

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

July 30, 1916. Lesson V. The Word of the Cross.—I. Corinthians 1: 1-2: 5.

Commentary.—I. Paul's salutation (vs. 1-9). Paul declares at the outset in unmistakable terms that he is an apostle of Jesus Christ by divine appointment.

II. Divisions rebuked (vs. 10-17). Paul is intensely interested in the stability and growth of the church in Corinth and exhorts them to be united in heart in the work of the Lord.

III. The excellence of the cross (vs. 18-31). The preaching of the cross is the preaching that presents the suffering and death of Christ for the sins of the world.

IV. Destroyed by human philosophy. The converted Greeks carried their old mental habits into church life. For ages they had identified each shade of their opinion in philosophy with the name of an individual teacher.

V. Encouraged by apostolic example. Paul had a personal experience of the excellence and power of the doctrine of the cross. The knowledge which he prized he communicated to others.

VI. Exalted by the wisdom of the cross. The foolishness of the cross was considered by the Greeks as foolishness, but it was the wiser than any man's wisdom.

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to change places, and more than change places, with things that are highly regarded in the sight of men.—Cam. Bib. 28. That no flesh should glory in his presence—God works through humble means, yet effectually, and makes it clear that it is He, and not the instrument, that accomplishes the result.

IV. Preaching Christ crucified (2: 1, 2). 1. When I came to you—Paul refers to his labors during his first missionary journey. Not with excellency of speech or of wisdom—The apostle had no thought of appearing as an orator or of presenting the findings of the philosophy of the day.

Questions.—Who wrote this epistle? From what place? What was the object in writing it? How does the epistle begin? Why was the cross of Christ a stumbling block to the Jews? What did Paul determine should be the character of his preaching?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Church Unity.

I. Promoted under gospel fellowship.

II. Destroyed by human philosophy.

III. Encouraged by apostolic example.

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FARM GARDEN

HOT WEATHER PLANTING.

The home acre can be made all the more profitable by planting some late vegetables. It is doubtful if there is a month that offers better returns for labor spent in the small vegetable garden than does the month of July.

The seed sown in July must be placed deep in the soil—as during this month the weather is dry and hot—the seed will not properly develop. But this does not imply that deep planting means deep covering. Deep planting and deep covering must not be confounded. A good rule to follow in this is "four times the diameter is the depth a seed should be covered."

In deep planting the rows should be opened at least four inches, the seed sown on the bottom and covered lightly. As the plants grow earth should be filled in until the ground is level.

This method, which might be called "trench planting," answers several purposes in hot weather that cannot be obtained in any other way. Being below the level evaporation is retarded in such rows to a considerable degree, and the dews of the night settle more readily in them, supplying the seed with enough moisture to germinate them.

The greatest advantage secured from trench-planting is the fact the young, tender roots are placed far enough away from the surface to prevent danger of a prolonged dry spell.

If the soil on the surface is kept soft and free from weeds, the vegetables planted in July will make such headway that they will be fit for the table in from six to eight weeks.

VEGETABLES THAT STAND HEAT.

Bush beans will mature and give a good crop, if planted any time during July.

The extra early varieties of sweet corn will at this season usually be fit for the table in about 50 days from the time the seed was planted.

There is somewhat of a risk in planting peas. They do not generally thrive in hot weather, and the crop would hardly be worth the use of the land in which is grown.

Beets and carrots sown in July will give a crop of roots that will be tender the entire winter. But on the approach of frost they must be stored in sand in a cool part of the cellar.

Cutabaga turnip seed can be grown even as late as the first of August, but the earlier in July the seed is put in the soil the better. The seed should be sown thinly in rows about five or six inches apart, putting in the plants at intervals of about seven or eight inches. The dibble should be employed when transparent, and the earth should be well firmed around the roots.

Never plant turnips where cabbages, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts or kale has been and vice versa. As a writer once stated: "The family of Brassica is a very secluded one in regard to its relations."

July is the proper time for sowing spinach for a winter or early spring crop. The plant must be thinly covered with fine litter or straw as soon as winter weather sets in.

Radishes may be sown up to the middle of August, but this is the time for sowing winter radishes. To have them tender all winter they must be lifted fairly early and planted in dry soil in a cellar where they will not freeze.

Planting top onions or multipliers in early August will insure tender, delicious scullions in early spring.

NOTES.

Many who do not keep accounts do not realize the cost of keeping farm animals. It may be stated as a conservative estimate that a cow will eat \$30 worth of feed a year, perhaps more if it is available; the cost of feed for a horse is variously estimated at from \$50 to \$75 a year. This is in addition to the labor, shelter and attention required for the animal's comfort.

It has been estimated that it requires an average of one acre in five to feed the horses used in farming. Whether such of the feed is raised or considerable bought, the cost is to be considered, as feeds have value. This would suggest that we reduce the cost of raising and feeding animals and increase the value of the animal and animal products.

Many cows highly recommended have been a disappointment to the purchaser and the cause of much hard feeling. In many cases good feeding would have brought satisfaction all around.

