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# Sunday School. COUGHS & COLDS

LESSON VII.-NOV. 14, 1909.

Paul a Prisoner-In Rome.-Acts 28: 11-24, 30, 31.

Commentary.-I. From Melita to Rome (vs. 11-16. 11. After three months Probably they remained there so long because there was no favorable epportunity for them to go to Rome. Castor and Pollux—Castor and Pollux, the name or sign of this vessel, were twi nheroes, sons of Jupiter, and favorite gods of the Greek and Roman sailors. 12, 13. Syracuse .... Rhgeium .... Puteoli—Their first stopping place was Syra-ense, the chief city of the province of Sicily, eighty miles north. Here they tarried three days for purposes of trade. Thence they sailed to Rhegium, eighty miles further. This is at the "toe" of the Italian boot, opposite Sicily. After day's detention, a fair south wind callied them swiftly northward, 180 miles, to Puteoli. 14. We found brethren-At Puteoli the voyage was completed, and here they found brethren with whom they were permitted to remain seven days for rest and Christian fellowship. 15. Appli forum .... three taverns-The journey from Puteoli to Rome, a distance of 140 miles, lay for At two well-known stations on this road, Appli Forum, forty-three miles from Rome, and the Three Taverns, ten miles nearer, Paul was met by Christian brethren from the imperial city. They had heard of the apostle's coming and came to give him a welome. 16. Came to Rome-Rome is reached at last and the long journey is at an end. At this time the city of Rome was at the height of its glory. It held sway over nearly the entire known world. "Within a cireuit of little more than ten miles, more than two millions of inhabitants were crowded, of whom about one million were slaves." Paul .... by himself-Nero, the emperor, to whom Paul had apepaled, was too much engaged in his debaucheries and pleasures to care much for such a man as Paul or such accusations as were made against him by the Jews." This lenity was probably due to the commendation of the centurion Julius.—Cam. Bib. With a soldier-

The custom was to chain the prisoner by one hand to the guard. To this chain the apostle frequently makes allusion in the epistles to the Philippians, Colossians and Ephesians and his friendly note to Philemon, all of which were written during this imprisonment. See Phil. 1: 13; 16; Col. 4: 18; Eph. 3: 1; 4: I; Philem. 9, 10. II. The first interview with the Jews (vs. 17-22. 17. After three days-Paul doubtless met the Christians first. This occupied three days. He then invited the leaders among the Jews who were not Christians to meet with them, that he enter Rome without an accusation might preach the gospel to his fellowcountrymen in Rome also. Men and brethren-"This address to the assembled Jews is of a personal nature, and is intended to counteract certain preju-

had appealed unto the emperor, and stacles became God's agents "for good." partly of any slanders possibly brought | II. Paul's message. from Judea." Delivered prisoner-In as mild terms as possible he recounts his true gospel teacher is a sweet savor of uncalled for accusation by the Jews in Christ, in every place where he gives his Jerusalem, who delivered him into the hands of the Romans. 18. Let me go-He narrates briefly the events given in repeatedly failed to find cause of of-

19. To appeal-Paul declared that his appeal to the Emperor had become in-dispensably necessary, because the Jews opposed his acquittal, to which the Roman authorities judged him to be entitled. He states that it had not been his intention to bring any accusation against his people before the Emperor. 20. Hope of Israel—The hope of Israel was the general expectation of the Messiah. In Jesus Paul believed that the expected Saviour had appeared, and for preaching this he had been attacked and made a prisoner. He held the same faith as all the Jews, only going in this matter further than they, in that he believed the ancient promise was now fulfilled. We can see from the reply of the Jews that be understood their position exactly. Lumby. This chain-"Roman chains, like our handouffs, usually indicated crime. but Paul's chains stand for patriotism and the loftiest religious conception. Neither received letters-The Jewish leaders in Rome had heard nothing derogatory to Paul's character. There was no case against him. He had been successively acquitted by Lysias, Felix, Festus-and Agrippa. 22. Desire to hear 4: 12, 15). A live coal touched the lips of thee. They had evidently heard of Paul and of the Christian faith and were interested in the Gospel message.

