Sunday School.

LESSON VIII.-AUG. 20, 1911. Jeremiah Cast Into Prison.-Jer.

COMMENTARY .-- l. Jeremiah's me sage to Judah (vs. 1-10. The reign of Zedekiah, a son of the faithful and dewoted King Josiah, was destined to mark the darkest hours of the kingdom mark the darkest hours of the kingdom of Judah. But two years remained before it was to fall utterly. The record of Zedekiah's character is, "He did that which wa sdevil in the sight of the Lord, according to all that Jeholakim had done" (2 Kings 24:19). He was subject to Nebuchadnezzar (also called Nebuchadrezzar), who had placed him pect to Nebuchannezzar (also called Nebuchadrezzar), who had placed him apon the throne. The messages, which God had sent to the people had been ignored, and times of distress were about to come upon the nation. It seems, however, that Zedekiah still had removed for Lorentiah the member of the spect for Jeremiah, the prophet of the Lord, for he setn men to him with the request, "Pfay now unto the Lord our Ged for us." There seemed to be a hope that as in the time of Sennacher-fib's invasion, when Hesekish was king (2 Kings 19;35), there might now (2 Kings 19;35), there might now be given in answer to prayer a miraculous overthrow of the inveding host.—Cam. Bible. 4. came in and went out—The prophet was hated, yet no charge sufficient to condemn him to imprisonment had been proved against him, and he was allowed the liberty accorded to others in the city. 5. Pharach's army—It had come as an ally of Judah against the Chaldeans. The Chaldeans. departed—When the bessigning army knew parted—When the bessiging army knew of the approach of the Egyptian army they withdrew from Jerusalem to meet the seems.

thus saith the Lord-Jeremiah spoke with the confidence of a clear knowledge of what the Lord said. Hope come to the Jews that the Chal deans had gone to Jerusalem to return deans had gone to Jerusalem to return no more, but a message came from God that they would return, and would destroy the city, the king of Judah—Zedekiah. Pharaoh's army—It was Pharaoh-Hophra, who was then ruler of Egypt, that commanded the army. 8. Rgypt, that commanded the army.

take it and burn it with fire—The language is clear and strong. The prohet was declaring the utter desolation of was deciaring the utter described in his own city and his own heart must must have ben pained at the prospect, 9. Deceive not yourselves—Both King and people had set at naught the law 9. Decrive not yourselves—Both King and people had set at naught the law of God, and they also set at naught the messages sent to them by the Lord through His servant. They tried to believe that the prophet's words were untries and that the city would be spared. 10 There remained but wounded men—Our version fails to give the full force of the Hebrew, which is that even though but a few individuals remained, and those severely wounded (literally transfixed), they would be more than a match for the Jews. So certainly, was it God's purpose that Jerusalem should be overthrown. Streame, this city—Jerusalem.

11. Jeremiah unjustly imprisoned (vs. 11-15.) 11. Was broken up—The camp

11-15.) 11. Was broken up—The camp of the Chaldeaus was broken up, and the army had moved toward the Egypthe army had moved toward the Egyptian army. The siege was raised temporarily. 12. Jeremiah went forth—The confinement in the besieged city had caused suffering, and it is but natural to suppose that, since the enemy had gone, the people would rush out of the city to secure provisions, which had become scarce, and to prepare for a further siege. Land of Benjamin—Anathoth, Jeremiah's native town, was in thoth, Jeremiah's native town, was in Renjamin. To separate himself—"To re-ceive his portion."—R. V. The meaning appears to be that the prophet went to Anathoth to collect whatever would be due him from the land in which he had on interest, either as a member of the of Levi or by personal ownership he midet of the people—Jeremiah In the midet of the people—Jeremiah did not leave the city secretly, but with the crowd of people who hastened to escape from the place of their imprison-13. Took Jeremiah Placed him under arrest. Thou fallest away to the Chaldeans—Because the prophet had predicted that Jerusalem should be destroydicted that Jerusalem should be destroyed by the Chaldeans, those who hated him concluded that he was in league with the Chaldeans, and hence treated him as a traitor. 14. It is false—A direct denial of the charge. He hearkened not—Irijah made this charge a pretext for placing Jeremiah in prison. 15. The princes were wroth with Jeremiah—These were not the man who had twice These were not the men who had twice before espoused the cause of Jeremiah (chapters 26 and 36.) Probably those been carried away with Jeconiah and their places were now filled by men less worthy.—Whedon. Put him in pri-Bon Persecution has ever been made the argument of wicked men against God's touth. These persecutors vainly thought that by shutting up the prophet they would make his words untrue. Had made that the prison—The Eastern prisons are not public buildings erected for that purpose, but a part of the house in which the criminal judges dwell .-

