

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VIII.—AUG. 22, 1899.
The Riot at Ephesus.—Acts 19: 23-41. Print Acts 19: 23-41.

COMMENTARY. — 1. Demetrius causing a tumult (vs. 23-27). 23. Concerning the Way (R.V.).—The "Way" was a distinctive name for the Christian religion. 24. Demetrius—Demetrius was a leading spirit among the Ephesian shrine-makers, and may have been a wholesale dealer, executing orders for the shrines and employing artisans who received lucrative wages for their labor. Shrines for Diana—the shrines were made of wood or metal and were little images or models of the temple of Diana, containing an image of the goddess. No small gain—They were sold to the people of Ephesus and to the many strangers who visited the city, and were also sent to distant cities for sale. "The great annual festival of Diana took place in the month of May, when the rude wooden image of the goddess was exhibited to the multitude, and in her honor games and dramas were publicly celebrated. Of this opportune occasion Demetrius took advantage to stir up the idle and excitable Greek populace."—Butler.

25.—Called together—Demetrius collected all the workmen who were connected with his business, and very artfully aroused their passions. 25. Moreover, etc.—The preaching of Paul, the growth of the church and the advancing civilization of that time were making inroads upon idol worship, and the sale of the shrines was decreasing. 27. Craft is in danger.—In his speech Demetrius declared that their craft or trade was in danger of being brought into disrepute, and then unwittingly paid a glowing tribute to the Apostle Paul and the effectiveness of the gospel. "The cause of the tumult was covetousness under the guise of religion." Greed and gain blind men to the highest interests of mankind. This is true of the liquor dealer; and many politicians and good citizens give their silent endorsement to the liquor traffic, because they fear their "craft" will be in danger if they oppose the iniquitous business; but Christians should speak out by voice and vote against this soul-destroying evil.

II. Paul's Companions Seized (vs. 28-30). 28. Full of wrath—The address of Demetrius was effective. The men to whose worldly interests he had appealed responded with loud cries, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." The design of this clamor was to raise a persecution against Paul, and thus serve their own interests. 29. Confusion—All the people rushed to the theatre, in which public meetings were often held. As the apostle himself, at the moment, could not be found, his attendants were violently dragged along by the multitude.—Lange. Gaius—He had lived at Corinth, and had entertained Paul at his house (Cor. 1: 14; Rom. 16: 23). Aristarchus—He attended Paul to Rome, and was there a prisoner with him (Col. 4: 10).

30. Would have entered—Paul was fearless and ready to stand in the forefront of danger. He no doubt hoped to be able to quell the outbreak. Suffered him not—His life was too precious to be thus risked. It appears that Paul listened to the entreaties of the disciples on this occasion; at other times he did not (Acts 21: 10-14). While Paul did not fear mobs or even death, yet he wisely yielded to persuasion and did not risk his life when there was no necessity for so doing.

III. The uproar increasing (vs. 31-34). The riot continued with unabated fury for two hours. The leading men of the city urged Paul not to enter the theatre. When Alexander undertook to speak the multitude learned he was a Jew and would not permit him to do so. There was a general prejudice against the Jews, and they were disposed to charge the whole difficulty upon them, as they considered Christians to be but a sect of the Jews. They were, therefore, indignant and excited, and indiscriminate in their wrath and unwilling to listen to any defence.

IV. The town clerk's speech (vs. 35-41). 35. The town clerk—This official was a very important person. "He was authorized to preside over public assemblies, and he stood next in rank to the municipal chief, and performed his duties during the absence or on the death of that officer."—Hackett. had appeared—His influence was so great that the mob became quiet and gave him a hearing. He said: "The speech is full of tact and ability and shows that the man was well qualified to fill the high office he held. A worshipper—Temple-didier."

V. Literally, temple-sweeper. The name no doubt was first used to imply that any office in the service of so magnificent a goddess was a grand distinction.—Cam. Bib. The image, etc.—This sacred image which was believed to have fallen down from Jupiter was "a rude wooden figure nearly the shape of a mummy." 36. Do nothing rashly—They had performed a very rash act in seizing two persons against whom it appears they could take no proceedings. 37. Neither robbers of temples (R. V.).—"As the temple at Ephesus had a great treasure-chamber, the offence might not have been unknown among them." Nor blasphemers.—Thus we see that the language of Paul and his companions had been guarded. The general effect of their preaching was to overthrow idolatry, but they had refrained from denunciation and opprobrious epithets. To have taken any other course would have deprived them of all chance of a hearing. 38. Courts are open (R. V.).—"It is a mercy of God when a wise government exists, which is able to maintain law and order." 39. Other matters.—Anything that pertains to public affairs. Lawful—It shall be settled in conformity to law and not by a mob. "To move an unlawful tumult was now in quite as much danger as Paul."—Whedon. Mob law is still a great evil in the land. It deadens the public conscience, interferes with justice and strikes a blow at the very foundation of good government.

