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LESSON XI.-SEPT. II. 1810.

The King's Marriage Feast .- Matt. 22: 1-14.

Commentary .- I. The feast prepared (vs. 1, 2). 1. Jesus answered-Mark tells us that the chief priests and elders, to whom Jesus spoke the parables of the vineyard and the rejected stone, left him, but others were coming in and passing out so that he constantly had an audience. He understood their thoughts and their needs and spoke to them accordingly. By parables One end gained by speaking in parables was to secure a hearing for unpalatable, but needed, truth. 2. The kingdom of heaven is like

-In this parable our Lord illustrates the dealings of God with the Jews from the commencement to the time of the destruction of the Jewish state and church (2.7); then he traces the vocation of the Gentiles until the judgment day (8-10); and finally the condemnation in judgment of those who are clad, like the Pharisees he disputes with, not in the righteousness of Christ, but in their own (11-14). -Whedon. The parable illustrates that phase of the kingdom of heaven which relates to admittance into it and the attitude toward the King of those who enter. A certain king-The king represents God the Father. Made a marriage feast for his son (R. V.)— Our attention is called to the tender relation existing between Christ and the church. Christ is the bridegroom, and the church, the entire body of God's penple, is the bride. "The mirriage feast is the participation of the gespel by men." The guests are those who, as individuals, believe the gospel and receive its bene-II. The invitations refused (vs. 3-6).

3. His servants-Those who preached the gospel before Christ's death. John the Baptist, the apostles, and the seventy, sent forth by our Lord, would be included. To call them that were bidden -In the East two calls are given to those whose presence is desired at a feast: one to inform them of the feast and that they are expected as guests. and a second call to inform them that the time has arrived and all things are ready. In the parable those first called represented the Jewish nation. They were bidden, and God's servants came to them declaring "the kingdom of heaven is at hand" (Matt. 3, 2). Would not come-By refusing the king's invitation they showed disloyalty to their sovereign. A great honor was spurned. The had little regard for the king or his son. The parable was designed to represent the indifference and even the opposition of the Jews to Jesus. They had the privilege of coming and the ability, yet they refused. 4. Sent forth other scrvants-Patience was exercised. After the crucifixion the apostles continued to constrain the Jews to partake of the benefits of the gospel. All things are ready-They had been sent with a message by the king. They were to declare the nature of the feast and that all was ready. It was an effort to arouse those who were bidden to an interest in the feast. Come-One of the most gracious words in the Scriptures. It expresses earnest, loving invitation. They had the power to stay aawy, but they were entreated not to do no. God not only makes it possible for men to be saved. but He also urges them lovingly to receive salvation.

5. Made light of it. This displays the perversity of human nature in negleeting the things that are of the highest importance. "This verse represents the attitude, not only of the mass of Jews, but, in a larger interpretation, of the mass of the workl, to the gospel call. They do not oppose nor reject; they simply do not care."-Ill. Notes. Went their ways. Their personal interests were more to them than loyalty to their king or partaking of the benefits offered. The temporal outweighs the spiritual. One class had possessions that engaged their attention; the other desired possessions which they did not have and which they went to seek. Penple turn away from most loving and solemn entreaties to become reconciled. to God. to go "their ways."

6. The remnant. The rejection is climatic. The first class cared not for the call; the second persecuted those who came with the call. This was a prophecy of what the Jews would do a few years later to those who might bring to them the gospel invitation. "There are three states in which men run the risk of living without God and losing their souls: 1. That of a soft. idle, voluptuous life, wherein a man thinks of nothing but quietly to enjoy life, conveniences, riches, private pleasures, and public diversions. 2. That of a man wholly taken up with agricultural or commercial employments, in which the love of riches, and application to the means of acquiring them, generally stiffle all thoughts of salvation. 3. That of a man who is openly unjust, violent, and outrageously wicked, who is a sinner by profession. and not only neglects his salvation, last injuriously treats all those who bring him the gespel of reconciliation." -

Clarke. III. The evil doers punished (v. 7). A The king was wroth. These invited to the marriage feast had shown disloyalty, and more than that, had used tives. The king was indignant because of these acts of injustice and ernelig. God has great regard for his servants and defends their cause. Sent forth his armice. Forty years after the crucifixion of Christ the Roman armies under Titus attacked Jerusalem and destroyed it. During those forty years God's servants had been pressing the invitation many of them had suffered martyrdom. God permitted the Roman armies to destroy the persecutors of his servants and to devastate their city. IV. Other guests brought in (vs. 8-

8. Were not worthy. Their unworthiness arose solely from the fact that they were unwilling to be present. heaven. They had the law, the pro- Going out she said to a lady, "There phets and teachers and should have is one thing I should like a Bible." en active! interested in the feast. "You shall have mine." And she put it

but they proved themselves unworthy by rejecting the invitation. 9. Highways. "The parting of the highways." -R. V. These were places where several streets came together and where many people might be found.