III. Jeremiah favored by Zedekiah (ve 16. 21). 16. Dungeon...cabins—The Revised Version uses the terms "dungeon-house" and "cells." Jeremian's imprisonment was of a rigorous sort, being confirmation of the confirmation of th fined in a cell or vault, opening off an underground passage, where there was 'little light and less ventilation." Many underground passage, where there was "little light and less ventilation." Many days—Until the siege had been reenwed by the Chaldeans, and conditions in the city were alarming. 17. Asked him secretly—The king was afraid to have the princes know that he placed any canfillation with their feet fast in the stock. Asked him secretly—The king was afraid to have the princes know that he placed any canfillation. princes know that he placed any confidence in Jeremiah. Word from the Lord In his distress the king thought of Jelovah, and look I toward Him as a last resort. There is The Lord had spoken but the week was the same that on: The nation to the hands of the should be derivered to the nears of the king of Babylon. The only hope lay in repentance, and obstronce to God. 18.

Whereis have I sinned against thee (R. V.)—The prophet demanded an explanation of the cruel punishment inflicted upon him. 19. Where are now your regulates, Zodelsish and the mirrors. prophets Zedekish and the princes should already have been convinced of the integrity of Jeremiah and the basethe integrity of Jeremiah and the base-ness of the false prophets, and now they were called upon to acknowledge the faithfulness of Jeremiah. 20. Let my supplication. . . be accepted—The pro-

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—God's constancy to Judah.

1. Evidenced through prophetic mes iges.
II. Evidenced through forbearance with

1. Evidenced through prophetic mes sages. "Deceive not yourselves." God's repeated messages to Judah were so dis-tinct and unmistakable that no excuse for ignorance could be offered. Any hope they might have of evading God's word was only deceptive. Had the nation been obedient, instead of having invasions and oppression, it would have had increasin e and would have abounded in mora and religious excellence. Self-deception was not protection to Judah. Retribu-tion was the natural consequence of their denials of truth and justice. Jeremiah's clear and undisguised declaration of God's truth under all circumstances was for Judah a most forceful proof of God's great concern for the nation's welfare. He had persistently declared that the city would fall into the hands of the Chaldeans. He had advised the king and people to accept the situation quietly and surrender. He had warned them again and again that resistance was not only useless, but would bring worse calamities upon them. Neverthe kiah, though a tributary to the king of Egypt sent forces toward Jerusalem to relieve it when besieged. At their approach the Chaldeans raised the siege to ight them at a distance before any Jewsh forces could join them, but that was not to be looked upon by Zedekiah as these final departure from Jerusalem. He was in a difficult position and he had no actrength of will or courage to cope with Zedekiah's weakness and vacillation, his unfaithfulness to his own best convi tions, his sinful yielding to others what he knew to be wrong, were his His faithless, unstable nature revealed itself at every turn, yet he was not without good impulses. He had some sense of his need of God's favor and of his own unworthiness to ask it for him self and yet this only added to his condemnation, for though he desired prayers he would not take good counsel, though it came from God. "Word from the Lord." Zedekiah's question was His menner was reverent, but he did not have the spirit of obedience to the word of God. He vainly clung to the hope that the word of God w be altered though he and his people had not altered their lives. Zedekiah would not act upon the instruction given him. His bitter torment afterward in all his sufferings was in the memory that he ve escaped it all if he had given heed to God through his prophet's mes sage and advice.

