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Review .- Read Matt. 11: 2-15. Introducteion-The events which form the subjects of the lesson of this marter are roughly included within is months, from the autumn of A. D. 28 to the spring of A. D. 29. This was a period of varied experiences. Our Lord was engaged in teaching the truths of his kingdom and in working fracies, that the needy might be re-

LESSON XIII.-SE?T. 29, 1912.

Summary.-Lesson I. Topic: Defiant opposition. Place: Capernaum. The merciful and mighty works of Jesus were not to pass unopposed. The leaders of the Jews were bent upon condemning him and accused him of being in league with Satan. Jesus was able to refute their arguments with ease.

eved, and that Lis kingdom might be

II. Topic: Christ's classification of human hearts. Place: By the Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum. The parsble of the sower shows clear the different kinds of hearts unto which of His divine nature. They were dethe truth of God comes. It teaches us that we are responsible for the manner in which we receive and cher. They were symbolical of spiritual needs ish the truth.

III. Topic: The power and extent of the gospel. Place: By the Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum. The three parables of the lesson teach different phases of the growth of the kingdom. His parables. Their accusations and evil The seed in the soil shows the inherent life principle in the truths of the gospel. The grain of mustard of the gospel. The grain of mustard upon their profession of piety. This is seen in lesson one, where divine power

kingdom on the earth.

IV. Topic: World-wide conditions. Place: By the Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum. The parable of the tares in the wheat shows clearly that the good and the evil live in the world. and will continue until the end of the world. They may look alike in some respects but are very different in their nature.

V. Topic: The discovery of truth. Place: Capernaum. The excellence of the saving grace of God is strikingly set forth by the parables of the treasure in the field and the merchant seeking godly pearls. He truths of the gospel. The ability inwho parts with all he has in order heres in every accountable being to reto find salvation makes an infinitely ceive eavingly the seed of the gospei

profitable exchange.

VI. Topic: Miraculous deliverances.

Places: On the Sea of Galilee; at Gergesa on the east coast of the sea. The divinity as well as the humanity evening. His congregation consisted of of our Lord is shown in the voyage one man, to whom he preached the gosacross the sea. His power over the pel. That man was converted. The clements declares his divinity. His good seed, the good ground and a good sleeping shows his humanity.
VII. Topic: Faith developed. Place:

Capernaum. One noticeable thing in sented by those who hear the word of the character and life of Jesus is his the Lord and do it (Matt. 7: 24).

trust. They did not care to accept Him as a great teacher, and insisted upon equaled opportunity for growth in grace.

Mature Christian experience can only be their curiosity. He was unwilling to do attracted through full and constant sub-

IX. Topic: The voice of conscience. mission to the will of God, leady occur-Place: Macherus, northeast of the Dead to declare, when he heard of the works of Jesus, that John the Baptist, whom he had put to death, was risen from the dead. John had been imprisoned for telling Herod the truth, and had met his death through the hatred and plotting of the wicked Herodias, the unlawful wife of Herod.

X. Topic; Qualified missionaries. Place Galilee. The purpose of Jesus to use human agencies in spreading the gospel to shown by His sending forth the the kirgdom of God, and his righteous-twelve apostles upon their mission of ness" (Matt. 6: 33): "I counsel thee to presching the gospel of the kingdom, of buy of me gold tried in the fire, healing the sick and of casting out evil thou mayest be rich" (Rev. 3: 19).

XI. Topic: The gospel among men. Pince: Gaillee. The fact that Jesus condemned the people of the cities where He had labored extensively teaches the truth that punishment is in proportion to the amount of light rejected. We have also a view of the intimate relation exleting between the Father and the Son.

III Topie: Rest in service. Place -Bethenida, Upon the return of the twelve from their mission Jesus sought rest for Himself and them, but the eagerness of the people to be near Him prevented this. Jesus saw their need and gave them spiritual instruction and ulously relieved their physical hunger. This was the first miracle wrought by Jesus in supplying food for a multi-

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic. Promoting a kingdom. I. By precept in parables.