10. gathered together all-The first invitation had been sent to selected guests-to the Jews-who might have bee nexpected to be "worthy," but who had proved themselves unworthy; the text was to be given, not to the chosen city or nation, but to all that travelled in whatever direction on the world's highway, reaching them where the roads of life meet and part.—Edersheim, bad and good—The invitation to the feast is extended to all irrespective of moral condition. "The good are not too good to need the gospel, nor the bad so bad as to have no hope if they will accept it." -Whedon, the wedding was furnished with guests—The abundant provisions were not in vain after all. Those who refused were themselves the greatest losers. They may have gained a few things of trifling value, but they lost that which was of the greatest account. The disposition on the part of those found in the highways to accept the invitation showed their wisdom.

V. The unprepared guest (vs. 11-14). 11. when the king came in-On such occasions it was customary for the king to enter the banquet hall after the guests were all seated. This act represents the scene at the judgment when God shall have all arrayed before him to pass final sentence upon them. had not on a wedding garment-He had heard and accepted the invitation, but had not availed himself of the privilege he had of putting on the wedding garment which the host was accustomed to provide. "This is intended to teach that the King will not only generally view his guests, but that each will be separately examined, and that no one-no, not a single individual—will be able to escape discovery amidst the mass of guests, if he has not on the 'wedding garment.' In short, in that day of trial, it is not a scrutiny of churches but of individuals

in the church." 12. friend-A neutral word (literally comrade") naturally used in reproof .-Moulton. how camest thou-Full provision had been made and he was at fault for not being suitably arrayed. "While we are to come to: Christ as we are, we are not to remain as we are." speechless -A most unfavorable condition. He was utterly without excuse. 13. take

him away-As others had shown themselves "not warthy" by reffusing the invitation, so this man showed himself "not worthy" by presuming to enter without suitable preparation. He must be separated from those who were loval to the king. outer darkness-From the brightness and cheer of the banquet hall to the outside darkness. weeping, etc .-Not only was there darkness but con-

scious suffering and anguish, representing the doom of the finally impenitent. 14. many are called, but few are chosen -The invitation is to all, but only those are chosen who accept the invitation and make the necessary preparation. All who will may partake of the marriage supper of the Lamb.

Questions-In the parable whom does the king represent? The son? The servants? Who is the bride? Why did those who were invited fail to be present? What keeps many now from coming to Jesus? What nation is included in the first invitation? Who are included in the second? How were those who slew the servants punished? What is meant by the wedding garment? Why was the man punished who failed to put on the wedding garment? What punishment was inflicted upon him?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The marriage supper. "A certain king ... made a marriage" (v. 2). The central beatitude of the seven in Revelation, the book for these days, is: "Blessed are they which are called unto the marriage supper of the Lamb" (Rev. 19. 9) All the others cluster about this. The called "read" and "hear" and "keep" the "words of the prophecy" (Rev. 1, 3: 2. Pet. 1. 19). They patiently continue in i well-doing, even to death (Rom. 2. 7. Rev. 12, 11). They shall have part in the first resurrection and shall be priests of God and of Christ and shall reign with him a thousand years (Rev. 20, 6). For they have kept themselves unspotted from the world (James 1, 27: Rev. 22, 14, R. V.), and are found with the wedding garment on (Rev. 15, 15).