II. Evidenced through forbearand God came to his people through the presence of his proph et among them. He delayed judgment, His mercy became to them a fact as well as his justice. He revealed his grace in the promises of pardon to the penitent. His love was made known through his appeals for their return to him. Jehoiakim had destroyed and burned the parchment roll of which the divine message was written, and now under Zede kiah the princes dared to lay hands up on Jeremiah and thrust him into prison without trial. The times were chitical and suspicions were rife on every hand. The people were irritated by the prophe cies of Jeremiah. They determined to keep him a prisoner. He was charged with treason by the captain, and the princes were willing to believe that the charge was true. They were not so con-cerned about his going to the Chaldeans as they were eager to find occasion to persecute him. It seemed that such procedure was beyond the forbearance of God. But Jeremiah could be trusted to suffer for the truth's sake, which was answer was bold and clear (v. 17). N for Jeremiah and gave him private audience as an ambassador from God. This was a triumph for Jeremiah and a humiliation for the king. In his inmost soul he believed Jeremiah to be God's When Jeremian delivered prophet. God's message once more to the kind he spoke with freedom. His honest reproof, in the end, gained him favor with the king in spite of the opposition against

him.-T. R. A. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

God permits suffering. 1. That w "The princes were wroth th. and put him in prismay learn. "Twith Jeremiah. on" (v. 15). The psalmist acknowledged "It is good for me that I have been afflicted; that I might learn thy statutes" (Psa. 119:71). If the Captain of utes" (Psa. 119:71). If the Captain of our salvation was made "perfect through sufferings" (Heb. 2:10), can you and I obtain perfection in any other way? God can teach us faith by sending us difficulties. Out of an experience David could say, "The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, he will delivered me out of the hard of this Philistipe" (I Sam. 17:37). God can only develop patience by permitting tribulation to come to us (Rom. 5:3). 2. That God may be glorffied in our deliverance. may be glorified in our deliverance. Again and again was Jeremiah thrust into prison, but God's promise to him, with their feet fast in the stocks (Act 16:24) were opportunities for the manifestation of the power of God to deliger.

3. That God may use us. Perseention is a belt that rings out the virtues of Christianity. The possibility of such courage as Jeremiah showed could only be demonstrated by danger. Madam Guyon's sweetest hynni was written within prison walls. Paul's epistle to the Phillippians with its many injunctions to rejoice comes home to us with mighty power when we remember it was written in a dungeon. Livingstone's deeth did more for missions than he could possibly have wrought in years of labor! 4. That we might have sympathy with others. That we might have a sympathizing Gold Jesus came to be a suffering Saying. "In that he himself a sympathizing God, Jesus came to be supplication... be accepted—The prophet's request was entirely reasonable. The conditions were so uncomfortable and unhealthful in the langeon in Jonathan's house that one could not long survive there. own ability to sympathize."

BREAD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED ON A SOUND BASIS

Canada Bread Company, Limited, With Its Plants in Larger Cities of Canada, Will be of Enormous Benefit to Consumer—Bread Will be Manufactured in the Most Scientific Manner Under Ideal Sanitary Conditions.

It was a happy suggestion for the consumer of bread which was made to Mark Bredin, of Toronto, some time ago, which suggestion, taking root, has, with the co-operation and financial assistance of Mr. Cawthra Mulock, resulted in the form way be decided upon. Bredin, of Toronto, some time ago, which suggestion, taking root, has, with the co-operation and financial assistance of Mr. Cawthra Mulock, resulted in the formation of the Canada Bread ('om-

pany, Limited. was only to be expected that sooner or later scientific and sanitary methods would be adopted in the manu facture of the most essential article in the diet of the nation, namely, bread. When one considers the enormous improvements which have been made during the past decade in nearly every branch of industry, he is simply astoundkiah, though a tributary to the king of Babylon, had entered into a private league with Pharaoh pursuant to which, when the King of Babylon came to chastise him for his treachery, the King of and in scores of other industries there has been introduced during the past few years specialization and standardization, Economies have been effected either through the merging of various interests in such a manner as to distribute operting costs over an enormously larger out put than previously, or by various methods which the pressure of competiion or the strenuous methods of modern life have brought about.

