LESSON VII.-AUGUST 13, 1911. Jehojakim Burns the Prophet

Book.-Jer. 36: 1-32.

Commentary.—1. Jeremiah's prophecy written and read (vs. 1.19). Jeremiah had been exercising his prophetic office for twenty-three years when the Lord's command came to him in the fourth year of Jehoiakim (v. 1) to write fourth year of Jehoiakim (v. 1) to write in one roll all the prophecies which he had uttered from time to time. The divine purpose of this was that they might be read to the people of Judah (v. 6) to constrain them to humble themselves before the Lord, that his judgment might be averted (v. 7). The judgment might be averted (v. 7). The occasion chosen for reading was a day that had been set apart as a day of fasting, possibly the anniversary of the first captivity of Judah which had taken place the previous year, when many Jews from a distance would be present at Jerusalem (v. 6). The prophet himself, probably through the command of Jehoiakim, was not permitted to attend the house of the Lord (v. 5), hence Baruch, the scribe, who had written the words at Jeremiah's dictation, was auwords at Jeremiah's dictation, was au thorized by the prophet to read the roll publicly. This was done in the ninth month of the fifth year of Jehoiakim's reign, and the hearers were deeply moved by the prophet's words. Michaiak the grandson of Shaphan, who was Jos iah's secretary, of state, hastened to the princes of Judah to tell them of the words that Baruch had read (v. 12) The princes were not satisfied with simple report, but sent for Baruch and the roll that they also might hear it read. The message was of such deep signifiance that they decided that the king must hear it, and after satisfy ing themselves that Baruch had actual ly written it down as Jeremiah had die tated it to him, they commanded that both the scribe and the prophet should hide themselves, lest harm should come to them when the king came to know the prophet's words.

H. The prophecy read before the king and destroyed by him (vs. 20-26). 20.

and destroyed by him (vs. 20-26). 20. Into the court. Where the king's apartments were. Laid up the roll. It was placed for safe-keeping with other re-cords. They may have feared that the king would order its destruction. Chamher of Elishama the scribe. There were chambers in the king's palace about the court as the temple. One of these was court as the temple. One of these was used by Elishama, the king's accretary for the public records. Told all the words. The prophet's words seemed to the princes to be of the highest import ance and they believed the king should hear them because he was deeply involved in the judgments pronounced. 21. Sent Jehudi. Jehudi was a man of noble family, but occupied the position of a subordinate officer. To fetch the roll. The king was sufficiently interested in the message to desire to hear the reading of the roll. Jehudi read it. It was or secretary, to do their reading and writing for them. Stood beside the king. The princes assumed the attitude of servants, who were accustomed to stand while the king or master sat. 22. In the winterhouse. Such language is easily understood by an Oriental. In common parlance the lower departments are simply "the house"; the upper is "the summer house." Every respectable dwelling has both. If these are on the same storey, then the external and airy apartment is the summer house, and that for winter is the interior and more sheltered room. It is rare to find a family which has an entirely separate dwelling for summer.—Thomson. Ninth month. Wach corresponds to our De-cember. It was the ninth month of the ecclesiastical year which began with the nth Abib, our March or April. The weather is cold enough in Palestine at that season of the year to require artificial heat. Hearth. "Brazier."-R.V There are no hearths or chimneys in Firepans, filled glowing charcoal, are placed in a depression of the floor to furnish warmth for the occupants of the room, 23. Three or four leaves—The roll from

