

COOLERS
 Double Boards
 and Well-ASHBOARDS
 burdens as
 WANTED.
 TO-DAY FOR OUR
 Agency supplies. No
 pay, work sent at
 Co., Limited, 23 Al-
 Ont.
 to do plain and
 at home, whole or
 paid; send stamp for
 National Manufactur-
 WANTED.
 A STUDY OF
 Agents convince
 equal ours. You will
 you don't apply for
 Sellers Dept., 23 Al-
Very Woman
 MARVEL Whiting Spray
 The Great Relief
 The Great Relief
 The Great Relief
CHINESE
SHOE
ES FOR IO'
MARRIAGES.
 Chicago lawyer, the
 minister, who had
 justice of the peace
 paid a visit to Wind-
 contract solemnized by
 after which the bride
 felt really married.
 established in court
 was married in Wind-
 ceremony took place
 in these same place
 touched on Canada
 in Windsor seems
 with the Detroit judi-
 marriage tie.
 Michigan pass more
 one in regard to the
 and, complaints
 performed on this
'S HANDICAP.
 (in Telegrams)
 new French Sister Mabel
 she sat on the front
 some boys playing in
 little boy came up to
 in admirer, in his rough
 tight, shiny shoes and
 square-cut waist," ex-
 "and my nice coral
 you wish you was a
 replied the boy, "I
 I'd any girl at all, be-
 cause she'd neck you
ONYMY.
 Magazine."
 reception and the lady,
 sitting up on health cul-
 turer Williams for his
 he asked confidentially
 the left side of the
 died the lawyer, "If
 the side it often isn't
TE TO GET HUNK.
 (Puck)
 I wish I had a
 on Skinner.
 Well, Ab Skinner beat
 me once
 heavy conversation,
 and don't carry much
ays Will Use
ce
bar
 Sugar is abso-
 ly a doubt as to
 ed economy—make
 where it is used.
 er, with no import-
CO., LIMITED

Sunday School.

LESSON VII.—AUGUST 12, 1911.

Jehoiakim Burns the Prophet's Book.—Jer. 36: 1-22.

Commentary.—1. Jeremiah's prophecy written and read (vs. 1-19). Jeremiah had been exercising his prophetic office for twenty-three years when the 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 occasion chosen for reading was a day that had been set apart as a day of fasting, possibly the anniversary of the 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 authorized 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. Michaiah, the grandson of Shaphan, who was Jehoiakim's secretary, hastened to the princes of Judah to tell them of the words that Baruch had read (v. 12). The princes were not satisfied with a simple report, but sent for Baruch and the roll that they also might hear it read. The message was of such deep significance that they decided that the king must hear it, and after satisfying themselves that Baruch had not written it down as Jeremiah had dictated 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.

2. The prophecy read (vs. 20-26). King destroyed by him (vs. 20-26). 20. Into the court. Where the king's apartments were. Let up the roll. It was placed for safe-keeping with other records. They may have feared that the king would order its destruction. Chamber of Elishama the scribe. There were chambers in the king's palace about the court as the temple. One of these was used by Elishama, the king's secretary, for the public records. Told all the words. The prophet's words seemed to the princes to be of the highest importance and they believed the king should hear them because he was deeply interested in the judgments pronounced. 21. Jehoiakim. Jehoiakim 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. Jehoiakim read it. It was customary for kings to have a scribe, 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. Succah 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. Which corresponds to our December. It was the ninth month of the month Abib, our March or April. The weather is cold enough in Palestine at that season of the year to require artificial heat. Hearth.—Brasier.—R.V. There are no hearths or chimneys in Oriental houses. Firepans, filled with 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 Jehoiakim read was made of parchment composed of several prepared skins sewed together, making long strips. 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 columns 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 repair the rent of which the pen was made. This act of the king shows his hasty temper and moral weakness. All the roll was consumed.—It appears that Jehoiakim heard the reading of the roll to the end. He was very different 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 reproach 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 judgments 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. Would not hear.—The insane rage of the king is brought 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 eager to destroy the prophet and the scribe. His folly was as great as his anger. The Lord hid them.—They hid themselves (v. 19), and the Lord kept their pursuers from discovering their hiding place.

27. The Prophecy Restored (vs. 27-28). 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 day. 28. Another roll.—The scribe took up another roll, and wrote on it all the words which the Lord had spoken to Jeremiah.