It would almost seem as though the

only business to be neglected was the most important and basic industry of all, namely, that of the manufacture of

PLANTS IN DIFFERENT CITIES. That success would attend the efforts of anyone having the capital and the courage to adopt modern methods in the foregone conclusion, but for some rea-son or other, although the idea had fre-quently been discussed and several ef-

orts were made towards the end refer red to, all of these came to nought until Cawthra Mulock, co-operating with Mark Bredin and other enterprising oread manufacturers, devised a plan to ring together several of the largest Toronto. In order to get the full advantages of the purchasing department, it was advisable to bring in also as many of the businesses in other cities as were acceptable, the result being that a large Montreal between the large Wis large Montreal bakery and a large Win

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION. The Canada Bread Company starts an enormous advantage over any other business of a similar character in the Dominion of Canada. At the outset is its enormous requirements, and the advantages which will result in the purchasing department. In a business which expects to shortly consume such enormous quantities as 620,900 bags of flour, motis quantities as ozo, and dags of them, 364,000 pounds each of compressed years and malt extract, and 572,000 pounds each of shortening and sugar, to say nothing of coal for fuel, it can readily be appreciated what advantages will accrue the matter of discounts and cost of material. It should not be forgotten, also that the business starts with an ample capital to accomplish its financin the most advantageous manner. After paying for the various plants

Great as these advantages may they are not one whit greater than those which will accrue from the adoption of scientific methods of manufacture and from the proper systematizing of deliveries. As may readily be imagined, the cost of fuel is one of the principal items in the cost of bread. Few, however, who have not paid some considerable attention to the question, will be aware of the environment as with the control of the c tention to the question, will be aware
of the enormous saving which can
be effected through the use of the
modern oven—one in which one batch
of bread may follow the other witnout
refiring the furnace. It is stated on the
best of authority that the employment
if these "continuous ovens" reduces the
cost of fuel from 15c per barrel of flour
to 8c per barrel. Here we have a reducto 8c per barrel. Here we have a reduction in the cost of fuel of fully 45 per

GREAT SAVING AND DISTRIBUTION The probabilities are, however, that the greatest saving of all may be of fected in the matter of delivery. It would appear that the wagons of the average small bakeshop deliver an average of 1,800, or, say, 2,000 loaved of bread per week. It is a certainty that the Canada Bread Company will deliver at least an average of loaves per week. This record, fact, it has already reached, and ter the business has been properly systematized, it is fully expected that it will be increased 12 1-2 per cent. making a total of 4,500 loaves of bread per week for each wagon the company. These particulars are only

tioned in order to show what neces sity there was, from the standpoint the consumer, for such an nization as the Canada Bread Com-pany, and, at the same time, what profits there will be from the stand-point of the shareholder. With such economies as referred to above, it is not difficult to see that an enormous future is in store for the Canada Bread Company. Because of adoption of the latest type of chinery and most modern system will not only be able to suppl better quality of bread, but the systems, of production and delivery will be en-ormously reduced. It is the expecta-tion of the directors that, from time to time, plants will be established other centres and that the plants ready taken over in the Cities of ronto, Montreal and Winnipeg will be added to at the earliest possible

Canada Bread Company, Limited by the end of its first fiscal year, will have a weekly output of 1,000,000 loaves, making a total yearly output of 50,000,000. With the capital that is in its treasury it will be able to steadily increase its output, by adding other plants, to 2,000,000 making an annual production of 10c. 000,000 loaves.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' ZARKET.

Wheat, goose, bush, Rye, bush.

Barley, bush. Buckwheat, bush. . .

