SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII.

September 24, 1916.

The Things Which Are Not Seen—Review.—2 Corinthians, 4., 1-5.4.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Prophecy revealed. Places: Thessalonica; Berea; Athens, Paul and Silas went from Phillipi to Thessalonica and preached in the synagogue of the Jews. There were some who received the gospel. The Jews raised an uproar against the apostles who went to Berea and were successful in their ministry.

II. Topic: Living Epistles. Place: The epistle was written from Corinth. The earliest of Paul's epistles was the first one to the Thessalonians. He wrote it for their instruction and comfort. They were not fully established in the doctrine of the resurrection and Paul gave them instruction in that regard.

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, for he saw everywhere evidences of idolatry. He was invited to address the people on Mars Hill and he spoke most kindly, but showed the superiority of the religion of Jesus.

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. When they rejected it, he turned to the Gentiles. He continued his labors here for one and a half years. He supported himself by working.

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. He emphasized the excellence of the cross of Christ. It was foolishness to the Greeks and a stumbling-block to the Jews, but it was the power of God to believers.

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. Love is kind, unprovoked, patient and enduring. Faith, hope and love are the enduring graces, but the greatest of these is love.

VII. Topic: Christian beneficance. Place: Written probably from Philippi. Paul was making an effort to raise money for the poor saints at Jerusalem, and he suggested to the Corinthians that they be ready with their offering at his arrival there.

VIII. Topic: Religious pretense. Place: Ephesus. The preaching of Paul and his associates at and around Ephesus was effectual. So many gave up their idolatry and became Christians that the profits to the manufacturers of images fell off greatly. Demetrius incited a riot and undertook to do harm to the Christians.

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. They came and the apostle addressed them, calling their attention to his life among them, warning them of the dangers that were before them and exhorting them to steadfastness.

X. Topic: A life-career. Place: Written probably from Philippi. Paul's apostleship was denied by certain teachers who went to Corinth. He showed in this epistle that he had been called to his work. He was a Hebrew and had been abundant in labors and sufferings for the cause of Christ.

XI. Topic: The ministry of witnessing. Place: Jerusalem. On the way from Miletus to Jerusalem, Paul was twice warned of the danger to him in going to Jerusalem, and was urged not to go. He was determined, believing it was his duty. He was cordially received by the church and tried to conciliate the Jewish Christians who had been misinformed about him.

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. He urged his Jewish ancestry and training, and told of his work as a persecutor of Christians. He related the story of his conversion. When he spoke of his call to preach to the Gentiles the mob became enraged.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Paul's care of the churches.

I. Through his personal ministry.

II. Through his doctrinal epistles.

III. Through his defense of the gospel.

I. Through his personal ministry. The lessons of this quarter have brought us into close acquaintance with the life and labors of Paul. His personal piety, his devotion to Christ, his clear conception of the gospel, his love for humanity, his zeal for the Redeemer's kingdom and his faith for its ultimate triumph made him the man for his task. His entire being was devoted to the one calling of preaching Christ and Him crucified. Wherever he was directed to go, he applied himself to the one purpose of unfolding the plan of redemption to all men. He presented the atonement as the fulfilment of all Jewish expectation in religion. To make that nation see that Christ was the Messiah of their scriptures and the fulfilment of types and prophecies and the Redeemer of all men, Paul devoted his every power regardless of what it involved. His unmistakable call to the Gentile world disentangled him from Judaism as far as it affected his reception of Gentile converts into full fellowship in the Christian Church. His personal minis- church council, which granted freedom from the mother church at Jerusalem according to the decision of the first churc council, whic hgranted freedom to all Gentiles, touching the law of circumcision. In the various cities where Paul established churches there were converts peculiarly distinguished for their adherence to the principles of Christianity, so that the gospel gained a wide extension through their influence and example. Regardless of the antagonism of the unbelieving Jews, Christian churches were built up. By frequent divine revelations Paul was directed how to conduct his personal ministry in the various circumstances which developed. Thus the same truth was made comprehensive to the different classes of people. Everywhere with Paul it was the "word

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. Matters of doctrine frequently troubled some of them. Various would-be teachers spread confusion. Party spirit crept in. Opposition to Paul as their spiritual instructor arose. Immorality crept in among the weaker members. Christian generosity became irregular. While many continued strong, some weakened under the tests. On the one hand pressure from without tended to produce worldliness. Fanaticism from within tended to introduce standards that were opposed to Christian simplicity. Paul's soul was grieved at every decline. His fatherly forbearance and his regard for their true happiness enabled him to set before them in various epistles such wholesome rebukes and timely advice and withal such tender guidance that they were not left without rules to govern them in Christian life and practice. Recognition of their virtues as well as admonition to nobler conduct appeared in all these epistles.

