world-spread ritish people nion because minion is in their lovalty d is not the ht, but the people's lib fil of Parliaof preserv and swears he people oaths and

at bome has other of relustralia out Africa with covered the ents and will nstal the pommons. The will still exdia of vassas

Physicians BIN.

Mart, an knocked a h hie hamand behind as built its nce the or-

n sale days, Ir and noise nusual presogs, and the er's hammer of its nest. undismayed. dian drug-

ral dealers If your k him why.

DADS. tory of Beland Austria. ean countries e the railom the comland thus rehich apply in had develop v in Holland. vere short loy system was renched.

European system alone natructed an ds connecting a of Europe. not with any cause they necessary to ustrial decadountry in the has provided vaya substange. The raila loss to suphich carry 90 of Holland .-

assassination

v of Reviews

natic presence y to take the rist in a man-iditions of our

LESSON I-JULY 2, 1911.

Isaiah's Prophecy Concerning Sennacherib.—Isa. 37: 14-38.

Commentary.-I. Hezekiah's prayer (vs. 14-20). The officers of Sennacherib | man standpoint there was little hope failed in their attempt to induce Heze- with his handful of men of rolling back kiah to surrender, and a letter was sent to the king of Judah in which Sennacherib sought to frighten him into submission, by telling of the successes of the Assyrian army, and speaking slight of deep distress and humiliation. It this point the Hezekiah took Sennacherib's letter to the house of God and spread it before the Lord. In the prayer are adoration, confession of need, argument and petition. The king was jealous for the honor of the true God and could not bear to hear his name reproached. He acknowledged that the Asayrians had subdued other nations and had destroyed their gods, "the work of men's hands," and he prayed for deliverance that the kingdoms of the earth might know that the God of Israel was

Isaiah—The great prophet of Judah. national helplessness and in a terrible See the Introduction of the seventh lesson of the preceding quarter. Thus their difficulties before the Lord Hezesaith the Lord -Through the prophet kiah evidenced his confidence in God's the Lord assured Hezekiah that his interest in the affairs of his suffering prayer was heard and would be answered. 22. Concerning him—Sennacherib. The virgin, the daughter of Zion —The unconquered capital of Judah, Jerusalem. Laughed thee to scorn-As the Assyrian King had scorned and reproached Jerusalem, so that city scorned him. 23. Against whom-"The Holy One of Israel" was not to be classed his prespective victory over the people with the gods of the heathen, 24. By of God. Hezekiah was not so much the multitude of my chariots—Senna-cherib had boasted of his great army glory as he was for the name of God and of his success in conquering the nation of Israel. Carmel—Used here for fruitfulness. I have digged, and drunk water-In 2 Kings 19, 24, it is "strange waters." I have marched into foreign lands where I had to dig wells for the supply of my armies; even the natural destitution of water there did not impede my march.-J., F. & B. dried up all the rivers. The rivers were no obstructions to the progress of his armies sgainst his enemies.

26. Hast thou not heard long ago -This and the three following verses from God's reply to Sennacherib, who had boasted of his strength and his great achievements. I have done it- The Assyrian had met with great success, but that success had come to him simply as all calamities God preserves a faithful the unconscious agent in carrying out God's purpose, 27. Of small power-Because I so ordered it the people were of small power before thee.-Whedon. Sennacherib thought he of himself had achieved great victories, while, in fact, Jehovah had brought dismay and confusion to those whose territory he invaded. As the grass, etc.—A figure to show how quickly and easily God able to make the strong weak. 29. I know thy stode, etc.—God declared that he knew the entire course of Semmeherib's life, even to his "rage against" him. "All the acts of the Assyrian are under the strict surveillance over him by dragging him back, like a wild beast, to his place."—Cam. Bible, 29. Thy rage—Thy violence in carrying out thine own purposes. Tumult-Arrogant self-confidence. My hook in thy nose.-This is the first of the

nose-ring for leading unruly animals.