Clover, or mixed hay Straw, loose, ton ... Straw, bundled, ton ...

Potatoes, per bag ... Potatoes, new, bush

Cabbage, per case .

per dozen

Butter, farmers' dairy

Turkeys, dressed, lb. Spring chicken, lb. Spring ducks, lb.

Beef, hindaparters ewt

Beef, choice sides, cwt. Beef, medium, cwt.

Beef, common, cwt.

Mutton, light, cwt.

Veals, common, cwt.

Veals, prime, cwt. . . Dressed hogs, cwt. . . . Spring lambs, per lb.

Straw, car lots, per ton Potatoes, car lots, bag

Honeycombs, dozen Eggs, new laid

Butter, store lots Butter, separator, dairy, lb. Butter, creamery, lb. rolls Butter, creamery, solids.

Cheese, new, lb.

Wool, unwashed, ib.

FARM PRODUCE, WHOLESALE.

HIDES AND SKINS.

cows 0 11½ 0 00 No. 3 inspected steers,

No. 3 inspected steers,
cows and bulls ... 0 10½ 0 00
Country hides, cured ... 0 11½ 0 00
Country hides, green ... 0 11½ 0 00
Calfskins, per lb. ... 0 12 0 15
Lambskins, each ... 0 35 0 50
Horsehides, No. 1 ... 3 00 0 00
Horsehair, per lb. ... 0 33 0 00
Tallow, No. 1, per lb. ... 0 05½ 0 06⅓
Wool, washed ... 0 13 0 20
Wool, unwashed ... 0 13 0 20

Eggs, strictly new laid,

Outs, bush.

Wheat, fall, bush. \$ 0 83 \$ 0 00

0 00

0,00

0 50

18 00

12 00

00 00

0 28

16 00

0 25

6 00

6 (0)

0 24

0 131/2 0 14

0 061/2

0 14

0 13

0 11

Be true though you lose by it. Jeremiah always told the truth whatever the consequences to himself. When the a powerful testimony thereto, and God had he been more definite and concise. There was no equivocation or qualification. He forgot that he was a prisoner speaking to a king and only remembered that he was a prophet speaking for God. Jeremiah was one of those who "out of weakness were made strong" (Heb. 11: 34) He was a gentle, timid, shrinking nature. Suffering was terrible to him. He piteously pleaded for the king's help "lest he die." Yet how strong he be-Yet how strong he became under the power of God! He was not "afraid of their faces" and "not dismayed" (Jer. 1:8, 17). He "spake all" that was commanded. Though weak and wavering naturally, you may be strong and steady spiritually. If you ask God and trust him he will do for you what he did for the prophet, make you a "defenced city, an iron pillar, and brasen walls" (Jer. 1:18).

WESTERN CROPS.

Weather Keeps Cool and Conditions Not Good.

Winnipeg, Aug. 14.-Lack of warmth and real steady sunshine is responsible for many late reports to the effect that it will be another two weeks before harvesting is general throughout the west. Cutting has commenced with a vengeance in many districts, but spec-ulation still varies as to the probable average yield, even where cutting is un-

In several districts, it is claimed by crop specialists, that cutting will not commence for three weeks or possibly a month, but the consensus of opinion is to the effect that the harvest will be in full swing within a fortnight. Humors and denials of damage to crops continue to flood the city, but all are equally lacking in authenticity. Another big instalment of eastern har-vesters is expected within the next two

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago Despatch—Cattle—Receipts mated at 4,000; market, strong; beeves, estimated at 4,000; market, strong; beeves, \$5.10 \$7.65; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$4.25; western steers, \$4.10 to \$4.40; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$5.50; cows and helfers, \$3.20 to \$6.10; calves, \$5.75 to \$8.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 15,000; market, steady; light, \$7.20 to \$7.50; mixed, \$7 to \$7.90; lieavy, \$6.85 to \$7.10; good to choice, heavy, \$1.00 to \$7.00; pigs, \$6 to \$7.55; bulk of sales, \$7.25 to \$7.65.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 12,000; market, steady to 10c up; natives, \$3.25 to \$4.75; larobs, halive, \$3.75 to \$4.75; larobs, halive, \$3.75 to \$6.90; western, \$4.50 to \$7.