Make any needed repairs as soon as they are found. It will cost you more to neglect such repairs than to make them at once. A thoughtful, alert farm manager is always looking for needed repairs, and such men save expense in farm operation.

Take care of the small things on the farm and the larger ones will take care of themselves. Let nothing that is produced go to waste if it is possible to use it at all. Be fair with the farm and conserve its natural resources and the crops it produces. This will be necessary for those who are to occupy the farm after you.

Do not neglect the shade trees. If the weather should become extremely dry it would probably save some of them to water them occasionally. Insects and diseases should be watched and care taken to prevent trouble if possible.

Every farmer that has a few acres of pasture might produce his own pork and bacon. One sow on a few acres of pasture and with grain enough for a maintenance ration, will produce enough pork in one year for an average family of five individuals. With a skimmed milk slop and a little grain the pigs can be very cheaply raised and they will save the bacon bill. Get

a bred gilt now and begin to raise your own milk.

That the silo is almost indispensable to live stock and dairy farms is the conclusion of the Ohio College of Agriculture. As to some of the benefits of the silo the college authorities say: Practical dairymen who are silo users say that the silo on the farm means a saving of from eight to ten cents a pound in the cost of producing butterfat. Beef feeders say that ensilage saves from \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds in producing beef.

PUNTA ARENAS.

Southernmost City of the World a Great Wool Centre.

If asked to name the city closest to the south pole, doubtless many people would need to consult a school geography or an atlas before answering. And yet, it is one of the greatest wool-exporting ports in the world, located on the Strait of Magellan, and is comparatively well known by the name of Punta Arenas.

In tracing the dark and romantic history of the Strait of Magellan from the time of its discovery by the famous Portuguese navigator, Fernando de Magalhaes, in 1520, the writer tells of the practical abandonment of the route by the Spaniards until 1878, when the intrepid Sir Francis Drake sailed through its treacherous channels and pursued his way up on the coast of the Americas even as far as California. It was this feat that really caused the first attempt to found a colony in this bleak and inhospitable region.

Punta Arenas was at peace, when for our sins some English pirates pressed through the Strait of the Mother God, formerly called the Strait of Magellan, into the South Sea, under command of Francisco Drac, a native of Plymouth, a man of low condition, but a skillful seaman and a valiant pirate. It was the way, according to this article, that the old Spanish chronicler put it, and "wherefore, Spain, in order to protect her rich ports on the Pacific coast to South America from the depredations of this marauding 'Drac' and similar piratically inclined crews, determined to found a settlement which at the same time would serve as a protecting fortress at some convenient point on the strait. An expedition was fitted out under the leadership of the Spanish navigator, Pedro Sarmiento, the first colony was established not far from the present site of Punta Arenas. What with hostile Indians, cold and starvation, the little settlement was soon wiped out of existence and the shores of the strait again became uninhabited by civilized man, and thus remained for many years."

In 1843 the Republic of Chili established a penal colony near the same site, which, about eight years later, was completely burned down by the prisoners, who mutilated and killed the governor, guards and many foreigners. This rebellion was quelled a few months later and the town rebuilt on its present site and given the name of Punta Arenas (Spanish for Sandy Point). It would seem that sheep-raising is the foundation upon which the little city's growth and prosperity depends to a great extent, and in this connection the writer states:

"The cold climate of Terra del Fuego and the strait region generally is peculiarly adapted to sheep raising. In order to protect them from the rigors of the low temperature nature provides the sheep with unusually thick and heavy coats of wool; the special qualities are that it washes very white and will take the most delicate dyes exceptionally well. Thus Punta Arenas has become one of the great wool-exporting ports of the world, something over 20,000,000 pounds being shipped from there annually. It is estimated that there are now 2,000,000 sheep in the territory where 35 years ago there were but 185 head all told. At the time of the writer's visit there was one company, capitalized at \$7,300,000, which owned over 1,800,000 acres of land on which was maintained 1,253,000 sheep, 25,000 head of cattle and 9,183 horses. For one year the production of this company amounted to nearly 9,500,000 pounds of wool, shorn from 1,190,653 sheep, thus averaging 7.91 pounds of wool per animal.

"The little city boasts of about 13,000 inhabitants, and their prosperity is indicated when an examination of the credit information books of the bank reveals the fact that among them are 79 fortunes that exceed \$100,000; 31 of more than \$400,000, and there are several that range from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Incidentally the reports of the banks also show that there are 2,800 accounts in the savings departments that exceed \$200, a remarkable showing for a town of 13,000 people—a showing that perhaps few small cities in the United States or Europe can equal. But that's the kind of a town Punta Arenas is—the 'southernmost city in the world.'"

EXPLAINED.

(St. Thomas Journal) Burlington has abandoned the daylight-saving scheme. Is it that the attractions of Hamilton keep the folks up too late at night to rise with the birds?

Wigg—How is B Jones making out in the milk business? Wagg—Well, I guess he manages to keep his head above water.

