

Lesson VIII., November 23, 1913.

Joshua, the New Leader .- Josh.

Commentary .- I. Joshua commission ed (vs. 1, 2). 1. After the death of Moses—This had but recently occurred. God had shown Moses the promised land from Mount Nebo and Moses had died. The servant of the Lord—An honorable title is here applied to Moses, and with the service which Moses rendered, the manufacture of the control he was blessed and was made a blessing to the hosts of Israel and to succeeding generations. Joshua-The original form of the word is Hoshea. It means salva-tion or saviour. The name Jesus is a different form of the name Joshua. He was of the tribe of Ephraim (Chron. 7. 27), and was about eighty years old when appointed Israel's leader. He is prominently mentioned three times be-fore this. I. He was chosen by Moses to dead Israel against Amalek (Exod. 17. 9). 2. He accompanied Moses when he ascended Mount Sinai (Exod. 24. 13). 3. He and Caleb declared that the Israel ites were well able to take possession of the land. Moses' minister—Joshua was Moses' trusted attendant. He was doubtless his counselor, and was his chief officer in war. 2. Moses my servant—God was the ruler of Israel, for the nation was a theocracy, and Moses was his representative. Now therefore arise, go over this Jordan—The death of Moses made necessary the appointment of a new leader. It also prepared the way for the entry of Israel into anaan, for Moses had been forbidden to enter the promised land. The unbe-lievers were also dead (Num. 14.26-39). and the time had come for the nation to possees their inheritance. The Jor-dan is the principal river of scripture history. The name Jordan means "deshistory. The name Jordan means "des-cender." The average fall of the river during its entire course is twelve feet in a mile. In one part of its course it falls six bundred feet in nine miles. At the time this command was given the river had overflowed its banks and was impassable, humanely speaking, for the hosts of Israel. All this people - According to the census mentioned in Num. 26. 2, 51, there were 601.730 men from twenty years old and upward. Land which I do give—The promise which had been given centuries before and often repeated, was about to be fulfilled. The boundaries of this land are given

fourth verse.

The promised possession (vs. 3-5)

11. The promised possession (vs. 3-3).

Every place...have I given unto you—Compare the similar language in Deut. 11:24. The entire land was before them, and their own faith and courage to decide how much of it they world actually possess.—Whedon, 4. From the wilderness—The southern boundary of the promised possession was the wilderness of Arabia, where the was the wilderness of Arabia, where the Israelites had wandered forty years. This Lebanon—It is called "this" Le-banon because it could be seen from where the Israelites were. Lebanon means "white," and the mountain range means "white," and the mountain range is so called from its snow-capped peaks. The summits reach a height of ten thousand feet. This range formed the northern boundary of the promised thousand feet. This range formed the northern boundary of the promised land. Euphrates The eastern boundary. The great sea. The Mediterrancan was to be the western boundary. Coast—Boundaries. Israel possessed all this territory for a short time during the reigns of David and Solomon. The distance from the desert to Lebanon was one hundred forty miles and from was one hundred forty miles and from the Mediterraneau to the Euphrates about four hundred miles, having an area a little less than the State of liarea a little less than the State of Helinois. Canaan proper was only one handred forty miles long and forty wide, having less area than the State of New Jersey. 5. Not able to stand before thee—After promising large things to Israel, the Lord gave Joshua the assurance that the people them in armics fo Israel. Special comfort was bere given to Joshua, upon whom was placed the responsibility of leading Israel into Canaan and placing them in their respective inheritances. The cinutation of the walled by them. the assurance that the people then in possession of the country could not israet into Canaan and placing them in their respective inheritances. The giants and the walled cities must give way be-fore the man whose faith had declared nearly forty years before this that Isnearly forty years before this that is rael was able to possess Camaan. I will not fail thee Johna was assured that his help was in God. He know the divine guidance and help that. Moses had received, and he was now placed off the same footing as Moses. The promise is one that could be applied by Joshica to the property of the could be applied by Joshica to the cou ise is one that could be a provided in every emergency that could possibly arise in the discharge of his duty, whether in the peculiar directions given regarding the taking of Jeric