which Jehudi read was made of parch-ment composed of several prepared skins sewed together, making a long strip. Rollers were attached, usually one at each end, and as the roll was read it was unwound from one roller, and rolled upon the other. The writing was in col-umns parallel with the rolls. The leaves were pages, literally, columns. He cut it with the penknife—King Jehoiakim cut off with the scribe's knife the sections of the parchment that had been read. The knife was ordinarily used to read. The knife was ordinarily used to repair the reed of which the pen was made. This act of the king shows his hasty temper and moral weakness. All roll was consumed-It appears that Jehoiakim heard the reading of the roll to the end. 24. Not afraid—Very differ-ent from this was the conduct of Josiah upon the discovery of the law of the Lord (II. Chron. 34, 19). Jehoiakim considered himself above the direction or reproof of Jehovah. The king's personal attendants shared their master's contempt for the prophet's message. They appeared to think that by destroying the roll they would render the judg-ments contained therein ineffective, but the burning of the roll would not destroy the word of God, nor would shutting their eyes "ward off the lightning of Jehovah's anger." 25. Made intercession-The princes were wiser than the king and wished to prevent the destruction of the precious roll. hear—The insane rage of the king is brought out into a stronger light by the counter requests of the scribes.—Whedon. As he threw the torn fragments of the roll on the fire, he threw there, in symbol, his royal house, his doomed city, the temple, and all the people of the land.—Sp. Com. 26. King commanded ... to take Baruch ... and Jeremiah—Not content with destroying the roll he was content with destroying the roll he was enger to destroy the prophet and the scribe. His folly was as great as his anger. The Lord hid them—They had hidden themselves (v. 19), and the Lord

III. The Prophecy Restored (vs. 27-32). 27. the word of the Lord came to Jeremiah—The king's servants could not find the prophet, but he was within hearing distance of the Lord all the time. 28. another roll-The entire book was rewritten, and this second manuscript, so two are tree me from now, is the opinion prevails that Greater Montreal has at least 630, 000 inhabitants.

their pursuers from discovering

kim had burned only the parchment; could not burn God's condemnation could not burn God's condemnation of him." 28, thou hast burned this roll—The king's sin is charged directly home upon him. In attempting to put away God's words, he brought down upon himself still severer judgments. why hast thou written—As if the words had proceeded merely from Jeremiah and not from God himself, the king of Babylon shall...destroy this land—He has already come and made the nation tributary as a judgment from God and he tary as a judgment from God, and he would come again unless the nation would humble themselves. This they would humble themselves. This they did not do and the prophecy was fulfilled within a few weeks. 30. none to sit upon the throne—His son Jeholachin attempted to reign for three months, but the kingdom was occupied by the army of Nebuchadnezzar, and he was taken to Babylon. His reign was too trivial to be taken into account. dead body shall be cast out—The prophecy is given in greater detail in chapter 22: 18, 19, 31. I will punish him—He was slain and his kingdom destroved.

Questions.—When did Jeholakim reign? Where? What was his character? When did Jeremiah prophesy?

ter? When did Jeremiah prophesy? Who was the ruler in Babylon at this time? Who was Baruch? To whom time? Who was Baruch? To whom did he read Jeremiah's prophecies? What did Michaiah do? What did the What did Michaish do? What did the princes do when they heard the prophecies? How was the king affected by the reading of the roll? Whom did he wish to kill? Why? How were the prophecies restored? What severe judgments were pronounced upon Jehoia-kim?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic: Divine Deliverance Despised.

I. In seeking to forbid promecy.
II. In seeking to forbid promecy.
II. In the rejection of God's word.
I. In seeking to forbid prophecy. Jeremiah's age was one of great political troubles, an age of moral corruption, yet an age of signal religious privilege. The great heart of God was displeased with sin, but longed to show mercy to the sinner. The hindrances to righteousness were not with him, but with the ever weakening nation. Jehoiakim and his people were the more abandoned to sin because of their persistent because of their persistent turning away from their religious education and the good example of King Josiah. They were the more deprayed for ignoring his precepts and \*\*xample. Jæremjah the prophet was at this time under restraint, forbidden by Jehoiakim to exercise his prophetic power, or even to Jehoiakim was ripening fast for ruin when he thus silenced God's faithful messenger. As his heart hardened in sin

and his people had been deliberately disobeying God in spite of the warnings of Jeremiah. Jeholakim did not become a determined rebel against God all at once. He had continued to slight and pour contempt upon the threaten-ings of God, and thus the more increas-ed his own condemnation. He could not shift his responsibility by simply ignor-ing it. His sins persisted in brought sorrow and reverses and the test was at and whether he would now turn to God