30. This shall be a sign. An assurance of the certainty of what had been promised. God's word is here directed to Hezekiah. Such as groweth of itself. etc. Because of the invasion of the Assyrians the ground had remained untill ed that year, and the season was then too far advanced to sow for a harvest for the coming year, but the year fol-lowing the usual cultivation of the soil would be resumed, as the invaders would be entitrely gone. 31. The remnant. According to "Sennacherib's Cylinder," he had taken into captivity from Judea 200,150 persons, so that it was literally a remnant that remained. Take root downward, and bear fruit unward. A figure of stability, growth and fruitfulness. 32. The zeal of the Lord of hosts. God's intense interest in Judah's welfare. 33. Shall not come into this city. His loud beasting was utterly vain. He would not even make an attack upon Jerusalem. Nor east a bank against it. No mounds would be constructed against the walls, from which the battering rams and other instruments of war could be used. 34. By the same shall he return. His route would lie near the sea forty miles west of Jerusalem, 35. I will defend. As God had defended his people for centuries, as they turned to him, so according to his faithful promise to David he would continue to defend them. III. Sennacherib's defeat (vs. 36-38).

36. The angel. smote. No information is given as to how the destruction of 185,000 men was accomplished. It may have been by a fierce storm or more likely by a deadly plague. It was sudden. for "It came to pass that night" (2 Kings 19:35). When they arose. That is. the survivors. The revised version righteous (Prov. 15: 8, 29). Hezekiah is better: "When men grose early in the lived so that God could hear. "A telegramorning, behold, these were all dead bodies." 37, 38. The scripture records do not tell us how long Sennacherib lived after returning to Nineveh, but from inscriptions upon monuments it is found that he lived twenty years and carried on five campaigns, none of which were

in Palestine. Questions.-Who was Sennacherib? Who was king of Judah? When did Sennacherib invade Judah? What was the nature of the letter which the king of Assyria sent to Hezekiah? What did Hezekish do with the letter? What message did Isaiah bear to the king of Judah? What mistake had the king of Assyria made? What did the Lord promise to do for Hezekiah and his people? What sign was given that it would come to pass? What calemity befell the Assyrian army? What fate did Sennacherib meet? How is Hezekiah an

example for us?

Sunday School. stood in hostility to the little kingdom of Judsh, which was reduced to two small fribes. Its destruction seemed inevitable. Assyria stood at the summit of its power as a world-monarchy. In-toxicated with success, Semnacherib counted that there was no power equal to him either in earth or heaven. He boasted that he had devoted all the conquered lands to destruction and had caused nations to perish. It was a trying position for Hezekiah. From a huthe mighty tide of conquest. From early life Hezekiah's great aim had been to please the Lord, and his trust in God had made him the noblest king of Juwas a day of chastisement from God. The pelicy of relying on Egypt was Hezekiah's great mistake. This time

of peril from the Assyrians was a time of trial and discipline. But the moment he realized his own helplessness, he realized the return of God's favor to him. Thus by leading him to feel his own weakness God brought Hezekiah to rely fully upon him for help. He threw himself in his utter weakness upin God's strength. He prayed. He sent a statement of the situation to the prophet. All this he did before receiv-II. The Lord's answer (vs. 21-35). 21. he prayed again. Judah was in utter ing the letter from Sennacherib. Then people. Prayer was his only key to unlock a door of escape. Prayer was his soul's best resort in a time of extremity. Distress and threatened danger

exercised him in acceptable prayer. Sennacherib's letter was an echo of the speech of Rabshakeh. The voice of that king was raised in exultation at glory as he was for the name of God, that it be not blasphemed. In the midst of all this Isaiah stood firm and unshaken. He proclaimed in the name of the Lord deliverance to Judah and destruction to the Assyrian army. A definite assurance was given that the city of Jerusalem would not be harm-Faith triumphed beforehand over

all the powers of the enemy.

II. Visited upon Assyria. God is merciful and gracious, but He will not be scorned or blasphemed. Vastly different from Senacherib's view of himself was the view which God took of him. He brought to pass a complete reversal of Senacherib's ideas and expectations, and made him a mere instrument for the execution of His purposes. In the midst of remnant for Himself who shall worship Him and spread abroad His name. Senancherib and Rabshakeh stand in sharp contrast to Hezekiah and Issiah. They relied on their own human power and might. They recognized nothing superior to themselves. They shrank from no means of gratifying their ambition tor achievement. They insulted and scoffed at God until His judgment fell upon them. The Assyrian army perished without a battle. In a single night Judah was delivered out of the hand of its mighty enemy. Isaiah saw and plainty deciared the hand of God in that event. s extraordinary c Assyrian army by a dispesation of Pro- and their toil added nothing thereto vidence at a great crisis in the history had boasted of his great might in that naught .- A. C. M. he had smitten whole kingdoms and peoples, was made to retire in defeat, and later to suffer death at the hands of his own sons. Men's mistakes as to God do ont alter the realities of their relation