of line. The tree's which lay before at shua decreasion that he he full coarage and understate in the presence of great opposition. This people The Israelites. Divide for an inheritance Each title was to be a allotticated divine direction of the livision 7. Very coarageon Joshev was to be a close country and decrease he would have the most of stringly and coarage he would have. He must place him the inchingtion for subject on the Livision 7. Very coarageon Joshev was the subject of the accomplishment of all his work as leader and warrior. The country have been subject to the living God was the spring of all his strengthand courage. The land no personal ambition for such as leading the copyciousness that he and convage he would have. The must place him off in right relations to God the submission, obedience and laith. That thou mayest observe etc. It would require strength and courage to put in practise the law of God in all its well as his determination to obey the put in practice are and mist more its observe. The had received, sustained him, and the put in the properties are by all listed, and the new surface by all listed, and the new surface by all listed, and the new surface by all listed and the new surface by all listed and courage. particulars, and in ist upon its observance by all Israel, and the new sur goundings in Cararan. Turn not from 13. Their existence and properity as a nation-depended mean their keeping close to the law of God. That their mayest nation depended mean their keeping close to the law of flood. That there may set to the law of flood. That there may set to food's law, deshina could be texpect to food's law, deshina could be texpect to from a mix course except that marked out by Jeliovsch, eithersby the law already given, or by direct revelation to him. There and be no some find as they are to show in generations but may have most a spur to ambitton but the law already given, or by direct revelation to him. There are does not some find as they are it is shown with the slims of today hearty always crushes and decrease.

failure as long as he believed and obey-ed the Lord, even though he was going among hostile tribes.

8. This book of the law-Meses had written down the law that God had given at Sinai for the government of Is-rael. Shall not depart out of thy mouth—Not only was Joshua to ob-serve it himself, but he was to teach it constantly to his people, and to msist upon partnts teaching it to their children. Mediate therein day and night—The word of God received into the mind and heart, and there carefully retained by meditation and obediance to its reby meditation and obeditate to its requiremnts, becomes a partiof cne's spiritual equipment for God's service. Good success—listael's temporal and spiritual prosperity was dependent upon keeping God's law. 9. Have not I commanded thee—This question emphasizes the ex-bortations already given. Be not afraid—There were giants and strongholds in the land which they were to possess, but but ther was no reason to fear, since God had given his promise and pledged his suport. The Almignty was sending Joshua forth and would sustain him. Neither be thou dismayed—Fear brings weakness and trembing, but courage brings boldness and strength. Thy God is with thee—He who was sending Joshua forth to his work and whose was the cause which he was to whose was the cause which he was to champion, would be on every battle-field and on every journey, and would give all needed strength.

Questions.—Who was appointed Israel's leader in Moses' place? Give a sketch of the new leader's life. Where were the Israelites at this time? What command did God give to Joshua? What extent of territory was promised to the children of Israel? What assurances did the Lord give Joshua of success? What is said regarding God's law? On what conditions was Joshua to prosper? What reason had Joshua for not beniz a farild or discourant? Pescribe benig afraid or discouraged? Describe the benefits of God's presence.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A new epoch.
I. Joshua's divine appointment.
II. Joshua's qualifications.