III. Through his defence of the gospel. Various phases of persecution came to the early Christians. Various hindrances impeded their progress. Paul was skillful in directing matters of that nature. When it came to the issue of Judaism against Christianity, Paul was the only one who could meet the situation. He was the man charged with having turned the world upside down. He was accused of blasphemies and sacrilege. He was singled out and beaten and stoned and imprisoned. He was pursued with false charges of unfaithfulness to the religion of Jehovah. He was despised for granting the Gentiles admission into the Christian church without observing Jewish law. Twice the Roman power saved him from death at the hands of a frenzied Jewish mob. In his defence of the gospel Paul was unmoved by any suffering which was directed upon him, but he determined that the Jews should not be ignorant concerning the mission of the gospel and the hopelessness of Judaism in its ceremonialism as a means of salvation from sin. Christianity was destined to extend its saving power when Judaism was forgotten.

T. R. A.

FARM AND GARDEN

ADVICE TO PRUNERS.

Begin pruning when the leaves are all off the trees and at any time when the weather is not actually freezing. Use the brush for fuel, and so get the orchard all cleaned up before spring. The most useful tool for the work of pruning is a fine-tooth saw about two feet long. Of course, special pruning saws are made, but an ordinary hand saw of the size you desire. Probably the hardware merchant from whom you buy keeps a short-handled pruning shears for one hand, and those with long handles for both hands. You will find both really useful, though while the pruning shears will not be used as much as the saw for pruning trees, they are excellent for pruning cane, vine and bush fruits.

The healthy tree in good form and condition for bearing, should not be pruned very much in one year, for the larger the leaf surface, the greater the growth. About 90 per cent. of the food is absorbed from the atmosphere through the leaves, and every leaf-bearing branch that is cut out reduces the feeding capacity of the tree. We should prune not to diminish the size of the tree, unnecessarily, but (1) to let in the sunshine and thin the fruit so that all left will ripen properly and be also of larger size, and (2) to cut out diseased wood. Any more pruning is injurious to the tree. Just try to keep the centre of the tree open, cutting off branches that will grow too close together, but after all mostly letting the tree have its own way. Young trees that have been planted only a few years will need some attention now. Clip off the sprouts growing in the centre, using the small pruning shears, and have them sharp. This is important in any pruning work; never crush the wood, but make a clean close cut that will quickly heal.

When pruning the large bearing tree, cut out all the dead or dying branches. These are usually the result of "fire blight," a bacterial disease, for which the only known remedy is to cut off the diseased wood, and doing it some little way back beyond where it is healthy, disinfect both the wound and saw with corrisive sublimate (one part to 1,000 parts of water) and cover the wound with gas tar. Next, notice where the branches are thickening up, so as to exclude the sunshine and thin judiciously. The tree should be pruned so that the sun will shine some time during the day on every twig that will bear fruit. This will also thin the fruit and it also facilitates spraying, for pruning should always precede spraying.

THE KEEPING OF BEES.

The saying, "The resources of Canada are inexhaustible," is true of no food products more than of honey. An abundance of honey-yielding flowers, with a high average of favorable weather for the production and ingathering of the honey, makes Canada a good country for the bee-keeper. Moreover, the bulk of Canadian honey is of unsurpassed quality, and honey has become, as it deserves to be, a staple article of food in many places, selling readily at satisfactory prices when properly distributed." So states the Dominion apiarist, Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, in Bulletin No. 26, second series, just issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, that can be had free on application to the Publications Branch of the department Mr. Sladen furnishes the further information that in Ontario and Quebec, and in regions in the other provinces of the Dominion, there are an increasing number of people who make bee-keeping their principal business, some of the specialists in Ontario reaping an income in excess of $2.500 per year, while there are thousands who find it a profitable and healthful auxiliary to their annual revenue. In Ontario alone it is estimated that there are 10,000 bee-keepers. Mr. Sladen, after dealing with the advantages of bee-keeping, and extending instructions and advice to beginners, proceeds to deal with the different elements involved in bee-keeping and honey productions. In a plain, concise way he tells of the location the apiary should be given, the most desirable races, the development and handling of the bees, the diseases and enemies to which they are subject and the attention they need at different seasons of the year. He also gives a list, with descriptive illustrations, of the principal honey-producing plants with their approximate yielding periods. In fact, it would seem that pretty well everything worth knowing about the cultivation and management of the honey-bee is detailed in this handy sixty-page official bulletin or pamphlet published for gratuitous circulation.

