FLOWER FROCKS FOR SUMMER.

Filmy Things That Dazzle the Eyes of the Beholders.

Flower frocks are among the latest summer novelties, and for dances and dinners at smart watering places this garden creation will take the lead.

One may choose for such gown whatever flower one happens to fancy, though it goes without saying that the loveliest of these are ornamented with pretty garden blooms.

Sweet peas lend themselves admirably to this fad, and the fact that they grow in such a variety of tints makes them all the more suited to flower creations. The pale lavenders, deep blues, yellows and whites are all charming, when such tints are becoming to the wearer, yet nothing is so altogether fresh and dainty as the pale pink shade of this old-fashioned garden blossom.

The gown represented in the cut is as quaint and pretty as its design, and herein has the originator shown her appreciation of the flower harmony.

When unpretentious sweet peas are used there should be neither elaborate material nor intricate patterns for a background. In this instance

Filmy Pink Mousseline de Soie,

showing a small polka dot, makes a perfect gown fabric on which the delicate petals seem to have been blown hither and thither by a careless wind.

A plain skirt of the dotted mousseline is dropped over a foundation of pink chiffon and taffeta, and from hem almost to waist is a series of overlapping flounces of the dotted fabric. These are plainly hemmed at the bottom and sewn with pale pink sweet peas, sometimes the entire flower being used and again only one larger petal falling carelessly among the soft folds.

The skirt trains becomingly, and the whole effect is girlish, graceful and lovely. To avoid a bunchy appearance about the hips, the skirt is left quite plain from waist to perhaps twelve inches below, a few stray petals being the only ornamentation on this part of the gown.

Equally quaint is the slightly decollette corsage, which is gathered high across the bust, the folds being drawn in softly at the waist, where they are concealed beneath a crushed sash of pink liberty satin. A row of the sweet peas outlines the square decolletage and more of the same flowers are gracefully scattered over the blouse part.

Novelty in Sleeve Design.

The sleeves of this frock are very curious. Coming up high over the shoulders, the dotted mousseline is arranged in close folds edge and trimmed with flower petals. Then, from a point about three inches below, the top of the arm is set on an open drapery which falls in two deep points, one on the outside and the other on the inside of the arm.

This sleeve portion is made without a lining, and its airy folds are bordered with a scattering of flower petals. It is decidedly becoming to one who possesses a prettily rounded arm, and the glimpse one gets of its fascinating satiny texture half veiled by the pale pink mousseline is one of the most charming features of the gown.

Only a slender figure would dare attempt so many frills and flounces, but among the quantities of flaring sheath skirts seen everywhere this old fashioned creation stands alone for genuine grace and prettiness.

The long modish sash which might accompany this gown would be made of wide pink liberty satin ribbon, with its ends showing a fluttering mass of pink sweet peas and a delicate border of them ornamenting both sides almost to the waist, where the sash would be tied in a simple knot.

Beside the sweet pea gown there are lovely ones of roses, brilliant ones showing large silky poppy petals and buttercup frocks whose pale yellow tint is fresh and dainty besides being out of the ordinary. Some of these flower creations are made of plain chiffon, shirred about the hips to produce a pointed yoke effect and with more shirrings following the same lines to give the appearance of puffs instead of flounces.

A more bouffant arrangement about the bottom of the skirt may be used with such a frock and the flowers may be scattered here in greater profusion.

There are many designs one might follow in making a flower frock, but the thing to bear in mind is simplicity in line. Nothing can surpass the much ruffled one for youthfulness and general prettiness.

HEALTH EXERCISE FOR THE GIRLS.

Small women are so utterly out of fashion in America just now that no one takes their limitations into consideration when designing fashions or frocks. With their mental and political aspirations women have shot up physically and it is calculated that within the past twenty years they have added two-thirds of an inch to their stature.

In view of the prevailing styles it is well that this is the case. It is now absolutely necessary to be tall in order to carry off one's clothes creditably, and, appreciating this fact, the rising generation is pretty generally overtopping its mammas in the matter of inches.