III. The second interview with the Jews (vs. 23-29). 23. Came many-They came in great numbers. Many acom-panied the chief Jews. Expounded, etc. "Paul takes as his theme that doctrine of the kingdom of God which was the central truth of the Old Testament and the New; that great disclosure of the prophets which was still, as it had been for centuries, the supreme thought and hope of the whole Jewish people. Again Paul follows the very line of his risen Lord's exposition to the two disciples on the road to Emmaus." Moses ... prophets Beginning at Mosas and all the prophets; he showed that the predicted kingdom is not limited to one nation, but is co-extensive with the world. He showed them that in Jesus of Nazareth all the conditions of the expected Messiah were fulfilled .-- Arnot. Morning till evening-This shows tht effort Paul

put forth to save the Jews. 24. Some believed-A few were won to Christ, but many disbelieved the teachings of their own Scriptures, and rejected the suffering Messiah. "The seed of the word fell here, in some cases, by the wayside; in others, upon stony places, or among thorns; nevertheless, some fell into good ground."

25-29. Before the Jews dispersed Paul sals their attention to Isaiah's prophecy (Isa. 6, 9) and foreibly impresses them with a sense of their own obstinacy. But Paul is not discouraged. If the Gospel was rejected by one class he would turn to another, and so now he turns to the

IV. Paul's residence an dministry in Rome (vs. 30, 31). 30. Two whole years -"Why he was not prosecuted before the emperor during this time is not

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Paul was suffered to live in quietness the most part over the Appian Way. It and safety. Nothing certainly is known on the subject. It is evident, from 2 Tim. 4. 16, that he was at some time arrainged before the emperor; but when, or what was the decision, or why he was at last set at liberty, are all involv-

ed in impenetrable obscurity.' 31. Preaching and teaching- Paul did a great work during these two years in Rome: 1. He preached the gospel to all who came to him. 2. He wrote several epistles which were by far the most

important part of his prison activity. Questions.—Give the leading events that took place on the island of Malta. Describe the journey to Rome. How was Paul guarded? Whom did he call together? What reason did he give for being in chains? How did the Jews reply? Where did Paul dwell in Rome? What gospel work did he do? What epistles did he write? When, where, how did he suffer martyrdom?

### PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

I. Proving God's word. "We came to Rome" (v. 16). At last Paul was in Rome. He had written to the Christians of the city, "We know that all things work together for good" (Rom. 8. 28). His coming to them was a vivid illustration of the truth. It had been his heart's desire to preach the gospel in Rome (Rom. 1. 9-13). It had been the Lord's promise (chap. 23. 11). God removed all obstacles, provided that the apostle should go with a military escort, that his expenses should be paid from the royal treasury, that he should against him (v. 21) and under the protection of Julius Priscus, a man of influence. So "all things," the mob at Jerusalem, the injustice of Felix, the irresolution of Festus, the powerlessness dices which the Roman Jews might en- of Agrippa, the shipwreck, the bonds, tertain, in consequence, partly, of Paul's | did "work together" for the accomplishmprisonment, partly of the fact that he ment of his heart's desire. Man's ob-

..... some believed not" (v. 24). The message "in them that are saved, and in them that perish" (2 Cor. 2: 14-16). chapters 21 to 26. The Roman officials message, not to its reception. We are embassadors for Christ (2 Cor. 5: 20). to beseech men to be "reconciled to God" (2 Cor. 5: 20). We shall be rewarded, though our message of peace be haughtfly refused. We are fishers of men, responsible for tackle and bait, and position and faithfulness, not responsible for catching many or few. We are sowers bound to scatter the good seed of the word, but rewarded accordingly to our faithfulness, and not according

