

The Fall of Jericho .- Josh. 5: 10-6:27. Print 6:8-11, 14-20.

Commentary.—I. The passover observed (5:10-12). The religious rites of circumcision and the passover were mostly omitted during Israel's wilder-ness journey. The rite of circumcision renewed upon the entrance of Ah nation into Canaan, and directions were at once given regarding the observance of the passover. Only twice before this had the feast been celebrated. It was instituted the night of the deliverance of Israel from Egypt, and was to be observed yearly in token of that deliverance. The Israelites kept the passover the year following at Sinai. Both the passive interpretable was proposed were omitted during the passive interpretable was provided in the passive over the year following at the first instruction in the wanderings of the people in the wilderness, since during that time the wilderness, since during that time the Stractics were undergoing punishment because of their unbelief (Josh. 5:6). The entrance of the chosen people into their own country was marked, not only by the renewal of the rite of cironly by the renewal of the rite of cir-cumcision and by the observance of the passover, but also by the cessation of the manna which had been regularly supplied during a period of forty years. They had entered their own land and were now permitted to eat the fruit of the ground that God had given them. Many of the Israelites, who entered Many of the Israelites who entered Canaan had all their lives been accus-Camaan had all their lives been accustomed to seeing manna and gathering it for food, and the change in their manner of living was marked.

H. The captain of the Lord's host (5:13-6:5). 13-15. A stupendous task lay before Joshua. He was appointed,

not only to lead Israel into Canaan, but to be their leader in driving out those who then occupied the land. As he ap-proached the first city that lay in his proached the first city that hy man road to conquest, he was met by "the captain of the Lord's host." That he was divine is clear from the circumstances of his appearance, especially from the command to Joshua to take off his shoes, for he was studing on holy ground, a command which before had been given to Moses in Midian In the second verse of the next chapter he is called the Lord, or Jehova. Joshua needed the encouragement and inspiration that came to him through this divine visitation. 1-5.

Jericho was the most important and strongly fortified city of the land, and at the approach of Israel the gates were closed, so that the enemy could not gain access. The city was prepared for a seige. The Prince of Jehovah's host gave Joshua explicit instructions for taking Jericho. Joshua was the human leader of Israel, but Jehovah himself was the human direction and

efficiency to his chosen people.

III. Jericho taken (6. 6-21). 6, 7.

Joshua at once put into execution
orders which he had received from Lord. He believed in the Captain of the Lord's host and accepted his message. S. When Joshua had spoken unto the people—He gave the orders to the people which the beautiful the control of the control o which had been given to him. priests—The number seven is signifi-cant, meaning perfection. There were were seven priests, bearing seven trum? pets, The compassing of the walls of Jericho was to be accomplished on seven days, and on the seventh day was to be done seven times. On the seventh compassing of the city, the walls were to fall. The ark of the covenant—This emblem of the Lord's presence was kept in the most holy place of the taber-nacle. It was a chest containing the tables of the law, the pot of manna and Agron's rod that budded. The lid consti-tuted the mercy-scat. 9. Armed men went before—The order of march was: First the armed men, then the seven priests with trumpets, after whom came borne by the ark of the covenant, borne by priests, and was followed by the "rere ward." made up of the people of Israel.

10. Ye shall not shout—The only sound was to be the blowing of trumpets by
the priests. There must be no taunts
or boastaing. Their silence would be
deeply impressive. Then shall ye shout
Shouting would be in order and should
not be restrained when the proper time came. 11. Going about it once—The strangeness of the proceedings and the simplicity of their act magnified Israel's

faith in God.
12, 13. There was no failure upon the part of Joshua or the people to carry out the directions which the Lord had given, 14. So they did six days-At the end of these six days there was appar ently no progress made toward captur ing tericho, and the inhabitants might have been inclined to ridicule Israel's tactics. 15. Rose early—The procession thad made an early start each day, but the camp of Israel was astir earlier than usual on this day. Compassed the city seven times—No statement is made regarding the size of Jericho. It certain-ly was not large, and the distance about the walls was probably not more than three or four miles, 17. Shall be accurs-ed... to the Lord.—"Shall be devoted to Jehovah."—R. V. The inhabitants