There is no question that the girls are accomplishing these results by increasing physical exercise and outdoor sports. They take as much pride in their height, flexibility of limb and gymnastic training as their brothers, and in many respects are easy rivals of the stronger sex. It is no uncommon thing to see a maid of 16 denying herself bonbons and ice cream to harden her muscles or taking her constitutional in gossamer and goloshes regardless of the weather.

The twentieth century damsel knows that exercise makes the thin girl plump, and the fat girl slender, and all girls beautiful; that the brain is stimulated and better work in intellectual lines is accomplished; that exercise is the best cure for disease and medicine is imperatively necessary without it.

To set the blood coursing through the veins and prevent that sluggishness which arises from inactivity, take a position as if about to box with a friend, a dumbbell in each hand. Stand firmly and strike out boldly with the arms, one after the other, but without any unnecessary violence.

This exercise will bring the blood to the face, which is very necessary if one wishes to keep a blooming complexion—and athletic exercises, some one wisely remarks, have a very immediate effect upon the complexion, the best in fact. See to it, maid and matron, that you possess a pair of dumbbells, which are considered equal, if not superior, to any other article of gymnastic practice.

Turning somersaults on a long mattress is fashion's newest cure for adipose. It often takes logic and patience to persuade a stout, dignified lady to turn a somersault.

At 45 such a gymnastic performance seems an awful and awkward enterprise, but once one learns how to turn a somersault, even at 50, the exhilaration of it grows on one and its effects on the waist measure are simply astonishing. It does far more for a fat, clumsy woman than can be imagined without a trial.

This is an exercise to reduce fat, and there are others. Set a mark on the wall and kick at it ten or twelve times with each foot. Then stand sidewise and repeat the motions from the side, place the hands on the hips and jump up and down ten times.

Set two chairs four feet apart, thrust a broomstick through the rounds, and run and jump over this bar a dozen times, and repeat the jump standing. Then dance as a child might dance, flinging up the arms in the air, throwing the limbs about and springing lightly upward.

Have a bar hung somewhere so that you can raise yourself up by the arms half a dozen times. By this time the body will be in a vigorous glow.

These exercises will help to carry away the flesh, which is apt to settle about the hips, and give grace and suppleness to the movements, making the limbs round and full, the back and abdomen flat and muscular.

Society at some resorts is amusing itself with bean bag parties. And this is how they manage one:

At one end of a hall or veranda, or on the lawn, is an inclined board with a square hole in it. Standing at the other end, the players pitch ten bean bags toward the hole. A score is kept, and if ten bags fall in the hole it counts a hundred, or ten for each bag.

Another bag, double the usual size, is provided, and if this is also thrown into the square opening it adds twenty, the highest possible score. Should any of the bags remain on the board they count five points each, but for every bag that is thrown upon or falls to the floor or ground five points are subtracted.

To add to the decorative aspect of the game, the bag should be made of gally colored ticking. The big bag is made of material of a different pattern, and contains a pint of beans, the other bags half the quantity. The board is of plain wood, polished, about 2 feet wide and 3 feet long and 9 or 10 inches high.

WHAT GOTHAM'S 400 IS WEARING.

Mrs. John R. Drexel has a new gown of Irish lace. Like all dresses of this favored material it has next to no trimming, its only ornamentation being some bands of narrow black velvet on the bodice and belt. With it Mrs. Drexel wears a large white picture hat trimmed with white feathers.

Mrs. Orme Wilson, at a restaurant dinner at Sherry's, wore a skirt of white lace and a taffeta bodice. Her tulle toque had a brim made entirely of violet orchids.

Mrs. James Speyer, at the same restaurant, was gowned in pale blue satin. Her skirt was made of panels of filet lace, which was bordered with a passementerie of shaded blue and pink pearls. The waist also was trimmed with this pearl garniture and lace. She wore a large white tulle hat, trimmed with blue feathers.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is wearing an immense Gainsborough of bright red tulle trimmed with red orchid feathers. With it she frequently wears a white gown of crepe de chine, which has a yoke of lace. Inserts of lace appear on the sleeves, and bands of them on the skirt.

