man tae dae as hunder jobs." London Tit-Bits.

HE COULD PLAY CHESS. And He Proved That Fact in a Most Emphatic Manner. In Austria-Hungary some years ago there was a marvelous 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.

"I was playing chess with a friend in a cafe," said Mr. Hyatt, "and plainly saw my defeat, when a little bit of a shriveled Pole with a tray of cheap jewelry stood in front of us and offered his wares in most persuasive tones. "Go away," I said. "You can beat him," answered the peddler, whose attention was on the game. "What do you know about it?" I asked. "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-appointed instructor. I did so to humor him, though I lost my queen by the operation. But, much to my surprise, I found that the very next move gave me the game. "Let me play with you?" asked the

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."

"I started in, my friend keeping account of the moves, and moved rapidly. After about a dozen moves I had the advantage of a bishop and a pawn and was assured I would defeat my aggressive little opponent. When he let a castle go by an apparently careless play I was sure of victory. Then came a sudden change in the situation and I had to move my king out of check. I was on the defensive and in 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 square. "I gave him 10 florins, and he walked away shaking his head and hands with infinite satisfaction."

A Baby Needs. —A daily bath. —To sleep alone. —Regular feeding. —Two healthy parents. —Comfortable clothing. —Its birth registered. —One intelligent mother. —Pure fresh air and water. —Mother's milk for its food. —A good doctor's supervision.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'FARMERS' MARKET' and 'DRESSED MEATS-WHOLESALE'. Items include Eggs, Butter, Spring chickens, Live hens, etc.

Table with columns for 'SUGAR-WHOLESALE' and 'LIVE STOCK'. Items include Royal Acadia, Lard, etc.

Table with columns for 'WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE'. Items include Wheat, Oats, etc.

Table with columns for 'MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET'. Items include Minneapolis-Wheat, etc.

Table with columns for 'DELUTH GRAIN MARKET'. Items include Deluth-Wheat, etc.

Table with columns for 'THE CHEESE MARKETS'. Items include Madras, Woodstock, etc.

Table with columns for 'CHICAGO LIVE STOCK'. Items include Cattle, Hogs, etc.

Table with columns for 'BUFFALO LIVE STOCK'. Items include Buffalo, etc.

Table with columns for 'MONTREAL MARKETS'. Items include Butchers' cows, etc.

Table with columns for 'LIVERPOOL PRODUCE'. Items include Wheat, etc.

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 forming the mouth. A string is tied to the hoop, and the fish is hoisted 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 celebrated.—London Telegraph.