of Jericho were to be executed because of their sins, and all the property that was destructible was to be destroyed, but the useful and precious metals were to be set apart for sacred uses. The Israelites were thus taught that they were not to enrich themselves from he spoil of Jericho. The reason for the preservation of Rahab is given in this verse. Se Josh. 2, 1-21, 18. Keep yourselves from the accursed thing—From the next chapter we learn that this warning was not fully heeded, and the curse that was pronounced was inflict. curse that was pronounced was inflicted, 19. Silver, and gold, etc.—The house of the Lord was to be enriched by acquiring these metals, 20. The wall fell down flat. As Joshua and his people down flat As Joshua and his people believed God, and obeyed his commands, divine power was displayed in the destruction of Jericho's walls. This was clearly a miracle, They took the city—Jericho had been "straitly shut up" (v. 1), but now there was entrance into the city does to where every member of 1), but now there was entrance into the city close to where every member of the the encompassing army stod. 21. Every living creature in the city was destroyed; the people, lest they should influence lead for evil, and the flocks and herds, lest Israel should become covetous. The wickedness of the inhabitants of Campanyas great and when cevetous. The wickedness of the inhabitants of Canan' was great, and when classified the cun of their iniquity was full the Lorelites, to whom the land was given, and average 20.5.

were made the instruments of their

ever may have been the past character of Rahab, it is most reasonable to suppose that she turned fully to the Lord and accepted the true religion. pose that she turned fully to the Lord and accepted the true religion, or she would not have been honored with a place among God's people and among the ancestors of our Lord. A curse, which five hundred and fifty years later had its fulfilment. (I. Kings, 16:34), was accounted upon envoice who should atpronounced upon anyone who should at-tempt to rebuild the walls of Jericho Those prostrate walls were to be a per-petual witness of God's hatred of sin,

and of his power over physical forces.

Questions.—Describe the interview duestions.—Describe the interview of the Captain of the Lord's host with Joshua. What was the location of Jer-icho? How was the city taken? What was to be done with the people and preperty of Jericho? What household What was said about rewas spared What was said a building the walls of Jericho?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-Evidences of faith. Portrayed in Joshua's reverence II. Portrayed in Israel devotion.

I. Portrayed in Joshua's reverence
The time toward which Joshua had look

ed for forty years had arrived. The cam-paign was about to begin. He went forth

to commune with God, for he felt his need of guidance. Joshua was quick to take in his surroundings, while he carefully weighed the problems which press-ed themselves upon him. He displayed a spirit of indomitable valor, a spirit of reverent inquiry and a spirit of earnest obedience. He had been careful to re-store the broken covenant between Israel and Jehovah. He then ordered a rael and Jenovan. He then ordered a general celebration of the great national festival, the Passover. Then appeared the captain of the Lord's host and gave him full direction for his task. God could not violate his word and leave his servant alone. Joshua exhibited his readiness to receive commands or advice respecting the management of the siege. The revelation that Joshua needed was that God would fight for Israel and with them. He was therefore encouraged by a visible proof that he was under the protection of the Most High. The method of the conquest was not to be one of war, but of faith, of prayed and waiting, in which faith was to be triumphant. It was when Joshua had learned the truest reverence, when he had realized that the very place upon which he stood was holy, that the great secret was given him how to take Jer-icho. Heavy responsibility was lifted when he was assured that Jehovah him-self would marshal his hosts. Joshua had to learn that it was not for him nor for israel to gain the victory, but for the Lord their God, who would be there to superintend, dispose, order and command. He was admonished to take heed to himself, his character and conduct, to be dutiful, to be loyal to the vision. By instant compliance with the benest, Joshua displayed a hearty acceptance of his Captain's will and a fitness to re-

ceive further proofs of divine favor.

II. Portrayed in Israel's devotion.

Jericho was the great stronghold which protected the eastern district of Pales-tine, and which it was necessary for the Israelites to capture before they could advance into the country with safety. Success at the outset was, humanly speaking, imperative, for Israel had no homes or fortresses to which they could retire. The first thing demanded of Israel was a great act of faith. It was necessary that the besiegers should rise above all the merely material aspects of the situation. Faith manifested itself by an obedience which was altogether solemn procession of the ark was reall an act of worship. It was a significant declaration of God's sovereignity over Jericho and all that it contained. Its doom was a prophecy of the judgments of God on the abominations of idolatry From a military point of view, to compass the city it was done because God commanded it, with no evil result to lsrael. God had given them Canaan on condition that they should, in his condition that they should, in his strength, conquer the inhabitants of Canaan. God had plainly stated that the Israelites were the ministers of his rengeance against sin. The judicial principles on which God acts, and on which here commanded the destruction of Jericho, need not be questioned. We know that wrong and wretchedness go together, and we know that God punishes sin: Jericho and all it contained was to be utterly destroyed. In that campaign the Israelites appeared at their best. Joshua was hardly more conspicuous than the humblest soldier. In that first conquest in Canaan, Israe experienced the fight of faith, the trial of faith, the patience of faith, the courage off aith, the continuance of faith and the triumphs of faith. The old corn of the land which the Israelites ate in stead of manna was to them a verifica tion of the divine promise, a proof God's filedity to his word.—T.R.A.