The Princess Troubetzkoy, who was, as you will remember, Amelie Rives, is frequently seen wearing a simple frock of tan crepe de chine, tucked and with inserts of cream lace, which appear both on the skirt and waist. She wears with it a white tulle toque, trimmed with a bow of black velvet ribbon stretched across the back, and pink roses.

Mrs. James E. Martin has a wonderfully chic gown of white chiffon made over black, which gives to it the shade of black pearls. The bodice has a yoke of Irish lace which ends in long tabs in front, almost reaching the waist. These are bordered with a band of jet and are trimmed with a jet fringe. Banks of jet trim the skirt, which has a sash of black chiffon hanging down the back. With this she wears a large hat of black chiffon trimmed with feathers.

Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff is wearing a frock of pearl-colored cloth which is quite plain, but very stylish. It is trimmed with narrow circular bands of the cloth overlapping each other, and put on like little flounces. These trim the skirt and also the bodice. With this dress Mrs. Woodruff wears a toque of white tulle.

Miss Ethel Barrymore has a dinner dress of cloth of the same shade as Mrs. Woodruff's. It is made with a long trailing skirt which has a very deep band of Irish lace set in it about three inches above the hem. The bodice is trimmed with the lace, which also makes the sleeves.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

KNEW SOMETHING ABOUT WOMEN.

The time having come when wisdom were selected for jury service, it so happened that twelve of them were locked up for many hours in the jury room, and finally, says the Brooklyn Eagle, they sent out word that they would have to be provided with a substantial luncheon before they could continue their deliberations.

"Unfortunately," said the Judge, "there is no fund upon which we can draw to furnish this under the present circumstances."

"If Your Honor will permit," suggested the attorney for the prosecution, "we will be pleased to provide the luncheon at our own expense in order to expedite matters somewhat."

The Judge looked doubtful.

"If Your Honor will give the same privilege to us," announced the attorney for the defense, "we will interpose no objection."

"That seems to be fair," said the Judge, after a thoughtful pause. "Gentlemen, in order that the women may not suffer and that the ends of justice shall not be subverted, you may each send in a luncheon."

Immediately two councils of war were held.

"Ravenously hungry," said the attorney for the prosecution, repeating the words of the message that had come from the jury room. "Well, we must not stint them; we must see that they have a good, hearty luncheon—something that will satisfy them."

"A substantial luncheon," said the attorney for the defense, also quoting from the message. "Surely some among us have had enough experience with women to know what that means."

Thus it happened that shortly thereafter various large trays were carried into the jury room and the contents exposed to view. With the compliments of the prosecution came a hearty meal excellently cooked. There were meat and vegetables, entrees, a pudding and coffee, and plenty of everything. It was a repast that would have gladdened the heart of a famishing man. On the other hand, there came with the compliments of the defense only a bit of salid, some fruit, bon-bons, ices and chocolate.

For a moment there was silence.

"Perhaps," said the forewoman, at last, "we'd better take one more ballot before luncheon."

"Oh, yes, indeed," chimed in the others; "such delicacy and thoughtfulness and wisdom—oh, we must vote right away."

And the verdict was for the defense.

HOW THE MEN POP THE QUESTION

(By a Cruel Girl.)

A girl who can no longer be counted young, and who has been constantly courted and frequently loved, is convinced that the ways of proposing are as numerous as are the different types of men who propose. She has her suitors classified, and knows each by the class to which he belongs.

"Some propose flippantly, lightly, as if they invited you to luncheon, instead of matrimony," she says. "They appear to be preparing to hedge if they get 'no' for an answer, and to say that they were only fooling and really didn't mean what they said. There are others, straightforward, manly and honorable, who take 'no' with such serious grace that they win your respect and liking even if they cannot win your love.

"Many men propose on their knees, some sneak back up in the corner of a sofa, while others stand up boldly, as though they were interviewing you on a business proposition. But it makes little difference what attitude a man selects to propose, he always looks funny. Men have such a dazed and dazzled expression under such conditions that they look as if they had been struck right between the eyes. I believe that science asserts that Cupid strikes somewhere on the left side.