T. B. A.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. "Hezekiah received the letter .... and spread it before the Lord" (v. 14). "This is the right treatment for books, letters. editorials and paragraphs which antagonize the truth and slur holiness. Spread them before the Lord instead of before the people. Hezekiah's recourse to prayer is a rebuke to those whose firs reliance is on knowledge, skill and abitity in debate. Many who lay great store by their guns of logic or souths of sature and think they have demolished the cut rent infidelity seem oblivious to the fact that their own sons and others are being poisoned still by the evil they claim to have wiped out. Let us acquire facility in the holy art of spreading things before the Lord!" Prayer brings men to God. Prayer does not change the unchangeable One. Prayer puts us in a condition to prove God's promises and receive His gifts. Would you learn how to pray? 1 Have regular times for prayer (Psa. 55. 17; Dan. 6, 10). 2. Have a place of prayer (Matt. 6. 6). 3. E- sure you have no unforgiving spirit (Matt. 5, 23, 24). 4. Confess every known sin and take the blood to cover it (I. John 1, 7). 5. Ask for definite things. Talk over everything that interests or troubles you. with minute details to Ged, as a child to its father. Nothing that concerns you is foreign to Him (Phil. 4, 6, 7). 6. Have faith in God, not faith in prayer (Mark 11, 23).

"Whereas thou hast prayed" (v. 21.) The prayer of the upright is God's delight. He hears the prayer of the phic operator who could sit by his instrument and rattle away by the hour, never sending a message or getting an answer because the wires were disconnected, would be independent of thunder storms, electric currents, induction and all which could interfere with his work; but if his instruments were connected with the wires he would need to tend to all the details necessary for the transmission of intelligence by electricity, or communication would be interrupted. So the man who is to have communicaton with God and present petiopen with heaven; walk in the fear of ders to the north.



# Tore The Flesh

"It was in the latter end of the "It was in the latter end of the year 1908 that a nasty itch came through my skin, and I scratched it until I tore the flesh. I tried several ointments to no effect. I went to a skin hospital. They advised me to go to the — Hospital, but I refused. I could not sleep with the constant itch. I was that way until on o about the month of January. One day I chanced to see in the papers a case like mine, but I gave it no creasmos. At last I said, I will try the Cuticura Remedies.' With the first, wash and Cuticura Ointment I used, I found their effects. I got used, I found their effects. I got one box of the Ointment more, and in less than one week the skin was all right, and left no traces after it. I have not had a return of the same since, and I shall always praise the Outcura Remedies as being the

(Signed) John Transa., 94, Scotland Road, Liverpool In a further letter Mr. Tyrrell adds:
"The first appearance of my skin exsema was a burning itch which I tore and left my body, legs and arms one mass of sores. It caused sleep-less nights, but now I can sleep as well as ever."

# **Cuticura** Soap and Ointment

are sold by druggists everywhere. Potter Drug & Chun. Carp., Sole Props., Beston, Mass. Mailed free, Cutiours Book on skin diseases.

Lord had spoken came to pass Jerusa lem was defended, the besiegers did not come into it nor before it, but were destroyed before they could begin the siege (vc. 33-36.) But God did not save Judah to starve them. Their land was more than ordinarily fruitful for the first year and also for the Sabbatic year, when they could neither sow nor reap. They suffered no ill effects from the eenmies wasting their country nor their being unable to attend to husbandry. The earth, as at the first, brought forte of itself (Gen. 1: 11) and they lived plentifully on spontaneous produtcions. of the Lord made them riet (Prov. I0: 22, R. V., margin.) Sennacheof Judah. By it we are shown divine rib returned to his own city in confusion vengeance against sin. Senuacherib, who because his confident boasting came to

## FARMER TENANTS.

Maintenance of Soil Fertility Is Impertant.