II. By example in miracles. I. By precept in parables, in lessons two, three, four and five we have studand various parables of our Lord. In these the all-embracing character of the kingdom, which Jesus came to set up emong men, was exhibited in a variety of lights, thus impressing the truths he wanted to express. These parables or pictures of the kingdom embody the history of the church in all ages, from the first preaching of the gospel to the last peral judgment, tracing the different ly and internally. from its commence. ment to its consummation. Lesson two gresents the sower and the variety of soll, illustrating the presching of the gospel by the apostles, preparing for a continuous sawing of the good seed. Lesson three contains three parables. The Mest, the growth between the seed time end the harvest, is beautifully illustra-five of the certain development of Chris-tian life when once truly begotten in the God reserves until himself in every child of grace goes beyond the work of the firsts in Buff Orpingtons, and a number of firsts in other classes. Fred. A. Anministry of men and cannot be explained of firsts in other classes. Fred. A. Andrews or credited to human power. From draws, London, Ont., received five out of six firsts in White Plymouth Rocks and first in White Plymouth Rocks and two firsts in White Orpingtons. John S. Martin, Port Dever, Ont., got all firsts in White Wyandottee and Rawneley Poultry and progress of the church of hospitals figure of the beginning Oryingtons.

IN POULTRY WORLD

of Christ's church and its development

among the nations. It needs no support, but rather affords a shelter to all who

seek it as a resort from the storms of

life and the power of sin. Third, the

leaven, a figure so apt and plain, por-

trave the manner in which the vital

ure, illustrating the inestimable value of

Christ's kingdom and the attitude of

the individual in relation to the saving

grace of God; second, the pearl of great

price resembles the hid treasure, as it

relates to salvation, only here the mer-

chant represents one seeking difinitely a

higher experience in the things of God;

third, the net furnishes an illustration

world, of its influence extending to all

classes, and the compassion of Christians

toward the vilest sinners.

have ended His life

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

ity, and a steady faith in hime

"Thrust him out of the city" (Lake 4

29.) The attitude of the multitudes is

that opposition has been perpetuated.

liriuos until the end came, and passed

into eternity unrepentant. He thrust

Jesus away, and went out of life with-

out him. To thrust Jesus away, it is not

CANADIANS WIN

New York Fair

Canadian poultry breeders made

thre firsts in Buff Orpingtons; James

McCormsek, Brantford, won several

prizes in White Leghorns: Col. Cohoe.

Welland, was a winner in several of the

White Orpington classes. Newton Cosh,

Napanoch, N. Y., formerly of London,

won all the firsts in Barred Plymouth

Rocks and five firsts in Black Minoreas.

all the firsts in Black Orpingtons, three

Major H. A. Rose, Welland, Ont., took

sions he has made.

spirit of the gospel silently makes its progress, gradually changing the character of the individual into whose heart regenerating grace finds an entrance. are enormous, and that in fact all sub-Lesson four declares the existence of stantial progress along fancy and utility lines is dependent on it, is well retares among the wheat, illustrating the position of Christ's kingdom relative to Satan's kingdom and showing the secognized by all successful breeders of live stock. Many ignorant people coneret growth of corruption regardless of demn it and especially ignorant poultry the existence of good. Lesson five conraisers. tains three parables, first, the hid treas-

But in other lines of live-stock breeding, among horsemen, cowmen ,etc., it is well established as a keynote to all progress. A chance mating may occasionally produce a good specimen, some chance matings have produced phenomenally good individual, but as a rule they have been merely ephemeral sucost in th second or third generations. of the mission of the church in the To say that line breeding is dangerous to the health, vitality, etc., of one's stock is only a partial statement of the dangers in the unwise use of the

II. By example in miracles. The miramethod cles of Jesus were not merely wonders, but signs; signs, not only of His power, However, line breeding, unless intelligently managed, will as surely result in but of the nature of Hie ministry and disaster as that two and two are four. There are dangers all along the route, signed to instruct and lead into the that must be watched for, and avoided, kingdom those who witnessed them. if there is any hope of gain.