As to Soiled Knees.

"Only once during my experience has a man descended to his knees in proposing to me. This one had on white duck trousers, and he knelt down on the dusty path in which we were walking. His mother would have spanked him had she been there. When he got up there was a great black spot on each knee.

"The length of time it takes a man to propose, after he has first met the girl, depends upon the nature of the man, the climate, the weather, the surroundings, the moon, the state of his mind, and a little bit on the way the girl treats him. Sometimes they propose all of a sudden, without any treatment at all beforehand. If the moon is full and the man is not, the average man should be expected to propose within fifteen days after he has met the girl. If he sees her three times a day, for three hours at a time, he can usually become well acquainted with her nature and all her little characteristics in that time, provided the girl is simple, as is apt to be the case.

All Men Are Alike.

Few women are complex. It isn't so important whether the girl understands the man's nature or not But, anyway, she can learn it in no time at all, because all men are alike. They mostly all are brainy, and can smoke and love with equal ease. There are men who say fiercely, as if they were really desperate, 'Will you, or won't you marry me?' That sort of men are not much good, because you can't flirt with them and keep them dangling. They make you say either 'yes' or 'no' right away. You can't fool them.

There are many ways in which a girl can tell that a man is going to propose before he does. First, there is the tone in his voice. Then his eyes always follow you about the room in the most admiring, adoring way. He looks at you with a vague, far-away gaze, as if he really saw a vision, so let him alone. At this stage he wouldn't even dare to call you 'darling.' But he has other ways of showing how he likes you. Sometimes he drops little hints about his ideal of a woman. He says he never met her—until now. Again, he makes allusions to his income, and says he supposes it means so little to you. Some men propose by showing you their bank books, and saying: 'Will that be enough?'

"The only way to propose is the old way—the way Adam must have proposed to Eve, before there was any money, or reason, or anything in the world but—love. Go to her and say, 'You've got to marry me, because I love you and I can't live without you. And that style of proposal is always in fashion."

Fun of the Day.

The bachelor who airs his views before married women is always accused of knowing more than he has any business to know.

"Why do you hate him so?"

"When we were young men we loved the same girl."

"Oh! Did he win her from you by any unfair means?"

"No; he went away and left her no choice but me."

"Don't you think it's very rude to talk during an artist's musical performance?" said Willie Wishington.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "especially when one considers that the music is designed to give relief from the stupidity of conversation."—Washington Star.

"I should advise you to pause and reflect," admonished the lawyer to the woman who was bent on getting a divorce. But it was useless. There was no mirror in the room.

Perkins (facetiously)—That is a picture of my wife's first husband.

Smith—Heavens! What a brainless-looking ass! But I didn't know your wife was married before she met you.

Perkins (dryly)—She wasn't. That's a picture of myself at the age of 20.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IV. JULY 27, 1902.

Worshipping the Golden Calf.—Ex. 32: 1-35.

Commentary.—After giving the ten commandments to the children of Israel the Lord talked with Moses and gave him a large number of special enactments based upon them, for the government of the people. Chap. xx. 22 to 23, 33. Then Moses wrote "all the words of the Lord," and called the people together to ratify the covenant.

1. Moses delayed—He was in the mount forty days. Gathered themselves—"They came in a tumultuous and seditious manner, insisting on having an object of religious worship made for them, as they intended under its direction to return to Egypt. See Acts vii. 30-40." Unto Aaron—The brother of Moses and the principal one in charge during Moses' absence. Make us gods—They required, like children, to have something to strike their senses, and as the Schechinah, "the glory of God," of which they had hitherto enjoyed the sight, was now veiled, they wished for some visible, material objects as the symbol of the divine presence which should go before them as the pillar of fire had done.

2. Break off—Implying that the act involved an effort and sacrifice on their part. The prevailing view has been that Aaron, anxious to dissuade the people from their purpose, proposed this great sacrifice, hoping they would withdraw their demand.