or away from him. II. In the rejection of God's word. The last days of the kingdom of Judah had come. Two rival nations were seeking her alliance, each as a protection against the other. the other. It was a great fast-day, a national humiliation on account of the national distress. Fasting without prayer and repentance avail nothing. It was hopeless for a nation whose prosperity, politically, as well as spiritually, dependd upon their obedience to God, to rise in any degree in their own strength, while they resisted every call of God in any degree in their own strength, while they resisted every call of God to depend upon him. Twenty-three years Jeremiah had faithfully spoken God's messages of warning and entreaty and still in his retirement his soul was purdened for his people. He still lived where he could get divine direction as to duty. He was directed to make known God's care to Judah on a day when they were assembled in all human weakness, yet in all human self-suitive acceptance agreat fact. The object of the special message was one of ject of the special message was one of ject of the special message was one of female being held in reserve as a substitute in case of death or incurable malmembered mercy. It was God's

word to the king and to the people. It was a summing up of his former pleadings and warnings in one great call to repentance with the promise of pardon.

Jeremiah beheld the whole landscape of truth outspread before him. His minstry among the people had been to speak God's word, which could not be easily forgotten. Although his message easily forgotten. Although his message contained denunciation and warning, terms of peace were included. On their first hearing the princes seemed favorable to the prophet and to the word of God, but they feared the king. Jeholakim was so unwilling to hear anything unpleasant or disagreeable about himself that he fell into anger before he actually knew all the message contained. The words of the roll were intended to produce penitence and result in for-giveness. They revealed Jehoiakim's character in its true light and set in character in its true light and set in array the judgments for sin which were gathering about him. He openly displayed his impatience at reproof, his indignation at Baruch and Jeremiah, and his obstinate—resolution never to comply with the designs and intentions of the with the designs and intentions of the warnings given him. He and his princes mocked at the message of God. despised His gracious warnings, and determined to afflict the prophet and scribe who were concerned for their deliverance. were concerned for their deliverance. The Judge of all the earth will act, not

# MONTREAL'S GROWTH.

was written God's word.

The Judge of all the earth will act, not on man's view of things but on his own. Jehoiakim did not destroy revelation when he destroyed the roll on which was written God's word.

T. R. A.

With Four Suburbs it Now Has Well Over Half Million.

Montreal, Aug. 7 .- That the population of Montreal and suburbs has reached a total of 554,000 is the latest city announcement. The directory shows an increase of 81 pages over last year and now consists of 1.984 pages. It contains 158,000 names, and these represent a population of 554.000 for the city and outskirts, or, deducting Westmount (17,000), Maisonneuve (30,000), Outremont (17,000), and Verdum (14,000), a population (17,000), a pop (5.000), and Verdun (14.000), a popula-tion for the city proper of 488.000. tion for the city proper of 488.000. These figures are generally held to be

Vigorous Health —the power to enjoy to the full Me's work and pleasure—comes only with a food being properly converted into brawn and sinew, red blood

50c. a bex at your druggist's or from nal Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

18. Entries will be received from any

by the advisory board.

Canadian breeders wishing further information or application blanks, please apply to F. C. Elford, Macdonald Col-

**CLOVER SEED** 

ther during May and June shorten-

ed the hay and pasture to such ar

the first growth blossomed well con-

row of teeth removed to create a draft, the seed will be very well hull-

ed by going through once.

If a Winchester Springs farmer can

epartment of Agriculture, Branch of

ords this season. One near Cassel, Ont.,

In three and a half months.

In the cow testing associations at
Warsaw, Ennismore, Cassel and Tayside,
Ont., the average yield of all cows tested

for June is over 35 pounds of butter fat.

for June is over 35 pounds of butter fat. Eight associations in Quebec average over 30 pounds of fat per cow. But a good many herds in Ontario and Quebec average less than 700 pounds of milk and 24 pounds of butter fat during

In Prince Edward Island the highest average yield for June is at Kensington, where the 150 cows included in the

dairy record centre" there give

pounds of milk, 3.7 test, and 30 pounds

of fat. Included at this centre are several individual cows giving over 900

pounds of milk and 37 pounds of fat. One of the best yields is from a 7-year-oid grade Shorthorn giving over 1.120 pounds of milk and 40 pounds of fat.

But hard by these good records are found poor yields of only 500 pounds of milk and 18 pounds of fat from six and seven-year-old cows that freshened in

April and May.