40. In danger—"They were in danger of being called to account by the provincial. The Roman Government watched every appearance of sedition in the provinces with a jealous eye. It was a capital offence to take any part in a riotous proceeding." This is a complete vindication of Paul and his method of work, and of Christianity in general. The charges of lawlessness and violence which were so often preferred against the Christians by their enemies were entirely groundless. "This is included by Luke in his work, not for its mere Ephesian connection, but as bearing on the universal question of the relations in which the church stood to the empire."—Ramsey. After the riot Paul immediately started for Europe (20: 1).

In the uproar at Ephesus we have a picture of rebellion against the gospel in modern times. 1. In the dark, heathen world; on the part of satanic heathenism persecuting faithful missionaries. 2. In unconverted Christendom; on the part of the carnal mind, which will be rebuked by God's word. 3. In the hearts of professed Christians; on the part of the self-righteous heart, and of the flesh which shuns the cross.—Gerok. Thoughts—Do not be alarmed because of the fiery speeches of wicked men, or because of the tumults caused by the faithful preaching of the gospel; these may be God's ways of widening the circle of listeners. Shun covetousness, for it is one of Satan's best devices for the ruin of human souls. Do not needlessly rush into danger. Great wisdom should be used in meeting and overthrowing error, but the people have been misled from the truth instead of being won by the truth. The religion of Christ disturbs false religions. Worldlings and even infidels often unconsciously give testimony in favor of Christianity and Christians.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The Clamor of the Ephesians.

1. The whole city filled with confusion. Ephesus in Asia Minor was a commercial center, the resort for all Asia for the great games, the arts and amusements of a pleasure-loving people. Paul was tarrying at Ephesus until Pentecost (1 Cor. 16: 8). It was spring and Ephesus would be thronged with strangers come to attend the great festival of Diana which occurred the first of May. The citizens would be much in the streets, filled with excitement. The shrine makers would derive much from selling the images of Diana and models of the great temple, one of the seven wonders of the world. The possession of these, they believed, had the power of a charm, the protection of the goddess. They believed that the image of Diana came down from heaven. The heathen rulers, to help the people in the belief, banished or slew the artists who made them. Is there any way in which we are like these superstitious Ephesians? Do we consider it unlucky to spill salt? Do we dislike to begin any work on Friday? Do we refuse to sit at a table where there are thirteen? Do we take care that we look at the new moon over our right shoulder? Are we full of terror if a dog howls? If we believe in "luck" instead of in Jesus Christ we are like these superstitious heathen.

II. Gaius and Aristarchus caught. Here is evidence "that the gospel has become a power in the great city of Ephesus, and in the province of which it was the centre. Probably these men had seen the destruction of the valuable Ephesian letters, and feared that their trade were placed in jeopardy. It is noteworthy that the appeal of Demetrius was made first to the cupidities of the craftsmen, and then he sought to sustain it by rousing their superstition into fanatical hatred. The love of money was the root of their evil intent, their uproar and opposition. Upon this was grafted the sturdy talk of religious fanaticism."

III. The theatre. No Christian should at any time, under any circumstances, go to a theatre to witness a play acted. Here are twelve reasons against it: 1. It is a worldly pleasure, and we are commanded, "Be not conformed to this world" (Rom. 12: 2). 2. The theatre had its rise in pagan worship. 3. It appeals to the imagination, the senses and the passions; not to the reason nor to the moral sense. 4. It deadens the sensibilities and the conscience by the display of unreal crime, suffering and counterfeit emotion. 5. Its spirit, all ways has been and is corrupt. Beside the theatre are the liquor saloons and the brothels. 6. Its language is frequently suggestive of impurity. The command is, "Keep thyself pure." 7. It does not aim to instruct nor to elevate, but to amuse. 8. It is not a worthy profession, and no pure, noble Christian will ever engage in a business which demands that its pursuers shall seem to be what they are not. 9. Most play-actors are abandoned characters. In the Roman republic he who adopted the profession of an actor was by law considered disreputable and not allowed to hold any honorable office. 10. If any company were to be so virtuous as not to act any but virtuous plays they would soon have to play to empty benches." 11. "There is not in existence in any language a sufficient number of perfectly unexceptional plays to constitute such a stock for any company of virtuous performers as to enable them to maintain sufficient variety." 12. The early church condemned the theatre unsparingly. All modern evangelical churches discontinue it or consider it destructive to spiritual life.

