

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON V.—JULY 31, 1910.

A Lesson on Forgiveness.—Matt. 18: 21-35.

Commentary.—1. The Forgiving Spirit (vs. 21, 22). 21. Then came Peter—The discourse about offenses had moved Peter to make definite inquiry as to his duty in granting forgiveness. It is easy to infer that he had been criticized and even wronged. Impulsive and forward, it would not be strange if he should receive rebuffs and slights from time to time. How oft shall... I forgive—It was easily granted that forgiveness was a duty, but how many times should it be repeated was the question that weighed upon Peter's mind seven times—The rabbinical law limited forgiveness to three times, but Peter considered the new kingdom and its principles, as laid down in the Sermon on the Mount, as far more exalted than the old system of conduct, and believed the requirements would be much higher. In placing the number seven, he thought he had been abundantly liberal. It is evident that he used the number "seven" in its literal sense and not in the figurative sense of a perfect number. 22. I say—Indicating the authority with which the answer was given, until seventy times seven—It is doubtful whether the original meant four hundred times, or seventy-seven times, or seven, or seventy times and seven, as in margin of Revised Version. But in either case it is a symbolical expression for never-ending forgiveness. Love is not to be limited by the multiplication table.—Schaff. It is to be granted "so long as it shall be needed and sought; you are never to come to the point of refusing forgiveness sincerely asked."—J. F. & B. We should always have a forgiving spirit—a spirit that seeks to do good to all men especially to those who have wronged us. "If thou canst not make thyself such an one as thou wouldst, how canst thou expect to have another in all things to thy liking?"—Thomas a Kempis have known a man to nurse the tiny cockatrice egg of un forgiveness till it has burst into the fiery serpent of crime."—II. The Parable of the Unforgiving Servant. (vs. 23-35). This parable teaches the duty of forgiveness, and whatever particulars are introduced are added to complete the picture. We must not lose sight of the truth presented. 23. The kingdom of heaven.—The divine government in the dispensation of Jesus Christ. Forgiveness has an important and essential place in this kingdom. Would take account—"Would make a reckoning."—R. V. The picture is drawn from an Oriental court. The provincial governors, farmers of taxes, and other high officials are summoned before a despotic sovereign to give an account of their administration.—Cam. Bib. The fundamental moral principle in God's kingdom is righteousness. The great King of heaven and earth will, one day, reckon with all of his subjects. The servants who were directly accountable to him. 24. One was brought.—Being so greatly indebted to the king he would not care to face him, hence he "was brought." owed him ten thousand talents—This sum is estimated at from ten million to fifteen million dollars. The servant was a ruler of a province or some other portion of the kingdom's domain, and was entrusted with the raising of the public revenue, and in keeping back the tribute he might become thus greatly indebted to his sovereign. This sum represents a debt so great that there would be no possibility of discharging it, and thus represents our indebtedness to God, who is our King. 25. What shall him, 26. He had collected the revenue and misused it, and therefore was bankrupt. We are bankrupt also, having nothing wherewith to pay our debt to our Sovereign. "Every sin is a debt contracted with the justice of God, and soon our Master will settle accounts with us. What a fearful time it will be when with multitude nothing shall be found but sin and insolvency."—Clarke. commanded him to be sold—Creditors had power to sell insolvent debtors in several countries of Europe, as well as in Asia, in ancient times.—Benson. 26. The servant... worshipped him—He placed himself in the attitude of a supplicant seeking mercy. He had done wrong and begged for his master's forbearance. The sinner with his weight of debt upon him can only find relief by applying to God with repentance and faith. We have nothing to pay and no claim upon His mercy, yet He graciously listens to our pleas and pities our hopeless condition will pay them all. It would seem impossible for the servant to have paid all his debt. It would be impossible for the sinner to discharge the debt he owes to God from his own resources, even though he should live a thousand years. 27. Was moved with compassion.—A fitting representation of the mercy of the King to whom we are indebted. No circumstances are mentioned which would call forth the royal clemency, yet he was moved in behalf of his subject. The compassion of our King is infinite. 28. The same servant—He had just received great mercy at the hands of his master. Found one of his fellow-servants.—As if he sought for him. Owed him an hundred pence.—A sum equivalent to about fifteen dollars. The sum he owed the king was six hundred times as large as that due him from his fellow-servant. Took him by the throat.—The law permitted the creditor to bring his debtor to trial. We can but strongly condemn the cruelty of the man who had just shown mercy. So God forgives. Forgiveness is one thing and expression of forgiveness is another. Forgiveness in the heart will lead to forgiveness with the lips. There was always forgiveness in the heart of the prodigal's father, but it could not find expression until the boy repented, returned and confessed. Archbishop Cranmer was hated by the vile, and a plot to take his wife was once started. One of the conspirators was a member of his household and another he had greatly served. He called them to him and told them they were suspected of a plot to take his life. They protested



