Lesson VIII., November 23, 1913.

Joshus, the New Leader.-Josh, I;

Commentary.- I. Joshua commissioned (ve. 1, 2). I After the death of the This ind but recently occurred. God had shown Moses the promised land from Mount Nelso and Moses had died. The servant of the Lord An honorable title is here applied to Moses, and with the service which Moses rendered, in was blessed and was made a blessing to the hosts of Israel and to meces generations. Joshun-The original form of the word is Hoshea. It means salvadifferent form of the name Joshua. He different form of the name Joshua. He see of the tribe of Ephraim (Chron. 7.

21), and was about eighty years old the appointed larsel's leader. He is presently mentioned three times between by Moses to larsel against Amalek (Exod. 17.

2. He accompanied Moses when he weended Mount Sinai (Exod. 24. 13). 3.

Leand Calcin declared that the Israelor saviour. The name Jesus is a As and Caleb declared that the Israelites were well able to take possession of the land. Moses' minister Joshua was Moses' trusted attendant. He was soustless his counselor, and was his chief officer in war. 2. Mores my servant God was the ruler of Israel, for the nation was a theoracy, and Moses was his representative. Now therefore arise, go over this Jordan—The death of Moses made necessary the appoint ment of a new leader. It also prepared the way for the entry of Israel into to enter the promised land. The unbelevers were also dead (Num. 14.26-39), and the time had come for the nation to possess their inheritance. The Jordin is the principal river of scripture history. The name Jordan means "descender." The average full of the river during its entire course is twelve feet in a mile. In one part of its course it the time this command was given the ewer and overflowed its banks and was inpassible, immanely speaking, for the house of Israel. All this people.—According to the census mentioned in Num. 24. 2, 51, there were 601,730 men from twenty years old and upward. Land which I do give—The promise which

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The boundaries of this land are given in the fourth verse, II. The promised possession (vs. 3-5) Rvery place... ave I given unto the Compare the similar language in tot. 13.24. The entire land was before and their own faith and courage actually possess. Whedon, 4. my of the promised possession the wilderness of Arabia, where the wadites had wandered forty years. his Lebanon-It is called "this" Leon because it could be seen from the Israelites were. Lebanon

"white," and the mountain range called from its snow-capped peaks. . The great sea-The Mediterrancast 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 the Mediterraneau to the Euphrates sbout four hundred miles, having an ales a little less than the State of I linois. Canaan proper was only one hundred forty miles long and forty wide, having less area than the State of New Jersey. 5. Not ... able to stand hafore thee After promising large things to Israel, the Hord gave Joshua the assurance that the people then in photonsion of the country could not withstand the onward movement of the stmies to Israel. Special comfort was here given to Joshua, upon whom was placed the responsibility of leading Igrael into Canaan and placing them in their respective inheritances. The giants and the walled cities must give way befere the man whose faith had declared nearly forty years before this that Isreel was able to possess Canaan. I will not fail thee Johna was assured that

bis help was in God. He knew the divine guidance and help that Moses had received, and he was now placed on the same footing as Moses. The proming is one that could be applied by Joshng in every emergency that could possibly arise in the discharge of his duty. whether in the peculiar directions given regarding the taking of Jericho or in the defeat of Ai, occasioned by the covetousness of an Israelite. III. Joshua exhorted to be strong (vs. 6-9.) 6. Be strong and of a good cour-

age + Be strong and firm, or vigorous. Michaelis remarks that the Hebrew verb. "to be strong." denotes strength of hand and arm to lay hold of and retoin anything, while "to be of a good conrage, to be firm, denotes rather firmness 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 chapter. Steele. Charage is essential to strength. Moral courage arms one for the moral and spiritual conflicts of life. The tasks which lay before Joshua demanded that he be full courage and undaunted in the presence of great opposition. This people—The interitance— Fach tribe was to receive an allotment, end Joshua was to have charge under divine direction, of the division, 7. Very courageous Joshua was thus made accountable for the amount of etrength and courage he would have. He must place himself in right relations to God by submission, obedience and faith. That thou mayest observe, etc. 12 would require strength and courage to put in practise the law of God in all its orders he had received, sustained him. nerticulars, and insist upon its observance by all Israel, amid the new surroundings in Canaan. Turn not from it-Their existence and prosperity as a nation depended upon their keeping close to the law of God. That they mayest prosper—This is a comprehensive promise, but it was conditional upon obedicase to God's law. Joshua could not expeet to prosper in any course except that marked out by Jehovali, either by the law already given, or by direct resistion to him. There could be no

failure as long as he believed and obey-ad the Lord, even though he was gring among hostile tribes. 8. This book of the low-Money had

