FIRSE WAS SLE DE ASTELESS EDDY

aking

Ganada

the greatest da to-day. big Holiday 12 per day nnecessary. ornnto,

loman nonderful
hiring Spray
had Syringe. Best
mient, It cleaness
hotly, Ask year

5毛) HOE LISH R 10

to his per-th to thou-to for full , SHT., Can.

nd morning One clever

ld duties in satisfactorlothes, how be done in

more than incheon and and starchy

NAR. rom abroad

ads in dirigiand Govern ild enlist the er time. of this year bles, with 11 building, Rusor the second rgest number ich possessed

TRACTOR ARRIER'S

buying dirigi-

ingston, Ont., most crippled to lame and l used a ot no relief. aris l'ainleas n Extractor heard of or burs a bottle my good drug

sati. ington, P.C.,
Monument,
the curiosto go to the nb the stairs

chatted with ed the views eat detail. been here?" tions experthe top?'

never been to ton Record. Burns, Etc.

OLK.

lays; we issue oving picture turing and rele; but we do y of providing ad rational en-cans of helping ition is life

Sunday School.

LESSON 1.-OCT. 1, 1911.

The Prophet Ezekiel a Watchman -Ezek. 3: 12-21.

Commentary.-I. Ezekiel's commission (ve. 1-11'. When the Lord had secured the attention of Ezekiel by the marvelous vision described in Ezek. 1, and had shown him his future work, he began to give him the preparation immediately essential to the prosecution of his mission. From the figure of his eating, at the command of God, the roll handed to him (Ezek. 2. 9, 10), we understand that he received the message which the Lord would have him deliver to his peopie. As the roll was sweet in his mouth so there was a sense of satisfaction and blessing that grew out of his communication with God and the commission which he received from him. His appointment was to go to his own people and not to strangers. The unfruitfulness of the field is revealed to him in the matement, "Surely had I sent thee to them (strangers), they would have hearkened unto thee. But the house of Israel will not hearken unto thee: for they will not hearken unto me" (vs. 6, 7). The prophet was given to understand that his words would be rejected because of the hardness of the people' hearts, but the promise was, "As an ada mant harder than flint have I made thy forehead" (v. 9). The fact that the people to whom he was sent were hardarted would by no means excuse him from delivering the words of Jehovah, "whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear." It would appear that the prophet was inclined to shink from the difficult task before him.

II. The message (vs. 12-21). 12. The spirit took me up —as the vision was about to be withdrawn there came into the prophet's heart a strong impulse to enter upon his divinely appointed mission, I heard behind me-The enariot of Jehovah leaves at the same time as hears the wings of the cherubim "kisa" of it, understand it aright, admit it into (margin) each other, and the noise of his heart, apply it, be affected by it and the wheels "beside them" (R. V.), as be full of it. He must meditate on every they rush forward .- Whedon. Blessed part of the "roll" that his judgment be the glory of the Lord from his place This may have been an outburst of stored with it and his affections regupraise from the living creatures. By a lated by it. With what unction could change of one letter in the original it Ezekiel preach when he had taken to could be rendered, "I heard.. the voice his own mind and to his own heart and of a great rushing when the glory of the Lord rose up from its place." 13. A both in its terrors and in its surpassing great rushing-As the chariot of Jeho- mercies! God thus sought to bring Exe vah passed away.

14. Took me away-From the scene of the vision toward the place of his labors. Thus Isaiah went from the place of his vision in the temple to the place of hard labor, and Paul went from the scene of his vision and enlightenment to his arduous work. In bitterness, in the When Ezekiel rightly nuderstood the heat of my spirit—The prophet was roll, the word of God, he was no longer lifted up into sympathy with God and self-contained. He was overwhelmed shared his righteous indignation against Israel.-Davidson. God's hand was urging him forward to denounce the sins of his people and to warn them of the