1913 FIELD CROPS

Government Report of Ontario For This Year,

The following statements give the area and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1913. The areas have been compiled from individual returns of farmers and the yields by a special staff in each township, in addi-tion to regular crop correspondents: Fall wheat 646,533 acres yielded 15,-945,717 bushels, or 24.7 per acre, as compared with 15,039,855 and 19.8 in 1912.

The annual average per acre for 32 Spring wheat—116.581 acres yielded 2, 668,951 bushele, or 17.7 per acre, as compared with 2,302,339 and 18.7 in 1912.

Annual average 16.0.

Barlow 1921,672

Barley-623,658 acres yielded 18,255, 958 bushels, or 29.5 per acre, as compared with 19,332,275 and 29.7 in 1912. Annual arrange 275

nual average 27.8. Oats-2.699.459 acres yielded 98.423, 902 bushels, or 36.5 per acre, as compared with 98,444.807 and 37.8 in 1912. An-

mual average 35.6. Rye-118,429 acres yielded 1,979,775 bushels, or 16.7 per acre, as compared with 1,839,675 and 17.4 in 1912. Annual avtrage 16.5.

Buckwheat-228.279 acres yielded 4. 012.418 bushels, or 17.6 per acre, as com-pared with 5.454.796 or 26.3 in 1912. An



Keep Your Eyes Young

The Rayo Lamp changes kerosene into something very like sunlight.

The ideal light for reading and sewing—far better for the eyes than gas or electricity. Stock carried at all chief points. For best results use ROYALITE OIL.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited Winnipeg

" Calgary

Regina Toronto Ottawa Halifax

Peas-177,303 acres yielded 3,108,263 bushels, or 17.5 per acre, as against 3, 667,005 and 16.6 in 1912. Annual aver-

Beans-66.639 acres yielded 1,021,243 bushels, or 16.3 per acre, as compared with 1,182,132 and 17.0 in 1912. Annual

average 17.1.

Mixed grains—414,517 acres yielded 15,113,530 bushels, or 36.5 per acre, as compared with 16,382,161 and 36.5 in 1912. Annual average 34.3.

compared with 16,382,101 and 30.5 In 1912. Annual average 34.3. Potatoes—159,061 acres yielded 19,-124,115 bushels, or 120 per acre, as compared with 21,346,394 and 134 in 1912. Mangels—54,668 acres yielded 21,935,-847 bushels or 402 per acre, as com-847 bushels, or 402 per acre, as compared with 27,671,114 and 460 in 1912.

Annual average 456.

Carrots—2,40 acres yielded 592,016 busrels, or 247 per acre, as compared with 747,207 and 273 in 1912. Annual average 340.

Sugar beets—10.082 acres yielded 6,: 389,177 bushels, or 335 per acre, as com-pared with 7,819,066 and 371 in 1812. Annual average 388.
Turnips—97,572 acres yielded 41,889,894 bushels, or 429 per acre, as compared with 49,561,566, and 488 in 1912. An

nual average 431. nual average 431.

Corn for husking—299,871 acres yielded 22,214,014 bushels (in the ear), or 74.1 per acre, as compared with 21,969,468 and 72.9 in 1912.

Annual average

71.5. Corn for silo—388,138 acres violded 4, 059,345 tons (green) or 10.46 per acre, as compared with 3,969,597 and 10.50 in 1912. Annual average 11.29.

212. Annual average 11.29.
Hay and clover (including alfalfa)-3.428.846 acres yielded 3,924.563 tons or 1.14 per acre, as against 5,220,713 and 1.55 in 1912. Annual average 1 45.