The preparation, I. "I have prepared my dinner" (v. 4.) There was provision for all who would come. It was a "feast | barley in nearly equal proportions in the of fat things" (Isc. 25. 6): "bread" that two regions. would "forever" satisfy (John 6, 58; Ps& 22. 26); "water" that would quench any thirst (John 4., 14); "wine" that would refresh and not intoxicate 'Isa. 55. 1): John 4. 32); and "pleasures for evermore" (Psa. 16. 11); yet when the call came "they would not come" (v. 3). but made light of it, and went their ways" (v. 5). We would never believe it did we not read it. 2. "Ready" (v. 4). The sacrifice is slain, the offering is accepted, the fountain for cleansing is filled, the Holy Spirit is here, the feast is

prepared. The call, "Come" (v. 4) A gentleman travelling in Palestine said to a resident. I noticed the person at whose house we dined last evening sent a servant to call us when the dinner was ready. Is this the custom?" "Yes, among the wealthy and the nobility, especially in Lebanon. If a sheik or emir be invited he always sends a servant to call you at the proper time, and they often repeat the formula of the parable, "All things are ready: come.' They always extend two invitations. First to acquaint the friends of their purpose, appoint the time and violence toward the king's representa- ask attendance. At this time the friends accept the invitation, Than, when everything has been prepared, the master of the feast sends his servant a second time to the already pledged and invited

guests to say to them, 'Come.'" The commission, 1, "Go" (v. 9). The word of gospel commission. "Go thou and preach the kingdom of God" (Luke 9. 60). "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations" (Matt. 28, 19) "Go ve into all the world, and preach the gospel" (Mark 16, 15), "I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go" (John 15. 16). 2. "Go...into the highways" (v. 9). The sinful as well as the suffering are to be invited. A Christian girl meeting a young woman who had for six vears walked the midnight streets, perthrough being absorbed in their selfish interests. The Jews had had every opportunity to enter the kingdom of Jesus washed her whiter than snow.



in her hand. The next day this lady visiting a hospital was told, "We had such a case to-day; a young woman run over, and she died. She had your Bible in her pocket." The lady asked. "Did she say anything?" "Yes, when told that she could not live, she said, 'Thank God this did not happen yesterday. I am go-

The excluded, "Bind him take him way cast him into outer darkness" (vs. 13). There are those who like the poor, fooiish virgins, will be shut out from the marriage supper (Matt. 25. 10-12). The bride and her bridesmaids, and the guests, and his ervants will be

If at first you do not get satisfactory results from the use of Wilson's Fly Pads. don't blame year. the Pads, they are alright, every one of them, and remember this that you must manage to get the flies to the Pads before they can be killed. The directions with each packet will show you how to do this.

FIELD CROPS **CENSUS**

Ottawa despatch: The Census Bulletin shows that the conditions of field crops modified by temperature and rainfall, from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. and that hetween the East and the West it is hardly possible to make a stat ment of averages that will not be misles ling. In the eastern Provinces growth has been uniformly good throughout July, and the percentages of condition have been high for every crop; but in extensive tracts of the Northwest Provinces drouth has prevailed and crops are reported in every stage of condition. The northerly parts of these Provinces have been largely exempt from the drouth, and there the per cent. conditions are high. It is difficult to indicate fairly an average of conditions for the East and West which does not take account of the areas sown, and these have been considerably reduced since the June report. The August report will give revised figares from which yields may be estimated. In comparing the per cent, condition of erops for 1,000 and 1910 it should be

remembered that fall wheat, tye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains, beans, potatoes, hav and clover and corn are principally produced in the eastern Provinces; and spring wheat and flax mostly in the northwestern Provinces; with outs and

Fall wheat is grown chiefly in Ontario, and its condition for all Canada has been reduced by a relatively poor crop in Alberta. Compared with the 'meat" that the world knows not of condition at the same time last year, it is 84.63 to 75.53. Rve is 85.20 in 1910 to 81.84 in 1909; peas is 81.70 to 87; buckwheat \$7.64 to 86.15; mixed grains 99.91 to 87.23; beans \$4.43 to \$4.33; potatoes 81 to 82; hay and elever 90.87 to 73.79; corn for husking 84.30 to 82.83. and corn for fodder 89.73 to 83. These crops, which are mainly grown in the East, show a high average of condition, ammeeted only in a slight degree by deperts for the West.

The average condition of spring wheat is 77 for 1910 to 84.57 for 1900, and of oats 79.57 to 87.78 for all Canada, which substantially lower than the averages for the East. In the three Northwest Provinces the condition of apring wheat is 62. of oats 58.62. and of barley 63.60. The estimated yield of fa'l wheat in the country is 18.724.660 bushels, being 26.47 bushels per acre. The hav and clover crop is estimated at 15,490,900 tons, or 1.80 tons per acre, and of alfalfa 1.92 tone per aere.