were shown many favors. They were permitted to dwell in their own houses and to engage in various lines of busimany captives dwelt. Tel-abib cannot be definitely located. The name means hill, or mound, of corn-ears. River of Chebar Pronounced, and sometimes spelled, Kebar. Probably not the Chabor, or Habor, two hundred miles north of Babylon, but a stream further south, and probably an irrigating canal leading from the Euphrates. I sat where they sat-He identified himself with his fellow-eaptives. Overwhelmed among tuem seven days (R. V.) -- The prophet had had a vision of God, he had received his commission and the message, and he had come to the people waose sine he was to rebuke, and against whose sins he was indignant. This people was his people, and perhaps he shrank from delivering God's message of wrath against them. Perhaps, as some writers suggest, he was not yet prepared to things involved such. The people hated speak the message in the spirit in the things of God and therefore hated which it should be spoken. 16. At the his prophet. Ezekiel could not do otherend of seven days. The week was the first division of time, and the long period which he lived. of motionless silence expresses the strength of the prophet's emotions.-Cam. Bible. At that time the Lord spoke again, urging his messenger to the divine will and was fitted to do the

17. Son of man-Ezekiel is frequently feited the divine presence and protection addressed thus, the expression being had he suffered himself to be corrupted used more than ninety times. He had by the people. He was not to distort recently seen a vision of Jehovah, and the message. He was not to amend ir contrast he was addressed as a child of man. With the withdrawal of the with his rebellious subjects. He must glorious vision he no doubt felt his demand that the people comply with human weakness. I have made thee a God's word. The position of a watchwatchmen-An additional figure is employed to impress the prophet's responsibility. As the watchman upon the walls of the city was expected to see any hear from God and make known what he danger to which the inhabitants were exposed and should give timely and suitable warning, so the prophet, having cur with the predictions he uttered .been informed of the danger to which his people were exposed, was expected to give the warning divinely sent to them. The delay of the city's watchman in giving the alarm might result in the destruction of the city, so the prophet's continued delay might result in loss to the eaptives. In a most important sense every child of God is a watchman.

18. When I say unto the wicked-God bears the responsibility of giving the message, and the probpet must bear the responsibility of delivering it. Shalt surely die. The finally unrepentant are doomed to eternal death. His blood at thine hand-The sinner must die because of his sin, but the unfaithful watchman must suffer for his own neglect. 19. Shall die in his iniquity-His suffering will be the more intense because be persisted in his iniquity after being faithfully warned. Thou hast delivered thy soul-The duty of the watenman is to give the warning faithfully, and then the responsibility of making an escape rests upon the individual warned. 20. Turn from his righteousness God warns his children of their danger of falling away from him, 1 lay a stumbling block-That is, I permit him to be tried, and to fall in the trial. God is repeatedly doing things which he only permits to be done. Clarke, itis right No matter how holy he may have been. Well, I'm rather partial to a Well, and

it will avail him nothing if he turns bit.

away from God. At thine hand—If the prophet fails to warn a man who once was righteous but is now wicked, and he dispetthout repentance, he will be fost, and his blood will be upon the head of the silent watchman.—Whedon, 21. And he doth not sin—This indicates how large an influence is wielded by a faithful watchman.

What wisters of the divide glove (VS.)

BLA vision of the divide glory (vs. with Ezckiel, the prophet had come to realize his duty and responsibility, yet he needed another vision of the divine glory, and further preparation for the great risk before him. He wroned that he had power to declare the message, only an experimental and the message, only an experimental and the message. 22-27.) Through the discourse of Jehovah only as he was assisted by the Lord. He could be silent of his own votition but he could not effectively deliver trad's message without divine direction and assistance.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—The uplifted life.