to our harvest. III. Inspiration. I. God speaking by man for man. "Well spake the Holy Spirit by Isaiah the prophet" (v. 25). "God spake in time past unto the Kings 21: 10). "The Holy Spirit by the mouth of David spake" (Acts 1: 16; 4: 24, 25). A psalm of Moses reads, "To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts" (Psa. 95: 7). The writer to the Hebrews, quoting it, declares, "Wherefore as the Holy Spirit saith, To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts" (Heb. 3: 7, 8). 2. God speaking through man to man. "Go, and I will be with thy mouth and teach thee what thou shalt sav" (Exod. of Isaiah, and then he was bidden to "go and tell" (Isa. 6: 5, 10). At Pente-

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### cost "they were all filled with the Holy Spirit, and began to speak with other tongues as the Spirit gave them utter-ance" (Acts 2: 4). The New Testament writers, quoting from the Old, declare, That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the Lord through the pro-

het" (Matt. 2: 15). IV. Preaching and teaching. Paul preached and taught "with all boldness" (v. 31, R. V.) He never sought the approbation of the crowd, nor strove to please the ear of the people. He never thought of himself, only of his message. He dared to tell those obdurate Jews that they were rejected, and the salvation of God was sent to the Gentiles because their hearts were gross, their ears dull and their eyes blinded (Matt. 3: 15). So to-day we should dare to declare to hardened sinners that they are closing their eyes to the deformity of sin, the vanity of the world, the beauty of holiness the purity of Christ the glory of God, the desirableness of heaven, and the certainty of hell. Tell them that they are willing slaves to prejudice, obstinately infidel, and have closed their eyes "lest they should see" their vile habits, their sinful pleasures, their ill-gotten gains and their selfish

# THE FARM

A. C. M.

(From the Canadian Farm.) THE LIVE HOG TRADE.

"Quotations 50c. lower than a week ago," remarked a packer, "are due, not to lower prices in the United States, for they are not lower there. They are not to any extent due to lower prices for bacon on the old country market, for we are sending little if any bacon out of the country at present when long clear is such a scarcity at home. But it is due to a large extent to the fact that farmers are marketing such a large percentage of unfinished, immature hogs, which are poor killers, and do not handle to good advantage in any

Whatever other reasons there may be, it is quite probable that packers anticipate a shortening of consumptive demand at the present high range of prices and are endeavoring to get into shape to meet it in time. The fall of the year, when the plentitude of vegetable foods of all kinds makes economy on the meat bill a possibility—the beginning of the game season in England, always a slack time in the old country bacon trade, is historically associated with a drop in the price of live hogs, a drop which was always such an irksome one to the farmer, who has estimated his hogs at prices current all summer and fall, until the time when he was ready to cash them.

At the present juncture, the arrival of larger receipts of light unfinished hogs is probably accelerated by the anticipation of the customary drop. This week the range of current quotations is as follows:

Live hogs, f. o. b. at country points..... Live hogs, fed and watered at Live hogs, weighed off cars, Toronto. Thin, unfinished hogs, \$1 off.

PURE, NOURISHING MILK IS RE-QUIRED.

Our present law, which has been in force for some time, recognizes as the standard a certain total amount of solids in a cow's milk and a certain percentage of fats. For the purpose of an argument it is not necessary to go into those figures very fully, but the standard calls for something like 4 per cent. of fat, and in the summer months it may run between 31-2 and 4 per cent. In other words, there must be a certain precentage of fats in milk or, according to law, it is not salable.