1. Joshua's divine appointment. The death of Moses marked a crisis in the career of the chosen people. At the critical period God raised up a fitting instrument for the accomplishment of his purpose. Joshua was a worthy successor to the great leader. He was divinely chosen and ordained. His mons to the leadership of Israel His sum the recompense of many years of faithful service. In the previous expeditions on which Moses had sent him. Joshua proved his fitness to succeed the great leader. He had witnessed the wonders in Egypt and at the Red Sea, and had been with Moses in the mount, and he had received direct communica-tion from God. He was taught in the school of the exodus to know God, and in the camp of Israel to know man, and in the camp of Israel to know man, and in Moses' society how to develop himself for unselfish service. He was ripened in experience and wisdom. He was unselfish, humble, medest. As a military leader of Israel, Joshua was divinely inspired. He was a true soldier, brave and manly, simple in habit, straightfor-ward in speech, clear in thought, warmhearted, energetic and swift in discern-ment and action. He was firm and true. Nothing could exceed his fidelity. He is one of the Old Testament characters against whose name there is no reproach. He who summoned Joshua to occupy the vacant post, promised to stand by and strengthen him. No doubt could remain in Joshua's mind as to God's plan for him. As if to magnify Joshua in the eyes of the people, the Joshua in the eyes of the people, the command was at once given to prepare for that entrance into the land of promise, which Moses had so ardently longed for. Joshua's commission was to bring Israel over Jordan and to establish them in Canaan. Never was a mightier them in Canaan. Never was a mightier task assigned to any man than to Joshua, and yet nore was ever better equipped. Joshua was put in as great an extremity as Moses was at the Red Sea in his tirst great difficulty, yet his obedience was prompt, unquestioning and thorough. While his commission embraced the whole land, it became the nosession of Israel only as it was ion of Israel only as it was

terred to his past dealings with Moses to encourage Jeshua to trust him fully. To Joshua he promised wisdom, strength and success. That cheering assurance would dispel the thought of his own deficiencies. A more than ordinary com-munication of God's presence was vouchafed to Joshua. Such consolation would exceedingly uplifting in the presence of his enemies, or among a faltering people. God's great promise was followed by a strong exhortation. Strength, courage and determination were required. The Israelites must first cross whether in the jetalian directions gived regarding the taking of Jetchen, or in the decicat of M. occasioned by the coverousness of an Israelite.

III. Joshua exhorted to be strong two field. The Israelites must first cross the Joshua exhorted to be strong two firm, or vigorous Michrelis remarks that the Hebra work, the be strong and firm, or vigorous Michrelis remarks that the Hebra work, the be strong denotes strength of land and arm to by held of and testian anything, while the firm denotes, rather firmess in the knees, and ability to maintain one's position against the attack of focs. The expression occurs with increasing emphasis four times in this charter. Stocke, Carrage is essential to strength. Mark courage arms that to strength. Mark courage arms that to strength. Mark courage arms that to strength, Mark courage arms the firm of the law and to deserve it in thought, feeling and contact Experience had proved how disastrous was any attempt to depart from the lines of procedure herein laid down to define evidenced the highest practical courage and acternation.

POVERTY AND SLUMS.

(Chicago Tribune)



INCREASING DAIRY PROFITS.

By following a system of intelligent By following a system of intenigent breeding, selection, care and feeding, many farmers in Canada have increased the annual production of their milking herds by at least 2,000 lbs. of milk per cow. If this were accomplished in all dairy herds in Canada the yearly revenue from them would the yearly revenue from them would be increased by about \$30,000,000 without adding to the size of the herds Even with greatly improved feeding this desirable result could not be ob-tained unless a well organized system of cow testing is followed. Such an improvement is based on a study of the individual cow in the herd, the retention of only the good animals and the following of a system of generous feeding of economically produced foods.

While it is practicable for individual farmers to test their own cows it is infinitely easier and cheaper for them if some form of co-operation is adopted. This is clearly brought out in bulletin No. 33 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commisioner's Branch entitled, "Cow Testing, with Some Notes on the Sampling and Testing of Milk." This work, which is published for free distribution by the Publica-tion Eranch of the Department of Agriculture. Ottawa, explains clearly how cow testing associations are formed and worked as well as the benefits these are to those who take advantage

TO LESSEN HOG LOSSES.

The loss annually from diseases among hows seems to be heavy all over the country. In a number of States the new serum treatment for how cholera is being used with success. As a rule, greater precautions are being taken to prevent the attacks of swine diseases. It seems, however, that more care in handling boss would remove causes for disease and consequently less treatment for sick animals would be required.