A. C. M.

STEERS STAMPEDE.

Port Huron People Watching Wild West Parade Thrown Into Panic.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 16.—A mad stampede of fifty wild steers belonging to Miller Bros., 101 Ranch Wild West show during the street parade this morning threw a crowd of nearly 1,000 into a panic. Miss Jessie Ingley, aged 29 years, of Grayling, was injured internally and had to be carried to the office of a physician. Her condition is critical. Roger Bechtold, a 6-year-old Port Huron boy, was also badly hurt, while several others received minor injuries. The stampede was caused by a number of barking dogs at the heels of the steers. The latter were of the long-horned variety, the first of their kind ever seen here. The company made financial settlement with the injured to avoid lawsuits.

FARM AND GARDEN

Fowls must not be overfed. They should have only what they will eat clean, says Western Poultry Journal. The dry feeding method, however, allows food to be constantly before the stock in hoppers. Champions of this method claim that fowls will not overfeed when dry material is constantly before them, for they eat of it only by degrees, taking with it drafts of water to wash down the food. This, we believe, should be allowed only with dry mash and not with whole or cracked grain. In the latter case the amount should be limited to a navelage of a handful for each fowl in the pen and scattered among litter so as to induce exercising.

BLACK KNOT IN PLUM TREES.

The best treatment for black knot in plum trees is to cut out the knots during the winter season, going away down into the healthy wood, and paint the wound with a strong solution of copper sulphate in water. Worms on currant bushes will be easily killed by dusting the leaves as soon as they are noticed with powdered hellebore or Paris green. Both remedies are effective, but the hellebore has the advantage of not being poisonous to man or animal.—Rural New Yorker.

HORSE COUGH REMEDY.

Mix up a cough powder composed of powdered chlorate of potash, six ounces; powdered lobelia, five ounces; Jamaica ginger, four ounces; granulated sugar, one pound. Place a tablespoonful of this in the feed box before feeding the horse and put the feed on top of it; also use a mixture of aqua ammonia, one ounce, and olive oil, three ounces, on the glands of his throat and along the windpipe daily until the skin becomes tender.—National Stockman.

BLISTERED CHICKS.

Air blisters often show themselves in young chicks. The skin puffs out and seems like a bladder of wind. It comes on the abdomen, sides and under the wings and neck. Prick the blisters with a needle to let out the air. Add carbonate of iron, alternated with granulated charcoal, daily in the food. The diet should be changed principally, to a variety of sharp grit within reach.—Western Poultry Journal.

WORMS IN HORSES.

Green grass grazing at this time of the year is all that is needed temporarily to rid horses of worms. If they cannot be grazed mix a tablespoonful of a mixture of equal parts of dried sulphate of iron, salt, flowers of sulphur and ground gentian root in the feed night and morning for ten days, then skip ten days and repeat. Omit the iron if for pregnant mares.—Breeder's Gazette.

SUMMER CARE OF CHICKS.

Cleanliness in housing, regularity in feeding and freedom of range are very important in rearing chicks. A variety of wholesome feed should be supplied regularly. If possible the flock should be kept on virgin soil, where there is plenty of vegetation and shade. This will supply natural conditions for the birds, which will thus be maintained in healthy condition.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

REMEDY FOR BLOODY MILK.

Give the cow one pound epsom salts, one ounce powdered nitrate of potassium, one ounce powdered gentian; mix with a quart of hot water and given when cold. Put in for twice a day a teaspoonful of this powder: Bicarbonate of soda, eight ounces; bicarbonate of potassium, six ounces; powdered charcoal, four ounces; mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls.—Country Gentleman.

NOTICE TO FRUIT SHIPPERS.