I. Followed a thorough consecration. II. Found expression in active ser-

III. Was dependent upon strict obedi-

I. Followed a thorough consecration. Exekiel lived during the stormy transition period of the Jewish rate. Judah was in captivity as a chastisement for sebelion against God and the abuse of his prophets. God knew the degeneracy of those times, the corruption and obstinacy of the people, the hardness of their hearts against divine truth, and that they would use every method by word and looks to corrupt the prophet's heart, poison his thoughts and destroy his influence, yet God gave courage and assurance in proportion to the hardness and impudence of the people. He promised power sufficient to hear Ezekiel out in his work. He required decision and uprightness and readiness to act. It was a notable privilege to be a messen-ger of the Lord, but the commission brought with it much sorrow, for the tidings were sad and severe. The Lord required Ezekiel to receive into his mind and heart the revelations which were made to him without objecting to any might be formed on it, his memory to his own conscience the word of God, kiel into close fellowiship with Himself. Perfect accord with the will of God turned the bitter into sweet. By being "lifted up" Ezekiel was brought into sympathy with God and man, and strengthened to do a very difficult work. II. Found expression in active service.

with grief for the sins and miseries of his people and ready to be the bearer of a divine message for the correction and moral awakening of his countryapproaching desolation.

15. I came to them of the captivity at
Tel-abib—The Jews during the captivity

the execution of his office. He needed prudence, knowledge, divine grace to enable him to present God's truth in the most profitable manner and at the same self close to the waterline gazing through ness. There were then the Jewish time escape those snares which came in the performance of so difficult a The prophet came to the place where task. In sending his message to Judah eigns to be rowed ashored. In explain-God sought to win them and draw them ing the incident of his leaving the vessel back into the path of rectitude or else so hurriedly he said: by his word make them excusable for "I realized that the Olympic would be their sin. He made his prophets wit- laid up for some time, and my wife and nesses for or against their hearers. Eze- I were in a hurry to return home to see kiel was to perform his duty without our three-year-old baby. I observed a fear, because the fear of man disables rope coiled up by a porthole, and throwand takes away liberty. Ezekiel's min- ing it over the ship's side. I climbed istry was pre-eminently a ministry of penetration into character. His method I hung there until the boat could reach sponsibility of the individual, which was surely contrary to the prevailing ideas in the boat. We had a hard row of the time. He had been called "the grainst the wind and the tide to Cowes. prophet of personal responsibility." A corrective, stimulating message made his ministry a spiritual force to his hearers. He did not seek controversy or opposition, but the condition of

III. Was dependent upon strict obedience. In his uplifted life the prophet was brought into deep sympathy with declare the truth, as terrible as it was. Lord's work, yet Ezekiel would have forthe terms on which the Lord would deal man, though dangerous, was important in Judah. It was a great mercy that they should be given one who should said concerning his people. Ezekiel was assured that God and angels would con-T. R. A.

A DELORO TRAGEDY

Bones of Man Found by Prospector in Bush,

Poreupine, Sept. 25.-Mr. J. Jones, a prospector, whose home is in Toronto, states that while prospecting in Deloro on his way through the Jimmind claim he discovered the remains of a man, which, as nothing but the hones are left, is beyond recognition. He thinks the man was frozen to death. Asked if he thought the man might be a victim of the fire, he answered no, that the remains did not look as if they had gone through the fire, as the bones were gone through the fire, as the bones were not charred. The bones were moved apart by bears, and the head and one leg is missing. The bones have not been brought to town, but will be shortly. A surface gold discovery has been made on the Shield-Dickson claims in Deloro.



Man Left Vessel and Left Wife Behind.

Southampton, Sept. 25.-The White Star Liner Olympic which was damaged by collision with the British cruiser Hawke yesterday, left her anchorage in Southampton water early this morning and assisted by six powerful tugs, made her way slowly back to the dock here which she had left less than 24 hours before on her voyage for New York.

Great crowds watched the passage of the steamer into the harbor while the pussengers who had spent a comfortable night on board lined the rails. Special trains were waiting for the first and secoud class passengers, a majority of whom were going to London to await the sailing of other vessels on which the company had obtained accommodations for them.