Filth is a dangerous condition. It should not be tolerated. It is a disease breeder. It is alike dangerous to all animals, and hogs are no exception. Woims and lice in swine are due to unclean conditions. They breed and multiply in filthy hog ens, just as does vermine in unsanitary poultry houses: The more chances there are for lice and sickness, where many hogs are kept, there should be made each week an inspection to ascertain if lice or worms are about. It is common for both hogs and pigs to become infected with worms, and it is important that they be gotten rid of them. A pig cannot be grown ecomomically when infected with worms will do the save thing. A pig cannot the grown ecomomically when infected with there worms or lice it is, indeed, a wonder that it can silve and grow at all when pasted with such torments.

Live carry and transmit disease, and it is not unlikely that worms will do the save thing. A pig that is badly infested with lice very often becomes sore and scabby. The lice eat at the edges and under the sores, causing infection, often resulting in the animal becoming sick and dying.

To destroy or to prevent worms in hogs, a remedy should be given in thin slops about every three days. Common soap lye in slops is good; so are wood ashes, which contain is, mixed with said in the ashes and charcoal left from burning, and all when it is nown to get the form of them as they with in a dry state a hog will not eat enough to injure itself, while when given in slops it is impossible for them, to get too much of the strong all-kalis to get too much of the strong all-kalis to get too much of the st

kalls is a good plan to each week fight vermine if there are the least sign of their presence. While lice will not breed as fast in cold as in warm weather, they will amear and cause trouble in winter, un-less measures are taken to get rid of

less measures are taken to get rid of them.

A recommended method of destroying like in cold weigher is to mix a two-gallon pail of kerosene, a pint of carboile acid and a quart of melted lark for 20 to 30 hogs. The pail of this mixture is taken to the hog lot, and while the hogs are drinking their slop, the mixture is sprinkled over them. For this purpose an old whiskbroom is good. It the hogs are gentle enough, better work can be done by rubbing the mixture on the ani-All the dead wood should be cut out, as wel, as some of the small branches; but don't try to do it all in one year. If the mals with an old rag, while they are drinking. In this way the liquid may be rubbed back of the ears and other places where the lice congregate, or where their eres are the thickest.

There is nothing in the obove mixture the is harmful. The pig may be literailly covered with it without injury. Should

and be eaten by the nogs, it is more apt to do good than harm.

The hog pen and th bedding should be frequently disinfected. Sprays and washes may be used on the walls to kill lice and disease germs. The bedding should consist of some clean material, and this frequently springled with a mixture of kerosene and carbille acid. Line sprinkled in the house is also good.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. FARM NEWS AND VIEWS
Reports have been received from 10,900
correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics
of the Department of Agricultural upon
the cost of rearing coits on the farm to
the age of 3 years. The average for the
funited States is found to be \$104.05; or,
deducting the value of work done by tiemores before he has bassed his third year,
markety, \$7.52, the net cost is \$95.54. This
is 70.9 ner cent, of the selling value of
such horses, \$135.17.

Meny an old orea, d that is doing no good can be redeemed. The old trees should be pruned carefully and properly soil is short of fertility, manuae well, either plowing up to do it or top dressing and harrowing. Old, rough bark should be scraped off and the trees thoroughly washed with a botash wash while dormant. Spraying is essential. There is no good and that it doesn't pay, for the well-ascertained fact is the other way. Don't forget that in trimming and pruning an orchard, old or new, and especially an old one, at the cuttings should be burned. They are almost sure to have on them seme of the fungous or insect nests that make fruit growing unprefitable. Examine the trees and see if they have any special enemies upon them. If they have, find out what they are and about the proper remedies.

Honey from colonies affected with four

The use of gypsum about a stable where nitrogen is liable to escape as free armonia is highly recommended. It is also saluable to sprinkle over manure heavs where ammonia is escaping.