NOTES.

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. It increases the attractiveness of the landscape. It gives the neighborhood a better standing. Unpainted buildings give the impression of failure. They are evidences of the poverty of the soil, the shiftlessness of the farmer, a lack of fruitful harvests. No one who has any ambition wants to locate in a community of unpainted houses. Fresh paint is a profit-winning advertisement for the farm. It is a mark of thrift, a promoter of progress, a signboard to success. Show us a thrifty neighborhood and we'll show you farm buildings neatly painted and fields well tiled, in a community of intelligent, progressive, prosperous farmers.

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? Perhaps none of us realized what it would mean. It would certainly give more cash from the animals and crops raised, and be the means of greater profits. Doubtless it would mean more than this. It would give more wholesome, nutritious foods and enable parents to rear healthier, stronger, more efficient children. Isn't this worth striving for?

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. And the most satisfactory way to get better teams is to get a few work mares and raise colts. The mare should raise a colt as well as do the regular work on the farm.

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, not so much for the direct cash benefit that is offered in prizes as for the future trade that naturally comes through winning. It is now too late to do any fitting with feed. He is an expert indeed who can carry his stock through the exhibitions without them losing flesh, especially if they are sheep and hogs, largely because they are difficult stock to exercise. About all that we can hope to do now is to put on the finishing touches, which, by the way, have not very much effect with the judges, but they please the eyes of the onlookers, who are the future customers.

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.

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. When I say a good start I mean having the right type to start with, so that when the finish is put on just to the desired point, everything is there to please the judge. Now, then, having those two qualifications when leaving home, all that is left to do in so far as the hog is concerned, is to clean him up, trim his toes, if this has not already been done, exercise him sufficient to keep him supple, feed lighter foods than he was used to at home, so as to ward off sluggishness, and last, but not least, show him well. While the whip is an excellent article for use in showing hogs, I have often watched men constantly tapping a pig across the nose, while the judge is looking him over, thereby swinging him back upon his pasterns and humping his back up, when the very opposite was necessary just at that moment. I admire the man who shows his animal to the very best advantage. If your pig is a graceful walker, keep him walking; if not, keep him as quiet as possible. Always keep at least one eye on the pig; too many keep both eyes on the judge. Good exhibition counts a whole lot more than the beginner usually imagines.

The finishing touches at the last minute are very much more important with sheep than with the hogs, and require more expert knowledge as they have to do with putting the fleeces into the finest possible shape and keeping them so. But, as I have said before, this has not got so much weight with the judges as it has with sightseers. A good judge knows the good sheep before it is trimmed. 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. This of course applies chiefly to the medium wooled breeds. While the exhibitors of long wooled sheep use the shears much more now than formerly their work with the fleece is largely to divide the large ringlets into smaller ones and to pick out straws and chaff.

HANDLING SHEEP IN THE RING.

As in the case of hogs, feed sheep less heavily on fattening grain than they were used to at home and give them all the exercise possible. If their feet have not been trimmed before they left home be sure to do it before they enter the prize ring. 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. As you are about to enter the ring remember you are on exhibition as well as the sheep, and that the sheep may fail to win simply because you didn't do your part. See that your sheep has all four legs placed squarely under it, else it will show weakness somewhere under the judge's hand. Study the methods of the best showmen—they never let their sheep get out of position even after the judge has passed along; they realize from years of experience, perhaps, that the judge is frequently glancing over the ring making comparisons, and it is possible that he may decide in favor of yours even while in the act of handling another.