The total amount of solids must run up to something like 13 per cent., although that amount also varies somefathers by the prophets" (Heb. 1: 2; 2 | what, I believe. If those standards are not met, the law will not permit a farmer or dealer to sell the milk, and the law takes it for granted that milk below that standard is adulterated. Those percentages were taken. [ understand. from the milk obtained from certain cows. In the milk of Jersey cows the fat percentage is somewhat higher; other cows give milk the fat percentage of which is up to the requirements of the standard and is allowed to be sold unless adulterated. Now, under the present law here is

what happene: Apart from the breeds referred to there are other cows whose milk, while good and nourishing, nevertheless fails to reach the standard of fats and solids as established by the law and therefore cannot be sold. The Holstein breed of cows comes under this head. Their milk is good and nourishing and comes nearer to human milk than that of any other breed of cows. The reason for this is that the emulsion of the fats in the Holstein milk is much larger in fineness to the emulsion in human milk than is that of other breeds. The fat in Holstein milk contains less amount of the objectionable volatile glycerides so pronounced in the fats of Jersey cows, and in this way also corresponds more closely to the

quality of human milk. Owners of Holsteins, however, cannot sell their milk; the dealers are afraid of being caught with milk not up to the legal standard in their possession. They know the milk is pure a ndabsolutely un. adulterated, but they have to refuse to handle it or run the chance of being arrested for selling adulterated milk.

Therefore I claim the law of the state in relation to milk is arbitrary and class legislation, as it bars the pure milk of certain breeds of cows in preference to that of others. It is also class legislation in that it bars certain classes of infants and children from obtaining this pure but weaker quality of milk, which is as necessary to them as the stronge: milk is to others.

As a physician dealing with infants, have many instances coming to my notice of cases where the weaker milk of the Holstein cow is the only quality the stomach of the infant will retain. The milk is pure and nourishing, and many infants thrive upon it which could not digest any stronger quality given by other breeds. Yet the law will not permit the Holstein milk to be sold .- Dr.

## ECZEMA AND PILES CURED.

### Magistrate and School Commission er Healed by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk by its healing power has earned the praise of men and women in the highest stations of life. One of the latest prominent gentlemen to speak highly in Zam-Buk's favor is Mr. C. E. Sanford, of Weston, King's Co., N. S. Mr. Weston is a Justice of the Peace for the county, and a member of the Board of School Commissioners. He is also deacon of the Baptist Church in Berwick. Indeed, throughout the county it would be difficult to find a man more widely known and more highly respected.

Some time back he had occasion to test Zam-Buk, and here is his opinion of this great balm. He says: "I had a patch of eczema on my ankle, whichhad been there for over twenty years! Sometimes also the disease would break out on my shoulders. I had taken solution of arsenic, had applied various ointments, and tried all sorts of things to obtain a cure, but in vain. Zam-Buk, unlike all else I tried, proved highly satisfactory, and cured the ailment.

"I have also used Zam-Buk for itching piles, and it has cured them completely also. I take comfort in helping my brother man, and if the publication of my experience of Zam-Buk will lead other sufferers to try it, I should be glad. For the cure of piles or skin diseases. I know of nothing to equal Zam-

Zam-Buk also cures burns, cuts, ulcers, blood poisoning, ringworm, scalp sores, chapped hands, cold sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. Rubbed well on to the chest in cases of cold it relieves the tightness and aching. All druggists and stores sell at 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

Thomas Morgan Rotch, Harvard Medical

### THE HORSE TRADE.

Without the lumber trade the horse market would be a very quiet one at the present time. City demand is quiet, although the present season should see an increased demand for all classes of city horses, especially good delivery and heavy lorry horses. With the coming of the autumn and winter season, with its heavier roads and increased local demands, activity should soon be in evidence. Buyers stick doggedly to a range of prices somewhat below the ideas of country owners, however, a fact which does more to curtail business than anything else. It looks as if holders must moderate their views before heavy trading will be done.

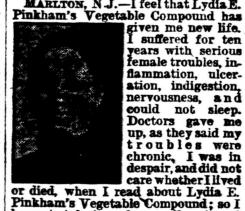
Lumber trade has been active. This week already several loads have been cleared for the north, and several others for Montreal. For this trade the 1,550 to 1,600 pound horse is in demand at \$350 per team. Higher prices have been paid, but the demand for the nicer class of horse is limited, as buyers do not feel it profitable to pay long prices for \$7 60 bush horses.