Cattle that stand in muddy yards, creeks, or nourds frequently get lame from the accumulation of dirt between the toes, which when it dries and hardens, seis up an irritation between the toes which frequently extends to other parts of the foot, causing extreme unmeness. This codition is known as "foul in the foot." Treatment consists in theroughly cleansing the foot with warm water and wetting the affected uparts once a day with a solution of carbolic acid in the proportion of one onne of carbble acid to a pint of water.

A pix-eating sow is generally fed corn or other heating foods defective in protein, while her system is craving for foods that will simply the quality of which he has been replied by development of her young. A very large part of the det of freed sows should con-Cattle that stand in muddy

sist of bran and other milk stuff.
feed a variety of roots, potatoes,
with scrapings from the table. Skim
mils is moderate quantities is very good,
but, as it is constipating, only very little
should be fed the last week before far-

Some shut the turkeys in a large shed and feed for a month before killing; others prefer to let them have their liberty. Feed in the morning all they will eat of ground barley, oats and corninked with milk and boiled potatoes and at night give whole corn, wheat and eats

ANXIOUS TIMES FOR PARENTS

Children Often Seen Pining Away and Ordinary Medicine Does Not Help Tuem.

The health of children between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, particularly in the case of girls, is a source of serious worry to nearly every mother. The growth and development takes so much of their strength that in many cases they actually seem to be going into a decline. The appetite is fickle, brightness gives way to depression; there are often serious headaches, fits of dizziness, or occasional fainting and a complaint of weariness at the slightest exertion. Ordinary medicines will not bring relief. The blood has bethin and watery, and the child have something that will bring the blood back to its normal condition At this stage no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their whole mission is to make new blood, which reaches every part of the body, bringing back health, strength and energy. Mrs. James Harris, Port Rowan, Ont., says: "At the age of thirteen my daughter began to look very paic, and seemed listless and always tired. She did not take interest in her school work or in thise amusements of girlhood. In fact she just seemed to drag herself about, complaining of always being tired: did not eat well and did not sleen well at night. I took her to our doctor, who said she was anaemic, and advised me to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She took the pills for nearly two months, when she was as well and lively as any girl could be, gained nicely in weight, and has since enjoyed perfect health. I am quite sure that what the Pills did for my daughter they will do for other pale, weak girls. I have also used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills myself with the best results and can only speak of them in terms of greatest praise. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail

at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,

BEST PLOWMAN

Cameron Walkington is the Provincial Champion.

List of the Various Prize Winners.

Toronto despatch: The champion plowman of Ontario is Cameron Walkington, of King. This was the decision of the judges at the provincial plowing match held yesterday at Joseph Kilgour's "Sunnybrook Farm," Eglinton, gour's "Sunnybrook Farm," Egiinton, and the 1,500 spectators approved of the award. About 30 entrants were in the various classes, but the bad weather of the past two or three days kept some of them away. Some 25 teams appeared, and the competition was keen the competitors all being prize winners at local matches. The sweepstakes tro-phy, valued at \$100, and presented by Canadian Farm, was well won by Walk lowman in the province was no small honor was evidenced by the enthusiastic

congratulations tendered the winner.
There were seven classes in the contest. These were, with winners in order, and other entries follow: THE PRIZE WINNERS.

First class, open to all, in sod-1st, \$50, silver cup, given by Geo. S. Henry M.P.P., Cameron Walkington, King; 2nd, \$35 tea service, given by Ontario Plowmen's Association, Chas. Clubine, Maple: 3rd, \$25 cup, given by John Wanless & Co., Stanley Tindale, Rich mond Hill.

Second class, open to those who have never won a first prize in an open, sod class—1st, \$50 cup, donated by Toronto Hunt Club, William Orr, Maple; 2nd, 830 tea service, given by A. J. H. Eckardt, Stewart Baird, Woburn; 3rd, plow lonated by Massey-Harris Co., Watter

domated by Massey that is Co., Walter Middleton, Edenvale.