THE MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

It may surprise many to learn that the It may surprise many to learn that the maple sugar and syrup crop. In canada is worth about two million dollars per year. In the Province of Quebec the indust; has maintained a strong foothold, more especially in those countries that contain more or less rough and rocky land. In Ontario it also bulks large, and in New Brunswick and Nova Sectia considerable quantities of sugar and syrup are made each Spring.

During recent years the industry has shown signs and each Spring.

During recent years the industry has shown signs decline, an din order to encourage its improvement the Hon. Martin Burrell, Mirister of Agriculture, has authorized the preparation of a bulletin which should give it considerable support.

One cause of the decline is given as the noor quality of much of the goods made. On the authority of extensive dealers it is estimated that fully 69 per cent. of maple products do not grade above No. 4, and that this vast amount has to be sold for not more than half the price per pound of No. 1 goods, of which about 10 per cent. is made. On this account it is pointed out in the bulletin that makers are losing each year, on quality alone, fully one million dollars.

The bulletin goes fully into the subject of syrup and sugar making, describing clearly the necessary equipment and its operations, and gives useful information on marketing. An interesting section decribes the making of maple vinegar and the collection and preparation of sugar sand, which constitute two valuable by-products of sugar making.

The work which is from the pen of Mr. J. B. Shencer, B. S. A. Editor of the Publications Branch, is gotten up in every attractive form, containing many beautiful illustrations portraying sugar making scenes, ancient and modern. To show the appearance of sugar and syrup of different granges, plates of samples of each are presented in natural colors. This work which is feesignated "The Sugar Making Industry in Canada." will be sent free to those who apply for it to the Publication's Branch of the Department of maple sugar and syrup. Grop in Can-ada is worth about two million dollars

WEIGHING BUTTER AND CHEESE.

For a considerable time persistent complaints were made to offices of the Department of Asriculture at Ottawa by producers and vendors of dairy produce in Eastern Ontario and Quebec regarding the unsatisfactory methods by which butter and cheese were weighed in Montreal. So numerous were the charges and so serious the allegations that it was considered necessary by the Government to have the matter properly investigated. Consequently in the summer of 1922 a Royal Commission was appointed. The investigation by this Commission covered several months, and involved the taking of evidence at many points and from many neople who were considered likely to be able to shed light on the subject.

The Commission, contsisting of R. A. Pringle, Chairman; A. J. Hodgson, and S. J. Macdonell, completed their work some time ago, and presented their Report to the Honorable, the Minister of Agriculture. In this, the advisability of an ending the Act respecting the weighling, measuring and graging of certain articles of general consumption is rec-WEIGHING BUTTER AND CHEESE.

ommended, as well as the appointment, under the control and direction of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission, of a competent official, with headquarters at Mortreal, who shall be charged with the duty of investigating the weights of cheese when shortage arrises.

The Report of the Commission, consisting of a pamphlet of 17 pages, is ready to be sent to those who apply for it of the Publication's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

HOME BUTTER-MAKING. Market reports invariably quote creamery butter higher than dairy butter, which is the designation given to that which is made on the farm. It is unfortunate that circumstances at times make it impractible for dairy farmers to patronize a creamery. When this can be done, not only are the profits, as a rule increased but much hard work is taken away from the overburdened members of the family.

increased but much mid work taken away from the overburdened members of the family.

There is no reason why butter made in the home dairy should not be a fine as that made in a creamery, where cream produced under all manner of conditions has to be made up. All that os necessary is the carrying out of a well-established system in feeding the own, earing for the milk and cream, and the churning and butting up of the butter. In order to teach the proper method of carrying out these various operations, there has been prepared under the direction of the Diary and Cold Storage Comissioner at Ottawa, a builetin entitled "Buttermaking ou the Farm," written by Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Diary Division.

Geo. H. Barr. Chief by the Barr. Chief bin This work, which may be secured free from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agricultural, explaining the common effects of dairy butter, as well as the conditions that are necessary to produce fine flavored cream. It then deals with churning, washing, salting, working and packing butter, and considers the modern necessary utensils and their care. These are shown in clear illustrations.

siders the modern necessary utensils and their care. These are shown in clear illustrations.

This bulletin, which is No. 17 of the Dairy and Cold Storage series, concludes with the following recommendations:—"Keep good cows, few them liberally keep the mcomfortable and clean when in the stable, skim a rich cream and keep it cool, churn at a temperature that will give a fiaky granule in the butter; use clear pure water for woshing butter, not more than three degrees colder or warmer than the butter milk. Put the butter up in neat, clean, attractive rackages, and, keep everything in and about the dairy clean and attractive."