3. Brought them—The Egyptian rings, as seen on the monuments, were round, massy plates of metal, and as it was rings of this sort that the Israelites wore, their size and number must, in the general collection, have produced a large store of the precious metal.—J., F. & B.

4. And make it a molten calf (R. V.)—This idol seems to have been the god Apis, the chief deity of the Egyptians, worshipped at Memphis under the form of a live ox, three years old. These be thy gods—Possibly Aaron only intended to make them some symbolical representation of the divine power and energy, that might be as evident to them as the pillar of cloud and fire had been, and to which God might attach always present energy and influence.—Clarke.

5. Feast to the Lord—"Aaron does not appear to have designed a worship that should supercede the worship of the Most High.

6. Early—"It was to be a day of festivity and joy, and they were anxious to begin it." Offerings—The burnt offerings were wholly consumed on the altar, but the peace offerings were only partly consumed, and the remainder eaten by the priests and the worshippers. Drink—What they drank is not said, but we most naturally suppose wine, which was so common at jovial feasts.—Whedon. To play—This probably means singing, dancing and merry making of an indecent and licentious kind. V. 25.

7. Corrupted themselves—Moses must break off his communion with God, to go and do his duty as a magistrate among the people. They had not only taken on a spirit of idolatry, but they had become abominable in their conduct.

8. Turned aside—The actions of the people were all open before God, and He tells Moses what they have done.

9. Stiffnecked—Unmanageable. Hard to control.

10.—Let me alone—Moses had not yet opened his mouth, but God foresaw the holy violence with which his importunity would besiege His throne.—Bush. My wrath — The wrath of God is His righteous indignation against sin.

11-13. Moses besought —The nobleness of Moses shone forth in complete self-forgetfulness in his love of God and of the people, while he pleaded for their forgiveness.

14. The Lord repented— This is spoken merely after the manner of men who, having formed a purpose, permit themselves to be diverted from it by strong and forcible reasons.—Clarke. Moses' prayer influenced Jehovah.

15. The tables—They were evidently not very large or heavy, as Moses appears to have easily carried them both.

16. Work of God—Such a law could proceed from none but God.

17, 18. Noise of war—Joshua at first thought that the people must be warring with some of the neighboring tribes.

19. Moses' anger waxed hot — Moses now feels the kindling of a wrath akin to that which moved Jehovah. Fiery indignation against sin is a passion as pure and worthy of God or man as love for truth and righteousness.

20. Took the calf, etc.—The act was a symbolical one; the idol was brought to nothing, and the people were made to swallow their own sin. —Speaker's Com.

21. That thou has brought—This was a severe rebuke. Moses charged the sin directly upon Aaron, because he had permitted it.

22-24. Aaron said—His reply is very weak, and is really a confession of his own shortcomings.

25. Naked—This means that they were broken loose from all restraint, unruly, licentious. See R. V.

26-28. Slay every man—The Levites came at Moses' call and then the work of retribution began. The three thousand slain were probably the leaders in the transgression.

29. Consecrate yourselves—Literally, fill your hands to the Lord. "Their hands were to be filled with the duties and obligations of their sacred calling." Every man against his son (R. V.)—"They rose above personal and family considerations when Jehovah's honor was at stake." Compare Deut. xxxiii. 8-11; Luke xiv. 26.

30. On the morrow—After Moses had executed justice on the principal offenders. Ye have sinned—Though they had escaped death they were not to suppose they were innocent, or to look upon the sin as a trifling thing. An atonement—He thought that he might be made an instrument of reconciliation.—Bush.

31. Returned—He again went up on Mount Sinai. A great sin—He makes a humble confession.

32. Blot me.....out—Paul had a similar experience; see Rom. ix. 3. Neither of these passages have any reference to eternal banishment from God, but both Moses and Paul had reached the place of such utter self-abasement before the Lord that they were willing to suffer the loss of every earthly blessing, and to die, if need be, for the welfare of the people.