Many of these gangers, in fact, the which Jesus came to supply. His love greater part of them, lie right at the was as manifest as His power in His commencement of operations the germs miracles. The rebellious and those hardof failure are generally contained in ened by sin remained as untouched by the first individual, or pair, if they are his miracles as they were untaught by contained anywhere. The wise selection of the first pair is half the balance; surmises reflected upon their professed after that, constant vigilance to preknowledge of the scriptures, as well as serve and augment whatever gain

made One of the greatest dangers, and it is was attributed to satanic power, and peculiarly dangerous because it is a again in lesson eight, where He was rehidden one, is the unknown breeding jected by His own neighbors at Nazatendencies of the initial pair. If like alreth. They despised His lowly etation in ways breed like, the matter would be life and with murderous hatred would

As one proceeds with one's line breeding, the tendency of like to pro-"Fell' on good ground" (Mark 4: 8). duce like is constantly strengthened, Two important truths are declared by and the problem, therefore, gets simpler. the parable of the sower. 1. A compara-But at the beginning these tendencies tively small portion of the gospel seed are absolutely hidden from one, and the sown produces a harvest of Christian only way they can be determined is to character. 2. We, as individuals, are retry the mating and see what are the sponsible as to how we receive the

regults Sometimes from knowing the ancestry of a bird we can make a pretty shrewd guess as to what these breeding ten-When Jesus taught in Samaria, the seed dencies will be. Sometimes we can count "fell on good ground," and many beon them with reasonable certainty. To lieved (John 4: 41, 42). A minister west take an extra case, suppose in breeding to his appointment on a very stormy white Wyandottes we get a bird with a single comb. All rose comb varieties occasionally throw this variation. This single comb bird, if he is larger than Wyandottes usually are, and by chance harvest were represented in that little has a longer back and generally a more meeting. The good ground is reprerangy conformation, is a good Plymouth Rock, and if one should come

sts, who looked upon Him with dis sporit. Even when his heart is cleaned a white rock hen not knowing their and What large increase in the fruits of the centry. One might have done this. What from all sin (1 John 1: 7), there is unwould have been the result? The Orpingn would in all probability breed many white legged and white skinned chickmission to the will of God, ready obediens and those he did breed with yellow legs and yellow skins would in all probabilities have been so pale and his service to the measure of one's abilwashed out that they would have been worthless. The single comb Wyandotte "Selleth all ..., and buyeth that field" (Matt. 13: 44.) He is wise who has a would have been worse still. He would have bred many a rose comb chick and just appreciation of spiritual values. The many of them would undoubtedly have worldly-wise recognize material values had Wyandotte rather than Rock shape and strive to acquire the objects they consider valuable. He who is in the highand still again it is possible that the crossing of the two varieties would have est sense wise, lets go every tressure resulted in many fantastic and unlookthat hinders him from possessing the ed for variations, which would be abtreasure of eternal life. Jesus gives us solutely unaccountable. instruction as to values. "Seek ye first

Even when two individuals of the ame variety are erossed, these breadbuy of me gold tried in the fire. that ing tendencies, while not so extremely variant (as where sports are crossed) are still present in unknown quantity. A short fowl under the usual practice of crossing and promiscuous breeding one of hostility to Jesus. Early in his may have resulted from long backed ministry he encountered opposition, and ancestors, and his progeny may all have long backs.

Truth and error, holiness and sin, the Combs may vary in unexpected ways, Spirit and the flesh are antagonistic. on this account, and in general what we The people of Nazareth thrust Jesus out hoped to obtain and what we do get of the city to their own ireparable lose. from any cross mating may be so en-Those who put Jesus away are doing tirely different as to be unaccountable themselves untold injury. A young man except se coming from the inherent tenin the bloom of physical vigor was deepdency of the bird to breed back to its ly convicted of his need of salvation. He unknown ancestors. heard the message of the gospel sagerly.

Sometimes these breeding tendencies and seemed much inclined to seek the are such that they make utterly impos-Lord. During the series of revival sersible the starting of a line from the invices he was sarnestly entreated to yield, dividuals we have relected for this purbut he put it off night after night. Soon he was stricken with brain fever, was de-

A few years ago we remember using a particularly nice female. She was of so great merit that it was decided to breed a line from her. She was accordingly mated with a male that was thought suited to her.

necessary to become blasphemous or profligate. It is somply to refuse his The chicks were fair specimens, not gracious invitations or neglect the proviquite so good as the dam, but that was disappointing. A son was picked from them and mated back to the dam. The result was a better crop of chicks.