Archibald Blue.

Obedience is not truly performed by the body of him whose heart is dissatis-

CROP CONDITIONS ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFCI.

The latest reports from the Grand Trunk Pacific headquarters in Monttreal are very encouraging as to the crop prospects.

Rivers-Expects wheat to yield 12 to 15 bushels, oats 25, barley 20.

About Ingelow crops have been great ly revived by recent raints. Lazare-Reports that wheat will average 30 bushels per acre, oats 60, bar-

ley 40. Portage La Prairie-Farmers expect 18 bushels of wheat per acre. Uno-Looks for 20 bushels. Cays-25 bushels to the acre.

Ituna-Reports say that the harvest in that section will be as good as last Canora-Is looking for 30 bushels of

oats to the acre, despite the dry sea-Coblez-Reports wheat probably 15

bushels to 20 bushels per acre. Kingley-Because of the draught will not reap more than 12 bushels per acre. Kelliher-Is most fortunate. In that district there is every indication

25 bushels of wheat to the acre. Biggar-Reports that in this district about 20 bushels per acre.

Balgarres-Looks for 30 bushels. Regina-18 to 20. Melville-23 Yorkton-25.

Punnichy-20. Landis—Half a crop. Chamberlain—12 bushels.

Scott-16.-And this is about the way the report averages except in Wainwright, and also about Tramping Lake. in Canada this year have been greatly In the latter district the yield will be

SOME CONTRASTS

On the milk record sheets received cattle. at the Dairy Division, Ottawa, from members of cow testing associations there are found, some good yields of milk and butter fat for July. For instance, in the Bertie, Ont., association one cow that freshened in May gave 1.320 pounds of milk, testing 4:0 per cent. of fat, equal to 52.8 pounds of fat. One herd of 17 cows at Glanworth, Ont., has an average of 926 pounds of milk, the herd including five two-vear-olds. Some cows in this herd have given 4.840 pounds of milk in four months. At Cassel, Ont., 183 cows average 858 pounds of milk, 3.6 test, 29.3 pounds of fat.

The records of many individual cows in these and other associations show a yield of barely 650 pounds of milk and 22 pounds of fat, or less than half of many good yields.

Dairy tarmers, it is not difficult for vou to make three very simple deductions from these remarkable contrasts First, there are pienty of cows still being kept for mik production that are not worthy of the name of dairy cows. Second, scores of dairy farmers are getting excellent records from selected | \$3 to \$6.40 per cwt. herds. Third, records alone do not increase the yield of milk and butter. There must be intelligent selection of good cows based on the lessons that individual records teach.

C. F. W.

FORESTRY REPORT.

The annual report of the Canadian Forestry Association for the current year (1910) has just been issued, and is now being mailed to members of the association. In addition to a report of the to-day were 640 Loxes. All sold at vear is considered to be excellen. The business meeting of the association, a 1011-16e. full report of the convention, held in full report of the convention, held in the Cheese Board to-day 3,948 boxes of the horn-fly. contained in the volume. All papers are were boarded: 500 sold at 10%c, 968 at given in full, and much of the ensuing 10 13-16c and 2,000 st 10 13-16: 470 undiscussion as well. Request; for copies of the report should be addressed to Jan Lawlor, Secretary Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, Ont.

HER STATUS.

Ella-Nothing very serious about her Stella-I should say not. If that woman knew the world was coming to an end next week it would be just like her to write to a newspaper asking what to

do for blackheads.



A New Head In 30 Minutes Exchange that aching, throbbing, suffering, muddled head for a clear, cool, comtortable one by taking a NA-DRU-CO Headache Waier 25c. a box at your druggists' or by mail from
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagons. Try a box. Every dealer everywhere. The Imperial Gil Co., Ltd. Saturdo Agents: The Queen City Gil Co. Lat. \$1,000 to f'y to Eurone."