An Iowa farm or somewhat more than eighty acres passed into the hands of a city man on a mortgage. He rented it and for the first two or three years the returns were satisfactor . Then he found the dwellings and outbuildings needed repairs, which took back some of the profits. He held the land nine years and in that time had six tenants, the last of which harvested a crop of corn that barely was enough to feed his team and pay his own family expenses for the

The land was in a community where values ranged around \$125 an acre, but it cost hte owner only about \$6,000 undar the mortgage. As near as he could estimate his income from the land for the nine years was about \$4,000, from which was deducted repairs, taxes, new fencing and other incidents aggregating about \$1,200. This left him a net income of about \$2,800 Then he tried to sell the land. Many buyers looked, but none bought. They wanted no "corned out" land, they said. Finally along came a nine years.

The greatest agricultural evil of the present day is the tenant farmer. This statement is made by President Henry J. Waters, of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The tenant farmer, he dectores, is the highwayman of the soil; collectively, a vandal horde that has marched from Maine to the Missouri, laying waste an agricultural empire with the fire of its greed and the sword of its ignorance: His advance guard aiready is thrown beyond the Big Muddy. Give him time and he will overwhelm the

West as he has the East. The tenant farmer, President Waters says, is the ruination of the country and the menace of the city. He has left in exercise care to secure insulation, see his wake impoverished land, abandoned that his Batteries were in order, and at- farms and a train of economic evils that must soon be remedied or grave consequences will follow. The tenant farmer is the man who is chiefly responsible for the increased cost of living, he is the man who has reduced out farming area, tions which shall be accepted must see forced the price of productive land to an that his prayers be not hindered (1 Pet. abnormal height, and sent droves of 3: 7.) He must keep communication sturdy young farmers beyond our bor-

God; adorn the doctrine of God our President Waters has been investigat-Saviour in all things; learn to heed the ing the tenant farmer for a long time, Holy Spirit's voice, remembering and he knows his subject, but nothing PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topis—Impending calamity.

I. Removed from Judah.

II. Visited upon Assyria.

I. Removed from Judah.

II. Removed from Judah.

III. Visited upon Assyria.

II. Removed from Judah.

III. Visited upon Assyria.

III. Removed from Judah.

III. Visited upon Assyria.

III. North Bay (jury), Monday, October 16; 4, Kenora (jury), Monday, Visited upon 3; 3, Toronto (eivil jury), Monday, Visited upon 3; 3, Toronto (eivil jury), Monday, Visited upon 3; 4, Kenora (jury), Monday, Visited upon 3; 4, Kenora (jury), Monday, Visited upon 3; 4, Kenora (jury), Monday, Visited upon 3; 4, Kenora (jury),

tural vagabonds who follow in the wake of the homesseeker and the homemaker, leaving blight and desolation wherever they tarry. From "Agricultural High-waymen."—July Technical World Muga-

### INGR COURT OF JUSTICE FALL AND WINTER ASSIZES.

The Han. The Chancellor. I. Toronto (civil jury). first week, Monday, September 25; 2, Barrie (jury), Tuesday, October 10: 3, Belleville (jury), Tuesday, October 17; 4, Owen Sound, (non-jury); Tuesday, October 31; 5, Parry Sound (jury and non-jury). Tuesday, November 7; 6, Woodstock (jury), Tuesday, November 14; 7. Chatham (non-jury), Tuesday, November 21: 8, Carnia (non-jury), Tuesday, December

The Han. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

I, Toronto (civil jury), second week, Monday, October 2; 2. Toronto (nonjury), seventh week, Monday, October 30; 3, Toronto (non-jury). eighth week. Monday, November 6: 4, Toronto (nonjury) twelfth week, Monday, December 4; 5, Toronto (Winter Assizes), third week, Monday, January 29, 1019; 6, Toronto (Winter Assizes), sixth week, Monday, February 22, 1912. The Hon. The Chief Justice of the

King's Bench.

I, Sudbury, (jury). Monday. September 18; 2, Chatham (jury), Monday, Getober 9; 3, Stratford (jury), Tuesday. October 17: 4, Toronto (civil jury), fifth week, Monday, October 23: 5. Toronto (eriminal), first week, Monday, November 6; 6, Hamilton (non-jury). Monday. November 13; 7. Cavuga (jury and non-jury). Tuesday. November 28: 8. St. Thomas (non-jury), Monday, December 4; 9. Peterboro (non-jury), Thursday, December 7. The Hon. The Chief Justice of the

Exchequer Division.