Third class, joiner plows, shares not less than 9 inches 1st, \$40 cup, given by F. T. Proctor, Clark Young, Hagazeman's Corners: 2nd, \$25 cup, given by O. P. A., Wm. Clark, Agincourt: 5rd, slave, domated by Rateman William

plow, donated by Bateman-Wilk as a Plow Co., Win, Gray, Rockwood, Fourth class, boys under 18 years of age, in sod—1st, gold watch, given by Farmers' Advocate, Eddie Timbers, Ma-vern; 2nd, \$15 cup, O. P. A., Chas, Gard, Pichwood, Hill: 3rd, modal styre Bro, Richmond Hill: 3rd, medal, Ryrae Bros.

Stanley Watson, Agincourt.

Fifth class, boys under 16 5 ars of age, in stubble—1st, \$25 in as and a donated by Canadian Count: Knupp, Minesing; 2nd given by Sir E. 6. Osjet. man. Clifford gilver medal, given by Sir E. B. Osjer Russell Cowie, Markham: 3rd, silver medal, O. P. A., Fred Watsen, Agin-

Sixth class, men over 60 years Sixth class, men over 50 yrans of age, in sod-1st, \$30 cup, O. P. A., Roba, J. McLean, Sunnybrook Farm, Egliston; 2nd, \$15 silver tea service, gizer by A. J. H. Eckardt, William starden, To-

Seventh class, best turn t. horse

Seventh class, best turn t. jouses and harness—1st. polw, domated by Cockshutt Plow To., Fred Fisher 11d, silver medal, O. P. A. H. J. Pichett: 3rd, bronze medal, Clair Young.

The judges of the plowing were Andrew Pearson, Hamilton, Loin Fisher Cottawa; John Morgan, Ningara on the Lake; Andrew Hoal Agineoust; Win, Hawstrausser, Wasdaill: Mr. Murray, Milton, The turnouts were indeed by Wm. Graham, Claren int, John Gardhouse, Highfield; G. W. Scott, Elchwood Hill.

Cottonseed Oil, Hull, refined, spot—21s, date of 45 cents, followed by D fir, averaging 30 cents per tie, I twenty-one different species of seven errors and from that down to these cents and from that down to the events for learn canners. Small this soid at 4 to 4 1-2, steekers 4 to 5 1-2; coxys \$55.00 to \$56.00 cech, calves 3 1-2 to the heavier, stronger woods, than the heavier, stronger woods, than the house, Highfield; G. W. Scott, Elchwood Hill.

Hill.



LIVE STOCK. UNION STOCK YARDS.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Receipts were moderately large. 197
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Receipts were few good to choice well finished cattle in comparison with the many medium, common and inferior classes on sale. The good to choice cattle sold from 15 to 25 cents higher while the commoner grades sold at steady to firm prices.
Choice Butchers' Steers. 700 to 725
Redium to good Steers 625 to 676
Common Butchers' Steers 525 to 575
Choice Butchers' Steers. 525 to 575
Choice Butchers' Steers. 525 to 676
Common Butchers' Steers. 525 to 660
Choice Cows 525 to 625
Good Cows 500 to 525
Canners 300 to 425
FEEDERS AND STOCKERS—Receipts were as large especially of the better class of feeders, and these were firm as follows:—
Croice Steers 800 to \$650

CAIVES—Receipts were light and provery firm.
Choice Veals, \$9 to \$10.50; good \$8 to \$9; common and medium \$5 to \$7.50.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Trade was strong at firm prices.
Sheep Ewes, \$4.25 to \$5.35.
Culls and Rams, \$3.00 to \$4.00.
Lambs, Choice Ewes and Wethers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; culls \$6.90.
HOGS—Market easier.
Selected, fed and watered \$8.75 and \$7.50 f.o.b. cars, and \$9.00 weighed off cars.
FARMERS' MARKET.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy 1 50 0 30 Eggs, new-laid, dozen ... Chickens, lb. Fowl, lb. Ducks, lb.
Turkeys, lb.
Geese, lb.
Apples, bbl.
Portatoes, lwg 1 00 Mutton, light, ewt. Veal, common, cwt. 9 00 11 00

