

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII. September 24, 1916.

The Things Which Are Not Seen—Review.—2 Corinthians, 4, 1-5.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Prophecy revealed. Places: Thessalonica; Berea; Athens, Paul and Silas went from Philippi to Thessalonica and preached in the synagogue of the Jews.

II. Topic: Living Epistles. Place: The epistle was written from Corinth. The earliest of Paul's epistles was the first one to the Thessalonians.

III. Topic: Distinctive Christianity. Place: Athens. Paul had not been in Athens long before he was stirred up to speak to the people about the true God.

IV. Topic: A battle for truth. Places.—Corinth; Ephesus; Jerusalem; Antioch in Syria. Paul went from Athens to Corinth where he preached the gospel for a while to the Jews.

V. Topic: Church unity. Place: Written from Ephesus. Paul addressed the First Epistle to the Corinthians to correct some evils he heard existed in the church there.

VI. Topic: The pre-eminence of love. Place: Written from Ephesus. Love is the great essential in religion. There are many gifts mentioned, but none of them are of real value apart from love.

VII. Topic: Christian beneficence. Place: Written probably from Philippi. Paul was making an effort to raise money for the poor saints at Jerusalem.

VIII. Topic: Religious pretense. Place: Ephesus. The preaching of Paul and his associates at and around Ephesus was effectual.

IX. Topic: A missionary's farewell. Place: Miletus. On his way to Jerusalem Paul stopped at Miletus and sent to Ephesus for the elders of the church to come to him.

X. Topic: A life-career. Place: Written probably from Philippi. Paul's apostleship was denied by certain teachers who went to Corinth.

XI. Topic: The ministry of witnessing. Place: Jerusalem. On the way from Miletus to Jerusalem, Paul was going to Jerusalem, and was urged not to go.

XII. Topic: Paul's life review. Place: Jerusalem. Paul obtained permission to address the mob and made his defence as he stood on the stairs of the tower of Antonia.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. I. Through his personal ministry.

II. Through his doctrinal epistles.

III. Through his defense of the gospel.

IV. Through his personal ministry. The lessons of this quarter have brought us into close acquaintance with the life and labors of Paul.

THE KEEPING OF BEES. The saying, "The resources of Canada are inexhaustible," is true of no food products more than of honey.

up. By frequent divine revelations Paul was directed how to conduct his personal ministry in the various circumstances which developed.

II. Through his doctrinal epistles. The lack of personal touch had its effect in the various churches which Paul was obliged to put under the care of others.

III. Through his defense of the gospel. Various phases of persecution came to the early Christians.

IV. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

V. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

VI. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

VII. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

VIII. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

IX. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

X. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

XI. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

XII. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

XIII. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

XIV. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

XV. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

XVI. Through his defense of the gospel. Paul was the only one who could meet the situation.

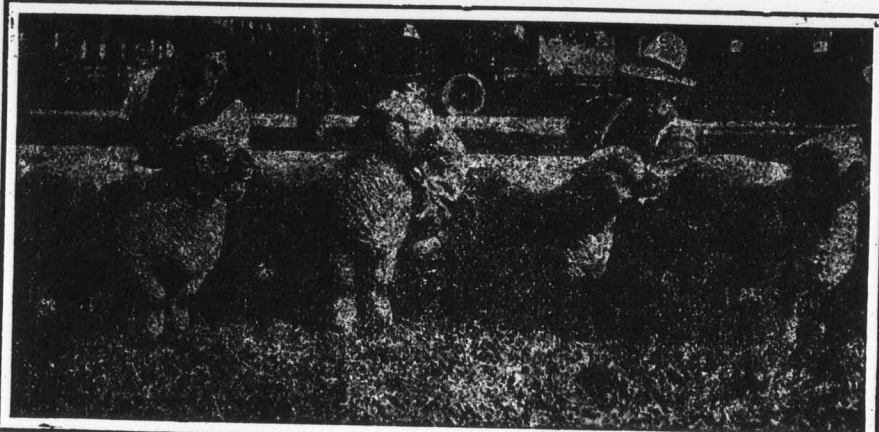
Preparing Sheep and Hogs for Exhibition

A Veteran of The Show-ring Tells Beginners How to Connect With the Prize List.

As we are again face to face with the exhibitions where so many of us go to make history, it is all important that we put our right foot forward, as it were, so as to be in the best possible shape for winning our share of the honors.

The trimming, carding, brushing and clipping should be done a couple of times before the sheep leave home, to work the ringlets apart and make a dense or solid appearing surface.

BEGINNER SHOULD'NT BE DISCOURAGED. Sometimes new exhibitors who have never shown before at the large exhibitions are so wrapped up in their own stock that they fall flat, as it were, when they fail to win a large share of the premiums.



Not always the animal of superior individuality wins—much depends upon the exhibitor in fitting and showing his sheep. Mr. Harding tells what to do and how to do it.

the eyes of the onlookers, who are the future customers.

HOGS THAT WIN THE RIBBONS.

With hogs, as practically all the older exhibitors or what we might term the professionals know, a good start goes a long way toward a successful finish.

Many a good sheep has failed to win simply because its toes had grown out of shape, giving it the appearance of having weak pasterns.

In showyard bloom at the right time. Such men are few and far between, so to the new exhibitor let me say, don't expect to reach the pinnacle of success at your first show that it has taken others years and years to reach.

Painting the house, barns and other frame buildings is an investment. It is practical economy. It adds many dollars to the sale value of the farm.

What would it mean to individual farmers and the country if every home had as many cows as it requires to supply the stable with milk and butter?

We need more teams and better teams, so that we may do better farming and do it cheaper. The use of improved implements is necessary for profitable farming these days.