BRITAIN BANS DISEASED HORSES.

BRITAIN BANS DISEASED HORSES.
The Department of Agricultural of Canade is in recent of a new Order isued by the Board of Agricultural at London, England, entitled "Horses, (Importation and Transit.) Order of 1913."

In Chapter 1 of this Order it is provided that horses, asses and mules brought to Great Britain from abroad must be acompanied by a veterinary certificate of freedom from symptoms of glanders (including farey, colzootic hymphangitis, ulcerative lymphangitis, dourine, horsepox, carcontic mange, proposed in the case of the Board of as at present from symptoms of glanders (including farey.) only.

The provisions of Chapter 1, of the Horses (Importation and Transit), Order of 1912, which in effect required horses, asses or mules, brought from abroad to be either accompanied by a License of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries or to be examined at a place of detention at drawn.

This Order came into operation on 2st BRITAIN BANS DISEASED HORSES

drawn. This Order came into operation on 1st

October, 1913. SCHOOL TEACHER'S ENTERPRISE

One of the most interesting letters re-cently received by the Dairy Comissioner, Ottawa, is from a school teacher a Alberta who asks for milk record forms and interature on the subject of Cow Testing, because—now listen; Some of the box in the school are starting a contest income to last one year. boys in the school are starting a contest in recording the production of individual cows to last one year.

This opens up a most promising field for every school teacher and for thousands of boys in our country schools. In this we would be following somewhat slowly in the wake, of many schools in the United States and New Zealand, where the use of the Babcock milk tester has been taught for some time. In a dairy country like this, we should be out bizzing trails for other teachers and boys to follow.

No better work could be taken up by such lads, for any record work of that kind must infallibly lead to better, vastive better, conditions on dairy farms. Probably these Alberta lads will soon be excellent dairymen, obtaining seventy-five or one hundred dollars per cow.

Needless to say, the Dairy Division will be only too ready to supply blank forms and instructions in all such cases.

LONDON'S SUNDAY CAR VOTE.

Lendon, Despatch—Mayor C. M. R. Graham and Hon. Adam Beck were this afternoon notified that Sir, James Whitneny's Cabinet had concluded to declare London's population not less than 50,000 and as a result there is no further impedment in the way of a vote on Sunday cars in January. This declaration has held up the vote for three years. A deputation of city officials walted on the Cabinet some days ago, and this afternoon's notification resulted.

MORE HINDUS KILLED.

Durban, Natal, Union of South F W. Dec. I.—Five East Indians were killed, o-day in another serious affray between the strikers and the police, which ocurred on the Blackburn sugar estate in the Mount Edgecombe district, about the strikers and the police, which occurred on the Blackburn sugar estate in the Mount Edgecombe district, about fourteen miles to the north of Dunban. The most important sugar crushing mill in Natal is located there.

The police were obliged to fire several volleys before they succeeded in quelling the rioters.

TORONTO.



NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., OF CANADA LIMITED,



LIVE STOCK. UNION STOCK YARDS.

ach. CALVES-Receipts light, prices firm,

CALVES Record of the Action of

Dressed hogs, heavy 10 25 Do., light 11 00.
Sutter, dairy, lb. 0 30 Butter, Eggs, dozen 0 50 Chickens, lb. 0 18

0 34 Fowl, lb. 0 13
Ducks, Tb. . . . 0 16
Turkeys, lb. 0 22 Geese, lb. 0 15 Apples, bbl. 2 50 Apples, bbl. 1 00
Potatocs, bag 1 00
Beet, forequarters, cwt. 13 00
Do., hindquarters, ewt. 13 00
Do., choice sides, cwt. 11 00 Do., medium, cwt. Do., common, cwt. SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags

per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence . . \$4 50 Extra granulated, 84, 134 (1984)

Do. do. Redpath's 4 50

Do. do. Acadia 4 45

Beaver granulated 4 35

No. 1 yellow 4 10

In barrels, 5e per cwt.; more; car lots

> OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Open. High. Low. Close. 85½, 85½, 84½, 84½, 84½, 83%, 83%, 83%, 83%, 80%, 80%, 80%, 80%. Oats-...34 34 33% 33¾b ...33½ 33½ 33 35b ...37% 37% 36% 37b 1161/a 1161/ 1160 - 1231/2b 1231/2