Forest Fires

MA-DRU-SO TABLETS
 Dyspepsia
 Supply the digestive juices which are lacking—ensure your food being properly converted into brain and blood, red blood and nerves. 25¢ a box at your druggist's or from National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Montreal.

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 poultry 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 control in the oversight of the details of management. The advisory board consists of nine members, including men who have at heart the best interests of the fancier and the utility poutermen. As now constituted the membership is as follows:
 Prof. J. H. Stonebrink, Storrs Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.
 Prof. Thomas F. McGraw, International Correspondence School, Scranton, Pa.
 Dr. A. A. Brigham, South Dakota School of Agriculture, Brookings, S. D.
 Dr. Prince T. Woods, managing editor of American Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.
 Dr. Nathan W. Sanborn, editor American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Canada.
 George A. McDevitt, The North American, 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 have hens that know how to lay that ought to be represented in this contest. The climate in Connecticut is ideal, the thermometer seldom goes much below zero, little snow and plenty of sunshine, so that a good Canadian layer should do as well or better in the competition as just as well as the best of the surroundings. The houses are being constructed 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 into two, allowing two pens of five birds each. This will give 14 square feet to a bird. The rations will be whole grain and dry meal.
 Liberal prizes will be given, also cups and trophies of various kinds.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.
 (Philadelphia North American International Egg Laying Competition.)
 1. The first egg-laying competition held in the United States has been inaugurated and will be conducted under the auspices of the North American, a newspaper published in the city of Philadelphia, and shall be known as the Philadelphia North American Egg Laying Competition.
 2. 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 100 pens.
 4. Each entry to consist of six pure-bred females, either hens or pullets; no mixed fowls to be included. Five layers shall constitute a competing pen, the extra female being held in reserve as a substitute in case of death or incurable malady.
 5. 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 possible 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 deemed unsuitable for the purpose of competition, and every specimen sent must be fully sized, healthy, vigorous. The rights of course, is reserved to refuse any and all entries.
 8. An entrance fee of \$25 is required in each case, \$10 to accompany application and balance not later than Oct. 1. In the event of failure of entrants to make second payment, the first payment shall be forfeited.
 9. 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 responsible for losses, nor will they be responsible for death or destruction of fowls.
 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 responsible for losses, nor will they be responsible for death or destruction of 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 cross-bred fowls will not be accepted.
 13. Any fowl suffering from an infectious or contagious disease of any kind, or which may not meet the requirements as viewed by the committee, will be rejected and excluded from this competition.
 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 committee.
 17. Chickens only will be eligible to this competition, and only such chickens as are supplied with eggs; game birds, ducks, geese, turkeys, etc., are not eligible.

Market Reports

TORONTO MARKET.

Dressed hogs	10.25	10.75
Butter, c. holes	0.24	0.28
Eggs, dozen	0.19	0.22
Chickens, Spring, lb.	0.22	0.24
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0.22	0.24
Turkeys, lb.	0.18	0.20
Do. choice carcasses	4.00	4.25
Potatoes, bush.	4.00	4.25
Beef, hindquarters	11.00	12.50
Do. forequarters	6.00	7.00
Do. choice carcass	7.00	8.00
Do. medium carcass	7.75	8.50
Mutton, prime	8.00	9.00
Veal, spring	11.00	12.00
Lamb	11.50	12.50
Spring lamb, lb.	0.125	0.15

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Quotations yesterday are as follows:
 Beans, Canadian, basket, \$ 30 to \$0 60
 Cucumbers (Canadian), 0.30 to 0.40
 Lemons, new, Verdell, 5.00 to 5.25
 Onions (Spanish), 3.00 to 3.25
 Oranges, late Valencia, 4.25 to 4.75
 Pineapples, 2.45 to 3.00
 Tomatoes (Can.), basket 1.25 to 1.75
 Raspberries, 0.14 to 0.15
 Lawton berries, large, 0.13 to 0.18
 Gooseberries, basket, 1.50 to 2.00
 Plums, California, 2.75 to 3.00
 Red Currants, 2.00 to 2.50
 Black Currants, 2.00 to 2.50
 New Potatoes, per barrel, 4.50 to 5.00
 Watermelons, 0.40 to 0.50
 Cabbages, crate, 2.25 to 2.50
 Apples, 11 quart basket 0.30 to 0.35