The long backs began to be too frequent. The next year a grandson with Poultry Prizes Captured at as short a back as practicable was mated to the original female, and while the chicks were in most respects a still further improveemnt on what was aiready secured, the long backs were so progreat sweep of the prizes at the New nounced and generally present that we York State Fair last week in nearly all were forced to abandon the line on this the popular breeds.
J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont., took

account. This female must evidently have had an ancestor or ancestors with this peculiarity of long, straight backs, and, while she only showed it in a slight degree, in fact, not so much as to be even a fault, still that tendency to breed long backs was so firmly fixed in her that line breeding accentuated an increase and strengthened it to such an extent that the line was impossible. We should say roughly that three or four generations are necessary in line breeding before it can be said with reasonable certainty that these tendencies are sufficiently known to be taken into calculation in

one's matings.

After this length of time one may be-

that time the problem is much more alumple. A tendency to weak constitu-tions is one of the most insidious of

Many a fowl is individually the personification of rugged strength, whose parents on one side, or both, were physically weak. "Going light" may be common in the family, just as the tendency to consumption is prevalent in some human families

If this is present, line breeding is impossible. In the third of fourth generation it will be so intensified and bred back upon itself that the line will run out. This is where much of the popular condemnation of inbreeding arises. The birds inbred had some constitu-tional defect of this sort, which was not

visible in the first ones, but which gradually increased as the inbreeding progressed, until the flock finally run out. and new blood seemed to be required. This proposition to introduce new blood is about as thoughtlese a mistake

as is possible. A flock that is run down, cesses, and their excellence is totally run out, degenerated, ought to be discarded entirely. A man who will attempt to build up such a flock is only making trouble for himself, literally without excuse. New blood may be added one year,

and the result will be an increased vitality over that of the flock generally. But the decreased vitality of the chicks will probably be betwixt and between that of the old stock and the new. Why not get new stock, out and out, and thus save the trouble of building up the old flock

New blood will have to be added second year, and then a third and fourth year, and by the time the vitality is nearly resotored there is so much new blood that there is hardly any of the old blood left, so why not add new blood on both sides for a beginning, and thus obtain results the first year that count.

If the parent stock is constitutionally healthy, vitally strong, free from hidden disease and tendency, thereto, line breeding will not run it out. On the other hand, it will strengthen and intensify this vitality, rugged constitution and vigor.

The rule works alike on both health and weakness, intensifying, adding to them, adding strength to strength, weakness to weakness. What a man sows that shall he also reap; to him that hath shall be given, but to him that hath not shall be taken away, even that he hath.

Begin right. No amount of care can cure a bad start. You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; one cannot preed strong stock from sickly ancestors. or sickly ancestors from vigorous ancestors, unless you abuse them by lack of attention, uneanitory surroundings. or some other violation of nature's laws. So start right, the right start often means either failure or success.

STOP! READ! AND CONSIDER!! NEVER FAILS TO CURE

368 Broadway, Winnipeg, Man., June 6th, 1912. the character and life of Jesus is his responsiveness to the cry of need.

Jairus sought healing for his daughter. Jesus responded graciously, and even while he was on his way to what he knew was a house of death, he healed the woman who was earn-testly seeking the healing touch.

VIII. Topic: A day of opportunity. Place: Nasareth. This was the home of large for many years. Upon His visit are He was recognized by the inhabition of his form of large increase in the fruits of the large, who looked upon Him with dis
the character and life of Jesus is his the Lord and do it (Matt. 7: 24).

"The blade ... the ear ... the full by chance on such a bird we would call him a Plymouth Rock.

He would pass for one in the show suffered with my kidneys. About eighter one if entered there. The judge would score him as a Rock and no one would be the wiser. A few years ago a white the wiser. A few years ago a white the wiser. A few years ago a white the wiser. A few weeks the trouble started again. It was the home of his parentage would have doubted that he wise a white rock, yet suppose one of times birds had been matted with had done for some years, for my kidney.

To blade ... the ear ... the full by chance on such a bird we would call him a Plymouth Rock.