written down the law that Got and graen at Sinai for the government or leraci. Shall not dipast out of thy mouth—Not only was Josens to suserve it himself, but he was to teach it constantly to his people, and to maint upon parints teaching it to their children. Mediate there is day and night. The word of God received into the mind and heart, and there executly retained by meditation and obedience to its requiremnts, becomes a part of ene's spiri-tual equipment for God's service. Good enecese-larael's temporal and spiritual prosperity was dependent upon keeping God's law. 9. Have not I commanded ther-This question emphasizes the ex-bertations 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 since God had given his promise and pledged his suport. The Almighty was sending Joshua forth and would sustain him. Neither be thou dismayed—Fear but. brings weakness and trembine, but courage brings boldness and strength. Thy God is with the ife who was sending Joshua forth to his work and whose was the cause which he was to champion, would be on every battlefield 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 sasurances 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 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. I. Joshua's divine appointment. The death of Moses marked a crisis in the career of the chosen people. At the eritical 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 summons to the leadership of Isruel was 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 communication from God. He was taught in the school of the exedus to know God, and in the camp of Israel to know man, and in Moses' society how to develop himself for unselfish service. He was ripen-ed in experience and wisdom. He was nuselfish, humble, modest. As a military leader of Israel, Joshua was divinely inspired. He was a frue soldier, brave and munly, simple in habit, straightforward in speech, clear in thought, warmhearted, energetic and swift in discernment and action. He was firm and true. Nothing could exceed his fidelity. He is one of the Old Testament charousn't reach a height of ten seters against whose name there is no reproach. He was summoned Joshus to occupy the vacant post, promised to stand by and strengthen him. No cloubt 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 lessael over Jordan and to establish them in Canaan. Never was a mightier task assigned to any man than to Joshua, and yet none was ever better equipped. Joshua was put in as great an ped. Joshua was put in as great an are gentle enough, better work ean better work ean be gentle enough. in his first great difficulty, yet his

> agement and clear direction. God 1eferred to his past dealings with Moses to encourage Joshua to trust him fully. To Joshur he promised wisdom, strength and success. That cheering assurance would dispel the thought of his own deficiencies. A more than ordinary communication of God's presence was vouchsafed to Joshua. Such consolation would be 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 leraclites must first cross the Jordan, and then seize the gift offered. Joshua received, with the promise of God's presence, a pledge of his power and help, so that with every duty God would be present to supply the power to accomplish it. Courage and strength were first required, then followed the command to do all according to the law. to observe it and to meditate on it day and night. It was necessary to grasp the real meaning of the law and to observe it in thought, feeling and conduct. Experience had proved how disastrous was any attempt to depart from the lines of procedure herein laid down, Obedience evidenced the highest practical courage. Loyalty to God was the one condition of a happy settlement in Camagn. Thus we see the connection between Joshua's devotion to the book of the law and success in the great work of his life. By an inflexible adherence to that law, as the rule of his life, Joshua was assured of the accomplishment of all his work as leader and warrior. The faith which brought Joshua into personal contact with the living God was the epring of all his strengthtand courage. He had no personal ambition for such an undertaking. The consciousness that he had been divinely chosen for the task. as well as his determination to obey the T. R. A.

POVERTY AND SLUMS.

(Chicago Tribune) Poverty breeds slums. The slums des-try the health of their inhobitants. They distort their vision. And there can be no sane mind in an unhealthy body. Where the conditions of life are as brutish and fould as they are in the signs, virtue earnot thrive. Poverty in ge past may have been a sour to ambition something. The grinding poverty in the siums of to-day nearly always crushes

INCREASING DAIRY PROPITS By following a system of intelligent

breeding, selection, care and feeding, many farmers in Canada have increased the annual production of their miking herds by at least 2,000 lbs. of milk per cow. If this were accomplished in all dairy herds in Canada the weart the yearly revenue from them would be increased by about \$20,000,000 without adding to the size of the heres. 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 hard, the retention of only the good animals and the following of a system of generous feeding of economically produced

While it is practicable for individual farmers to test incir own cows it is infinitely easier and cheaper for them if some form of co-operation is adopted. This is clearly brought out fickle, brightness gives way to depres in builetin No. 33 or the Dairy and sion; there are often serious headaches, Cold Storage Commissioners Branch fits of dizziness, or occasional fainting entitled, "Low Lesting, with Some and a complaint of weariness at the Notes on the Samping and Testing elightest exertion. Ordinary medicines of Milk." This work, which is publish will not bring relief. The blood has beed for free distribution by the Publication Branch of the Department of Agricusture, Ottawa, expisins cicarly how cow testing associations are formed and worked as well as the benefits equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their

TO LESSEN HOG LOSSES.