I, Port Arthur (non-jury). Monday, September 18: 2. Brantford (jury), Tuesday, October 3; 3. Kingston (jury), Tuesday, October 24; 4. Peterboro (jury), Tuesday, October 31; 5. Orangeville (jury and non-jury), Tuescday, November 14; 6, Sudbury (non-jury) Tuesday, November 21: 7. Guelph (nonjury), Tuesday, November 28: 8. Toronto (non-jury), thirteenth week, Monday, December 11: 9, Toronto (nonjury), fourteenth week, Monday, De-The Hon. Mr. Justice Britton.

I, Brockville (jury), Tuesday, September 19: 2. Hamilton (jury), Monday. October 2; 3, Whithy (jury and nonjury), Monday, October 9: 4. Toronto (civil jury), sixth week, Monday, Ostober 30; 5, Sarnia (jury), Monday, November 6: 6. Pembroke (jury and nonjury), Tuesday, November 14: 7. Port Arthur (jury). Monday Nevember 27: 8, Stratford (jury), Monday, December 4; 9, Ottawa (Winter Assizes), Tuesday. January 9, 1912.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Teetzel. 1, Sault Ste. Marie (non-jury). Tuesday, September 19; 2. Woodstock (jury), Tuesday. September 26; 3. Guelph (jury), Tuesday, October 3: 4, Linday (jury), Monday, October 30; 5, Mr. Thomas (jury), Monday. November 6; 6, Goderich (non-jury), Tuesday, Noventh week, Monday, November 27: 8, North Bay (non-iury). Monday. December 11; 9. Hamilton (Winter Assizes). Tuesday, January 9, 1912.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Clute. 1. Bracebridge (jury and non-jury), Monday, September 18: 2. Walkerton (jury), Monday, September 25; 3, London (jury), Monday, October 2: 4. Napanee (jury), Monday October 9: 5, Ottawa (jury), Monday, October 23; 6. Toronto (non-jury), ninth week, Mon-day, November 13; 7, Toronto (non-jury) tenth week, Monday, November 20: 8, Brampton (jury and non-jury), Tuesday, November 28; 9. Sault Ste. Marie (jury) Monday, December 11; 10, Barrie (non-

jury), Monday, December 18. The Hon. Mr. Justice Latchford. 1, L'Orignal (jury and non-jury). Tuesday, September 19; 2, Simcoc (jury) Monday, September 26; 3. Fort Frances (jury and non-jury), Monday. October 9: 4. Toronto (non-jury), fifth week, Monday, October 16; 5, Toronto (nonjury), sixth week, Monday, October 23: 3, Cobourg (jury), Tuesday. November Thursday, November 23; 9, Sandwich (jury), Monday, December 4; 10, Toronto (Winter Assizes), first week,

Monday, January 8, 1912, The Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell. I. St. Catharines (jury), Monday, September 18; 2, Toronto (civil jury), third (jury and non-jury), Monday, Uctober for \$4,000. That left the first man a net | and non-jury), Monday, November 27; income of \$900 on his \$6,000 income for 7, Brockville (non-jury), Thursday, November 30: 8, Walkerton (non-jury), Monday, December 4; 9, Kingston (nonjury), Monday, December 18.

The Hon, Mr. Justice Sutherland. i, Toronto (non-jury), third week, Monday, October 2; 2, Toronto (non-jury), fourth week, Monday, October 9; 3, Cornwall (jury), Tuesday, October 24; Welland (non-jury), Monday, November 20; 5, Ottawa (nou-jury), Monday, December 18; 7, Simcoe (non-jury), Thursday, December 21; 8, Toronto (Winter Assizes), second weck, Monday, January 15, 1912; 9, Toronto (Winter Assizes), fourth week, Monday, January \$4.50. 29, 1912.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton. I, Toronto (non-jury), first week. Monday September 18; 2, Toronto (nonjury), second week, Monday, September 25; 3, Welland (jury), Monday, October 9; 4, Sandwich (jury), Monday, October 16; 5, Brantford (non-jury), Tuesday, of what had been expected earlier in the November 14; 6, Believille (non-jury), season, although a fair trade seems to Tuesday, Dec. 5; 7, Cobourg (non-jury), Monday, December 18; 8, Lindsay (nonjury), Thursday, December 21; 9, Toronto (Winter Assizes), fifth week, Monday, February 5, 1912.