He would pass for one in the show suffered with my kidneys. About eighten we would call him a Plymouth Rock.

He would pass for one in the show suffered with my kidneys. About eighten we would have organs, when I was core him as a Rock and no one would be the wiser. A few years ago a white opportunity. When he is converted, he has a trifle small no one who was ignorant of his parentage would have doubted that he wise a white rock, yet suppose one of times birds had been matted with had done for some years, for my kidneys.

> few days to make arrangements for send-ing eight or ten bottles to my brother in England, who is anxious to benefit by your wonderful remedy.
> I am. gentlemen,

men, Yours truly, G. Henry Wagg.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 17th, 1912.
The Sanol Manufacturing Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir.-Dear Sir.—
Your Sanel has cured my husband and son. I might tell you one of our best doctors in our city had prepared him for an operation, so I thought I would see what Sano: would so it. I had no faith in it, but to our surprise it made a well man but to our surprise it made a well man of him. I am sure we had ten doctors to see him: all gave him treatments, with no result, out our doctor said the operation was the only thing which he would not stand.

Thanking you for your patience and trouble with him, and I will always stand for Sanol. I might tell you my husband is in his eightieth year.

Yours truly.

Yours truly.
Mrs. Wilson, 141 Main Street East.

SANOL

is the positive cure for Gall Stones, Kidney and Bladder Stones, Kidney Trouble, Gravel, Lumbago, Ailments of Uric Acid origin. Over 1,100 complete cures reported in six months. Price, \$1.50 per bottle, from druggists. Booklet free to sufferers. The Sanol Manufacturing Co., of Canada, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Another sure cure is Sanoi's Anti-Dia-betes for Diabetes.

## POTATO CANKER

Government Adopts Plans to Check Its Spread.

Ottawa, Ont., Despatch-An order-in and Pest Act, which deals with the potato canker, by the substitution of a clause prohibiting the importation of all potatoes from Europe in addition to Newfoundland, and other points men-

tioned Potato canter le a viruient fungue disease which has done tremendous destruction in Europe during some years past. Until last year importation of potatoes from Great Britain and Ireland and other European points had not been heavy either to this country or the United States, but the failure of the crop last year and the high prices led to heavy importation.

As the potate canker is a disease which not only absolutely destroys the tubers, but is very hard to eradicate, and will remain in the soil for seven or eight years, the most strenuous precautions are justified. In Great Britain a great deal of very costly work is being undertaken in regard to this pest. The United States have recently taken setion by passing an Act prohibiting the importation of potatoes from Great Britain and Ireland and several countries in continental Europe and Australia.

gin to count on having the tendency suf-detently expected as to be able to value use her head. Slebbe Oh, yes, she does. it at its correct efficiency, and from the uses it to display her hats.



THE DIVERSIFICATION OF CROPS. (Farmer's Advocate.)

In dealing with crops suitable for irrigation tarms, the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1911 gives the following on diversification of crops, which is applicable on any soil where general farming is carried Diversification of crops is essential to

a permanent and prosperous agriculture, and this diversification should exist on the individual farm, as well as in the community as a whole. The importance of diversification is recognized and practiced in every community that has been long established, even where the products of other sections are easily obtainable. Where a community is isolated, diversification is still more important because of the high cost of transportation. The greatest economies in agricultural production are secured not where specialization is practiced, but where diversification of crops permits the most uniform and continuous employment of labor, and where the larger proportion of needed food supplies is produced at home. It is a deplorable feature of many new agricultural regions that a large proportion of the food supply is imported, when it could be produced much more cheaply.

A high degree of specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is accordingly more feasible specialization in the food supplies is produced at home. It is a deplorable that the featible specialization in the ant because of the high cost of trans-

farming is economically more feasible Spring lambs . . . . when a community is well established. and where facilities for an exchange of products and a shifting of labor are ighly perfected. In a new and isolated community, on the other hand, the best and most rational development is secured when a sufficient diversity of industries is practiced to supply the majority of the home requirements to keep labor continuously and effectively employed, and to insure a revenue from some of the crops when others fail.