Department of Agriculture, Office of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

Last year this Department arranged to have one cold storage chamber reserved on four steamers sailing weekly from Montreal to London, for shipment of early apples and tender fruits, the Department guaranteeing the earnings of the whole space. Similar arrangements have been made for the present season, with the exception that the steamers will sail from Montreal alternately to Glasgow and London. The steamers and sailing dates will be as follows:

Steamer Line, Sailing Date, Destination, Hesperian Allan Aug. 21 Glasgow Cairnrona Thomson Aug. 28 London Huronia " " Thomson Sept. 11 London Hesperian Allan Sept. 18 Glasgow

One chamber on each of these steamers will be available for shipments of fruit at the regular rate of freight, to be paid to the steamship company in the usual way. A proper temperature will be maintained in these chambers, regardless of the quantity of fruit which may be offered for shipment. In each case these steamers will sail on Saturday morning, so that shipments should reach Montreal not later than Friday morning of the same week.

The Department of Agriculture will assume no responsibility in connection with these shipments, but there will be the usual supervision by the Cargo Inspectors at Montreal and at port of destination. Thermographs will be installed in these chambers so that a complete record of the temperature on each voyage will be secured.

As the space in these chambers is limited, shippers who intend to take advantage of the facilities offered on these five steamers must notify the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, before making shipments, and freight will be accepted in the order in which the space is booked. Applications for space should state the number and size of the packages which are to be shipped.

In connection with these sailings the Department has arranged with the Grand Trunk Railway Company to run an ice car weekly from St. Thomas to Montreal to pick up whatever ship-

ments of fruit may offer at the different stations between St. Thomas and Hamilton, via Jarvis, the car to be sealed at Hamilton and forwarded to Montreal by fast freight. Shippers will be charged the usual less than carload freight rate, without any extra charge for the icing or for the special service. This car will leave St. Thomas at 7.30 a. m. on Wednesday of each week, commencing Aug. 18 and ending Sept. 15. Following is the proposed schedule for this car, showing the time it will be due at the different stations named. Freight, however, will be accepted at any station on the route between St. Thomas and Hamilton. Leave St. Thomas 7.30 a. m., train 72, Wednesday.

Leave Aylmer 9.05 a. m., train 72, Wednesday.

Leave Tilsonburg 9.50 a. m., train 72, Wednesday.

Leave Delhi 9.45 a. m., train 72, Wednesday.

Leave Simcoe 11.15 a. m., train 72, Wednesday.

Leave Jarvis 12.15 p. m., train 72, Wednesday.

Leave Hagersville 2.00 p. m., way-freight, Wednesday.

Leave Caledonia 4.00 p. m., way-freight, Wednesday.

Arrive Hamilton 7.00 p. m., way-freight, Wednesday.

Arrive Montreal 3.00 a. m., train 94, Friday.

W. W. Moore, Chief Markets Division, J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

Domestic Department of Agriculture, branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner. In one cow testing association the average production of 126 cows was 520 lbs. milk and 20 lbs. fat, not very much below the average of exactly 126 cows in another association close by, which was 609 lbs. milk and 26 lbs. fat. But notice how tremendously that comparatively small difference affects the total yield; for in the one case the 126 cows gave in the month 98,945 lbs. milk and 3,267 lbs. fat, but the other lot of 126 cows gave only 65,346 lbs. milk and 2,510 lbs. fat, or allowing butter fat to be worth 25 cents per lb., actually a difference of \$189.25 in one month. Why are not thousands more of our dairy cows made to earn an extra dollar and a half per month for their owners? When the owners are perfectly certain through having tested each cow in the herd individually which animals are bringing in a good profit, then the average yield and the total income can be largely increased.

Another contrast shows that 100 cows in one association produced just twenty-seven pounds of fat less than 72 cows in another association ten miles away; there were thus 25 cows more to be milked, and to have capital locked up in, and to tramp around on the pastures eating good feed that the other cows could have used to better advantage for twenty-seven pounds less fat. Weighing and testing is the quickest and surest way of detecting those that and surest way of detecting those that are not thousands more of our dairy cows made to earn an extra dollar and a half per month for their owners?

C. F. W.

CARE OF CURRANT BUSHES.