FARM GARDEN

If a horse steps on a nail do not pour turpentine in the puncture. Such treatment only tends to increase the pain and inflammation. Always bear in mind that the foot cannot swell like other parts to accommodate itself to the results of inflammation. This is the reason that punctures or injuries to the feet are so painful. Soothing treatment is also indicated. Enlarging the opening made the nail with a knife completely through the sole of the foot and apply a linseed meal or bran poultice. Change the poultice every twenty-four hours, but do not poultice longer than three days at a time, for if prolonged too much softening of the hoof is likely to be the result. The shoe should be in all cases be removed and the horse given complete rest and reduced diet until recovery takes place. It is useless to use any preparation that will kill Canada thistles and quack grass. There is no such remedy that is worthy trying. Cultivation so thorough that it will prevent growth above ground for one growing season, is the only effectual method of procedure. When growth above ground is prevented the roots must die, for they leave no lungs through which to get oxygen.

Kaffir corn and skinned milk make a splendid ration for growing young calves. A lot of calves fed on this by the Kansas Experimental Station weighed 375 pounds each at 6 months old. They were fed about 2,500 pounds skim milk each, with a small allowance of kaffir corn.

Green manuring is much talked about, but little practised, except incidentally. Clover crops are too valuable to be ploughed into the soil; it pays better to plow the clover for the stock and use the manure for enriching the land. The principal method of green manuring is to plough under a sod after a crop has been taken off. Green manuring helps sandy land by making it more retentive of moisture and by adding humus and plant food. It helps clayey land by making it more open and letting in the air. The decaying vegetable matter also produces acids that operate on the chemical plant foods to render them available. Green manuring helps to make chemical fertilizers more quickly available, especially the ground rock phosphates. The effects of green manuring are sometimes destroyed by putting on at the same time too much caustic lime, which combines with the carbon of the decayed vegetable matter.

The milk goat, like all other goats, can make a living on brushy and hilly land, where most other animals would starve. They are very beneficial to land in clearing it of weeds, sprouts and brush. They cannot endure low, wet land, but thrive perfectly on rough, hilly land. Those giving milk should be fed on good grass, hay fodder and wheat bran, but no grain of any kind.

Corn ensilage possesses numerous advantages for early forage, as it is at hand many times when it would be difficult

FARMERS LOOK FOR HIGH PRICES

Grain Crops in Ontario Are Above the Average.

While Wheat Reports From West Are Unfavorable.

Combination of Circumstances Which Pleases Grain Growers.

(Hamilton, Ont., Decapath.)

Plentiful crops in Ontario and a paucity in the west is the grain situation as viewed by the local dealers. Not for many years past has there been so keen an interest exhibited in the local crops as there is at the present time, and practically everyone concerned is expectant of high prices for the Ontario produce.

The unfortunate weather conditions in the west, where area after area of wheat and other grains has been destroyed by the intense heat, will prove a boon for the local farmers as far as the demand for their produce is concerned.

Although during the past few days rain has fallen in various parts of the west, grain prices have not advanced, but are expected to be recuperated by the slight amount of rain. It is not thought now, however, that the yield of the west will be below the demand as demonstrated by the high price that western wheat is bringing in its own country.