No. 1 yellow 4.10 In berrels, 5c per cwt. more: car lots,

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Open. High. Lew. Close Wheat . 083¼ 0 83¾ 0 83¼ 0 83⅓ 0 83⅓ 0 835⅓ 0 83⅓ 0 885% 0 885% 0 855% 0 883⅓ May Oats

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Mineapolis Close: Wheat Decem er, 824-4c; May, 874-2c to 875-8c; July, 89 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 83 3-4c to 85 1-4c; No. 2, do., 81 3-4c to 83 1-4c; Corn.-No. 3 yellow, 68 to 69c. Oats No. 3 white, 36 1-2 to 36 3-4c. Flour and bran - Unchenged.

DULUTH WHEAT.

Duluth-Wheat-No. I hard, 86c; No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 do., 83 to 83 l-2c;

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle — Recipts 100, fairly active and steady. Veals—Receipts 50 head, active, mive calves, 50c higher, 86 to \$12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2.500, sdlow and 5 to 10c higher; pigs, 10 to 20c lower; heavy 88,65 to 88,75; mixed, 88,80 to \$8,85; yorkers, 88,75 to \$8,85; pigs, \$8,50 to \$8,75; roughs, \$7,75 to \$7,85; stages, \$7 to \$7.50; dairies, \$8.50 to \$8.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2.200, active and scady, lambs, \$5.50 to \$8; a

few at \$8.10. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, steady, No. 1 Manitobad. 2 Manitoba—6s, 9 3-4d, 3 Manitoba—6s, 8d, ures firm Dec.—7s, 1-2d, v. 7s, 1 3-4d; Marca—7s, 1 7-8d, n, spot dull ures Landata steady December—4s,

1-8d. January—1s, 9-3-8d. Flour, winter patents—28s, 9d. Hons in London (Pacific Coast—16, 6s,

off, Bref, extra India mess—117s, 6d, Pork, nrime mess, western—107s, 6d, Hanns, short c2t, 14 to 16 ths.—6fs, 6d, Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 50 ths Ns. Cd. Chear hell'es. 14 to 16 lbs.—70s. Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs.

Long clear middles, heavy, 55 to 40 lbs.— Lon clear middles, heavy, 55 to 40 lbs. pon clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs.—19, 6d.
Shoulders, square, H to 12 lbs.—25, 6d.
Shoulders, square, H to 13 lbs.—25,
Lard, mime western, in therees—25, 2d.
American, refined—51s,
Cheese, Canadian, timest white—64s,
Colored—65s,
Tallow, prime city—32s, 3d,
Australian in London—34s, 7 1-2d,
Turnenthie, suiths—22s, 2d,
Resin, courmon—98, 9d.
Letroleum, refined—3 3-5d.
Larseed Oil—25s, 6d.
Cottonseed Oil, Hull, refined, spot—31s,
d.

week and several additional carloads will be shipped to-night.

Cattle, receipts 7,000. Market weak. Hogs, receipts 26,000. Market firm.

With Bodies of Mariners Drowned Near Sarnia.

Most of Dead From the Chas. S. Price.