Between yields of 40 and 18 pounds

of fat in one month there is too great a lifference to be overlooked. It is all the

ifference between a very satisfactory

return, and no adequate payment what-

care expended on cows that are not cap-nble of making money for their unfor-tunate owners. Conserve your energy

by keeping better cows. You cannot af ford to keep a herd of only medium

capacity.

Cow testing pays abundantly, for it

shows which cows are making a goo profit, and again which cows cannot b

any strength of imagination be consid-

FOREST FIRES.

California Fire Fighters Unable to

Stay the Billows of Flames.

San Bernardino, Calif., Aug. 7 .- For-

est rangers and their helpers have given

up the fight against the flames which

have been raging for nearly a week, and

it is believed that the fire will run

riot until the range is laid bare. Such

a termination would result in the de-

struction of millions of dollars worth of

Late yesterday the fire wiped out Clif-

ton Heights, a summer resort. The oc-cupants of the comp narrowly escoped

The fire moved in great billows of flames, sweeping over Clifton to Hous-ton flats, where there are miles of un-

protected timber. Skyland, which has been threatened

by blazes in the brush half a dozen times, was fast night confronted with almost certain destruction. No lives are imperilled as the country has been

timber.

death in the flames.

missoiner.

the Dairy and Cold Storage Com-

point in the world.

19. The competition will be

lege, P. Q.

# International Egg Laying Competition

Arrangements are being made to hold an egg-laying contest, commencing Nov.
1st, 1911, and continuing for one year.
The contest is being financed by The
North American, of Philadelphia. Steps
have been taken to enlist the services of some of the best equipped and most capable men in the whole field of poul-try husbandry to serve as an advisory board, and acting in this capacity, formulate the rules and regulations under which the competition is to be conducted, and have constant oversight of the details of management. The advisory board consists of nine members, including men who have at heart the terests of the fancier and the utility pountrymen. As now constituted the membership is as follows:
Prof. J. H. Stoneburn, Storr's Agricul-

tural College, Storrs, Conn. Prof. Thomas F. McGraw. Interna-

ton. Pa. Dr. A. A. Brigham, South Dakota School of Agriculture, Brookings, S. D. Dr. Prince T. Woods, managing edior American Poultry Journal, Chicago

Dr. Nathan W Sanborn, editor Amer ican Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y. Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College Canada. George A. McDevitt, The North Amer

ican, Philadelphia, Pa. F. V. L. Turner. It is hoped that many Canadian pens will be entered. There are a goodly number of breeders in Canada, who there was a growing unwillingnss to listen to the voice of God. Jeholakim so that a good Canadian laws should be so that a good Canadian laws should be so that a good Canadian laws should be so that a good Canadian layer should do just as well or better in the competition surroundings. The houses are being con-structed for the purpose and therefore will be all new. There are to be 50 houses 12 x 12 feet, 6-foot walls and partially open fronts, with plenty of windows. Each house will be divided in to two, allowing two pens of five birds each. This will give 14 square feet to a

> and dry meal. Liberal prizes will be given, also cups and trophies of various kinds.
> RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The rations will be whole grain

Philadelphia North American International Egg Laying Competition.) 1. The first egg-laying competition and in the United States has been inaugurated and will be conducted under th uspices of the North American, a news paper published in the city of Philade hia, and shall be known as the Philadelphia North American Egg-Laying Competition.

This competition is to be held on the grounds of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn. 3. The time of beginning of the competition shall be November 1, 1911, and

extend over a period of one year from that date. Entries will be limited to 4. Each entry to consist of six pure bred females, either hens or pullets; no males to be included. Five layers shall

All fowls must be shipped express

prepaid. 6. Fowls will be received at any time from October 2 to Oct. 25. It is advised that shipment be made as early as poswible after Oct. 1. in order that fowls may become acclimated previous to the

date of opening.
7. The right is reserved to return fowls if they are demed unsuitable for the purpose of competition, and every specimen sent must be full-sized, heal-thy, vigorous. The right, of course, is eserved to refuse any and all entries.

8. An entrance fee of \$25 is required

in each case, \$10 to accompany applica-tion and balance not later than Oct. 1. In the event of failure of entrants to

make second payment, the first payment shall be fortified.