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:
 Extra granulated, Redpath's, \$5 25
 do. St. Lawrence, 5 25
 do. Acacia, 5 25
 Imperial granulated, 5 10
 Beaver granulated, 5 10
 No. 1 yellow, Redpath's, 4 85
 do. St. Lawrence, 4 85
 In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto despatch: There is a complete drag in 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 calves, 1,201 sheep, 600 hogs and 288 calves.
 Export cattle quoted at \$3.85 to \$6.25; do. bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.15; butchers' cattle, choice, \$5.70 to \$6.10; butchers' 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 \$4.25 to \$4.40; milkers, choice, \$6 to \$7; common to medium, \$2.50 to \$3.00; calves, \$4 to \$7.00.
 Sheep—Ewes, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.25; hogs and culs, \$3 to \$3.50.
 Hogs—F.O.B., \$7.35; fed and watered, \$7.60.

GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto despatch—Wheat and oats are active and firm, but not notably higher today. Corn is about half a cent up from yesterday's close. Latest quotations:
 Oats—Canadian western oats No. 2, 4 1/2c; No. 3, 3c; lake oats, Ontario No. 2, 3c outside; No. 3, 2c outside.
 Wheat—No. 2, red, white or mixed 8c to 8 1/2c outside; nominal, New wheat 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c.
 Rye—No. 2, 6 1/2 to 7c outside nominal.
 Barley—for feed 5c to 5 1/2c; for malting 6 1/2c to 7c; No. 3, 5c to 5 1/2c outside nominal.
 Buckwheat—6 1/2 to 6 3/4 outside nominal.
 Flour—Manitoba No. 1, northern 100; No. 2, 95c; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 85c; track lake ports.
 Flour—Manitoba at Toronto, first patents, 11 1/2c; second patents, \$4.00, strong bakers, \$4.40.
 Corn—No. 3, yellow, 6c c.l.f. bay ports.
 Peas—No. 2, 7c to 8c outside nominal.
 Ontario four—Winter wheat, flour, \$3.30 sea-lord.
 Millfeed—Manitoba—bran, 2 1/2c per ton, shorts, 2 1/2c; Ontario bran, 2 1/2c in bags, shorts, 2 1/2c; car lots, track Toronto.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Prev.	Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—	94%	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Dec.	93%	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
May	99%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
Oats—	37%	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Dec.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

CHEESE BOARDS.

Mudoc—There were 581 boxes of cheese boarded; 253 sold at 12 1/2-16c; 75 at 12-14c. Balance refused at 12-14c.
 Carboro—There were 3,017 boarded. All sold. Buyers: Watkins, Thompson and Morton. Highest price paid, 12 1/2-16c.
MONTEREAL DAIRY MARKET.
 Montreal—Cheese and butter are fairly active and firm, and eggs are steady.
 Eggs—Selected, 21 1/2c; fresh, 17 1/2c; No. 1 stock, 18 1/2c.
 Cheese—Western, 12 1/4c to 12 1/2c; eastern, 12c to 12 1/4c.
 Butter—Choicest, 23 1/2c to 22 3/4c.
BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.
 East Buffalo, New York—Cattle—Receipts 350 head; market slow and fairly steady. Veals—Receipts 75; active and 2c higher, at \$5.50 to \$5.50. Hogs—Receipts 1200 head; active and 5c to the buyer; heavy, \$7.75 to \$7.90; mixed, \$7.50 to \$7.60; Yorkers and pigs, \$7.50 to \$8; roughs, \$5.50 to \$6.75; stags, \$5 to \$6; dairies, \$7.25 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,400 head; sheep slow and steady; lambs active and 2c higher; bandy lambs, \$5 to \$5.50; a few at \$6.75; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.75; sheep, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.
MONTEREAL LIVE STOCK.
 Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Market the offerings this morning were 150 cattle, 600 sheep and 1,000 hogs and 500 calves. Owing to the continued warm weather and the increased supplies of cattle coming forward a weaker feeling developed in the market today, and prices declined fully 1 1/2c per pound, and even at this reduction buyers found it impossible to make a clearance, and a number were left over. The demand was limited, and chiefly for fat stock to fill actual wants, consequently trade on the whole was slow, and the indications are that if receipts are large for next Monday values will go still lower. Sales of steers were made at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.25, cows at \$3.75 to \$4.50, and bulls at from \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt.
 The tone of the market for sheep and lambs was also weaker, and prices since Monday have declined 1 1/2c per cwt. on account of the increased supplies and a smaller demand. Sheep sold at \$7-14 to \$8-16 for next Monday values will go still lower. Sales of steers were made at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.25, cows at \$3.75 to \$4.50, and bulls at from \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt.
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Clover Seed