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The wet morning prevented receipts of grain, their being only 200 bushels of old oats, which sold at 44c per bushel. Hay, dull and steady at \$17 to \$21 a ton for six leads. Straw is quoted at

\$16 a ton for bundled. Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quotations ruling at \$12.25 to \$12.75. Wheat, white, new ...\$ 1 00 \$ 1 01

do., red, new 1 00 Oats, bush. 0 44 do., new, bush. 0 39 Hay, new, ton 17 00 Straw, per ton 16 00 Dressed hogs 12 25 Butter, dairy 0 23 do., inferior 0 18 Eggs, dozen 0 25 Ducks, spring, lb. 0 14 Turkeys, lb. 0 17 Fowl, lb. 0 11 Potatoes, new, bush. . . 0 45 Beef, hindquarters ... 11 00 do., forequarters .. . 7 00 do., choice, carcase ... 10 00 do., medium, carcase .. 8 50 Veal, prime, cwt. 10 09 Mutton, per ewt. 8 00 - 10 00 Lamb, ewt. 12 50 14 00

THE FRUIT MARKET.

The market was quiet to-day, with offerings light, and prices steady. Oranges, case \$ 4 50 \$ Bananas. bunch 1 50 do., St. John's 0 75
Pears, Bartlett, bkt. . . . 0 50 do., Clapp's, fav. .. . 0 35 Plums, Can., bkt. .. . 0 35 Blueberries, bkt. 1 25 Apples, bkt. 0 20 Watermelons, each . . . 0 30 Canteloupes, bkt. 0 35 Pineapples, crate 4 00 Potatoes, bush. 0 50 Tomatoes, Can., bkt. 0 13 Cabbage, crate 1 00 Peppers. green 0 25 Egg plant. bkt. 0 35 Marrow. dozen 0 25 Corn. doz. 0 08 Onions, Spanish, large cases 2 25

SUGAR MARKET.

Cranulated, \$5.20 per cwt. in barrels: No. 1 golden, \$4.80 per cwt. in barrels; Beaver, \$5 per cwt. in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100 pound bags prices are 5c less. WOOL

Quotations are as follows: Washed fieece, 19 to 2012c; unwashed fleece, 12 to 14e.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock, as reported by the railways, were 74 carfoads, consisting of 919 cattle, 942 hogs, 1230 sheep There were no choice cattle, and few also common. that could be classed as good.

The highest price quoted for butchers' that.

\$4.25 to \$4.80 per ewt.

lots at \$5.50 to \$5.50.

Stockers and Feeders-Freders, weighing from 900 to 1000 lbs., are worth from \$5.75 to \$5.25; freders, 800 to 900 lbs., plowed up. sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75; stockers, 600 to 750 lbs., sold at \$4 to \$4.35.

same prices as quoted for Monday's Cherries were medium in yield, and market. Sheep, ewes, sold at \$4.25 to grapes give fair promise.

\$4.60; doms and culls, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs | Pastures and Live Stock. -Pastures

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. \$1.01%. May \$1.00%. May 4lc.

CHEESE MARKETS.

BUTTER CATTLE MARKETS. New York-London and Liverpool cables quote American cattle lower, at Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman Marries 1234 to 15c per pounds dressed weight: refrigerator beef steady, at 10% to 1136c per pound.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

sheep and lambs and 657 hogs were offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day. The wet weather, with such lib-day at the home of the bride's mother. eral offerings, caused a dull murket. Miss Moulean has for a number of with lower prices all round. A few of the best steers were sold at about 5% gelistic work, and together the couple per pound, but they were scarcely will go to Toronto about January 1 to prime: pretty good animals sold at 414 open a big mission there and underto 51/2c, and the common stock at 3 to take a great work in the saving of 4c per pound. Milch cows sold at from souls. This will be their first work toto 6c per pound. Sheep sold at about gether on this side of the water. Mr. pound. Good lots of hogs sold at about trip this evening, and when that is end-Se per pound.

> FLIGHT. Puck.

"Would you take \$10,000 to f'y from Albany to New York?" "Why not? (bur evalier took only

ONTARIO CROP BULLETIN

The following statement regarding the condition of crops in the Province, based upon returns of correspondents under date of August 15th, has been insued by the Ontario Department of Arriculture:

Fall wheat .- Fall wheat may be classed as a good crop, although more shrunken grain is reported than in any of the last two or three years, attributed largely to the dry weather when filling. From several localities come reports of smut in Dawson's Golden Chaff, but only a little rust is complained of. In some of the western and central counties hailstorms did considerable injury to the growing crop in strips and patches, and the other crops also suffered from this cause. But despite these various drawbacks, the average yield of fall wheat, as reported, will be high.