This season has seen trade in good drivers and fancy horses of all kinds rather quiet. There have been only a very moderate number of saddlers and carriage borses sold this season, and most of the trading in this line has been with rather fancy animals at attractive looking prices. The following quotations are current: Heavy draught, good

to choice	\$180	00 to	\$230	00
Heavy draught, fair				
to good	125	00	185	00
Agricultural horses.				
good to choice	160	00	200	00
Agricultural horse.				
fair to good	110	00	150	00
Driving horses, good				×
to choise		00	200	00
Saddle horses, good				
to choice		00	300	00
Serviceably sound				5.0
horses		00	60	00

# **SUFFERING** TEN YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound MARLTON, N.J.—I feel that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has



suffered for ten vears with serious female troubles, inflammation, ulceration, indigestion, nervousness, and could not sleep. Doctors gave me up, as they said my troubles were chronic, I was in despair, and did not care whether I lived

or died, when I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so I began to take it, and am well again and relieved of all my suffering."—Mrs. GEORGE JORDY, BOX 40, Mariton, N.J. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousandsof voluntary testimentals are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to her-self to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice

about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

# MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK. This increase in cattle can be credited largely to the heavy consignments received by the Harris Abattoir Company, from Manitoba and the Northwest. This company absorbed 1,600 cattle, included in which were 17 car loads of these northwesters, the quality of the bulk being vastly superior to those on sale from Ontario farms. The name of the city market should be changed to that of the Harris Abattoir market, this company having been the main spring of the trade here for several years past.

Trade on the market was good, notwithstanding the heavy run of cattle. prices holding about steady all round, excepting for lambs, which sold lower. Butchers—George Rowntree bought 1,660 cattle at the following prices: Steers and heifers, \$3.80 to \$5.50, the latter figure being for prime cattle weighing from 1,070 to 1,350 pounds;

cows, \$1.50 to \$4.60; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.45. Stockers and Feeders-Mr. Murby, who handled about 300, reports prices as follows: Best steers, 900 to 1,000 pounds, at \$4 to \$4.50; steers, 800 to 900 pounds each, at \$3.50 to \$3.80; good stockers, 500 to 700 pounds each, at \$2.75 to \$3.25; common stockers, \$2 to

Milkers and Springers-As will be seen by sales reported below, the receipts of milkers and springers were large. There was a strong market at unchanged prices, ranging from \$40 to \$70 each. Common light cows and late springers not being in demand, sold at lower quotations

Veal Calves Moderate receipts, sold at \$3 to \$6.50, with a few new milk fed veals of prime quality at \$7 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs-Over 4,000 sheep and lambs sold as follows: Export ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.90; rams, \$2.50 to \$2.75; lambs, at \$5 to \$5.50, or an average of \$5.40. A few select ewes and wethers sold at \$5.65.

Hogs--Receipts from all sources were 3.078. Prices steady, at \$7.75 to \$7.80 for selects, fed and watered at market, and \$7.60 to \$7.65 f.c.b. cars at country points.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The offerings of grain to-day were again small. There was no wheat. Barley dull, 100 bushels selling at 63c per bushel. Oats steady, 100 bushels selling at 43c

Hay is unchanged, with sales of 20 loads at \$16 to \$22 a ton for timothy. and at \$10 for clover. Straw is nom-

mal at \$16 to \$17 a ton.				
Dressed hogs are easier	. 1	vith	pri	CHS
ruling at \$10.50 to \$11.			1	
Wheat, white, new \$	1	06	\$ 0	00
Do., red. new		05		06
Do., goose	1	00		01
Oats, bush	0	13		00
Peas, bush		85	0	90
Barley, bush		63		00
Rye, bush		75		76
Hay, timothy, ton		00		00
Do., clover, ton		00		00
Straw, per ton		00		00
Seed -			• •	9.0
Alsike, fancy, bush	6	50	6	7.5
Do., No. 1		00		25
Do., No. 2		50		75
Do., No. 3		00		40
Red clover, No. 1, bu.		50		00
Timothy		40		60
Dressed hors		50		00

Do., No. 3	5 00	5 40
Red clover, No. 1, bu.	7 50	8 00
Timothy	1 40	1 60
ressed hogs	10 50	11 00
utter. dairy	0 26	0 30
De. inferior	0 21	0 23
zgs. new laid, dozen	0 35	0 38
nickens. lb	0 12	0 15
icks. Ib	0 12	0 14
irkeys, Ib	0 18	0 21
ese. lb	0 11	0 12
owl. Ib	0 08	0 10
pples, bbl	1 50	3 00
otatoes, bag, by load	0 60	0 65
dery, dozen	0.30	0 35
ions, bag	1 00	1 10
uliflower. dozen	0 7.5	1 25
bbage. dozen	0.60	0 75
ef. hindquarters	9 00	10 25
Do., forequarters	.5 (4)	6.50
Do., choice, carvass	8 00	8 50
Do., medium, careass	7 00	8 00
utton, per cwt	7 .50	8 50
eal prime, per cwt	8 00	10 50

FRUIT MARKET			
Quotations for foreign fr follows:	uits	are	
Oranges, Jamaica, case. \$2	00	\$	
Oranges, Valencia 3	50	4	
Lemons, Messina	00	4	
Grape fruit, Florida 4	50	-	
Grape fruit, Jamaica 3	50		
Grapes, Malaga, keg 5	50	6	
Apples, Canadian, bbl 2	50	4	

SUGAR MARKET. St. Lawrence sugar sare quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.75 per ewt. in barrels; No. 1 golden, \$4.35 per cwt. in barrels. Beaver, \$4.45 per cwt. in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb, bags, prices

#### are 5c less. OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Wheat-November, 95 34c, December 92 7-8c, May 97c bid. 32 3-4c, May 35 1-2c.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET. Sugar, raw, steady; fair refining, 3.-80c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.30c; molasses sugar, 3.55c; refined, steady. BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London-London cables for cattle are firm, at 13 3-4c to 14c per lb, for live cattle, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 7-8c to 11c per lb. THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Peterboro. -Offered. 2,325 boxes colored; all sold at 111-2c. Woodestock.-There were 200 white and 700 colored: 111-Sc bid.

Lindsay.-Six hundred and ninety-six

boxes sold at 111-2e. Belleville.-Offerings, 1.801 white and 190 colored; sales, 590 at 119-16c, and .061 at 111-2c; balance refused. Brockville.-To-day 2,370 colored and 495 white were offered; sold 450 white

and 950 colored at 111-2c. Kingston.-At the Frontenac to-day here were registered 25 white and 1,000 colored; half were sold at 111-2 to 11 9-16c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal.—About 1,300 head of butch- stoned on board by the grounding.

ers' cattle, 35 milch cows and springers, 110 calves, 1,800 sheep and lambs, and 700 ohgs were offered for sale at the Fast-end Abattoir to-day. The market is flooded with Northwest cattle, there being nine carloads here and as many more at Point St. Charles, and this large supply of cattle reduced the prices of good cattle more than 1-4c per pound. Prime beeves sold at 41-2 to 51-4c par lb.; pretty good animals, 31-2 to 41-2c, and the common stock, 2 to 31-2c per lb. A number of lean canners were sold at about 1 1-2c per lb. Milch cows were scarce and in demand. There were nearly as many springers and milkers on the market and some of them were fine animais. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$65 each. Grass-fed calves sold at from 23-4 to 41-2c per lb.; good veals, 5 to 6c per lb.; sheep sold at 31-2 to 33-4c per lb.; lambs at 51-2 to 53-4c per lb. Good lots of fat hoks sold at about \$1.2c per

### **BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW** Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say

eneral business holds a steady tone and the volume continues good in all lines. Retail trade is reported fairly brisk and the outlook for the balance of the season is cheerful. Sorting orders in general fall goods cover a wide range of lines and are mostly for very fair parcels. Orders for spring dry goods are also good. Values in all lines hold firm. Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say the general tone of business here continues exceedingly good and the buoyancy already reported is well maintained. Manufacturers in nearly all lines seem. to have plenty of orders on, hand to keep their staffs busy and in some lines they are unable to cope with the work offering. Retail trade in fall lines has steadied down somewhat, but the volume of business is still good and sorting orders for dry goods are well up to expectations. Values on textiles generally hold firm. Spring business continues in excellent volume and prospects

are encouraging. Winnipeg reports say fall trade con-tinues brisk in all parts of central and western Canada. Many merchants are now finding the need of heavier stocks, and are sending forward rush orders which are quite a feature of wholesale trade at this centre.

Vancouver and Victoria reports sav wholesale and retail trade continues steady in tone and of good volume.

Hamilton reports say the volume of fall trade continues good. Retailers report an excellent demand for general lines, and sorting orders are numerous and generally for fairly large lots. The outlook for spring continues good, and orders for later delivery are satisfactory. Local factories continue busy. All kinds of labor is in good demand. Collections are fair to good.

London reports say both wholesale and retail trade is active. Ottawa reports say the trade situa tion there shows little change. Quebec-Reports to Bradstreet's. Wholesalers appear holding their wn.

# **NEWFOUNDLAND** PAYS TRIBUTE

To the Grand Work Dodd's Kidney Pills are Doing.

Fishermen Regard Them as a Boon to Mankind-Mr. Frank Banfield Tells How They Cured His Back-(10)

Carnish, Fortune Bay, Nfld., Nov. 8 .-(Special) Among the fishermen here, who through exposure to wet and cold are subject to those pains and aches which come from diseased Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills are looked upon as a positive boon to mankind. They are never tired of telling how their Backaches and their Rheumatism van-3 00 | ish before the great Kidney remedy.

Among many others Mr. Frank Banfield, after years of saffering, has found 1 10 | relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills, and here 1 25 | is what he is telling his friends: "I find Dodd's Kidney Pills the best

medicine for Backa he I have ever 6. co | used. I only used two boxes and they cuted me fof Backache I had had for five years. It started through a strain. My father's back also bothered him, and he got some relief from one pill I gave him. They were too precious to give him more. All persons suffering from Backache should use Dodd's Kid nev Pills."

Why do Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Beckache? Simply because Backache is Kidney ache, and Dodd's Kidney Pills 00 positively cure all Kidney aches and illa. This has been proved in thousands of cases in Canada. If you haven't used 50 them yourself, ask your neighbors.

### FOUND IN BIRDS

### Geological Specimens From Northern Outario For Museum.

Ottawa, Nov. 8. - A valuable gift has been made to the Geologica! Museum of Canada by Mr. Wilson Foster, who has just arrived from the Yukon, where he resided for many years. The gift consists of a collection of ten thousand geological specimens gathered in northern Oats-November, 33 7-8c, December, Canada. Not the least interesting pertion of this collection are a great number of specimens of gold quertz, topaz and opals, which were found in the gizzards of birds, chiefly partridge and grouse. Mr. Wilson noticed that the crops of these birds frequently contained interesting geological specimens, and he deliberately trapped and shot the birds for the stones they had picked up to grind their food.

### RAN ASHORE.

### Steamer Arviatic Was Aground But Got Off Again.

New York, Nov. S. - The White Star line steamer Adriatic ran aground at Ambrose Bay while attempting to enter the harbor here early to-day. She lies in an easy position and will probably be floated on the rising tide. The Adriatic sailed Oct. 28th from

Southampton via Cherbourg for New York, with a large passenger list. Shortly after 9 o'clock the Adriatic was able to resume her journey up the river to her dock. No excitement occa-