It is expected that all of these will get away within ten days. The American Line steamer St. Louis will take a few on Saturday and others will go on the Holland-American steamer Noordam, sailing Sunday and on the White Star Liners Arabic sailing next Tuesday, the Majestic sailing Wednesday, and the Cedrie sailing Thursday; and on the American Line steamer New York, which is scheduled to leave on Sept. 30. The third class passengers will proceed on the St. Louis and the Majestic.

As soon as her cargo has been discharged the Olympic will be patched up sufficiently to enable her to proceed to Belfast where the repairs will be com-

A naval enquiry will be held at Portsmouth soon to fix the blame for the accident. However, as was the case with the steamer St. Paul collided with the British cruiser Gladiator, the decision of the naval court will be withheld until the civil courts decide the question of damages as between the two vessels.

The Hawke, which is lying at Ports mouth, attracted many curious ones throughout the day. The cruiser is so badly damaged that she has kept her pumps going and her collision mats remain in place. Like the Olympic she will have to be in dock for several months for repairs.

GOT AWAY IN A HURRY. Directly the collision occurred Thomas Magee, of San Francisco, who found himthe rent in the Olympic's side, hailed a

down hand over hand. For five minutes was to deal closely and severely with me. The boatman made three attempts conscience. He insisted upon the re- to get alongside before he succeeded, and there was nearly two feet of water

"Directly I got a shore I rang up the White Star office at Southampton and gave them the first tidings of the colsion. They were so astonished that they refused at first to credit my story. I succeeded in reaching Southampton just in time too book three berths by the Adriatic leaving Liverpool to-morrow. "My wife did not know of my leaving wise than stand opposed to the age in the ship," said Mr. Magee in conclusion. "and was greatly alarmed as to what had become of me."

OTHER STORIES.

Thomas Hastings, of New York, telling of the accident, said: "I was watching the warship coming up astern. For three or four hundred yards we were steaming side by side. Just as we had apparently forged clear the warship altered her course as though to go under our stern. Instead of clearing us she swerved into us on the starboard side, tearing a great rent which I could see extended right down to the water line. Most of the passengers happened to be at lunch and were quickly assured that there was no danger. Many did not know that there had been a collision, so slight was the shock felt in the saloon."

Waldorf Astor, member of Parliament for Plymouth, said that the hole made in a the Olympic's side was wide enough for him to stand upright in. It extended from the top deck to the water line, how much farther he could not tell, but as the cruiser had a ram below the water the damage must have been very great. "At the moment of the collision," he added, "I was preparing for lunch. I felt nothing but a slight shock. There was absolutely no panie aboard."

RUN OVER.

Goderich Township Farmer Killed at Goderich.

Goderich despatch: William Andrews, a highly-respected farmer of Goderich township, was killed here this afternoon. Mr. Andrews was drivthis afternoon. Mr. Andrews was driving to the evaporator with a heavy load apples, and when near his destination the harrel on which he was sitting rolled forward earrying the unfortunate beneath the horses. One which makes beneath the horses. One which makes the horses of the wife will have the property of the standard of the horses of the wife will have throughout the county as a drosse, and throughout the county as a drosse, and for some years a butcher in this town.

Becon-Cumhelismic cut. 25 to 30 life.



TORONTO MARKETS THE PARMERS MARKET Duelis, lb.
Turkeys, lb.
Apples, bbl.
Potations, bushel
Beef, hindquarters
do, forequarters
do, choice, carcase
do, medium, carcase THE PRIVIT MARKET.

Trade duff, with no special change Prease con, with no special chair prices.

Apples, basket \$0.30

Peaches, com., basket 0.40
do., Crawfords 0.75

Pears, basket 0.17

Grapos, basket 0.17

Oranges, Valencias 4.25

Lemons, case 4.60

Bananas, bunch 1.75

Tomatoes, basket 0.20

Cauliflower, dozen 1.50 Cauliflower, dozen 1 50 Cathiflower, dozen 1 50
Cathage, dozen 9 75
Cantaloupes, Can., basket 9 20
Cucumbers, basket 9 20
Potatoes, bag 140
Watermelons 0 45
Onfons. sack 100 lbs 2 25
do. Spanish, case 3 25
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbi. 8 50 SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are queted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence\$ 5 %

Toronto despatch: A very light run and the absence of many of the dealers on account of the elections are making a very quiet market. Light cattle are sellink fairly well. Hogs are unchanged. Receipts show 116 cars, cobprising 1,300 cattle, 2,600 sheep, 2,250 hogs and 200 caives.