Where \$1.14 per bushel is the ruling price, the same as it has been bringing in Liverpool. Wheat has been advanced to the above high price only since the beginning of the weather scare, previous to which it sold at as low as 92 and 93 cents. Conditions similar to those in the Canadian west exist in the northwestern States, and the mills in Minnesota and other States are securing most of their grain from Canada. Although the yield of Ontario is small when compared to that of the Northwest, the dealers predict that it will play an important part this fall in the making of the price.

Nearly as Ontario has not suffered nearly as much as the west, large portions of wheat were destroyed early this spring by the wire worm, the warm and dry weather giving them a great advantage to work on the wheat plant, with the result that in some sections of the country much of it is spotted and patchy. As a whole, however, the crops look well, and in the good parts will give an excellent yield. Reports indicate that the acreage for Ontario will be somewhat more than last year. As to the prices of wheat this fall, the dealers say that it is practically impossible for them to make any near estimate, as for weeks past the grain market has been fluctuating very freely.

To-day wheat is bringing \$1.04 a bushel, an advance of 12 cents on the price quoted a week ago, and the present indications are that, if anything, it will continue to advance. The shortage of the western crops will necessitate the use of Ontario grain, with the result that nothing but high prices are expected to rule.

The yield of Ontario oats is expected to be a good average one. The early sown oats in some sections of the province have been destroyed by the white grub and much of it had to be sown the second time, but it is looking fairly well now. At the present time oats are bringing 40 cents a bushel with a tendency towards higher prices.

The average of barley outside of the usual sections is small this year, although no large shortage is expected. What there is of it, however, is looking exceptionally well and will give a yield of good quality.

The price crops, not only in Ontario but in the west, are exceptionally fine, and a good yield is expected, while the bean and corn sections are also yielding large crops—much larger than last year.

The timothy hay crop is a poor yield. The white grub did considerable damage to meadows and pastures on high lands. In some sections the late rains have improved the meadows to a large extent.

In nearly all lines Ontario seems to be favored with good fruit crop conditions. Apples, pears and other fruit crops are reported to be in a fair condition with prospects of good crops, except in a few sections. The Ontario farmers are feeling prosperous at the present time as nearly everything they produce is bringing high prices.

CROP REPORT.

Very Poor in Manitoba and Very Good in Saskatchewan.

Winnipeg, July 25.—The weekly crop report of the Canadian Northern develops little, if anything, new concerning the general situation. For the first time the railway company admits that the situation throughout southern Manitoba is very serious, but this is looked upon as merely paving the way to an admission that the crops are almost entirely destroyed in this part of the province. Detailed reports from the different districts are in many cases hopeful, while in other parts, notably in northern Saskatchewan, they bear out previous reports to the effect that the crops are in excellent condition and promise a large yield.

The Naples authorities are holding Alexander Hollander, wanted in New York in connection with the custom house frauds, pending a request from Washington for his extradition. It is expected that the request will be made and granted forthwith.

ALBERTA CROP

Automobile Tour of Spruce Grove, Stoney Plain and Other Districts.

Farmers Pleased With Prospects—A Record Crop.

In order to secure accurate data on crop conditions in the territory of which Edmonton is the hub, the Edmonton Board of Trade recently decided to conduct a number of automobile tours through the district, covering in all some thousand miles of territory. There will be six tours in all and of these the first two, designated as A and B started on July 14th.

The representatives of the board on tour B were A. B. Campbell, of Campbell & Ottowill, millers of that city, and John Blue, of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who has wide experience in crop judging and who is considered an authority on the subject.

This party left the city in Scott Bros. motor car and returned, after having covered some ninety miles, during which they interviewed twenty-one farmers and secured reports from fifteen more. The members of the party examined samples from approximately 600 acres of fall wheat and from 900 acres of spring wheat. During their entire trip they did not find a single farmer who was inclined to be other than optimistic. From their observations and from information received from farmers interviewed, the estimated yield of fall wheat is placed at twenty-seven bushels per acre and spring wheat at twenty-three. This, if realized, and from the present stage of maturity there is no reason to think otherwise, will be slightly in excess of the record over the entire province for the past few years.