Common and medium cattle are fairly plentiful, but dealers are not anxious for these classes. Hogs are unchanged. Latest quotations are:

Export cattle, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; do., medium, \$5.65 to \$5.90; do., bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$5.70 to \$5.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$5.70 to \$6; do., medium, \$5.40 to \$5.65; do., common, \$4.76 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$4.20; do., medium, \$3.50 to \$4.25; do., common, \$2.50 to \$3.25; do., canners, \$1 to \$2; do., bulls, \$3.50 \$5; feeding steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; stockers, choice, \$4.75; do., light, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$70; do., common to medium, \$25 to \$5.0; springers, \$36 to \$50; calves, \$4 to \$7.25. Sheep—Ewes, \$3 to \$4.26; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.50; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.50.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch The market is very quiet this morning in good cattle. Common and medium cattle are fairly

Hogs Fed and watered, \$7.70; hogs, f.o.b., \$7.40.
GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto despatch: To-day's quotations Ontario wheat-No. 2 winter wheat, 81 to 82c outside; new wheat, 77 to 78c

on cars. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.05; No. 2 northern, \$1.03; No. 3 north-

ern, \$1.01%.
Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 41c;
No. 3, 40c at lake ports; Ontario, No. 2,
white, 39c to 40c outside and 42c to 43c on tracks. Toronto American No. 2, yellow, 67c c. f. Midland. Peas No. 2, 80e to 82c outside.

Rye-No. 2, 70e to 72e outside. Millfeed-Manitoba bran, \$21 in bags; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags; shorts, \$23.50.

Barley—65c to 67c outside for maltng: 55c to 57c for feed.

ing; 50c to 57c for feed.

Buckwheat.—50c to 52c outside.

Manitoba flour.—First pat., \$5.10; accord pate., \$4.40;

Ontario flour.—Winter flour, 90 percent. patents, \$3.35. Montreal freight.

OTHER MARKETS MONTREAL PRODUCE.

Montreal, Que. despatch -There is good trade passing in most lines and rices generally are firm. Provisions continue strong under an active demand, and other lines are steady. Dressed hogs (abbatoir), \$10 to \$10.

50 per 100 lbs. Beef-Plate, half barrels, 100 lbs., \$7.30; barrels, 200 lbs., \$14.50; tierces, 300 lbs., \$21.50.

Lard—Compound tierces, 375 lbs., 9c; oxes, 50 lbs. net (parchment lined), 9-1-8c; tubs, 50 lbs. net, grained, two handles, 9 1-4c; pails, wood, 20 lbs. net, 91/c; tin pails, 20 lbs., gross, 8 7-8c. Pork—Heavy Canada short cut mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, \$23; half-barrels, \$11.75; Canada short cut and back pork,

45 to 55 pieces, barrels, \$22.50; Can-ada clear pork, barrels, 30 to 35 pieces, \$20.50; bean pork, small pieces, but fat, barrels, \$16.50. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 42 3-4e to 43c car lots ex-store; extra No. 1 feed, 42c to 42 1-2c; No. 3 C. W., 41 1-2c cal white, 40c; No. 4, local white, 39c Flour-Manitoba spring wheat pat-ents, firsts, \$5.30; seconds, \$4.80; win-ter wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.75; strong bakers', \$4.60; straight-rollers, \$4 to \$4

10; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2. 10; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.

Rolled oats, per barrel, \$1.45; bag of 90 lbs., \$2.25; 80 lbs., \$21 to \$22.