10. No appeal from the decision of the committee in any matter pertaining to the competition will be entertained. When the fowls have been received at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station and placed in pens, they will be protected with armed guards, locks and watch dogs. None of the parties to this competition will in any manner be re-sponsible for losses, nor will they be re-sponsible for death or destruction of

any fowls. 11. Should any surplus over and above the economical operation of the competition appear, such surplus will be equally divided between the several

owners of pens.

12. All fowls entered must be of some recognized breed or variety. Mongrel or crass-bred fowls will not be accepted. 13. Any fowl suffering from an infectius or contagious disease of any kind, or which may not meet the requirements as viewed by the committee, will be re-jected and excluded from this competi-

14. The committee reserves the right to clip or cut the feathers of one wing or any fowl that may be inclined to fly out of the inclosures. 15. The competition to be decided by

the total number of eggs laid by each

pen.
16. No competitor shall be permitted to withdraw any of the fowls during the period of competition, unless permission is granted by full vote of the commit-

17: Chickens only will be eligible to this competition, and only such chick-ens as produce marketable eggs; orna-mental chickens, including all bantams, arc. therefore, ineligible.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET Dressed hogs .
Butter, c hoice
Do., inferior ...
Eggt. dozen ....
Chickens, Spring ns, Spring, lt medium carca on, prime ..... prime, ..... Mutton, prime .... Veal, prime, .... Lamb ... ... Spring lamb, lb. THE FRUIT MARKET.

Quotations yesterday are as follows: Beans, Canadian, basket. \$ 50 to \$0 60 Cucumbers (Canadian),

Reports from the Ontario red clover districts show that the prospects for seed are extremely poor. Even in the Lake Erie counties, the dry wea-Gooseberries, basket .... 1 50 to ... Plums, California.. ..... 2 75 to Red Currents .... .. extent that much of the second Black Currants .... 2 Old Potatoes, per bag. 1 New Potatoes, per barrel 4 growth will be used for fodder. Where the first growth blossomed well considerable seed is forming, which is not usual. However, the clover midge is taking some toll.

I believe the farmers of the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence counties would find it profitable to use their second growth clover for the production of seed. If it blooms well, the harvest should be good; if not, it can be turned 'into hay or pasture. It is easy to harvest clover seed. Mow it when the straw is tough from dew or rain. After it has lain two or three days in the swath to cure, rake it up into good-sized bundles. It should be damp with dew when raked in order to prevent shelling. It may be housed in a week or ten days. In Apples, 11 quart basket 0 30 to 0 35 SUGAR MARKET.

do., Acacia ..... mperial graunlated Beaver granulated No. 1 vellow, Redpath's . . . . . . 4 85 less.

### CATTLE MARKET.

in order to prevent shelling. It may be housed in a week or ten days. In December an ordinary threshing machine will thresh it satisfactorily. Put a hardwood board behind the cylinder attached to the machine on the left. Bring it to within a foot or so of the other end of the cylinder, then close up the front of the cylinder on the opposite end. This drifts the straw through the whole length of the cylinder. If plenty of cancave surface is used and the first row of teeth removed to create a Toronto despatch: There is a com plete drag ni common cattle this morning. Good butcher cattle are still selling well. Lambs are a little easier. Hogs are unchanged, and the whole market is fairly quiet.

Receipts show 52 cars, comprising 260 cattle, 1,201 sheep, 600 hogs and 288

calves. Export cattle quoted at \$5.85 to \$6.25; do., bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.15; butchers' cattle, choice, \$5.70 to \$6.10; buchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; canners \$1.50 \*40.

do., bulls, \$1.00 to \$6.10; buchers cows, the choice, \$5.70 to \$6.10; buchers cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25; feeding steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; stockers, choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; do., light milkers, choice, \$6 to \$7; If a Winchester Springs is line of the grow 5½ bushels per acre on 4½ acres, realizing over \$55 per acre for seed besides the value of the first cut of hay, it will surely pay others to consider this crop. Very truly \$4.25 to \$4.40; milkers, choice, \$6 to \$7; common to medium, \$25 to \$50; calves, \$4 to \$7.50 Sheep—Ewes, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.35; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.50.

Hogs—F.O.B., \$7.35; fed and watered,

GRAIN MARKET.