Reports from the representatives of the board on the other tours will be published in the Times as soon as the parties return.

Mr. Blue, in his description of the tour, points out that the farmers visited were very optimistic and regarded conditions as ideal, if anything, a little better than in previous years. They feel confident that they will harvest a bumper crop, the best in years.

Fall wheat has been a very successful crop and a greater acreage than in previous years will be reaped. A large amount of breakage has been done and is still in progress, which goes to show the faith the farmer has in the district and also guarantees that even a larger acreage will be under crop next year.

Fall wheat in the words of the farmer, "A magnificent crop this year."

BIG INCREASE.

June Trade Totalled Sixty six Million Dollars.

Ottawa, July 25.—The total trade of Canada for June was \$36,000,000, an increase of \$10,334,623 over June of last year. For the first quarter of the present fiscal year the total trade has been \$171,173,690, a comparative increase of \$36,606,360, or over 25 per cent.

Imports for June totalled \$39,705,237, an increase of \$8,363,675 over June of last year. For the three months imports totalled \$169,384,197, an increase of \$27,281,997. Exports of domestic products for the quarter totalled \$57,648,937, an increase of \$8,221,533.

The principal increase in imports was in agricultural products, which show a betterment of nearly six millions as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The customs revenue for June was \$5,866,906, and for the three months \$16,568,411, increases of \$1,004,847 and \$3,675,352 respectively.

KILLING SHEEP.

Farmers in North Addington Losing Their Stock By Bears.

Kingston despatch: At Vennachar, in the northern part of Addington, the bears have been busy, and as a result some farmers are mourning the loss of stock. Robert Comer lost one of his sheep, and indications around the sheepfold pointed plainly to brain as the perpetrator. About the same time John E. Irish, a neighbor, found that two of his sheep had been carried off in the same way. Lee Wilson, another neighbor, saw three cubs disporting around with their mother near his field one day last week.

Two work trains on the Pheasant Hill branch of the C. P. R. came into collision near Biggar, Sask., an east-bound locomotive with a water tank and coal car rolling down the thirty-foot bank and turning over twice in the fall. The crew jumped to safety, but the cab and tank were reduced to kindling.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Receipts on the street were practically nil to-day. One load of wheat sold at \$1.12, and four loads of hay sold at unchanged prices.

Dressed hogs are firmer, with quotations ruling at \$12.50 to \$13.

Wheat, white, new ... \$ 1.08 \$ 1.10
do., red, new ... 1.08 1.10
Oats, bush. ... 19.00 23.00
Hay, old, ton ... 14.00 18.00
Straw, per ton ... 14.00 18.00
Dressed hogs ... 12.00 12.50
Butter, dairy ... 0.21 0.24
do., inferior ... 0.18 0.20
Eggs, dozen ... 0.23 0.25
Chickens, spring, lb. ... 0.22 0.25
Ducks, spring, lb. ... 0.18 0.19
Turkey, lb. ... 0.17 0.20
Fowl, lb. ... 0.14 0.16
Potatoes, new, bush. ... 1.23 0.00
Onions, sack ... 2.50 2.75
Beef, hindquarters ... 12.00 13.50
do., forequarters ... 8.00 9.50
do., choice, carcass ... 10.50 11.50
Do., medium, carcass ... 9.00 10.00
Mutton, per cwt. ... 9.00 11.00
Veal, prime, per cwt. ... 10.00 11.00
Spring lamb, lb. ... 0.16 0.18

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 81 carloads of live stock, consisting of 114 cattle, 1,644 hogs, 1,814 sheep and lambs, 228 calves and 1 horse.

The quality of cattle was generally common to medium.

Trade was fairly steady, with prices a little firmer on account of light receipts. Should receipts continue to be light prices will certainly advance, but if there should be a fairly large delivery, it is not likely that there will be much change.

Fat cattle prices—Go. Rowntree, who bought 230 cwt. for the Harris Abattoir Co., reports as follows: Choice steers and heifers, \$8.15 to \$8.30 per cwt., \$3.50 to \$3.75, and cows at \$3 to \$3.50.