See your currant bushes quite deep, and let them get a good grip of the soil, for if they do not, an open winter has a way of getting under the roots and heaving them out. I always mulch them heavily with coal ashes, or some other good mulch, and the ground must be kept clean. If set where quick grass has the slightest hold, it will tangle itself into the roots and finally beat you. The soil should also be very thoroughly underdrained with stone or tile. While the currant likes a moist soil it cannot endure a wet or mucky place. The rows should be about six feet apart, leaving sufficient room for the cultivator, and this should be run constantly until picking begins. The bushes should just about reach over to each other with their tips. It is well enough to shade the ground, but leaving the bushes open to sunshine and air. Trimming the currant is a simple affair, after you have once solved it; but do not let an inexperienced hand get hold of the job, for he will be likely to work mischief. You must cut out most of the new shoots or suckers, which are likely to be abundant. If these grow they will take the life from the larger stalks, and you will soon have a mass of dead wood, and of live wood that cannot produce fruit. The old wood should never be cut until it gets brittle and can be replaced with new stems. That is, allow one or two of the very best of the new canes to remain, provided you see a probable need of them. A currant stem should bear fruit for at least five years.—E. P. Powell, in the Gutter Magazine for July.

GOLD FOUND.

A Rich Strike Reported in Halifax County, N. S.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 16.—The report of another rich strike of gold in the eastern part of Halifax county reached the city yesterday. The strike has been made at Meagher's Grant, near Musquodoboit. For some time it has been known to certain parties that a rich body of arsenic was situated near Meagher's Grant. About three weeks ago Otis Mills, of Meagher's Camp, Capt. Richard Williams and Ernest Hill, of Dartmouth, took up a number of claims and started working for arsenic. A good deal of this quartz was struck and an assay was made which showed \$12 per ton arsenic and \$3 per ton gold. Men were engaged to work the claim, and it was not until yesterday that any startling discovery was made. Then a vein of quartz was uncovered which proved to be not only rich in arsenic, but also to have a far larger percentage of gold. It is stated that mining men who have seen samples of the ore pronounce it to be the best they have ever seen.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways reported 95 car loads of live stock for Wednesday and Thursday at the city market, consisting of 1,496 cattle, 1,464 hogs, 1,428 sheep and lambs, with 247 calves.

As will be seen by the higher prices quoted, there was a better class of butchers' cattle on sale, although there were also a large number of eastern cattle that sold at very low prices.

Exporters—George Rowntree bought about six car loads of exporters at \$5.25 to \$6.25 per cwt.

Butchers—As usual George Rowntree was the heaviest buyer of butchers' cattle, having bought all told, butchers' and exporters, 430 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co. butchers, \$4.20 to \$5.60; cows, from \$1.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Stockers and Feeders—Harry Marby bought about 175 stockers and feeders at the same quotations as he gave last week, as follows: Best steers, \$5.50 to \$6.50, each, at \$3.60 to \$3.90; best steers, 600 to 800 lbs. each, at \$3 to \$3.50; common stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.60 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers—The market for milkers and springers remains about steady. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$60 each, but only a very few extra quality cows brought the latter price. The general run of prices was from \$35 to \$50 each.

Veal Calves—Prices ranged from \$3 to \$4.25, with a few new milk fed calves at \$4.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—The run of lambs during the week was light, owing to low prices a week ago, and farmers not having time to deliver them at country stations, being busy with the harvest. Lambs were quoted to-day at \$5.50 to \$6.75 per cwt., and selected lots were bought by butchers at \$7 to \$7.50. But the latter prices are no criterion for drovers to go by in buying for next week's market, as should there be heavy deliveries prices will go back to where they were before.

Citizens will understand why they have to pay more for their chops when they see their butcher had to pay choice prices for choice quality lambs. Export ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.75; rams, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Hogs—Receipts during week have been Receipts during the week have been light. Mr. Harris reported prices unchanged at \$7.90 for hogs, fed and watered at the market, and \$7.65 f.o.b., cars. H. P. Kennedy reports his prices as unchanged at \$7.85, fed and watered, and \$7.60, f.o.b., cars country points.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The grain receipts were again very light, the only thing offering to-day being 100 bushels of oats, which sold at 50c per bushel. Hay in better offer, but prices are unchanged; 30 loads sold at \$18 and \$20 a ton for old, and at \$14 to \$16 for new. One load of bundled straw sold at \$14 a ton, and one loose at \$7.50. Dressed hogs were steady at \$11 for heavy and at \$11.25 to \$11.50 for light.