The Hon. Mr. Justice -





1	COLORI DO MARINES AND
	FARMERS' MARKET.
	Dressed hogs \$ 9 75 \$10 25
	Butter, choice, dairy 0 2) 0 23
1	Do., inferior 0 17 0 18
	Eggs. doz 0 20 . 0 24
	Chickens, lb 0 18 0 20
	Spring chickens 0 30 0 00
	Turkeys. ib 0.21 0.23
	Appits, bbl., seconds 3 00 5 00
	Potatoes, bag 1 00 1 10
	Beef, hindquarters 11 50 12 50
	Do., forequarters 7 00 8 00
	Do., choice, carcase 9 50 10 25
	Do., medium, carcase . 8 00 9 50
	Mutton, prime, per cwt. 7 00 9 00
1	Veal, prime, per ewt 10 00 11 00
	Lamb, cwt 11 50 12 50
	Spring lambs, each 4 00 7 00
1	SUGAR MARKET.
	Sugar was quoted in Toronto, in bags,
	and danced in Loronto, in page,

per cwt., as follows: Extra grammated, Redpath's .... \$4 70 anxious to increase the yield, but also to Imperial granulated ......... 4 33 tion of their cows. In April the yield of Beaver, granulated 4 55 10 cows near Birnam, Ont., was 383 No. I. veilow, Redpath's 4 30 pounds of butter fat; but from records CHEESE MARKET.

Vankleek, Hill.-One thousand nine undred and thirty boxes of cheese boarded to-day. All sold at 1136c. Kingston.—At he Frontenac Cheese Board to-day there were 487 boxes of white and 577 colored boarded. Sales

were made at 11 1-16c to 11%c. Winchester .- At the meeting of the Cheese Board here to-night 1.056 boxes were registered, of which 395 were white and the halance colored: 1116c was offered and 196 white sold on the board. Madoe. Ont .- At to-day's cheese mar-

1F 5-16c; 370 at 11%c. The balance was resfused at 11%c. cleared, price being 11 5-16c.

OTHER MARKETS WINNIELG WHEAT MARKET.

Close. Open. High. Low. Close. 97% 97% 97% 97% 97% 97% 97% 91% 91% 91% 91% 91%

36% 37% 38% 37% 35% NEW HEALTH AND July .. .. MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal- At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Market the offerings this morning were 500 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, 1.900 hogs and 900 calves. The tone of the market for cattle was stronger and prices for top quality Aching Backs, Tired Limbs and steers ruled higher, owing to the fact Splitting Headaches Need that the supply of such was somewhat limited, but the offerings of other grades were ample to fill all requirements. The demand was fairly good and a moderately active trade was done. Choice steers sold at 61% to 634c, good

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

nead. No trading; feeling weak. Calver-Recepits, 390 head. Market steady. Veals, \$6.50 to \$9.26; culls. \$4.50 to \$6; Indian calves, \$4.25 to \$4.50. Hogs-Receipts, 1,140 head; market

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say the trade situation there has seen little. change during the past week. The volume of business is still somewhat short be moving in nearly all lines. Dry good. houses report sorting orders covering a fair range of lines and they state that in the main the outlook for fall promises well. Country trade should soon begin to show signs of improvement. Deliveries of cheese and other dairy produce have been heavy.

have been heavy.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say a steady tone is noted to general business there. The volume of trade moving is not undirly large, but it is well distributed and every indication points to an excellent season as well as to a good trade for the fall and winter. Ontario and Western crops continue to presses. and Western crops continue to promise

ery well, and if present indications are orne out the turn-over of goods will

be exceedingly heavy.
Winnipeg reports to Bradstreet's say he movement of trade is generally satstactory. Crop reports continue very favorable from all directions, and there is a resultant feeling of confidence regarding the business of the future.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's sav wholessiers report sorting orders for seasonable goods coming in well and prospect for fall business is encouraging. Hamilton reports say business there continues slow.