Stockers and feeders—Not much trade being done in either class, and H. Murray reports prices unchanged as follows: Steers, 850 to 1,000 lbs., at \$4.75 to \$5.50; steers, 700 to 800 lbs., at \$4.25 to \$4.75; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.

Milkers and springers—There was an active trade in milkers and springers, and prices were firmer at \$40 to \$45 each, with a few extra quality cows at \$70 each.

Veal calves—The market for veal calves was strong at \$3 to \$7.25 for the bulk of sales, although a few new milk fed veals sold at 50c per cwt. more.

Sheep and lambs—Over 1,500 sheep and lambs sold as follows: Ewes, \$4 to \$4.40; rams, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.40 per cwt.

Hogs—On account of the railway strike there has been a shortage in hogs. The last two days, and prices advanced. Mr. Harris reported selects sold and watered at the market at \$3.70 and another dealer reported \$3.50 and \$4.40 as having been paid for hogs sold at country points. These are strike prices and should the strike end, look out for hogs to go down to where they were a few days ago.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

The receipts to-day were light, with prices generally steady.

Oranges, Cal. ... \$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Lemons, case ... 6.00 6.00
Peaches, lunch ... 1.50 1.75
Cherries, large box ... 0.85 1.25
Currants, red box ... 0.75 1.00
Raspberries, box ... 0.68 0.10
Pineapples, case ... 1.50 2.50
Peaches, Cal. ... 1.25 1.50
Pears, Bartlett, box ... 3.00 3.00
Goswberries, large box ... 0.75 1.25
Apples, early, bush. ... 1.25 1.50
Blueberries, case ... 0.44 0.50
Cantaloupes, crate ... 8.29 3.00
Pineapples, case ... 2.75 3.00
Potatoes, new, bush. ... 1.25 0.00
Tomatoes, basket ... 1.75 0.00
Cabbage, crate ... 1.25 1.50
Beans, basket ... 0.65 0.75
Cucumbers, hamper ... 2.00 2.25

SUGAR MARKET.

Granulated, \$3.30 per cwt. in barrels; No. 1 golden, \$3.30 per cwt. in barrels; Beaver, \$3 per cwt. in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots \$5 less. In 100-lb. bags, prices are 5c less.

Wool.

Trade is dull and prices are unchanged. Local quotations are: Washed fleece, 12c to 21c; unwashed fleece, 12c to 14c.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNING WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—July \$1.17 1/2, October \$1.17 1/2, December \$1.24 1/2.
Oats—July 24c, October 45c.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

Brockville, Ont.—Today 2,785 boxes were registered; 1,600 colored, balance white, 225 colored and 200 white sold at 11c. On the curb 10c was bid for white, and 9c for colored, between 3,000 and 4,000 sold at these figures.

Vancouver, B.C., Ont.—There were 1,712 boxes cheese bonded and sold on Vancouver Hill Cheese Board here to-day. Price offered was 13c 1/2 per lb., all selling at this figure. Five buyers were present.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—Receipts at the west end market today were 375 cattle, 375 sheep and lambs, 950 hogs, 425 calves. Choice steers continue scarce, and prices were steady around Monday's level. Choice, \$5.25 to \$6.75; cows, \$3.40 to \$5.00; bulls, \$3.40 to \$5.35. Sheep sold at \$4.75 to \$5.00; calves, \$4.50 to \$6. Hogs brought their feature today, and though receipts were heavy, sold up to \$13.15 to \$13.95 per 100 lbs. sow, \$13.15 to \$13.25. Calves brought at 11c the way from \$5 to \$8. Receipts at the C. P. R. east end market were 200 cattle, 700 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs and 200 calves. Choice steers were scarce, and prices ranged between \$5 and \$6.75; cows, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.75. Sheep were lower at \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs brought \$3 to \$5.26. Hogs were firm at \$8.50 to \$9.75; sows at \$8.50 to \$9.70. Calves brought all the way from \$3 to \$10.

Advertisement for various products including 'Female Pills', 'The Standard', and 'Spanking'.