Wheat, white, new ... \$ 1.00
do, red, new ... 0.90
Oats, bush ... 0.50
Barley, bush ... 0.60
Rye, bush ... 0.75
Hay, old, per ton ... 18.00
do, new ... 14.00
Straw, per ton ... 13.50
Dressed hogs ... 11.00
Butter, dairy ... 0.21
do, inferior ... 0.18
Eggs, dozen ... 0.25
Chicken, spring, lb ... 0.13
do, yearlings, lb ... 0.12
Ducks, lb ... 0.14
Fowl, lb ... 0.11
Celery, dozen ... 0.50
Potatoes, new, bush ... 0.85
Onions, bag ... 1.50
Beef, hind quarters ... 9.50
do, forequarters ... 5.00
do, choice, carcass ... 8.00
do, medium, carcass ... 6.50
Mutton, per cwt ... 8.00
Veal, prime, per cwt ... 9.00
Lamb, per cwt ... 14.00

FRUIT MARKET.

Trade was fairly active to-day, and prices steady. Quotations are as follows:

Currants, red, black ... \$ 0.75
do, black ... 1.20
Gooseberries, basket ... 0.85
Cherries, basket ... 0.75
Raspberries, box ... 0.09
Blueberries, basket ... 1.00
Blackberries, quart ... 0.10
Lemons, quart ... 0.07
Oranges, Val. ... 3.50
Lemons, Verdeli ... 4.50
Peaches, Can. basket ... 1.25
Do, Cal. box ... 1.25
Pears, Can. basket ... 0.50
Do, basket ... 0.65
Apples, basket ... 0.25
Watermelons ... 0.25
Cabbage, dozen ... 0.30
Tomatoes, Can. basket ... 0.25
Potatoes, Can. basket ... 0.75
Do, Am. bbl. ... 2.25
Cantaloupes, case ... 3.50
Cucumbers, basket ... 0.20

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.35 per cwt., in barrels. No. 1 golden, \$4.35 per cwt., in barrels. Beaver, \$4.15 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car 1c less. In 100-lb. bags, prices are 3c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London—London cables for cattle are firm at 13 to 14 1/2c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 to 10 1/2c per lb.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar, raw, firm; fair refining, 3.58 to 3.61; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.08 to 4.11c; molasses sugar, 3.33c to 3.36c; refined, steady.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Belleville, Ont.—To-day there were offered 2,055 white cheese; sales on market, 1,790 at 11 3/8c and 50 at 11 1/2c; balance refused at 11 3/8c and 11 1/2c.

Brookville, Ont.—To-day 2,900 boxes

registered, 2,150 colored, balance white; 655 colored sold on board at 11 1/2c. Alexandria, Ont.—To-day 640 cheese sold at meeting at 11 7/8c.

Kingston, Ont.—Every pound of cheese on Kingston board was sold to-day at 11 3/8c, and comprised 587 boxes of colored and 187 boxes of white.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal—There has been but little change in conditions during the past week. Fall stocks are moving well and the outlook for future business continues exceedingly bright. There is still some sooting trade in summer drygoods. The continued excellence of Western crop conditions seem to be encouraging retailers throughout that country and they are showing a tendency to order more liberally than they have heretofore done.

Toronto—The movement of fall goods continues brisk and the general tendency to trade is towards a greater volume. Crop reports from all parts of the country continue most encouraging and a record crop seems to be assured the western provinces. Manufacturers here state that this year's business will far exceed that of last and in some cases they are inclined to believe the total business will compare well with that of 1907. Winnipeg wholesale merchants there in all lines report an excellent volume of business during the past week.

Vancouver and Victoria reports throughout the province continues good in all lines.

Quebec—Travelers are sending in fair orders for the fall, but the mid-summer dullness is apparent amongst the wholesale trade, orders to hand are for immediate wants.

London—Trade here is steady in tone and although summer holidays are to some extent exerting a quietening influence the outlook for fall continues rosy.

Hamilton—There has been little change in the situation these during the past week. The demand for wholesale lines continues brisk and retail trade holds a good steady tone. Crops in the surrounding district are rapidly approaching harvest and the yield and condition promises to be good. Manufacturers look forward to keeping exceedingly busy throughout the fall and they generally state the total business for the year will be far in excess of that done in 1908. Collections are generally good.

H. W. CAMPBELL.

Biggest Bonanza Farmer Gives Success Secrets.

"Show this to the editor."

"The editor is anything but a pedant to the law."

"The editor is some people's favorite."

"The editor is a man of many parts."

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