London reports say a good, steady tra is moving in all lines there. Ottawa reports say trade there holds steady in volume.

### TEST YOUR COWARD COWS!

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

Records of dairy cows are always of interest, not only to the owner who is Do., Acadia ...... 4 65 standard whereby to check the produc-Do., St. Lawrence ....... 4 30 to hand from the cow testing association mear Bebeaygeen, Ont., it is seen that it

took 21 cows, more than twice as many, to produce just as much butter fat. In a year or two the man with these poor cows will probably have got his herd up to nearly double their present capacity, because he will know for cer-tain which cows are not worth keeping. Dairy farmers in all Provinces have done this. Some are now getting nearly

three times as much milk and fat as they used to obtain before they determined to gather information as to whiepoor cows were sheltering themselves, coward fashion, behind either a fair herd ket 945 boxes were bearded; 400 sold at average or a heavy yield from one or two extra good cows in the herd; such, Peterboro, Ont.—At the cheese market for instance, as a seven-year-old grade to-day 3.386 boxes were boarded. Board cow near Woodstock, Ont., that gave last month 2,161 pounds of milk, testing 3.3 per cent, of fat, thus giving over 73 pounds of butter fat in one month, almost double the good average yield Are your cover good, profitable dairy

cows, or are they cowards! It will pay you to keep records of each one and so

## **NEW STRENGTH FOR** SUFFERING WOMEN

Splitting Headaches Need Not be Endured.

In silent patience nearly every woman endures suffering that casts a shadow over half her existence. An aching back, tired limbs, attacks of faintness, and at 6 to 6 /2c, fairly good at 51/2 to 5 /4c, headaches, and backaches, need not be 7: 7, Napanee (non-jury), Monday, No-tair at 5 to 5%c, and common at 41% part of a woman's life. Such trials into 4%c per pound. Class brought from dicate plainly that the system requires 414 to 454c per pound. Cows brought the new blood that is supplied through from 414 to 514c, and biulls from 416 to the use of Dr. Williams'. Pink Pills. 514c per pound. There was no import. These Pills are valued by suffering womant change in the condition of the mar-ket for hogs, prices being fairly steady, notwithstanding the increased offerings. The demand from packers was good, and at their best, Mrs. Fred. Collard, and sales of selected lots were made at Poplar Point, Man., says: "I can give week, Monday, October 9; 3, Goderich \$7 to \$7.40, and heavy weights at \$6.50 you but a very small estimate of the sufto \$6.75 per cwt., weighed off the cers. fering I have endured before I began The market for lambs was much strong using Dr. Williams Pink Pills. After young farmer, who took it off his hands Monday, November 12; 6. Milton (jury) owing to the good demand, and sales intensely from aliments that too often were made at from \$5 to \$7 each. Sheep afflict my sex. This was complicated were unchanged, with a fair demand at by an attack of bleeding piles and the from \$4.50 to \$6 each. A fairly active agony of the days and nights I endured trade was done in calves at prices rang. is almost past comprehension. I tried ing from \$2 to \$8 each, as to size and many remedies, but they did not help me in my trouble, and from a healthy young woman weighing 140 pounds I New York.—Beeves. receipts, 980 fell away in weight to 95 pounds. I grew so weak I could hardly walk across the floor, and there were times I hardly knew what I was doing so great was my agony. I went to Brandon and consult-Sheep and lambs-Receipts, 4,500 ed a doctor who said that nothing could head; sheep, slow; lambs, 10e to 15e higher; sheep, \$2 to \$3.50; culls, \$1 to \$1.50; lambs, \$5 to \$7.60; culls, \$4 to weeks. Being a farmer's wife I felt that this was impossible, and while in Bran-10c higher: heavy to light. \$6.40 to \$6.75. don I met a friend who strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, telling me that they had cured her troubie similar to mine, after an operation had proved of no benefit. She had such strong faith in them that she gave me the first box, and I began using them. It was not long before I found much relief. I continued to use the Pills all the rest of that summer, and the result was they restored me to perfect health. I told the doctor what Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis had done for me, and his reply was that he considered what they had done for me little less than a miracle. I have since recommended the Pills to many others who have suffered from