If I might say a word to exhibitors in general I should say to all, play the game honestly and fairly and take the medicine as handed out by the judges without a murmur. You may not get just what you expected, and at the same time may be getting more than your opposition would agree that you are entitled to, and still be getting the judge's honest judgment. Judges, like exhibitors, are only human and are liable to make mistakes, and while possibly at times there are wilfully dishonest decisions made, I believe that for the most part live stock judges go into the ring determined to place the ribbons where they rightfully belong. But as long as time will last our judgments will differ, and even if at times the job may be too big for the judge, if he is honest you will get a fair share of the prizes even though they may not be placed as you think they should be. It usually pays to take what you are offered, with a smile.

BEGINNER SHOULDN'T 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. To such an one let me say, that unless you have had an experienced herdsman or shepherd to select your stock and fit it for you, you should not expect to win much the first year against men who have not only exhibited for many years but who have spent a good part of their lifetime selecting and breeding with a fixed ideal in their minds. Anyone can fatten an animal, but it requires an expert to develop an animal and finish it, keeping it active and sprightly, straight on its pins and 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. The experience of the first year or two will be valuable to you later on.

Some say the stock show is the same old thing year after year, but II think the average exhibitor realizes that to meet the changes in types demanded they require to be a little better year by year and that the same old thing will not suffice. Some things that may look small to the new beginner (such as black wool, crooked legs, wiry or open fleeces, etc.), have been difficult obstacles to overcome, and it is naturally to be expected that the veteran has accomplished more along those lines than the amateur, and is likely to win more on that account.

But I often think that we sometimes allow flesh or fat to win when it shouldn't. I don't mean to say that fleshing evenly distributed isn't very important in the show ring, but I do think that breed, type, or what some call character, should be given more preference than many are inclined to give it. In other words, I don't think that (in a breeding class) a pig or a sheep, off in type and on broken-down pasterns, although loaded with flesh should win over ones of the desired type, up straight on its pasterns, even though the latter is not carrying sufficient flesh. Just give him sufficient time and the good feeder can make any animal fat; but years of careful selection and mating has been required by the expert to combine the fine points which go to make up what we might call breed type.

—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

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. There was no copyright, and to publish the plays was to lessen their financial value to his company. This "gentle Will," this "sweetest Shakespeare," this "Swan of Avon," was an admirable man of business. If we had only the records of the law courts, in fact, we might not be able to think so very well of him. He had a keenness for litigation which he seems to have inherited from his father. As a taxpayer he was slow, if 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. At about the time he wrote the final version of "Hamlet" he sued the village apothecary at Stratford to recover a small loan and while he was at work on the world tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" he engaged in litigation that brought him in conflict with the village blacksmith, a state of affairs that Emerson relates with something akin to horror. He conspired with his father to secure from the conniving Heralds' college a shady coat-of-arms and the right to subscribe himself "gent," and, while apparently not actively aiding an attempt to inclose Stratford common lands in defiance of the rights of the people, he at best remained strictly neutral toward the project.

Careless as he seems to have been as to his fame as a dramatist, he was in business by no means above current standards of conduct. One gathers that the chief interest of his later years was to live at ease as a gentleman and provide well for his family. It is related on pretty good authority that he died of "a feavour" after "a merry meeting" at Stratford with his old friend, Ben Johnson, and the poet Drayton. But it is not unlikely that the true cause of his fever was not drink, but the insanitary condition of the street in which he lived.

KNEW THE FEELING.

(Boston Transcript)

"Steward, how long will it be before we reach port?"

"About two hours, ma'am."

"Oh, dear, I shall die before then."

"Very likely, ma'am. But you'll be all right again when you've been ashore a little while."

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

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Butter, choice dairy	$0 28	$0 30
Do., creamery prints	0 32	0 34
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 29	0 32
Turkeys, lb.	0 19	0 23
Fowl, lb.	0 17	0 19
Ducklings, lb.	0 15	0 17
Spring chickens, lb.	0 17	0 21
Squabs, per doz.	4 50	0 00
Pears, bkt.	0 30	0 50
Apples, per bbl.	2 00	3 00
Cucumbers, bkt.	0 25	0 50
Gherkins, bkt.	1 00	1 50
Corn, doz.	1 00	1 50
Corn, doz.	0 15	0 20
Tomatoes, 11-qt. bkt.	0 20	0 30
Beets, per doz. bchs.	0 25	0 00
Carrots, pe doz. bchs.	0 25	0 00
Turnips, per doz. bchs.	0 25	0 00
Parsnips, per doz. bchs.	0 40	0 00
Potatoes, per bag.	2 15	2 20