Unfortunately, much of the exploitation of agricultural land in new regions s done on the basis of a single crop. Not infrequently, investment is solicited under an arrangement whereby the land is to be planted to some perennial crop, and cared for by the seller until the crop comes into production. Such schemes of exploitation have little to recommend them, even when carried out faithfully. The rigors of pioneering are not to be lessened that way. The profits in agriculture are seldom large, and are assured only as a result of close personal attention, careful economy and persistent effort. Non-resident ownership and operation permit none of these, and are seldom, if ever, profitable. Under ordinary conditions, farming

should not be looked upon primarily as a money-making occupation, but rather as a means of a fairly certain livelihood and an opportunity of home-making. As a general thing, investment opportunitles in agriculture are to be found in the increase of land values, and are therefore of a speculative nature. Under favorable conditions, farming may be expected to afford all of the necessities and some of the invuries of life, and it tavors the development of healthy, sane and self-reliant citizens. These are the principal features and advantages of had done for some years, for the strought had entirely left me.

It is now about three months since I in new communities or in old ones. One finished with the medicine and I am enjoying the best of health.

I intend to visit you in the course of a can usually find more profitable open. can usually find more profitable open-SOME NOTES.

It is surprising how few foals are seen in a day's travel through the country. No wonder the demand for horses keeps up. There are thousands of mares not being bred which, if placed in service, would vield a large profit to their own-

The breeding season is now practically over. What is o become of the stallion? Is he to be placed in a stall, there to remain in darkness and seclusion until time to commence another year's service? Far better would it be to put him to work and make him earn his keep. at the same time keening him in ex cellent condition for breeding sound, healthy foals. At least give him daily exercise in a paddock or on a line.

If the rush of work cultivating core and hoed crops, harvesting the season's crop, and commencing the early autumn | to \$9.25; yorkers, \$8.10 to \$8.00; page. cultivation, necessitates that the mare | \$8 to \$8.10; roughs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; stage with colt at side must work, it will be \$5 to \$6.75; dairies, \$8.40 to \$8.70 found profitable to give her a little exhe may get a liberal ration of oats and \$4.75 to \$5; ewes, \$2 to \$4.25; milest bran to make up for the loss he sustains | \$3 to \$4.75. in the falling off in milk supplied by his dam, due to the extra work.

the opinion that there is a great future ahead for the scientist who will invent a harvest hand that is able to work twenty-four hours daily three months in the year and hibernate like the bear the remainder of the season. This has been the trouble too long. Men have been engaged for short summer seasons only. engaged for short summer seasons only, and no work given during the winter months. The farms on which-labor is employed by the year do not suffer at employed by the year do not suffer at clear backs, 62s; shoulders, square, it is Council has been passed amending months. The farms on which labor is those sections of the Destructive Insect employed by the year do not suffer at any season from lack of help to such A 12 lbs., 798.

Link blead men are Lard -Prime western, in tierces, 558. kept only during the having or harvest. or the summer season. The best method to secure satisfactory labor in country districts, and one which has been advocated through these columns time and again, is to so manage the farm as to have profitable work for the hired help winter and summer, and to supply them with houses to live in. This means an increase in the live stock kept in the country, more fertile farms, greater satisfaction for all concerned, and better returns from the land.

## HAMILTON MAN

Shoots Wife and Then Kills Himself.

(Hamilton, Ont., Despatch.) A large section of East Hamilton was startled and completely upset by a tragedy late this afternoon, as terrifying as

time rifle, then turned the weapon on himself. The bodies of the man and wife are now at the city morgue, where they were carried at 5.30 by the police, following an enquiry by Dr. Anderson.

The fearful tragedy happened within a few minutes of 4.30, while neighbors were resting on their doorsteps, and the street was well lined with pedestrians. According to the information the police managed to secure immediately after the affair. Will, who, it is asserted, has been drinking of late, chased his wife into the street, through a side entrance, fired on her as she gained the front lawn, and then ran back into the house, where he ended his own life.



## TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS MARKET.

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence ... \$ 5.06 Do., Redpath's
Do., Acadia
Imperial, granulated Beaver, granulated .... 

LIVE STOCK. Toronto despatch: The market at the Union Stock Yaros this morning was steady, with very few changes in quotations. All lines of cattle are selling well. Receipts were: Cattle, 1,590; calves, 213; hogs, 1,625; sheep, 2,594.