SUNDAY AT HOME

LOSS AND GAIN.

When I compare What I have lost with what I have gained, What I have missed with what attained, Little room do I find for pride.

I am aware How many days have been idly spent, How low an arrow the good intent, Has fallen short or been turned aside.

But who shall dare To measure loss and gain in this wise? Defeat may be victory in disguise; The lowest ebb is the turn of the tide.

BE STRONG IN THE LORD.

My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness. Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me. Therefore, I take pleasure in infirmities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake; for when I am weak, then am I strong. I will go in the strength of the Lord God; I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only. The gospel of Christ... is the power of God unto salvation.

I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me. I also labour, striving according to his working, which worketh in me mightily. We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us.

The joy of the Lord is your strength. Strengthened with all might, according to his glorious power, unto all patience and long suffering with joyousness.

HABIT.

Fifty years ago we travelled extensively in Scotland, and we enjoyed the hospitality of not a few. We tarried in the home of a devout man, who took care to say grace at every meal. One sentence was always in evidence: "Take away all our sins." To the family this came as a matter of course, but to a stranger it suggested that this good and devout man took care to accumulate fresh sins, in order that he might have them taken away at the next meal.

Nothing of the kind! This was a pure-loving man, of high repute. He simply copied words from his father, and doubtless continued to the end of his days. Habits are ties and chains. We contract them imperceptibly; we cannot break them without pain. It is certain that we act because we have begun, we continue because we have begun, we attach ourselves to our work because it is our own. We must love truth supremely, and in order to judge of it correctly, we must separate it from habit. Nay, a truth may become an error, when, being contracted by habit, it opposes other truths; or when, being only relative, it claims to be absolute. Absolute truth itself should never become a pure habit; it would grow old and die within us, if it were not every day and every hour born there anew. Nothing can last in this world except on the condition of its renewing itself.

Christianity is radical in the highest degree. It uproots one life and plants another; it breaks the shell of habit and says: "Be ye enlarged." It does not add virtue to virtue till the frame be full; but it throws into man's heart a new principle of life and action the love of God; a nature at once mysterious and profoundly in agreement with our moral wants. Here is the only lever which enters deeply enough into the soul, to shake, move, and displace old life and habits, and bring in a larger life. What is given is life! And this life is moving, it is not stationary; it is not like a tree. This life is ever coming, and becoming. It bursts the bark, it breaks the shell, it is here not to reach certain limits, but to surpass all limits.

The world is old enough to have some old religions, and what are they, and where? They are tottering structures, dying and dead, and waiting to be buried; nay, some are out of sight. "Bel boweth down, Nebo stoopeth." Let us beware of habits; the mode, the manner, the way, the style, are not life. We repeat again: "I am come that ye might have life; and that ye might have it more abundantly."

H. T. Miller.

Gagadig Gigadab.

There was a quaint old man in Manchester, England who for many years went by the unique name of Gagadig Gigadab. His original name was John Smith, and for many years he brooded over the possibilities of mistaken identity involved in it. The name figured frequently in criminal records, and he became abnormally apprehensive lest he might be confused with some of the bad John Smiths. At last what he feared so much actually happened. One morning the papers reported the arrest of an accountant in a bank for embezzlement, and through some blunder of the reporter the identity of the embezzler was confused with the subject of this article, who was also a bank accountant. Then and there he determined to assume a name like unto no other ever borne by mortal man. And in Gagadig Gigadab most people will agree that he succeeded in so doing.

AN UNDESERVED HONOR.

(Montreal Star) Canada's chief weather man got a knighthood on Saturday. If intended as a bribe with the object of securing something better in the line of weather, we have been getting for the last six weeks. We offer no objection. But if it was given for value received, then it was a honor which obviously went astray.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes items like Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, etc.

MEATS-WHOLESALE.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes items like Beef, Pork, Veal, etc.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes items like Royal Acadia granulated, Latic granulated, etc.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes items like Export cattle, Butcher choice, etc.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG OPTIONS.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes Wheat, Oats, etc.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes Minneapolis-Wheat, September, etc.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes Duluth-Wheat, No. 1 hard, etc.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes London-Wool, a moderate selection amounting to 8,000 bales, etc.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes Peterboro-The Peterboro Cheese Board this morning boarded 2,607 cheese, etc.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes Buffalo, Receipts-Cattle receipts 400, slow and steady, etc.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes Chicago-Cattle receipts 14,000, Market weak, etc.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes Liverpool-Wheat, spot steady, etc.

Long Days on Uranus.

Uranus can be claimed for a British planet. It was discovered at Bath in 1781 by the elder Sir William Herschel, the musician who became private astronomer to George III. Uranus is so distant from our sun and has an atmosphere so dense that little is known about the rotation, position of the axis or number of the satellites. But the inhabitants, if they exist, may console themselves for living in a temperature approaching zero with the fact that they can seldom be dunned for income tax, because their year contains more than 30,000 days.—London Mail.

Articles should touch each other as little as possible while fringing.