# T. G. Raynor, Ontario representative of Seed Branch SOME JUNE CONTRACTS.

Toronto Despatch—Wheat and oats are active and firm, but not quotably higher to-day. Corn is about half a cent up from yesterday's close. Latest quotations are:
Oats—Canadian western oats No. 2, 49 1-2c; No. 3, 38c lake ports, Ontario No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 38c outside.
Wheat—No. 2, red, white or mixed 50c to 81c outside pionts, nominal. New wheat 78c. n three and a half months.

Sc. Rye-No. 2, 68 to 70c outside nominal. Barley-for feed 50 to 56c; for maiting 7 to 68c outside nominal. Euckwheat-51 to 53c outside nominal. Wheat-Manitoba No. 1, northern 1001; No. 2, northern 99c; No. 3, northern 97c; rack lake norts.

No. 2, northern 99c; No. 3, northern 97c; track lake ports.
Flour—Manlioba at Toronto, first pat-ents, \$5.10; second p::ents \$4.00, strong bakers \$4.40.
Corn—No. 3, yellow, 67c c.l.f. bay ports.
Peas—No. 2, 78c to 80c outside nominal Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour \$3.30 sealoard. seal-oard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran \$21 per ton, shorts \$23; Ontario bran \$22 in bags, shorts \$24; car lots track Toronto.

# OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Close. Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat-

 
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 ...< Oct. . . . 37% 37% 37% 37% 37% 371/2 Dec. . . . . 3714 . CHEESE BOARDS.

Madoc—There were 581 boxes of theese boarded; 295 sold at 12 5-16c; 75 at 12 1-14c. Ballance refused at 12-Peterboro—There were 3,017 boarded. All sold. Buyers: Watkins, Thomp-ion and Morton. Highest price paid,

MONTREAL DAIRY MARKET. Montreal-Cheese and butter are airly active and firm, and eggs are

Eggs-Selected, 21 1-2c; fresh, 17 1-2c; No. 1 stock. 18 1-2c. Cheese—Westerns, 12 1-4c to 12 1-2c; easterns, 12c to 12 1-4c. -Choicest, 23 1-2c to 22 3-4c.

East Buffalo, New York—Cattle— Receipts 350 head; market slow and fairly stendy; Veals—Receipts 75; active and 25c higher, at \$5.50 to \$8.50. Hogs—Receipts 1200 head; active and 5 to 10c higher; heady \$7.75 to \$7.80; mived, \$7.80 to \$8.70 vorkers and pigs, \$7.50 to \$8; roughs, \$6.50 to \$6.70; stags, \$5 to \$6; dairles, \$7.25 to \$7.80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,400 head; sheep slow and steady; lambs active and 25c higher; handy lambs, \$1 to \$6.50; a few at \$6.75; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; wothers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$4. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific Live
Stock Market the offerings this morning
were \$50 cattle, 900 sheep and lambs,
1,600 hogs and 800 calves. Owing to the
continued warm weather and the increased supplies of cattle coming forward a weaker feling developed in the
market to-day, and prices declined fully
1-de per pound, and even at this reduction drovers found it impossible to make
a clearance, and an number were left over. The demand was limited, and chiefly
for small lots to fill actual wants, consquently trade on the whole was slow, and
the indications are that if receipts are
larke for next Monday values will go
still lower. Sales of ste's were made
at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.90, cows
at from \$2 to \$4.90, and buils at from \$2
to \$8.75 per cwt.

The tone of the market for sheep and
lambs was also weaker, and 15 ices since
Monday have declined 25 to 50 per cent,
on account of the increased supplies and
a cmaller demand. Sheep sold at 31-4 to
4c and lambs at 3-1-2 cto 4c per pound.
Caives were about steady, and sales were
made at from \$2 to \$6 each, as to size
and quality. The market for hogs was
weaker, and prices declined owing to the MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

# KeepBabys

Mothers, do you realize the importance of caring for baby's tender, easily irritated skin? Neglect or unsuitable methods may give rise to simple rashes or tiny sores. Torturing, disfiguring humors follow and threaten to become permanent. Not only is Cuticura Soap the purest and sweetest for baby's bath but, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, it affords the speediest and most economical method of clearing baby's skin and scalp of eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations, and of establishing a permanent condition of skin and hair health.