At the CMy Cattle Market the receipts were 85 cattle, 2 calves and 258 sheep. Prices were reported steady, but only the common and medium classes were on sale.

sale.
Saturday's quotations:
Export cattle, choice.
Do., medium
Do., buils Butchers' cattle, choice Do., medium
Do., canners
Do., buils
Feeding steers Springers.
Sheep ewes.....
Bucks and culls

OTHER MARKETS.

Lambs... Hogs, fed and watered ...

WINNIPEG MARKET.

Open. High, Low Close. October .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET Minneapolis - Close - Wheat - September, 87 1-8c; Dec., 90 1-4c; May, 94 1-8c No. 1 hard, 90 5-8c; No. 1 northern, to 90 1-8c; No. 2 do., 95 1-8c to 88 1-4 Corn—No. 3 yellow, 70c to 70 1-2c Osts—Nt. 2 white, 30 1-2c to 34c. Rys—No. 2, 60c to 62 1-2c. Bran—\$19.50 to \$20. Bran-\$19.50 to \$29. Flour-First patents, \$4.55 to \$4.65, sec-ond patents, \$4.20 to \$4.55; first closurs, \$0.20 to \$3.50; second clears, \$2.50 to \$2.30.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET

Duinth — Wheat, new, No. 1 hard, 91-1-4c; No. 1 northern, 90 1-4c; No. 2, 48 1-4c; Sept., 89 1-4c to 89 3-8c; Dec., 89 1-3c bid; May, 34 1-5c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Vankleek Hill. Ont.—1,396 boxes cheese were boarded to-day, all selling at 13 1-4c. Kingston—At Cheese Board here to-day 511 boxes white and 365 boxes colored were boarded. Five hundred soid at 13 1-4c. Brockville—At .o-day's Cheese Board meeting the offerings were 2,095 colored and 1,645 white. The sales were 360 white and 1,590 colored at 13 3-8c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, N. Y. despatch Cattle Receipts, 200 head; slow and steady. Veuls Receipts, 50 head, active and steady: \$4 to \$11. Hogs-Receipts, 3.200 head; slow and

5 to life lower; heavy and mixed, \$8.83 Sheep and lambs Receipts, 2,100 head; tra feed, and at the same time pr vide sheep, stead, 15c higher; lambs, \$4.50 to the colt with a separate box from which \$7.65; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75; washers,

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

dam, due to the extra work.

Commenting upon the farm-labor problem, a Toronto daily recently put forth
the opinion that there is a great future

Wheat—Steady; No. 3 Manitoba, 6a 3d;
futures, easier: Oct., 7s 8 3-4d; Dec., 7a
5 8-3d, March, 7s 4 1-8d.
Corn—Quiet; new American, kiln doced futures, wasier; Sept., 5s . 1 Flour-28 6d. Hops-Pacific Coast, in London, 8 15 to if its.

Beef-Extra India mess, 1928 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, Western, 10'2s 3d.

Hams—Short cut, 6's.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 36 to 30 be

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, and set;
American refined, in palls, 57s.
Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 55s
6d.: do., colored, new, 56s 6d.
Tallow—Prime city, 2s 9d.
Turpetnine, spirits—51s.
Resin—16s 3d.
Petroleum—8 3-8d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Receipts, 4,500. Beeves
Texas steers
Western steers
Stockers and feeders.

Cows and heifers.. .. ... Mixed ..... Rough. 7 99
Pigs 5 0e
Sheep—Receipts, 14,000.
Market—Steady to 10s higher.
Native 
 Market
 3 50

 Native
 3 50

 Western
 3 65

 Yearlings
 3 65

 Lambs
 4 35

 Western
 5 00

"Are you a policeman." "Yes." "Then stick around and get another policeman if you can. There's going to be a murder pulled off here shortit was unexpected. William G. Will, a ly and we'll want you to keep the

sergeant in the Thmirteenth Royal Regicrowd back. You know how quickly ment, and an employee of R. McKay & a crowd gathers in New York."—Kan-Oo., shot and killed his wife with an eld-

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