Extra choice steers, butcher or export, are quoted firm at \$6.20 to \$6.40, and occa-

Extra choice steers, buttener or export, are quoted firm at \$6.20 to \$6.40, and occasionally \$6.50 is recorded. Choice butcher steers and heifers, medium weights, \$5.76 to \$6; medium quality butcher, \$5.25 to \$5.25; cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$5.75 to \$4.25; heavy bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.40.

Hogs—Fed and watered, \$7.20; do., f.o. b., \$6.90.

GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto despatch: The prices of grain in the local market are little changed to-day. Latest quotation:
Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, 85c to 86c outside.
Manitoba wheat-No. 1 northern, \$1.10;

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.10; No. 2 northern, \$1.00; new wehat about three cents under.

Onts—Canadian western, No. 2, 46 1-2c; No. 3, Canadian western, 45 1-2c at lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, white, 41c to 41 1-2c outside, and 43c to 44c on track Toronto.

Corn—American, No. 2, yellow, 71c c.n.f. Midland.

Peac None offering

Alcland.

Peas—None offering.

Rye—None offering; nominal, at No. 2

Rye—None offering; nominal, at No. 2, 79c to 72c outside.

Sarley—70c to 75c oueside for maiting.

and 56c to 58c for feed.

Bill feed—Manitoba bran, \$23, in bags; shorts, Ontarie bran, \$23, in bags; shorts, \$25. Manitoba flour—First patents, \$5.39; second patents, \$4.39; strong bakers, \$4.30.

Ontario flour—Winter flour, 90 per cent.

patents, \$3.35 to \$8.50, Montreal freight.

OTHER MARKETS

NORTHWEST RECEIPTS.

Receipts of wheat in cars at primary To-day, ago, ago. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Cattle—Receipts, 125. Market fairly active and steady. Prime steers, \$7.40 to \$7.60; butchers' grades. \$3 to \$7. Calves—Receipts, 100. Market, fairly active and 25c lower. Cull to choice, \$5 to \$10.50 Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,600. Market slow, 25c lower. Choice lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.65; cull to fair, \$5 to \$6.25; wearlings, \$4.50 to \$5; sheep, \$2 to \$4.40. 54.50 to \$5; sneep, \$2 to \$4.40.

Hcgs—Receipts, 3,400. Market, slow, 15c to 25c lower. Yorkers, \$7.35 to \$7.40; stags, \$5 to \$5.50; pigs, \$6.40 to \$6.50; mixed, \$7.30 to \$7.35; roughs, \$6.40 to \$7.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET,
New York—Beeves — Receipts, 1,778
head: no trading; feeling steady.
Calves—Receipts, 308 head: market
steady. Veals. \$7 to \$10.50; culls, \$6 to
\$6.50; southern calves, \$4 to \$7; grassers,
\$3.50 to \$4.50; no westerns.
Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 4.049 head;
Sheep, steady: lambs, slow. Sheep, \$2.50
to \$4; culls, \$1.50 to \$2; lambs, \$5 to \$6.50;
culls \$4 to \$4.50. culis, \$4 to \$4.50.