heavyweignts were made at \$5.75 to \$6 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

At the Montreal Stock yards, West end Market the offerings of live stock were 400 cattle, \$00 sheep and lambs, 1,150 hogs and 450 calves. The market for cattle, sheep and lambs was weaker on account of the fact that supplies were in excess of the requirements, and prices ruled lower, with only a fair trade doing. A weaker feeling developed in the market for hogs and prices declined 25 per cent, with sals of selected lots at \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt., weighed of cars.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts esti-ated at 19,000, market steady to shade lower, beeves \$5 to \$7.25; Texas steers \$1.48 to \$6.10; western steers \$4 to \$6.10; stockers and feeders \$8 to \$5.35; cows and heifers \$2.10 to \$5.85; calves \$5.50 to \$7.78. 37.15. Ht gs—Receipts estimated at 22,000, market 5c to 10c higher, light \$6.55 to \$7.50; mixed \$6.70 to \$7.55; heavy \$6.50 to \$7.50; mixed \$6.70 to \$7.55; heavy \$6.50 to \$7.50; sales \$6.90 to \$7.50; good to choice heavy \$6.80 to \$7.40; pigs \$5.50 to \$7.20; bulk of sales \$6.90 to \$7.50.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 20,000, market steady, native \$2.25 to \$4; western \$2.50 to \$4; yearlings \$3.75 to \$4.80; lambs, native \$3.75 to \$6.65.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool Cable-Close-Wheat-Spit steady: No. 2, Manitoba, 7s 5 1-2d; No. 8 Manitoba, 7s 5 1-2d; No. 8 Manitoba, 7s 5 1m. Oct. 6s 1ld: Dec. 7s.
Flour-Whiter patents 27s 3d.
Hops-lin London (Pacific Coast) £7 10s at £8.
Beef-Extra India mess 73s 9d.
Pork-Prime mess western 72s. 6d.
Hams-Short cut 14 to 16 lbs., 74s.
Bacon-Cumberland cut 26 to 30 lbs., 54s 6d; short rbs., 16 to 24 lbs., 56s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s; clong clear middling light 28 to 34 lbs., 5s; do., neavy,

dling light 28 to 34 lbs., 58; do., heavy, 55 to 40 lbs., 55s; short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs., 48s 6d; shoulders square 11 to 13 lbs., 48s 6d.

Lerd—Prime western in tierces, 42s;
American refined in pails 43s 6d.
Cheese—Canadian finest white, new 5%;
do., colored new, 59s 6d.
Turpentine spirits—37s 6d.
Resin—Common, 35s 4d.
Petroleum—refined 6 1-2d.
Linseed oll—43s 6d.

# BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say the general situation as regards trade there shows little from that of a week ago. The volume of business actually moving is not heavy and it has very much the nature of midsummer business. The sorting business in light goods is quiet. City trade is moderate in volume. While business is bound to be more or less quiet at the moment, there is much looking ahead to fall trade for waich indications are generally satisfactory. News regarding crops is, on the whole, re-assuring and there is confident ex-pectation of excellent business for the pectation of excellent business for the fall and winter season. The demand for staple groceries is fairly active. Toronto reports to Bradstreet's supprehensions men there experienced some ap-prehension durin gthe earlier part of the

week as a result of the reports of immiweek as a result of the reports of limin-nent danger to the western crops by-frost. Later advices proved more sat-isfactory and the end of the week rinda no abatement from the optimistic ex-pectations for a bountiful harvest and a correspondingly heavy fall and winter trade. In Ontario conditions are re-ported slightly less favorable and the crop in most varieties of grain will be pretty much of an average, both as to vield and condition.

Winnipeg reports say trade there is steady in character. A fairly good business is now moving in all lines and prospects for business continue exce!lent. return of bright, warm weather has been extremely welcome and crops are rapidly ripening.

Vancouver and Victoria say business there and at all other provincial points continues exceedingly active.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say:

Business is much about the same as the preceding week. London reports say a good steady

business is now moving there and proc-pects for later on have assumed a more rosv appearance.

Ottawa reports say trade there holds steady in tone and a fair volume of busiis moving.