Brockville—At to-day's cheese heard meeting the offerings were 410 colored and 260 white, and the sales were 420 colored and 230 white, at twelve and a quarter cents. The board adjourned for the senson CHEESE MARKETS.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

Lordon—At the wool auction—sales here to day 19.794 hales were offered. The wool was of fine selection, and was readily absorbed. All sections of the market were steady. America bought a good quantity of slipes. Following is the sale in detail: New South Wales, 2,500 hales; scoured, 1s 2d to 2s 5d; greasy, 6d to 1s 31-2d. Queensland, 2,200 bales; scoured, 1s 2d to 2s 5d; greasy, 7d to 1s, 3d. Victoria, 600 bales; secoured, 1s 2d to 1s 2d. West Anstralia, 500 bales; greasy, 7d to 1s, 2d. West Anstralia, 500 bales; greasy, 7d to 1s, 2d. West Anstralia, 500 bales; greasy, 7d to 1s, 2d. West Anstralia, 500 bales; greasy, 7d to 1s, 2d. West Anstralia, 500 bales; greasy, 7d to 1d to 1dd. New Zeatoner for poultry. During October 1set. Newfoundland took 60,370 pounds, valued at \$15,299, Great Britain took only 25 pounds, valued at \$45, and the United States 14,000 pounds, valued at \$30,000, so that Newfoundland took 60,370 pounds, valued at \$45, and the United States was the best customer for poultry. During October 1set. 11-2d to 1s 2d.
bules; greasy, 71-1d to 10d. New Zea-land, 3 690 bules; secured, 111-2d to 1s 111-2d; greasy, 64-2d to 1s 14-2d.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis,—Close—Wheat— December
2 5-8c to 82 3-4c; May, 87 5-8c to 87 2-4c
80, 1 hard, 85 1-4c Nc, 1 northern, 84 1-4c
9 55 2-4c; No, 2 1-4c to 81 3-4c
0 55 3-4c; No, 2 1-4c to 81 3-4c
Corn—No, 3 yellow 64c to 68c,
Oats—No, 3 white, 35 3-4c to 37.

Flour and brain unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Close—Wheat—No, 1 hard, 86

MUNTREAL LIVE STOCK

attle, receipts about 1.800, cows and pringers 45, calves 300, sneep and lambs 000, nors 1.000. Really good cattle were scarce and at Cattle. Receives 300, sneep and lamos springers 45, calves 300, sneep and lamos springers 45, calves 300, sneep and lamos 1,000, nors 1,000.

Really good cattle were searce and at high prices.

There is a lamme off in the same sex of the change of the control of 1-4, bulls 3 1-2 to 7 1-4, common 3 1-4 to 5 1-4, bulls 3 1-2 to 4 cents, lean canners 10 3 1-2 to 10 1-2.

Cows \$40 to \$50, cme held for \$125.

Calves 3 1-2 to 5.

Sheep 5, lambs 7 1-2 to 8.

Ilegs 9 1-2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 11,000.

Market steady. 7 00 t)
Light 7 25 to
Mixed 7 25 to
Heavy 7 30 to
Rough 4 75 to
Sulk of sales 7 40 to
Sheep, receipts 20,000.
Market strong. 3 90 to

 Market strong.
 3 90 to 5 10

 Native...
 5 20 to 6 50

 Yer rilings...
 6 00 to 7 65

 Lembs, native
 6 00 to 7 65

 No market to-morrow.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo despatch; Cattle—Receipts 200, active and firm.
Veals, receipts 250; active; native calves 25c higher; \$6.00 to \$11.50.
Hogs, receipts 1.600 head; active and 5 to 10c higher; 50.50 to \$15.00 to \$2.00 to \$2.00 to \$2.00 to \$2.00 to \$2.00 to \$3.00; pigs. \$1.00 to \$3.00; pigs. \$1.00 to \$5.00; pigs.

January-5s, 7-8d. Ficur, winter patents-28s, 9d, Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-f6, off.
Beef, extra India mess—117s, 6d.
Pork, prime mess, western—107s, 6d.
Hame, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—66s.
Bacon, Cumberland, cut, 14 to 16 lbs.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—668s, Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—62s, 6d.
Long clear middles, light, 23 to 34 lbs.—79z 6d.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—76s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—76s, 6d.
Soulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—62s, 6d.
Lard, prime western, in theres—56s.
American, refined—57s, 9d.
Cheese, Canaclan, finest white—51s,
Cclored—65s.
Tallow, prime city—33s, 3d.
Australian in London—34s, 10 1-2d.—Turpentine, spirits—32s,
Resin, common—9s, 9d..
Petroleum, refined—9 3-Sd.
Linseed Oil—26s.
Cottonseed Oil, Hull, refined, spot—31s, 9d.