Hogs — Receipts, 1,481 head. Market lower State hogs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common, jerseys, \$7.10.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal—Business in grain for both export and local account was very quiet, and prices were unchanged. The demand for flour and militant is fair at firm prices. The trade in dairy produce was quiet, with no change in prices to note. Provisions were steady. Dressed hogs (arattoir), \$16 to \$10.25 per 100 lbs. Beef—Piste, half-barreis, 106 lbs., \$7.50; barrels, 200 lbs., \$46.50; tierces, 200 lbs., \$21.-50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 355 lbs., \$1.4c; boxes, 50 lbs. net; grained, (wo handles, 9 1-2c; palis, wood, 20 lbs. net, 9 3-4c; in palis, 20 lbs. gross, \$1.8c. Pork—Heavy Canada short cut mess, barrels, \$55 to 45 pieces, \$20.50; half-barrels, \$12; Canada short cut and back pork, 45 to 55 pieces, barrels, \$25; Canada clear pork, barrels, 30 to 35 pieces, \$20.50; bean pork, small pieces but fat, harrels, \$16.50. Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 47 1-2c, car lots ex store; extra No. 1 feed, 47c; No. 3 C. W., 46 1-2c; No. 2 local white, 45 1-2c; No. 2 local white, 45 1-2c; No. 2 local white, 45 1-2c; No. 4 local white, 45c. Flour—Manitoba spring, wheat patents, firsts, \$4.50; do, seconds, \$3.50; white wheat patents, \$4.75; strong bakers', \$4.70; straight rollers, \$4.75; corn—American, No. 2, vellow, 54c. Milifeed—Bran. Ontario, \$23 to \$24. Manitoba, \$25; modilings, Ontario, \$25 to \$25; shorts; Manitoba, \$25; inouillie, \$25 to 54c. Milifeed—Bran. Ontarie, \$23 to \$24. Manitoba, \$25: middlings, Ontarie, \$25 to \$28: shorts, Manitoba, \$25; mouillie, \$25 to \$32. Selected, 28 to 26c. No. 1 stock, 20c to 22c. Cheese—Westerns, 15c: easterns, 14-12c to 14 3-4c:4 Butter—Choicest, 25 3-4c to 26c: seconds, 25 1-4c to 25 3-2c. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago Despatch—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 5,000; market slow, at yesterday's close; beeves, \$4.80 to \$8.10; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$6.30; western steers, \$4.55 to \$6.30; western steers, \$4.55 to \$6.30; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.25; calves, \$5 to \$9.50.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 15,000; market generally steady, at yesterday's average; light, \$6.00 to \$7.15; mixed, \$6.45 to \$7.15; heavy, \$6.40 to \$7.15; mixed, \$6.45 to \$7.15; heavy, \$6.40 to \$7.07 1-2; pughs, \$6.40 to \$6.65; goo dto choice, heavy, \$6.50 to \$7.07 1-2; pigs, \$4.25 to \$6.50; bulk of sales, \$7.07 1-2; pigs, \$4.25 to \$6.50; bulk of sales, \$7.07 1-2; pigs, \$4.25 to \$6.50; western, \$7.50 to \$4.65; lambs native, \$7.50 to \$7.50 to \$4.65; lambs native, \$7.50 to \$7.50 to

LIVERPOOL PRODUCK

Turpentine spirits—Ms. Resis—American strained, Hs. Petroleum—Refined, C 1-30; Lincond oth—Refined, Ms.

BRADSTREEL'S THADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say fall trade continues to open out very satisfactorily, Batail trade picked up appreciatively during the past week or two, and there has been a corresponding increase in the demand for general seasonable has at wholesale. Politics are at present engaging great amount of attention and to some small extent are affecting brainess. There has been an excellent business in millinery lines, and general drygouds are also moving satisfactorily. Travellers are out again and are sending in good orders.

in good orders.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say city trade has been limch quieter since the close of the Exhibition, but a good normal tusiness continues to move in all lines. Wholesalers are in receipt of exnormal tuniness continues to move in all lines. Wholesalers are in receipt of exceient creers for seasonable lines, and travellers out seem much impressed with the outlook for later business. Reports from the west on harvesting operations are very satisfactory. While cold weather had some effect, the total result has been very satisfactory, and expectations of a hig fall trade through all parts of the country west of the Lakes would seem to be pretty well assured.