Reports from the Ontario red clover districts show that the prospects for seed are extremely poor. Even in the Lake Erie counties, the dry weather during May and June shortened the hay and pasture to such an extent that much of the second growth will be used for fodder. Where the first growth blossomed well considerable seed is forming, which is not usual. However, the clover midges 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, then chop up into good-sized bundles. It should be damp with dew when raked up to prevent chaffing. 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 concave surface is used and the first row of teeth removed to create a draft, the seed will be very well hull-cd by going through once.
 If a Winchester Springs farmer can do it, a better yield of all clover in 4 1/2 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 yours,
 T. G. Raynor,
 Ontario representative of Seed Branch.

SOME JUNE CONTRACTS.
 Department of Agriculture, Branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.
 Many grade cows are making good records this season. One near Cassel, Ont., has given over 200 pounds of butter fat in three and a half months.
 In the cow testing associations at Wawan, Banamore, Cassel and Tay-side, Ont., the average yield of all cows tested for June is over 25 pounds of butter fat per cow.
 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 June.
 In Prince Edward Island the highest average yield for June is at Kensington, where the 150 cows included in the "very record centre" there give 787 pounds of milk, 37 test, and are set for 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-old grade Shorthorn giving over 1,200 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.
 The average yields of 40 and 18 pounds of fat in one month there is too great a difference to be overlooked. It is all the difference between a very satisfactory return, and no adequate payment whatever for all the energy, time, feed and care expended on cows that are not capable of making money for their unfortunate owners. Conserve your energy by keeping better cows. You cannot afford to keep a herd of only medium capacity.
 Egg-testing pays abundantly, for it shows which cows are making a good profit, and again which cows cannot by any strength of imagination be considered in the same category. C. F. W.

Keep Baby's Skin Clear

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.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists everywhere. Higher Price for Wholesale. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by the Cuticura Soap and Ointment Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Send for the Cuticura Book on the care of skin and hair.



CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.
 Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts estimated at 15,000; market steady to shade lower. Receipts of live stock were 280 cattle, 800 sheep and lambs, 1,200 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 1/2c per cent, with sale of selected lots at \$7.50 to \$7.90 per cwt., weighed of cars.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.
 Liverpool Cable—Cocoa—Wheat—Spot steady. No. 2, Manitoba, 75 1/2-124; No. 3, Manitoba, 74. Futures firm. Oct. 6 bid, Dec. 7.
 Flour—Winter patents 25 1/2.
 Hops—In London (Pacific Coast) 47 1/2 to 48.
 Beef—Extra India mess 75. 50.
 Pork—Prime mess western 72. 60.
 H. M. S. Short cut 14 to 16 lbs., active, bacon—Cumberland cut 28 to 30 lbs., 5s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 5s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 5s 6d; long ribs, 24 to 30 lbs., 5s 6d; heavy, 24 to 30 lbs., 5s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 4s 6d; shoulders square 11 to 13 lbs., 4s 6d.
 Lard—Prime western in tierces, 42s; American refined in tubs, 42 1/2; new 38s; do. colored new, 38 6d.
 Turpentine spirits—37s 6d.
 Petroleum—refined 6 1/2c.
 Lard—42s 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 which indications are generally satisfactory. News regarding crops is, on the whole, reassuring and there is confidence in the fall and winter seasons. The demand for staple groceries is fairly active. Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say business men there experienced some apprehension during the earlier part of the week as a result of the reports of imminent danger to the western crops by frost. Later advices proved more satisfactory and the end of the week tends to no abatement from the optimistic expectations for a bountiful harvest and a correspondingly heavy fall and winter trade. In Ontario conditions are reported slightly less favorable and the crop in most varieties of grain will be pretty much of an average, both as to yield 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 active. A 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 prospects for later on have assumed a more rosy appearance. Ottawa reports say trade there has been steady in tone and a fair volume of business is moving.

MONTREAL'S GROWTH.

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 in the latest city announcement. The directory shows an increase of 81 pages over last year and now consists of 1,984 pages. It contains 128,000 names, and these represent a population of 554,000 for the city and outskirts, or, including Westmount (17,000), Maisonneuve (30,000), Outremont (5,000), and Verdun (14,000), a population for the city proper of 580,000. These figures are generally held to be the true ones, and the opinion prevails that Greater Montreal has at least 600,000 inhabitants.