33. Whosover hath sinned—God will blot none out of his book but those that by their wilful disobedience have forfeited the honor of being enrolled in it.

34. Mine angel—This must have been some inferior guidance as Moses afterwards obtained a promise of God's special presence with them. Chap. xxxiii. 12-16. Will visit their sin—I will not destroy them as a nation, but they shall suffer the consequences of their sin.

35. Plagued the people—This does not mean that a pestilence was sent, but that sufferings and punishments of various kinds frequently befell those who had made and worshipped the calf.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

A sudden fall—In the worship of the golden calf we have a striking illustration of the deep depravity of the human heart. Only a very little while previous these people had been most miraculously delivered from the cruel yoke of bondage which had oppressed them over four hundred years. With a high hand and outstretched arm Jehovah had wrested them from Pharaoh's grasp, and before their astonished eyes made the waters of the Red Sea part in twain to open up the way before them. One would imagine that the remembrance of favors so signal, so wonderful as those, would fill them with such lasting gratitude they would forever spurn the very thought of turning their back on their great Deliverer.

The occasion of the fall—Moses had been called up on the mount to receive from God a code of laws for the government of the people. He was away on lawful business. He was engaged in work which was for their temporal and spiritual welfare. They should have patiently waited for his return. But because he delayed to come down they fell to grumbling and complaining. This was the beginning of their downfall. They became impatient and lost the victory.

The terrible consequences of this fall. They were punished by being made to take a portion of the calf into their stomachs! Little did they imagine while worshipping the molten image that in a short time it would be ground to powder before their eyes, strewed upon the water, and they be compelled to drink of it; but such was the case. Such is the history of sensual indulgences.

Some further lessons. Learn the need of unbending integrity under all circumstances. The jewelry these people wore became a snare to them. The children of Israel are sometimes referred to as examples of what we may wear. It is true they did wear jewelry. It is also true that these very ornaments gave Aaron the material with which to make the golden calf and led the way to gross idolatry. Better for them if they had never had the jewelry. See the mighty power of importunate prayer. The disinterestedness of Moses. God offered to "make of him a great nation." Had he been seeking his own selfish interests he would no doubt at once have accepted this offer, but when it was to be done at the expense of blotting out the people under him, shamefully as they had used him, he spurned the offer. Noble spirit! The weakness of Aaron's defense.

THE MARKETS

Toronto Farmers' Market.

July 21.—There was only one load of oats received on the street market this morning. They sold at 50c per bushel. Two loads of old hay also offered and sold at $14.

Dressed Hogs—Are offering very little. They sell now at $9.50 to $9.75, an advance of 50c per cwt. Hindquarters of beef are firmer, selling up to $11, and veal also is higher, selling at 7c to 9c per lb.

Wheat, white, 72 to 85c; do. red, 72 to 80c; do. goose, 68 to 72c; do., do. spring, 67 to 80c. Rye, 59 to 62c. Barley, malt, 53½ to 60½c; do. feed, 53 to 54c. Oats, 50 to 50½c. Peas, 74½c. Hay, timothy, old, $14 to $15.50; do. new, $9 to $10; do., clover, $8 to $9. Straw, $8 to $9. Butter, pound rolls, $15 to $17. Eggs, new laid, 15 to 17c.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

	Cash.	Dec.
Chicago	—	72 1-8
New York	—	77 7-8
Toledo	76 1-4	75 1-2
Duluth, No. 1 Northern	75 7-8	70 3-4b
Duluth, No. 1 hard	78 3-8b	—

Toronto Dairy Markets.

Butter—The receipts continue heavy. Considerable quantities are being offered at country points, but prices are too high for export, and we look for a further decline before any volume of business can be done. We quote: Choice 1-lb. rolls, 16 to 17c; selected dairy tubs, 15 1-2 to 16c; store packed, uniform color, 14 1-2 to 15c; low grades, 12 to 14c; creamery prints, 19 to 20c; solids, 18 to 19c.