Winnipeg reports to Bradstreet's say notwithstanding reports of damage to crops the harvest has got through satisfactorily and a record yield of about lib million bushels of wheat and correspondingly large yields of other grains has been safely taken from the land.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say general business continues satisfactory.

eral business continues satisfactory.
Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say:
Holiday season being at an end general
basiness shows improvement and prosper cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence ... \$ 5 95
do., Redpath's ... 5 95
Mo. I yellow, St. Lawrence ... 5 45
do., Redpath's ... 5 45
do., Redpath's ... 5 45
do., Redpath's ... 5 45
Live Stuck.

Live Stuck. Conditions are reported satisfactory.

London reports say general business there has shown further improvement during the past week.

Ottawa reports say fall trade has opened up very satisfactorily, and the volume of general business moving is well up to normal laware.

C. P. R. Longshoreman Done to Death by Unknown.

His Head Beaten in and 572.2 pounds. Corn fed to 6-cent hogs Body Robbed.

Windsor despatch: Thomas H. Mills, aged 60, a Canadian Pacific dock employee here, was murdered and robbed some time between 3 and 5 o'clock this morning. The assassin made his escape, and, although an untiring search has been kept up all day, no one has yet been apprehended.

Mills was a hard worker and extremely frugul in his habits, and the police theory is that he was murdered cold are two elements not good for for a sum of money which he was them. supposed to have carried about with him. This belief is borne out by the discovery that the right trousers poc- ed a week or more before they are ripe. ket was cut out and carried away.

Kimber, a railwayman, who, in passstoing, shortly after 6 o'clock this morning, saw the body lying between some freight cars. Examinination showed that the victim had met with foul play. There were ten deep wounds in the head, directly above the forehead, any one of which, the physicians say, was sufficient to have caused death. A hole was also knocked in the back of the skull just behind the ear. The man had evidently been attacked as he was passing between the cars in the darknees. The weapon used was probably a coupling pin or an iron bar with a round knob at one end.

Papers found on the body established Mills' identity, and also show that he had a wife, Mrs. Mary Mille, residing on Brock street, Kingston. There were a number of receipts, showing that Mills had regularly sent moncy through the postoffice to his wife about the middle of each month. Another receipt showed that Mills on August 18 had sent \$65 to the cashier of the Oswego County State Bank, Oswego, N. Y., with which to pay some taxes on his property there.

So far as known Mills had no enemies and made but few friends. He worked as a dock man, and, although he received good wages, he spent very littie. He was last seen about 9 o'clock last night near the West End Hotel, apparently quite sober and walking in the direction where the body was after wards found. The crime is one of the most cold-

blooded with which the authorities have been called upon to deal in recent vears. Coroner Bell empanelled a jury.

who, after viewing the body to-night and taking evidence, adjourned until next week.

SKIPS OUT.

McNamara Witness Disanpears From Albuquerque.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 25.—The andden, disappearance from Aibuquerque New Mexico, of D. K. Diekelman, an important witness for the state in the coming McNamara trial, was reported by wire to the prosecution. He was reported to have left for Chicago. Diekelman was night clerk at the new

Baltimore Hotel in this city Sept. 29. 1910, forty-eight hours before the Limes explosion when a man registered there as "J. R. Bryce". Diekelman is said by the authorities here to have identified J. B. McNamara as the man who regis- 1908, when he returned to England on tered as "Bryce." The prosecution has account of ill-health. In recognition of been keeping in touch with him. Mon- his innumerable services he received the day Diekelman sent a telegram to the greatest honors in the gift of the Chinauthorities, they say, declaring emissaries of the defence were trying to "talk" ies of the defence were trying to "talk" with him. He asked what he should do and was told to "leave the emissaries of crucket speter shells from England every year for poultry feed.

ter apple has grown faster than the unp-ply, and hids fair to continue to grow. Every nation in the world wants the winter apple.

Teach the foal to eat early in life. Bran and whole oats are good, one to four or oats or thereabouts. Give all it will est, including some hav. Wean only when it is eating well. The first winter let it run loose, if possible, in a box. If this is not possible, then turn out every day.