SHREWD SHAKESPEARE. Was an Excellent Business Man, but Fond of Litigation.

One reason may be given for Shakespeare not publishing his plays, and we have reason to think it was of a kind to appeal to him.

KNOW THE FEELING. (Boston Transcript) "Steward, how long will it be before we reach port?" "About two hours, ma'am."

you farm buildings neatly painted and fields well tilled, in a community of intelligent, progressive, prosperous farmers.

Liberal in giving aid and lending money to his friends in need, he was strict in collecting debts.

Careless as a dramatist, he was in business by no means above current standards of conduct.

At registration.—Where were you born? Malden—Nebraska. Clerk—What part? Malden—All of me, of course.—Agawam.

not positively evasive. He was apparently negligent of a debt contracted by his wife. Like many men of property, he evaded the restrictions against brewing malt liquor for his private use, being in his way a moonshiner.

Liberal in giving aid and lending money to his friends in need, he was strict in collecting debts.

Careless as a dramatist, he was in business by no means above current standards of conduct.

At registration.—Where were you born? Malden—Nebraska. Clerk—What part? Malden—All of me, of course.—Agawam.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, creamery prints, Eggs, new-laid, do., Turkey, lb., Fowl, lb., Spring chickens, lb., Squabs, per doz., Peas, bkt., Apples, per doz., Cucumbers, bkt., Gherkins, bkt., Corn, doz., Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt., Beets, per doz. bchs., Carrots, per doz. bchs., Turnips, per doz. bchs., Parsnips, per doz. bchs., Potatoes, per bag.

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef, forequarters, cwt., Do., hindquarters, cwt., Carcasses, choice, 100 lbs., Do., common, cwt., Veals, common, cwt., Do., medium, cwt., Do., prime, cwt., Heavy hogs, cwt., Abattoir hogs, cwt., Mutton, heavy, cwt., Do., light, cwt., Lambs, Spring, lb.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, as follows: Royal Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs., Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs., Redpath granulated, 100 lbs., St. Lawrence granulated, 100 lbs., Dominion granulated, 100 lbs., Lawrence Beaver, 100 lbs., Lantic Blue Star, 100 lbs., No. 1 yellow, 100 lbs., Dark yellow, 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Export cattle, choice, 8.25, Butcher cattle, choice, 8.00, Do. do. medium, 7.75, Do. do. common, 6.00, Butcher cows, choice, 6.50, Do. do. medium, 5.50, Do. do. canners, 3.50, Do. do. culls, 2.25, Feeding steers, 6.25, Stockers, choice, 6.00, Do. light, 5.50, Milkers, choice, each, 6.00, Springers, 6.00, Sheep, ewes, 4.50, Bucks and culls, 4.00, Lambs, 10.00, Hogs, fed and watered, 6.00, Calves, 6.00.

OTHER MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes WHEAT—Open, High, Low, Close, Oct., Dec., May, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET, No. 1 hard, No. 2 Northern, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes DULUTH GRAIN MARKET, Duluth—Wheat, No. 1 hard, No. 2 Northern, etc.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

Utica, N. Y.—A quarter cent advance in the price of cheese was made to-day at the session of the Utica Dairy Board of trade.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cattle, receipts 5,000, Market slow, Native, 4.40, Steekers and feeders, 4.60, Cows and heifers, 3.40, Calves, 5.50, Hogs, receipts 10,000, Market strong, Light, 9.30, Mixed, 9.75, Heavy, 9.60, Rough, 8.10, Pigs, 6.50, Sheep, receipts 15,000, Market steady, Wethers, 6.90, Lambs, native, 7.25.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, spot steady, No. 1 Manitoba—44, 10d., No. 2 Manitoba—44, 10d., No. 3 Manitoba—44, 7d., Futures, No. 2 red western winter—44, 8d., American mixed, new—10s. 6d., Flour, not winter patents—4s. 6d., Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—4, 15s. to 15, 15s., Beans, short cut, 14 to 15 lbs.—10s., Bacon, Chamberlain cut, 28 to 30 lbs.—9s., Long bellies, 14 to 15 lbs.—9s., Clear clear middles, light, 25 to 34 lbs.—9s., Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 34 lbs.—9s., Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—9s., Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—7s., Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—5s. 10d.—8s., American, refined in pails—8s. 6d., American, refined, in boxes—7s. 6d., Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—16s., Colored—16s.

TIRELESS INSECTS.

Built for the Strenuous Life, They Are Never Weary.

In "Insects, Their Life Histories and Habits," Harold Bastin, the entomologist, says that, contrary to popular belief, spiders are not insects.

Insects have six legs, neither more nor less, and another peculiarity of the insect is that it has wings, sometimes two, more often four. Spiders have eight legs and no wings; therefore spiders are not insects.

Insects have no backbones and no skeletons, says Mr. Bastin, but skin with a hard, durable surface called chitin, which makes up a light shell of armor that forms the outside of the body, to the inside of which the muscles are attached.

Insects do not breathe through their mouths, but through holes in their bodies, called spiracles. Insects have neither veins nor arteries. The blood is pumped directly from the chambered heart into the body cavity, where it bathes and nourishes the organs. Insects have wonderful and enviable digestive organs and feed upon and digest almost any substance from which nourishment may be extracted.

Because of the way they are built insects are particularly fitted for the strenuous life, and a tired insect is a thing unknown. They are always busy traveling, buzzing, biting or seeking some work to do.

Wigwag—Believe a widow is entitled to her third, isn't she? Singleton—Her third! Great Scott! One of them is chasing me around trying to make me her fourth.