Eggs—Receipts are falling off, but with a decreased consumptive demand during the hot weather. The market remains steady for strictly new laid; second grades easier. We quote: Strictly new laid, 15 to 16c; fresh candled stock, 14 to 14 1-2c; seconds and checks, 10 to 12c.

Cheese—Market showing more activity under better export demand. We quote: Finest, 10 1-4c; seconds, 9 3-4 to 10c.

General Cheese Markets.

Belleville, July 19.—To-day 2,725 were boarded; 2,350 white. Sales—McGrath 720, Watkins 745, Hodgson 675, Alexander 575; all sold at 9 9-16c.

Cornwall, July 19.—To-day 2,246 boxes of cheese were boarded; all sold except 75 boxes; 995 were white and 1,202 colored, 49 U. S. All the Canadian sold at 9 5-8c.

Cowansville, July 19.—To-day 18 creameries offered 1,740 boxes butter, 24 factories offered 1,148 boxes cheese. Sales—Brice, 966 boxes butter at 20c; Dalrymple, 412 at 20 1-8c; Miller, 57 at 20c, and 197 at 19 3-4c; Ayer, 30 at 20 3-4c; unsold, 78 boxes; Hodgson bought 534 cheese at 9 9-16c; Williamson, 234 at 9 5-8c; McPherson, 271 at 9 5-8c; and Brice, 83 at 9 5-8c; unsold, 26 boxes.

British Cattle Markets.

London, July 19.—Live cattle steady at 14 1-2 to 15 1-2c; refrigerator beef, 12 to 12 1-4c per lb. Sheep, 14c, dressed weight.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt.	$5 00	to	$ 6 65
do medium	4 25	to	5 00
do cows	3 50	to	4 00
Butchers' cattle, picked	5 25	to	5 00
Butchers' cattle, choice	4 25	to	5 25
Butchers' cattle, fair	3 75	to	4 25
do common	3 65	to	4 00
do bulls	2 50	to	3 25
Feeders, short-keep	4 00	to	5 00
do medium	3 40	to	4 00
Stockers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	3 75	to	4 00
Milch cows, each	25 00	to	45 00
Sheep, ewes, per cwt	3 25	to	3 50
Lambs, spring, each	4 00	to	4 25
Hogs choice, per cwt	7 25	to	0 00
Hogs, light, per cwt	7 00	to	0 00
Hogs, fat, per cwt	7 00	to	0 00

Bradstreets' on Trade.

Trade at Montreal the past week has been fairly good for the hot weather period. There is a more confident feeling in business circles as a result of the hot weather, which is helping the retailers.

Business at Toronto this week has been favorably affected by the warm weather. Retailers are in a more cheerful mood owing to the increased sales of light hot weather stuff that have been made, and they are placing some very liberal orders for the fall. The encouraging reports on the crops are helping business in many lines.

Business at Quebec during the past week has been fairly active, both in wholesale and retail circles.

In Hamilton there has been a very fair movement in wholesale trade circles this week, as reported to Bradstreet's. Orders for current requirements of trade are fair, all things considered, and it is believed that there will still be quite a sorting demand for summer goods before the close of the season, which has been late in opening this year. Fall orders are numerous and well distributed, showing the confidence of retailers in the outlook for business. Country remittances are fair for this season.

In London there has been a fair inquiry for summer goods to sort stocks, and with a continuance of the present hot weather, it is expected that the sorting demand may yet improve before the close of the season. At Pacific Coast points there is a little more activity reported in the wholesale trade.

In Winnipeg there has been continued activity in wholesale trade circles. Labor is not very plentiful and it is feared that there will be a scarcity of hands to take off the crops next month. With the continuance of fine growing weather, it is expected the grain cutting will begin early next month. Payments are fair for the season.

"What a perfect idiot I am!" wailed Slumper.

And for the purpose of consoling him his wife absent-mindedly remarked:

"No one is perfect, William."

He—My darling, will you be mine? Will you round out my lonely life? My mother died when I was two years old, and I—

She—Oh, George, dear, you have made me so happy! Then you don't remember the coffee your mother used to make?"

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO