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Sunday School. BRONCHITIS

LESSON VIII .- NOV. 21, 1909.

Paul's Story of His Life .- 2 Cor.

11:22-28; 12:1-10. Commentary.- L. Paul enumerates his sufferings and labors (vs. 21-33). Paul boldly meets those who oppose him. They were bold in their imputations that he was a spurious apostle, and now he courageously meets them and shows his superiority over his opponents. 22. Are they Hebrews-From this verse we see that his opponents were Jews, and it seems that they were endeavoring to make it appear that he was a Gentile by birth. Hebrews is distinguished from the term Jews in the fact that the latter merely signifies those of the tribe of Judah, while the former includes the

whole twelve tribes, and is therefore the most proper opposite of Gentile."-Whedon. daraclites—Descendants of Jacob, whose time was changed to Israel (Gen. 32, 28). Seed of Abraham—Paul was of pure Hebrew descent, and not a proselyte. In his answers the apostle is short and positive-"So am I." 23. Ministers-Thus we see that these men claimed to be Christ's ministers. As a fool-Paul frequently calls attention to the folly of boasting. But the opposition to him is such that it becomes necessary for him to recount his labors and hardships for the Gospel's sake, even though in so doing he may lay himself liable to the charge of vanity. I am more—Paul now proceeds to show that he is superior to his opposers. He does not boast of his great talents or learning or of great deeds performed, but tells of the sufferings and humiliations he had endured the cause of Christ. Labors-Paul's life was one of constant toil. Stripes-The Jews gave only thirty-nine stripes at one time, but the Romans had no law on this and scourged a criminal as long as they chose. From Acts 16, 22 we learn that Paul and Silas were beaten unmercifully. Prisons-Up to this time mention has been made of only one imprisonment (Acts 16, 23). Deaths—That there has often been imminent danger of death (I. Cor. 15, 31; II. Cor. 1, 8-10). 24. The Jews—A less honorable term than those used in v. 22. Forty... save one-From Deut. 25, 1-3 we learn that the law permitted forty stripes, but in Paul's time it was the Jewish custom to limit the unmber to thirtynine'so as to avoid the possibility of breaking the law. "The culprit was bound by both hands to a pillar; the officer of the synagogue stripped off his chothes until his back was bared. The

officer then ascended a stone behind. The scourge consisted of four thongs of calf-skin, and two of other skin. culprit bent to receive the lashes. The officer struck with one hand with all his force. It was so severe a punishment that death often ensued."-Stanley. 25. With rods-This punishment was inflicted by the Romans and often caused death to the victim. We have an account of only one such beating (Acts. 16, 37). Stoned-At Lystra (Acts 14, 19).

Thrice . shipwreck-We have no account of these. The one described in 27, 28 was more than three years this epistle was written. In the Some peril is referred to greater Some peril is referred to greater even than a shipwreck.

26. In perils—The history of many of the particulars stated here cannot be found in the Acts, which shows that Tound in the Acts, which shows Luke has given only an abridged account of the life of the great apostle. Of rivers (R. V.)-Which Paul was obliged to cross without bridges. Missionaries in foreign lands meet many of these same perils to-day. Robbers-The sountry was infested with lawless bands of bandits. Countrymen-The Jews especially hated Paul (compare Acts 9: 23-25; 13. 50; 14. 5, 19. 17; 5, 13; 18. 12). In the city-As at Ephesus and other cities. In the wilderness-When passing through uninhabited districts he would not only be in danger of robbers and wild beasts, but of perishing from

the cold and from hunger and thirst. 27. In weariness, etc.-We have here 'as enumeration of bodily privations.' Had not the power of Christ been a l'ving reality in Paul's life he could sot have endured such hardships. 28. Anxiety (R. V.) -His perils and sufferings were small compared to the estab-lishment, government and care of the churhces. II. Paul's extraordinary revelations

(vs. 1-6). 1. Not expedient .. to glory-See R. V. The meaning is that though boasting of great attainments should usually be avoided, yet the opposition to him at Corinth is such that he is compelled to speak. Visions and revelations-Visions are the sight of things ordinarily beyond us; revelations are here the mental and spiritual discoveries resulting from such visions.—Cam. Bib. 2.

I know a man (R. V.)—From v. 7 we land or sea, he was constantly in jeopeee that this man was none other than Paul himself. In Christ—United to Christ; a follower, a servant of Christ. Fourteen years ago-Whether this is the revelation spoken of in Gal. 1. 12 or in 2 we cannot tell. Fourteen years before this would be A. D. 43, or about the time Barnabas went to Tarsus and brought Paul to Antioch and Barnabas and Paul were sent to Jerusalem with alms (Acts 11. 25-30). In .. Out of the body, etc.—From this we see that St. ardent longing to return again to the Paul believed in the two-fold nature blessedness than he had experienced. of man; he was not a materialist. Can- Henceforth his conversation is in heanot tell-If Paul did not know it is

point. Whatever Paul meant he cer-tainly regarded the third heaven as a place "pre-eminantly exalted."

4. Paradise—Is the third heaven and Paradise one and the same place? annot tell. Early tradition seems to have been that Paul "was transported among the saints departed to that par-ticular region of heaven called Para-

spirit to spirit are too sacred and too deep for human lips. 5. Of such an one, etc.—Paul seems to make a distinction between himself he is now and as he was when so highly honored by Jehovah. 6. Seeth me to be A man should be esteemed not because of the visions and revelations he may have had, but because of his

dise and was permitted to hear the

words there uttered."-Cam. Bib. Un-

speakable words The utterances

racter and conduct. III. Paul's thorn in the flesh (vs. 7-16). 7. Thorn—This word in the Greek agnifies a pointed peg or stake. We do

If Neglected, it soon reaches the Lange

and may Prove Fatal. Mr. G. L. Garrow of 116 Millicent St., Toronto, writes under date of September 13, 1908, "One year ago this spring I contracted a severe cold in the chest, which developed into Bronchitis. I took three kinds of medicine and found no improvement. Afriend of mine advised me to try PSYCHINE and in three days I felt like a new man again. I desire to let others know what a valuable cure you have in PSY-CHINEsor it cured me where all other medicines hadfailed. I am more than thankful to be well again, and for the sake of others who

may be ill, you may publish this testimonial."

Stop that cold or the results will be serious. You can do this by toning up the system with PSYCHINE.

For Sale by all Druggists, 50c. & \$1 per bottle. Dr. T. A. SLOCUM LIMITED. TORONTO

not know the nature of this thorn and there is a great difference of opinion ly every kind of pain and disease conceivable has been suggested. Some think it was deformity of body. Others believe it was some great temptation. Still others think Paul was referring to those opposing his apostolic authority. Dr. Clarke says Paul referred simply to the distresses he had endured through the opposition he had met with at Corinth. The important question is not what the thorn was, but why it was sent. Whatever it may have been it was very grievous to Paul. 9. My grace is sufficient -The answer came when he had asked the third time. The thorn was not taken away, but he was given strength to

Questions.-Why was this epistle written, When, where, by whom was it written? What are some of the principal points in the epistle? In what res pects was Paul superior to those who were opposing him? Give some of the points in the life of Paul enumerated in this lesson. What does Paul say of his visions? What can you say of Paul's thorn in the flesh? Why was it sent?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. False apostles had arisen at Corinth and it became necessary for Paul to

humble and unassuming in his bearing, yet his courage knew no bounds. This was an important element in his char-

II. His superior ancestry (v. 22). The advantages of his birth contributed to his greatness. It is a great blessing to any man to be well born. The great majority of Christians come from Christian parentage.

III. His superiority as an apostle (v. 23). God had called him and put him into the ministry. As a minister Paul had been faithful. He had served them without hire and had proved his great love for their souls. He was not behind the chiefest apostles, performing the works of an apostle (chap. 12: 11, 12).

IV. His great labors (v. 23). He was "in journeyings often" (v. 26), "in weariness" (v. 27), and had upon him the care of "all the churches." He sympathized with the weak and suffered with those in affliction. He labored with his hands to support himself while preaching the gospel that he might not be "burdensome" (12: 13, 14) to them. Like his great Master, he "spared not himself."

V. His extraordinary sufferings (vs 23-27). "When the apostle would prove himself an extraordinary minister, he proves that he has been an extraordinary sufferer. Bonds and imprisonments were familiar to him; never was the most notorious malefactor more frequently in the hands of public justice than Paul was for the sake of Christ. The jail and the whipping post and all other hard usage of those who were accounted the worst of men, were what he was accustomed to." Then, too, Paul 26). Whether in city or country. on ardy. He was in peril of robbers, of his own countrymen, the Jews, and of false brethren. But he endured all these things gladly and gloried in them. in that he was accounted worthy to suffer for his Lord and Master.

VI. The favor God had shown him (vs. 1-4). Paul was permitted to enter Paradise. What he saw and heard could not be portrayed to human minds. Ever after the anostle was filled with an ardent longing to return again to the ven. The world is renounced and he useless for us to speculate. Caught up

Carried by the Spirit. Third heaven—
There is much idle discussion at this means he may "attain to the resurrection of the dead." The testimony of the Apostle Paul should inspire us to

renewed efforts in the divine life. VII. The lesson in humility (vs. 7-10). If love is the greatest thing in the world, humility must be the next greatest. Lest he be exalted above measure a thorn in the flesh was sent. This was God's method to keep Paul humble. The apostle saw his weakness: God's grace was magnified and tested and was proved to be sufficient. Paul gloried, not in his eloquence or power

or greatness, but in the power of Christ John W. Kenward, the alleged bigamist, shot while attempting to escape from Detective Bodinus in Detroit last week, is dying in the hospital, and his parents, who reside in Hurlbut, Ont., have been notified. Emma Mileke, the says she will continue faithful to the

THE FARM

SIZE IN DRAFT HORSES. (The Farm.)

At the Canadian National Exhibition it was very easily discovered that breeders of draft horses, both commercial and pure-bred stock, are demanding more size in the stallions they buy. It was noticeable also that the importers have done all they could to bring big horses with them this year. There are Clydesdale stallions in Scotland with plenty of size and some of them no doubt could be bought. The trouble is that size with quality and individual excellence is worth a lot of money, and there is certainly no inducement for any importer to put more money into his lot than he knows he will be able to get out of it again. If the breeders are determined to have size, they must also make up their minds to pay for it. On the same line of reasoning that a good big one will always beat a good little one, a good big one always costs more money. Hence, those who buy on this side of the water must meet the importer half way. Scotchmen do not want to increase the average size of the Clydesdale breed. They say it suits them very well as it is. Our people want more size and must have it. It looks as though concerning it. Many think it was an our breeders will have to pay longer acute bodily pain or sickness and near-prices if they are ever to add the bulk which they now need.

THINKING AND KICKING.

Dominion Department of Agriculture branch of the Dairy and Cold Stor-

age Commissioner.

A recent issue of the "Creamery Journal" states that the farmers of Iowa are taking a special interest in cow testing. To quote a vigorous editorial. "An intellectual bomb has exploded, farmers are thinking. Hundreds are kicking themselves for having so long fooled away their time and effort and money chasing the dual-purpose nonsense phantom. Breeders of dairy cattle are simply swamped with business. Dealers in dairy utensils report whirlwind sales of scales and Babcock testers.'

Farmers of Canada, are you going to let farmers of adjoining states beat you in advanced dairy thought given to cow testing, and in resultant businesslike action? One main object of testing individual cows is to ascertain what difference there is between the product or profit of a good cow and a poor one. If our poorest cows were known they would quickly be discarded because there handle affairs there with a firm hand. can be no object in retaining them. After making an apology for referring The trouble is that they are not to himself he gives ain account of his known. Often the poor ones are bequalifications, labors, conflicts and suf-lieved to be good. They will be deferings. He magnifies the digunity of tected only when records are kept. his office and maintains the honor of his apostleship by showing the high esteem in which he was held by Jehowork wonders in improved cows on Canadian farms. Cow testing associ-Paul's Superior Qualifications.

Canadian farms. Cow testing associations should exist by the hundred, ations are the same at boldness (v. 21). While the apostle was every county needs several; they were

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

Most farmers can estimate closely the number of bushels of grain raised, and tell fairle accurately the number of tons of hay grown, but when it comes to the really most important income of the farm, the product of each cow, it's all a blank, and they say, "Oh, I don't is true, when it is understood, but still know. I get my cheque each month; that's all I care about

While a knowledge of the total weight of milk delivered at the factory is necessarv, it never conveys to the farmer the information he stands in need of as to the profit made by each cow in the stable. That information is absolutely necessary to him if he desires to consider himself a credit to his profession. a first class, business-like dairyman. Otherwise these satisfying totals or delusive averages will continue to allow the one or two poor cows in every herd to consume good feed for which no profit-

able return is ever given. In many herds where no attempt at checking up individual performances has been made, there is frequently to be found a difference of \$30 or \$40 in the earning power of the best and poorest cow. Farmers need to consider that statement carefully. In the Dominion are to be found herds, let us say of 12 or 14 cows, with a fairly good average yield of perhaps as high as 5,500 pounds of milk, where the highest yield is close on to 8,000 pounds of milk and 330 pounds of fat; but, where the lowest vield is only about 3.700 pounds of milk and 150 pounds of fat. Such comparisons are only made possible by noting the actual performance of each individual cow for her full milking period. Weigh and sample regularly, and make sure that each cow brings in good profit.

IMPROVE SHEEP BREEDING. Eight demonstration flocks of grade sheep, bred and kept for commercial pur-

poses, are being established at representatitve points in the Province of Ontario, one in Middlesex, one in Huron or Bruce, another in Brant, one near Toronto, one in Simcoe county, one in Victoria, and one in the neighborhood of Kingston or east. This enterprise is undertaken at the instance of the Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association, supported by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The Association recommended the appointment of two inspectors, John Campbell, of Woodville, and Lieut.-Col. Robt. McEwen, of Byron. These two men are now, and have been, selecting the flocks with which to demonstrate Ten or twelve good ewes are chosen in each case, and with them one ram of each of the following breeds will be respectively mated, viz., Southdown, Dorset Horned, Shropshire, Hampshire, Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, and Oxford. One flock has been already selected in Scarboro township, and a Southdown ram chosen for it, the object being at this station to cater to the market for early lambs. In the Muskoka or Simcoe distriet, it is expected to produce lambs for the summer trade, which should be in good demand at tourist and summer-resort points. At other stations, the lambs will probably be earried along young woman who thought herself Ken- over winter, and sold in spring. The re ward's wife, remains at the bedside, and suits of the various flocks will be widely published, and it is hoped in this way to create a practical interest in and en-



READ WHAT HE, **OWES TO**

7am-Buk

Mr. R. C. Blurton, a prominent Salvation Army worker, who occupies the proud position of Deputy Band Master at the Temple, Toronto, bears testi-mony to the the great healing power of Zam-Buk balm. He says:—

"Pimples and sores broke out all over my face and neck and notwithstanding all I did to try and cure them they spread. In places the skin was inflamed over big patches and caused me great pain and inconvenience. I was advised to try Zam-Buk and for several days I applied it to the sores anointing it often with the healing balm. It soon began to sooth the pain, and in a short time the sores ceased to be so angry and painful! With perseverance Zam-Buk healed the sores completely and made my skin as smooth and clear as possible. strongly recommend Zam-Buk to all who sufter from unsightly skin troubles, sores,

ulcers, etc. It is a wonderful healer!" Zam-Buk cures eczema, itch, blood poison, festering, chronic and suppurating sores, burns, cuts, barber's rash, fistula andall skin injuries and diseases. It is also a specific for piles. All druggists and stores 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25. Send 1c. stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto for sample box.

courage the extension of the sheep industry.-Farmers' Advocate.

DECADENCE OF SHEEP.

Every one laments the decadence of the sheep breeding industry on small Canadian farms. There are comparatively few small flocks owned in the older parts of Canada, and the West has need to import frozen mutton from of meat. Verily there is little encouragement for the Canadian flock master. He gets a mere pittance for his wood, crease must bear a part of the cost. Grape fruit, Jamaica The general farmer of the grain-growing Apples. Canadian, bbl. West will not keep sheep. His premises are not fitted for them, and, as a rule, he knows little about them and their ways. Successful sheep keeping is an art unto itself a simple enough one, it it is a business by itself. The decadence of the sheep industry in the older settled portions of Canada is marked by the increase in the growth of weeds on the enclosed farms. Sheep are the eleanestliving, healthiest animals kept on farms. Assuredly the farmer should keep more sheep, but how is he to do this, if that line of endeavor does not pay? - Canadian Farm.

The council of University College has awarded the Frederick Wyld prize in English composition for the current year to Mr. Murray Wrong.

ADVISED OPERATION

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Canifton, Ont .- "I had been a great

sufferer for five years. One doctor told me it was alcers of the uterus, and another told me it was a fibroid tumor. No one knows what I suffered. I would always be worse at certain periods, and never was regular, and the the win bearing-down pains were terrible. was very ill in

bed, and the doctor told me I would have to have an operation, and during the operation. I wrote to my sister about it and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Through personal experience I have found it the best medicine in the world for female troubles, for it has cured me, and I did not have to have the operation after all. The

Compound also helped me while passing through Change of Life."—Mrs. LETITIA BLAIR, Canifton, Ontario. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female ills, including displacements, inflammation, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to suffering women.



TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK. The railways reported 169 carloads of live stock for Wednesday and Thursday at the city market, consisting of 2,580 cattle, 3601 hogs, 2177 sheep and lambs, 221 calves and

The quality of fat cattle was about the same as has been coming for some time. There was a good healthy market for all classes of live stock, notwithstanding the easier feel-

inz on the hog market.

Exporters—There are no export steers on sale. Export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50, Dunn & Levack selling one at latter price.

Butchers—George Rowntree bought for the Harris Abattoir Co., 580 cattle, steers and heiters at \$4.10 to \$4.90, and a few prime pickd cattle at \$5.50; cows, \$1.50 to \$4.60; bulls, R.25 to \$4.20.
Stockers and feeders—Mr. Murby got 350

Stockers and feeders—Mr. Murby got 350 during the week at following prices: best steers, 900 to 1.050 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.50; steers, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at \$2.50 to \$3.80; good stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, at \$2.75 to \$2.25; common stockers, \$2 to \$2.25.

Milkers and springers—Prime quality eows are scarce, and sell at high prices, ranging from \$60 to \$73 each; good cows, \$50 to \$60; medium cows, \$40 to \$50; common cows and lace springers, \$25 to \$30 each.

Veal calves —Moderate receipts of veal calves sold readily at steady prices, from \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt., with a few prime quality calves at \$7 per cwt.

calves at \$7 per cwt., with a few prime quanty calves at \$7 per cwt.

Sheen and lambs—Over 2,000 sheep and lambs sold at firmer quotations. Good sheep \$3.90 to \$4; bucks and culls, \$2.50 to \$3; god lambs sold up to \$6 per cwt.; the average price for them was \$5.85 per cwt.

Horse_Mr_Horts_reports_the_hog_market Hogs—Mr. Harris reports the hog market easier, and would not pay more than 7.371/2 f.o.b. cars at country points. Selects fed and watered \$7.65 to \$7.70.

FARMERS' MARKET. Receipts of grain to-day were 300 bushels. Wheat firm, 100 bushels of cereal selling at \$1.07. Barley firm, with sales of 100 bushels at 64c. Oats also firm, 100 bushels selling t 44c per bushel.

Hay quiet and easier, there being sales of 20 loads of \$16 to \$22 a ton for timothy and at \$10 to \$12 for clover. Straw nominal at \$17 a ton for bundled.

Dressed hogs are steady with prices ruling at \$10.75 to \$11. Wheat, white, new \$ 1 06 \$ 1 07
 Wheat, white, new
 \$1.05

 Do. red, new
 1.05

 Do. goose
 1.00

 Oats, bush
 0.43

 Peas, bush
 0.85

 Barley, bush
 0.64

 Rye, bush
 0.75

 Hay, Timothy, ton
 16.00

 Do, mixed ton
 3.00
 Seeds—
Alsike, tancy, bush. ... 6 50

Aisike, Iancy, Dusn. 5 30
Dc., No. 1 6 00
Do., No. 2 5 50
Dc., No. 3 5 00
Red clover, No. 1, bush. 7 50
Throthy 140
Dressed hogs 10 75
Butter dairy 6 26 | Do. inferior | 0 21 |
Eggs. new laid, dozen	0 35
Chickens. lb.	0 12
Ducks. lb.	0 12
Turkeys. lb.	0 59
Geese. lb.	0 11
Fowl lb	0 08 Do. forequarters 5 00
Do. choice, carcase 8 00
Do. medium carcase 7 00

FRUIT MARKET. Quotations for foreign friuts are as folnot enough to pay for growing, clipping and marketing it. In Alberta his fleeces will not pay for the keep of the sheep that raise them. His annual in-

> SUGAR MARKET. St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows st. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: granulated, \$4.85 per cwt. in barrels. Beaver, \$4.55 per cwt in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c loss. In 100-ib. bags. prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Wheat-November 98 1-2c, December 94 5-8c May 35 7-8c.

THE CHEESE MARKET. Belleville. Out.-To-day there were offered 128 boxes; sales, 280 at 11 5-16c; balance refused 11-3-16c.

Brockville, Ont.—To-day 980 colored and 505 white were offered. The sales were 350 white and 225 colored at 11 1-8c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET. London-London cables for cattle are steady at 12 1-2c to 13 3-4c per ib. for live cattle, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted slow, at 10 1-4c to 10 1-2c per lb.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Mentreal.-About 1.800 head of butch ers' cattle, 60 milch cows and springers, 500 calves, 1,600 sheep and lambs, and 1,200 fat hogs weer offered for sale at the East-end abattoir to-day. The market was glutted with Northwest cattle, which had a depressing effect on the prices of good beef, but hogs are higher. Prime beves sold at 43-8 to near 43-4c per lb.; pretty good animals, 31-4 to 1-4c; common stock, 2 to 3c per lb.; lean canners sold at about 11-2c per lb. There is an active demand, for good mileli cows, and unusually high prices were paid; a superior milker was sold for \$75, and two others at \$69 each; other cows and springers sold at from \$20 to \$60 each. Grass-fed calves sold at 21-2 to 41-2e per lb.; good veals at 5 to 6e per lb. Sheep sold at 31-2 to 3 3-4c. and lambs at about 5 1-2c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 83-4 to 9c

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's say the feature of the week here has been the further advance in cotton prices and the consequent determination of the mills here to go on short time. They will make a cut of eleven hours in sixty and it is estimated seven thousand hands will be affected. General business continues to move satisfactorily and is steady in tone.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say the volume of general business moving continues exceedingly large and the outlook for future trade lacks none of the bright features previously reported.

Winnipeg reports say the volume of vholesale trade in all lines continues neavy and shows a gratifying increase over that of this time last year.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say he tone to general trade all along the coast continues excellent. Quebec-Reports to Bradstreet's

show little improvement over the preceding week, and orders to hand are of a sorting-up nature. Hamilton reports say a steady trade continues in all lines of goods here.

Wholesalers say good mail orders for

goods are coming in from all parts of

the country and it is evident that

HOW A WOMAN CAN BUILD UP HER HEALTH

This Open Letter From Mrs. L. Hermann Will Be nteresting to All Women Readers.

The following latter, written from hem prettily situated home in Ossining, on the banks of the Hudson, gives Mrs. Hermann's experience with ill-health: "I was never very strong.

"Thousands there are just like me, who have to pay double toll for every little extra effort of exertion. When the weather was fine, and I was able to get about, I enjoyed life and held my strength. But something always happened-a little too much done or some small sickness would put me back, and I would drop into the most miserable despondent state, unable to sleep or enjoy my meals. I decided to take the most nourishing and strengthening tonic made and was strongly urged to use 'Ferrozone.' After the first box I saw Ferrozone was doing me good, so I followed closely the 'Ferrozone Rules for Health,' and gained steadily. At first I didn't eat as well as I once did-I couldn't expeet to. But there was a gradual improvement in my appetite, and this buoyed up my hopes, and convinced me l'errozone was what I needed. It is less than a year since I commenced Ferrozone and already I am like a new woman. I eat more, sleep better, weigh more, am stronger, healthier, better looking than ever before."

No tonic has such a universal reputation for restoring health to girls and women-it's a woman's medicine that does good; try one or two Ferrozone Tablets with your meals-watch the result. Fifty cents a box, six for \$2.50, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

country business is as active as that in

the city. London reports say trade continues

to hold a good steady tone. Ottawa reports say mild weather has in some measure acted against the demand at retail for heavy lines but fall goods are moving well and wholesalers are in receipt of good sorting or-

BIG STEAL.

Sugar Trust Takes Millions From United States.

New York, Nov. 15. - The American 15 Sugar Refining Company, the super trust, has had the New York customs house in its grip and its fingers deep in 0 10 the United States treasury for more than twenty years. In that twenty years it stole upwards of \$30,000.000. with the assistance or connivance of powerful and petty politicians. Men of both parties did the stealing and shared in the plunder.

Complaints against the thievery and tyranny went unheeded here and at Washington.

The day the sugar trust assured itself that the New York customs house was in its control it began to divert all of its importations of raw sugar to this

The sugar trust, after bringing into this country millions of pounds of raw sugar, on which it paid no duty whatever, cheating the Government out of money which should have gone to swell the public revenue, because of the trust't connected with the powerful politicians, was not punished like the dressmaken

The trust has been compelled merely to make partial restitution. As its punishment for the robbery that has cone on for twenty years it was asked to pay and gladly paid the trivial sum of

The gigantic nature of these frauds is told in records in the customs house. The records show the amount of sugar brought to this port in the twenty years, the amount upon which the trust paid duties and the amount which it stole.

MADE MISTAKE

In Regard to Committee to Revise Prayer Book.

Ottawa Despatch-Speaking at today's session of the Anglican deanery on the question of revision of the prayer book, Archbishop Hamilton stated that in his opinion the house of bishops had made a great blunder in acquiescing in the appointment of a committee of clergy and laymen to deal with revision. "It requires a great deal of learning and devotion to cope with this ques-

tion," said his grace.



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