Sarnia despatch: On orders from Merchants Mutual Steamship Co., W. Reed and an assistant to-day took charge of the remains of the dead at the lake shore, and the fact was es-tablished that the steamer Charles S. Price had contributed seven out of eleven bodies now at Thedford, or in proces of conveyance there. The discovery to-day of a lifeboat and several oars between Port Franks and Cedar Point Summer resort, south-west of Port Franks, has verified Undertaker Woodhall's contention Undertaker Woodhall's contention that several of the lifebelts were from the price. Of the eleven bodies al-luded to, three are from the Regina, one cannot be placed and the other seven bore life preservers marked 'Price" or of the same make and pattern.
There were also other lifebelts and

buoys found betwen Cedar Point and Port Franks from the Price, Assistant Manager Cowan, of the Merchants' Mutual Line arrived at Thedford at six to-night and came on to Sarnia at midnight. He rendered val-uable assistance in identification. At Do., prime, ewt. 13 00 14 50
Lamb, ewt. 13 50 14 50
SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence 8 4 50
Do. a Radpeth's 4 50
Do. a Radpe Do. do. Redpath's 450 nja, will arange to ship the bodies Do. do. Acadia 4.45 as soon as identified. Mr. H. W. Cow-Beaver granulated 4.35 an and Mr. Reid on arrival at Sarnia 4.10 proceeded at once to notify the Atproceeded at once to notify the Attorney-General's Department of shocking instances of pillage of wreckage and well-grounded evidence of pilfering of sums of money from some of the bodies. The land close to the scene is known as the bad lands of Bosanquet, and is owned by the Canda Company. It supports a mixed ada Company. It supports a mixed population of squatters, to whom the thousands of dollars worth of floatage was a harvest. Thre instances of men encountered on the road with supplies were given your correspondent, but names are withheld for the present. One man had twelve boxes of cigars and a life preserver, another was conveying a wagon-load of canned *matoes, peas and corn; a third had a case which on examination was found to contain several thousand lead pencils. On the beach south of Port Franks a money belt of foreign type, alleged to contain \$800, was viewed by several people, but has disappeared. An advertisement appearing in to-morrow's Thedford paper calls in to-morrow's Thedford paper calls attention to three years' penalty and demands the return of concealed merchandise to the beach by Friday noon, signed by the Merchants' Mutual Company. At present W. A. Wiggins, of Sarnia, received of wrecks, has ap-pointed Magistrate Thos. Parkinson 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 do., 83 to 83 l-2c; Montana No. 2 hard, 84 l-4c; December, \$1.34 l-4c; May, 88 l-8c. Linseed—\$1.35 l-4c; May, 88 l-8c. Linseed—\$1.35 l-4c; May, 81.34 l-2c bid; December, \$1.34 l-8c; May, \$1.34 l-2c bid; December, \$1.34 l-8c; May, \$1.39 l-4 bid.

CHEESE MARKETS

Brockville, Nov. 13.—At to-day's board meeting the offerings were 27, colored and 405 white. The highest offer, 12 5-8c; was refused.

BURGALOUTE STOCK

ern Queen. It is expected the Queen wil lbe released in three days. She will go to the lower lakes for repairs.

POLES AND TIES

Cedar Leads in Those Bought in Canada in 1912.

In 1912, there were 608,550 poles purchased by Canadian railways and tele graph, telephone and light and power companies, according to a recent bulle-tin of the Forestry Branch, Ottawa This represents an outlay of \$1,113,524 making ing the average cost per pole \$1.83.
total number of poles purchased, and the average price per pole increased somewhat from corresponding figures for 1911.

Cedar made up 86 per cent. of the total number of poles cut, the western ce-dar being increasingly used for this purpose. Balsam, fir, tamarack and spruce made up the balance of the cut, the greater part of the poles being between

20 and 25 feet in length.

In 1912, there were purchased 21,308,
571 ties representing a value of 89,373,
869. This represents the large increase
of 48.1 per cent over the number of ties
purchased in 1911, due probably to the extensive railway construction now go

ng en. Jack pine ties made up 36,5 per cent Jack pine tes made up one per cent of the total, with an average value of \$0.44. Cedar was second on the list, with an average cost at point of pur-chase of 45 cents, followed by Douglas

were used.

These treated with preservatives made up 8.5 per cent, of the number purchased. These were chiefly hardwoods, it being found more economical to treat, the heavier, stronger woods, than those which are riable to fail from mechanical ways before the wear before they have time to decay. Some of the castern, radways are now