Dr. Hamilton Speaks **On Curing Pimples**

Gives Common Sense Advice That Every Person Can Employ at Home.

"I believes all skin diseases such as pimples and eruptions originate through the failure of the eliminating organs to pass certain poisonous wastes from the

"There is at all times a large accumulation of foul matter in the system, which, if not destroyed, gets into the blood. Germs and disease producing matter are thus circulated through the body. Ultimately they force their way through the pores of the skin produce through the pores of the skin, produce pimples, swelling, red blotches and often eruptions horrible to look upon.

"I usually found the primary cause to be with the kidneys and bowels—these organs are too slow. My Pills of Mandrake and Butternut contain very active regetable extracts which act on these organs instantly. They give strength, tone and vigor to the eliminating organs that positively ensures a clean, healthy

A course of Dr. Hamilton's Pills puts the system in perfect order, they cleanse the system inside as soap and water does cutside; they reduce all taints and poisons that block the avenues of health and life, make the skin smooth, restore roses to the cheeks and that brightness to the eye that denotes sound health. Because Mild. Safe, Efficient, anyone can use Dr. Hamilton's Pills with perfect results.

DAIRY EXPORTS

Britain Buys Cheese, Newfoundland Butter.

Ottawa despatch: Great Britain is still the premier market for Canadian cheese, according to statistics prepared by the Department of Customs and issued to-day. During the month of October last Canada exported 21,120, 000 pounds of cheese, valued at \$2,802,-000. Of this Great Britain took 20,941,-000 pounds, valued at \$2,776,000. New foundland was next in order with 74, 847 pounds, valued at \$10,433. The Un-847 pounds, valued at \$10,433. The United States was a poor third with 46,059 pounds, valued at \$5,885. The balance of the cheese exports was distributed among British West Indies, Bernuda, British South Africa, China, Japan and Hong Kong.

Curiously enough, Newfoundland, with its scant nonniation was Canada's beat

tor during that month.

The United States was the best customer for poultry. During October that country took \$21,000 worth, and the smallest customer was Newfoundland, with \$8 worth.

The exports of cattle over one year

The exports of cattle over one year old during October were 54.153 head, valued at \$1,854,000. Of these the United States took 53.399 head, valued at \$1,817,000. Of cattle under one year the United States took 5,251 head, valued at \$59,256, out of a total export of 5,266 heiad, valued at \$59. The United States also imported from Canada during October \$28\$ horses over one year old, valued at \$77.250.

77,250. Great Britain is still Canada's premier market for undressed furs. Exports of furs to the United Kingdom were \$126,314, and to the United States \$51.251.

SEED POSTAL RATES

Suspended Pending Opening of Parcel Post.

Ottawa despatch - New postal rates on seeds, recently put in force, have been suspended by Postmaster-General Pelletier. Until the establishment of the parcels post, under the operation of which seeds will come, the old rates will coll by the co This action was taken by the Post-master-General as the result of a depu-

master-General as the result of a depu-tation representing the seed trade of Canada, which yesterday presented a claim for the reversion to the old rates. The deputation urged that their full catalogues had been prepared, quoties; prices on a basis of the old postar rates, and that they would lose money if the new increased rates were allowed.

rates, and that they would tose money if the new increased rates were allowed to remain in effect.

Hon, Mr. Pelletier was absent when the delegation arrived, but, on learning of their errand, announced the suspension of the new rates.

yearlings 25c lambs 46c higher; others, steady: lambs: \$5.50 to \$5.00; yearlings, to \$6.00 wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.50; wees, \$2.50 to \$4.40; sheep, mixed, \$4.25 to \$4.75; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.40; sheep, mixed, \$4.25 to \$4.75; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.40; sheep, mixed, \$4.25 to \$4.75; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.40; sheep, mixed, \$4.75; ewes, \$4.75; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.40; sheep, mixed, \$4.75; ewes, \$4.75; ewes, \$4.75; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.40; sheep, mixed, \$4.75; ewes, \$4.75; ewes MRS. PANKHURST GOT \$20,000.