Spring Wheat .- This class of wheat in steadily going out of tavor in Ontario. and where grown it is confined chiefly to the "Goose" variety. The yields per acre vary much, but will give a fair average.

Bariey.-This crop will be a good one, generally speaking, although conflicting reports have been received even irona the same localities. The straw was clean and bright, as a rule, but it was rather short, and a considerable portion of it was lodged owing to heavy winds and

rairs. Oats .- This crop was so badly knocked down by rainstorms that a considerable portion of it could be cut only one way by the binder. Some correspondents also complain of the uneven ripening of the grain owing to "lodging."

Rye.—This crop is not largely grown for grain in the Province, but whereraised it has done well as a whole this season, although individual returns show a wide range of yield.

Peas.—The pea crop has been rather disappointing, although in some cases remarkably good yields have been reported. The crop did not get a good start in the spring owing to too much rain, and the dry, hot weather at blossoming prevented satisfactory podding.

Beans. Beans are only in blossom, or just podding,, when most of our correspondents wrote, and at that time prospeets were considered fair; but later reports were to the effect that while the plants were making a large spread they were not podding very well. Hay and Clover .- This is relatively

the best crop of the season, and it would have been even better but for close feeding on pastures last fall. In almost every instance new seeding did much better than old meadows. Most of the cut was housed in good condition. Clover was remarkably free from midge, and as the second crop was looking well when correspondents wrote, the prespeets for a good crop of clover seed were regarded as excellent.

Corn.—The corn crop got off to a bad start, the weather turning cold and wet just after planting, rotting some of the and lambs, and 226 calves and 6 horses. seed. Complaints of inferior seed are

Tobacco.-While a few promising Trade was slow, with prices no higher fields of tobacco are reported, the bulk than on Monday for the same quality of of the crop is rather backward in growth and uneven in appearance and yield.

Potatoes.-Farly planted potatoes sufcattle was \$5.60, and only a small lot at fered from drouth and will yield lightly. but those planted fate will give a fair There were no \$5.75 or \$6 butcher cat. return. The Colorado potato beetle has tle on sale, the buik being of common to been present in unusually large numbers medium quality, selling at from \$5 to in nearly every section of the Province. \$5.40, and a few at \$5.60; common cattle So far only slight mention has been made of rot.

Fat Cattle Prices-Medium to good | Roots.-The weather at sowing was butchers. \$5 to \$5.40, and one or two rather dry for roots, and turnips especjally suffered from the poor germination of seed. A good deal of turnip land had to be resown, and some was finally

Fruit. - "A peor fruit year" summarizoff at \$4.00 to \$4.05.

750 lbs., sold at \$4 to \$4.35.

Milkers, and Springers—There was a particularly in the ease of desirable winstrong market for good quality milkers ter varieties, and the quality of much of and springers. Prices ranged from \$49 the fruit new renaining on the trees is Veal Caives—Receipts of 226 veal berne unevenly—from poor to good—accalves found ready sale at \$3 to \$8 per cording to the degree of spraying praclierd. Pears are doing better thin ap-Sheep and Lambs-Tweive hundred pics, although not giving a full yield. and thirty sheep and hands sold at the Peaches will be about an average crop-

have been in fair condition all season. Hogs-Selects, fed and watered at the and were very promising as corresponmarket, sold at \$3.90 to \$7 and \$3.65 to dents reported. Live steck of alleclasses drovers, f.e.b. cars at country points. have been remarkably free from disease. In most of the beef-raising counties there will be a shortage of steers, and dairy cowe are also fewer than in more recent years. Prices for both beef and Wheat-October \$1.0374, December drive products have been most encourag-Outs—October 3776c, December 3714c, whole, the milk flow has been a good. one, for while it went down a little during the midsummer period, it has recov-Madoc-Offerings on the Cheese Board ered nicely, and for the time of the chief handicap to the comfort of cattle Peterboro-At the regular meeting of has been the presence in large numbers

EVANGELIST WEDS.

Miss Moulton, Providence.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 5.-Rev. J. Montreal-About 1.300 head of butch- Wilbur Chapman, the famous evaners' cattle, 70 milch cows. 200 calves, 700 gelist, and Miss Mabel Cornelia Moulton of Providence, were married foryears been deeply interested in evanman will conduct a series of conferences with the ministers of that country, after which he goes to Toronto.

It is natural to object to the collection at every meeting, but you have to remember it has revealed a whole lot about human nature.