Millfeed —Bran, Manitoba, \$20 to \$21; middlings, Ontario, \$24 to 25; shorts, Manitoba, 23; mouillie, 25 to

Eggs-Selected, 211/2c; fresh, 171/2c o. 1 stock, 181/2c. Cheese—Westerns, 121/2c to 12 3-4c; easterns, 12 1-4c to 12 1-2c. Butter—Choicest, 23 1-2c to 24c.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE Liverpool Despatch:—Closing wheat—Spet, steady; No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 10d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 7 1-4d; futures, steady; Oct., 7s 2 3-4d; Dec., 7s 3 7-8d. Flour—Winter patents, 37s 3d. Htps—In London (Pacific Coast), £7 10s o £8.

lo 25.

Beef-Extra India mess, 73s 9d.

Beef-Extra India mess, 73s 9d.

Pork-Prime mess western, 72s 6d; bachams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 72s 6d; bachams, short cut, 15 to 30 lbs., 54s; rowing of this end. ef-Extra India mess, 73s 9d. short ribs, 16 to 24 bs., 56s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 bs., 56s; long clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s; long clear mids, light, 28 to 24 lbs., 56s; long clear mids, light, 28 to 24 lbs., 56s; so, beavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 56s; short clear backs, 16 to 30 lbs., 48s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 48s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 48s.

**Cheese-Candian finest, white, new, 59s; do., colored, new, 59s 6d.

**Resin-Common, 15s 4 l-2d.

Linseed oil-42s 3d.

Repart Desires Trans.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say the general run of trade continues to be characterised by holiday dullness. Here and there, however, are to be seen indi-cations that both wholesalers and manucations that both wholesalers and manufacturers are anticipating a good fall business and shipments of goods are going out. Crop conditions in various parts of the country vary from fair to excellent, and the total result should make for a splendid fall trade. City trade has kept up very well. That of the country is steady and of fair volume.

Toronfo reports to Bradetonthy and the country is steady and of the country

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say tion there. Wholesale houses are summer ing out some sorting lines of summer goods and due attention is being paid tion there. Wholesale houses are send is seasonably quiet and will likely remain so over the end of the month. The hardware trade is active and there still continues a heavy demand for structural setel and for building supplies generally. Building permits issued during July were greater by \$3,000,000 than those of the same month last year. Country trade Hay, car lots, per ton ...\$12 00 \$13 00 Hay, car lots, No. 2 8 50 10 50 is fair. Deliveries of produce are fairly

arge and prices are steady.

Winnipeg reports say the starting of harvesting operations and the non-ap-pearance of anything like serious dam-age to the splendid crops by frost or hail has imparted a general feeling of assurance to the business men of this part of the country. The railroads are moving fairly large quantities of freight and are making active preparations for moving the crops later on.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say wholesale and retail trade continues acive all along the coast.

Hamilton reports say wholesale and retail business there has kept up fairly well through the week. Trade in the surrounding district is of moderate volbut improvement may be expected when harvesting is completed. Collections are reported fair to good. The building trades continue busy and labor building trades continue building trades continue building trades continue building is well employed.



"Skim-milk paint" has recently been going the rounds of the agricultural press. Skim-milk will make a fairly good paint or wash, but whole-milk paint is much better, since the grease in the milk is what sets the paint. The following is a personally-used formula which has done wonders. It has proved far more effective for rough work than best lead and oil paint: Mix a couple of pounds of Standard Portland cement of pounds of Standard Portland cement in a gallon of milk—sweet or sour—and add celored paint pewder to suit. The cement is heavy and will constantly sink, so keep stirring with every brushful, since it is the cement which makes the paint a preservative, although the grease in the milk seems to set it. Aftor drying—a few hours—it is impervious to dampness and forms a hard coat on the wood. The cost is very slight and the paint is unexcelled for barns, fences and the substituting of rough timber. the paint is unexcelled for barns, fen or any outbuildings of rough timber.