Including the items for rent, the cost of raising wheat in the your 1909 was ontimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 66 cents a bushel:: the cust of raising corn was 38 cents a bushel, and the cost of raising onts was 31 cents a bushel. These tigures are probably a reasonable statement of fact where the three grains are successfully grown. The average wheat were 50 acres; corn fields, 30 acres, and average oat fields, 25 acres. The wheat cost the farmer to raise it \$11.15 per acre; the corn \$12.17 per acre, and the uats \$10.94 per acre. On the selling basis of 95 cents a bushel on farms, the wheat showed a profit of \$5.33 per acre: on the seiling basis of 62 cents a bushel on farms, the corn showed a profit of \$7.82 per acre on the basis of 40 cents a bushel at the farm, the oats showed a profit of \$4.17 per acre. These are the figures of 1909. To-day there is considerable decrease in price of grain, and farmers are not making any such pro-

Sausage in Germany is made of chopped meat and fat, liver, lung, heart, brain and rind of bacon, often with the addition of spices, salt, saltpetre, grist, bread crumbs, rice, raisins and other substances, filled in intestines, stomachs and bladders. Most sausage is made of WINDSOR MIRDER and bladders. Most sausage is made of pork, although beef, horse and mule meat, mutton, goose and game liver, and sometimes even fowls, fish and crags are used.

> Experiments at one of the State stations snowed that red clover ranked among the first as hog forage, because of the palatableness of the feed throughout the season, and also because of its adaptability to rotations. The average amount of pork produced per acre was on clover was worth 98 cents per bushel.

Squash should be left on the vines as long as possible prior to hard frosts. This ripens them and hardens the shell, thus improving their keeping qualities. When removed from the vines it should be done without breaking the stems, and neither should the skin be bruised nor broken, as that is nable to induce rot. Until danger of freezing weather occurs they will do best in an open shed, but for the winter they should be stored in a warm, dry piace, such as a warm attic or upstairs room. Moisture and

All kinds of pears will ripen if pick-And there are vereral advantages in doing this. One is that they ar been committed was made by J. H. from dropping off and getting bruised which will occur in great numbers if the ing the Michigan Central "house track" wind blows hard whiel they are maturing, and if pears lie on the ground very long they are almost sure to be dimaged more or tess by being gnawed by rabbits, picked at by chickens and variously injured by numerous other destructive agencies. Then if left on the trees till ripe they are subject to rot at the core, and scarcely any variety will be of so good a flavor.

> According to experiments made at the Maryland Experiment Station, formalin can be used to check scouring in calves The method of using is to mix one-halt ounce of formalin with 15 ounces of water for a stock solution. From this stock solution one teaspoonful is added to each pint of milk. Of 12 calves treated in this way, 11 recovered without any further treatment. Further experiments will be conducted to find out whether formalin is injurious to the calves in any way.

Rve makes good winter and early spring grazing and liberal acreage should be planted in this crop. It is also a good cover prop and affords ample protection against the loss of nitrates in the soil. Plant rye for grazing and for winter cover. Low spirits often follow a high

SIR ROBERT HART.

Statesman Prominent in Affairs of China.

London, Sept. 25 .- Sir Robert Hart. Director-General of Customs in Gama from 1904 to 1908, and Inspector General since 1863, died to-day. Sir Robert had been living in England since his Irctirement from the Chinese service on account of ill-nealth.

Sir Robert Hart, who was an Irishman by birth, had been in the Chinese Maritime Customs service since 1859. He was born in 1835. The office of Director-General of Chinese Customs, inland as well as maritime, was bestowed upon him, together with other high honors, exceptional in the case of a foreigner, as a regard for services rendered the Chinese Government in connection with the international settlement of the Boxer troubles.

Sir Robert Hart was the most potent link between China and the western world. He created its customs service; he gave China a comprehensive tariff, and was behind practically every commercial treaty that China made prior to ese Government.