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$9 00	$10 00
Do., hindquarters	15 00	15 50
Carcases, choice	12 00	12 50
Do., common	10 50	11 00
Veals, common, cwt.	8 50	10 50
Do., medium	11 50	12 50
Do., prime	16 00	17 00
Heavy hogs	12 50	13 00
Shop hogs	15 00	15 25
Abattoir hogs	16 00	16 50
Mutton, heavy	10 00	12 00
Do., light	14 00	16 00
Lambs, Spring, lb.	0 17	0 19

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:

Royal Acadia, granulated	100 lbs.	7 36
Lantic, granulated	100 lbs.	7 46
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	7 46
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	7 46
Dominion granulated	100 lbs.	7 41
St. Lawrence Beaver	100 lbs.	7 36
Lantic Blue Star	100 lbs.	7 36
No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	7 06
Dark yellow	100 lbs.	6 86

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	8 65	8 90
Butcher cattle, choice	7 80	8 15
do. do. medium	6 75	7 25
do. do. common	6 00	6 50
Butcher cows, choice	6 25	6 50
do. do. medium	5 50	5 75
do. do. canners	3 50	4 75
do. bulls	[illegible]	7 25
Feeding steers	6 25	6 50
Stockers, choice	6 00	6 25
do. light	5 00	6 00
Milkers, choice, each	60 00	100 00
Springers	60 00	100 00
Sheep, ewes	6 50	8 00
Bucks and culls	4 00	5 50
Lambs	10 00	10 50
Hogs, fed and watered	11 75	11 85
Calves	6 00	12 00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	1 55⅞	1 56¾	1 53¾	1 56⅛
Dec.	1 51¾	1 51⅞	1 48¾	1 51⅛
May	1 52⅞	1 53½	1 50⅞	1 52⅞
Oats—				
Oct.	0 50¾	0 50⅞	0 49¾	0 50¼
Dec.	0 48⅞	0 48⅞	0 47¾	0 48⅛
Flax—				
Oct.	1 88¼	1 89¼	1 87¼	1 88
Dec.	1 88¼	1 88¼	1 87	1 88

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat, September, $1.63 1-8; No. 1 hard, $1.70 1-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.63 5-8 to $1.67 1-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.60 1-8 to $1.65 1-8. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats, No. 3 white, 43 1-2 to 54 3-4c. Flour, fancy patents, $8.80; firsts, clears, $7.30, jute. Other grades unchanged. Bran, $20.00 to $21.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.68 7-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.66 7-8 to $1.67 7-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.63 7-8 to $1.64 7-8; September, $1.65 1-2 asked. Linseed on track and to arrive, $2.06 1-2; September, $2.06 1-2; bid; October, $2.06 1-2 bid; November, $2.07 bid; December, $2.06 bid; December, $2.06 bid; May, $2.10 asked.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

Utica, N. Y.—A quarter cent advance in the price of cheese was made to-day as the session of the Utica Dairy Board of Trade. Thirty-three hundred boxes sold at 18c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 9,000.
Market slow.

Native	6 40	11 20
Stockers and feeders	4 60	7 45
Cows and heifers	3 40	9 20
Calves	8 50	12 75
Hogs, receipts 10,000.		
Market strong.		
Light	9 90	11 25
Mixed	9 75	11 30
Heavy	9 60	11 10
Rough	9 60	9 80
Pigs	6 50	9 50
Sheep receipts 15,000.		
Market steady.		
Wethers	6 90	8 80
Lambs, native	7 25	11 40

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Wheat, spot steady.
No. 1 Manitoba—14s. 10d.
No. 2 Manitoba—14s. 9d.
No. 3 Manitoba—14s. 7d.
Futures, No. 2 red western winter—14s. 8d

American mixed, new—10s. 6d.
Flour, winter patents—47s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£4, 15s. to £5, 15s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—101s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—96s.
Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—98s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—99s.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—97s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 2 0lbs.—90s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—77s.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—81s; old—82s.
American, refined in pails—80s. 9d.
American, refined, in boxes—79s. 6d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—105s.
Colored—106s.

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 skins 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—I 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.