Good crops of onions have been grown on a small scale by a peculiar system which may be called "board culture." One grower tried the plan last year on One grower tried the plan last year on a patch of six or eight square rods. The onion field was prepared in the usual way, with the rows 16 inches apart. Onion sets of the large white varieties were then pricked out about six inches apart in the rows. Boards a foot wide of the same length as the rows were placed between the rows, leaving a space of four inches for the onions to grow. The labor of keeping the plants row. The labor of keeping the plants clean and cultivated was very light, and a big yield was gathered. About 700 eet of cheap boards were required. No feet of cheap boards were required. No doubt if the rows had been only nine or ten inches apart, with six-inch boards between the rows, a much larger quan-tity could have been grown on the same

The development of lactic acid, or the souring of cream, does not increase the butter-fat content. As a rule, when cream becomes sour it is more difficult to test than when 't is sweet. The difficulty in obtaining an accurate test of sour milk or cream lies in the fact that it is not easy to obtain an accurate ample.

Silos should be located where they will Silos should be located where they will be convenient to feed from. This is of great importance. When stock is kept in basement barns the silo should be on a level with the stable floor or lower. Caution should be observed in locating the silo away from the milking room, as the milk will become tainted if exposed to a strong odor of ensilage at milking time.

Keep the flanks and udders of the cows clipped. It is much easier than to clean the parts before milking. It helps to keep dirt out of the milk. To clip the cows all over once or twice a year will do them good.

Milk fever can be prevented very easily by milking the cow regularly before she drops her calf. If she is usually a heavy milker she should be as regularly milked for a few weeks before calving as she is after. Begin the milking a least two weeks before the time for the least two weeks before the time for the arrival of the calf. During the first week once each day is sufficient, but the last week she should be milked both

It has been abundantly shown that pastures may be improved either by natural or commercial fertilizers. When the pastures are heavily grazed and the animals fed little or no other food, usu-ally the pastures gradually decline. If, however, the cattle are fed a little connowever, the cattle are fed a little con-centrated food, especially of a highly nitrogenous character, or if the pastures are top-dressed with manures or com-mercial fertilizers, they steadily grow better. But occasional application of seed, clipping of the weeds, and the har-rowing of the field, also contribute to

The one thing above all others that the Pennsylvania Station desires to teach is that soil cannot be made fertile teach is that soil cannot be made lettile economically at a single stroke; that land can only be kept up to its highest productive capacity by a carefully and wisely ordered system or cropping, cul-tivation and fertilizing.

Foreign experiments indicate that earth-worms do not appear to have any marked direct effect on the production of plant food. Organic matter seems to decompose with formation of nitrates equally quickly whether they are presented to the production of the prosecution of the p ent or not. They are rich in nitrogen, containing about 1.5 to 2 per cent., and they decompose rapidly and cimpletely; thus they furnish a certain amount of plant food in the soil whe nthey die. Their chief work is to act as cultivators, loosening and mulching the soil, facilitating aeration and drainage by their burrows.

If the lawn is weedy and the grass does not seem to make a good growth, apply nitrate of soda at the date of 150 to 200 pounds per acre. Scatter broadcast just before a rain or before water ing. Nitrate of soda may be used on spinach and other leaf crops to advantage.

A horse will eat oats from a heap. We anot feed plants and trees that way. this dead wrong to pile manure up to the body of a tree, although the bulk of the manure is not lost, as the plant foods will be soaked out by rains and finally find their way into the soil and to the roots of the trees. The better way is to let the trees and plants feed as the horse feeds while on pasture—over the whole ground. over the whole ground. pn.gff htehdom thedomfw y

Watch the currants and the gooseberries for the current worm. As soon as at appears use Paris green and nine—enough Paris green in the lime to give it a greenish tinge. Dust over the plants while wet. If the worms appear near fruiting time pick the fruit and then appear to the plants with the property of the plants. t appears use Paris green and limeply the poison, as it will otherwise dis figure the fruit.

ZIONIST LEADER RETIRES.

Basel, Ewitzerland, Aug. 14. — David Wolfsohn, leader of the Zionist movement, since the death of the founder London reports say a good, steady tone is noted to general business there.

Ottawa reports say business there is steady in character and of fair volume, opening session provided at the Theodore Hertzel, has decided to retire because of ill-health. Prof. Otto War-