The loss annually from diseases among The loss annually from diseases among hous seems to be heavy an over the country. In a number of States the new serum treatment for how enoiera is being used with success. As a rule, greater the attacks of gwine diseases. It seems, however, that more care in nandling logs would remove causes for disease and consequently less treatment for sick animals would be required.

would be required.

Fifth is a dangerous condition. It should not be tolerated. It is a disease breeder. It is adisease breeder. It is adisease breeder. It is adise dangerous to all animals, and hogs are no exception. Worms and lice in swine are due to unclean conditions. They breed and multiply in filthy hog pens, just as does vermine in unsanitary poultry houses: The more chances there are for lice and sickness. Where many hogs are kept, there more chances there are for lice and sickness. Where many hogs are kept, there should be made each welk an inspection to ascertain it 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 then. A pig cannot be grown economically when infected with either worms or lice. It is, indeed, a wonder that it can live and grow at all when pested with such torments.

Live carry and transmit disease, and it is our unlikely that worms will do the

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

resulting in the animal becoming sick and dying.

To destroy or to prevent worms in hogs, a remedy should be given in thin slops shout every three days. Common scap lye in slops is good; so are wood ashes, which contain lye, mixed with sait. In feeding either raw lye or wood ashes, in slops, care must be taken that the hogs do not take more of these strong minerals than is good for them. The hest plan is to feed ashes in connection with charcon. Burn brush, cobs or other woody materials in hog lots or pastures; sprinkle sait on the ashes and charcoal left from burning, and allow the hogs to eat of them as they wish. In a dry state a just with not eat enough to injure itself, while when given in slops it is impossible for

then to get too much of the strong al-kalis.

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

them.

A recommended method of destroying ar out worskercom is good. It the nogs are gentle enough, better work can be done by rubbing the inixture on the ani-Al' the dead wood should be cut out, as obedience was prompt, unquestioning web as some of the small branches; and thorough. While his commission and thorough. While his commission make with an old raw, while they are make with an old raw, while they are dricking. In this way the liquid may be rebied back of the ears and other places where the lice congregate, or where their subdued by them.

H. Joshua's qualifications. The Lord gave Joshua an express warrant, glorious and gracious promases, strong encourand of it get into the feeding, trough and be eaten by the hogs, it is more apt to do good than harm.

The hog nen and the bedding should be frequently disinfected.

Sprays and wash. be used on the walls to kill lice lease germs. The bedding should es may be used on and disease germs.

consist of some clean insterial, and this frequently springled with a mixture of kerosene and carbille acid. Lime sprinkted in the house is also good. FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

consist of some clean material, and this

Reports have been received from 10,000 correspondents of the Eureau of Statistics 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 United States is found to be \$161.06; or, deducting the value of work done by the borse before he has bassed his furth year. horse before he has passed his third year, namely, \$1.52, the net cost is \$96.54. This is 70.9 per cent, of the selling value of such horses, \$126.17.

Many an old oremant that is doing no good can be redeemed. The old trees should be pruned carefully and property soil is short of fertility, manure well, either plowing up to do it or top dressing and harrowing. Old, rough bark should he scraped off and the trees thoroughly washed with a potash wash while dorhe scraped our and the trees thoroughly washed with a potash wash while dorment. Spraying is essential. There is no use in people saying that spraying is no good and that it doesn't pay, for the no good and that it doesn't pay, for the well-ascertained fact is the other way Don't forget that in trimming and prinpon't lorger that in trimming and prun-fug an orchard, old or new, and especial-ity an old one, all the cuttings should burned. They are almost sure to have on them some of the fungous or insecpests that make fruit growing unprofit that make fruit growing the Examine the trees and see if they examine upon them. If have any special enemies upon them. apply the proper remedies.

lioney from colonies affected with foul From colonies affected with lour broad should not be used as bee food, although it is perfectly good for other purposes. Boiling it will make it safe, but it is better not to be used.

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

Cattle that stand in muddy creeks, or pourds frequently get lame from the accumulation of dirt between the toes, which, when it dries and hardth: toes. which, when it dries and hardens, sets up an irritation between the toes which frequently extends to other parts of the foot, causing extreme uameness. This codition is known as "foul in the foot." Treatment consists in thoroughly 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 ounce of carblic acid to a bint of water.

bint of water.

A viz-enting sow is generally fed corn or other heating sow is generally led corn or other heating foods defective in protein, while her system is craving for foods that will supply the quality of which she has been repleted by development of her young. A very large part of the dier of broof some should con-

ear of cround barley cate and corn

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 come thin and watery, and the child must have something that will bring the blood back to its normal condition. At this stage no other medicine can 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 pale, 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 sleep 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 Pille 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 ean only speak of them in terms of greatest Draise "

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mai at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BEST PLOWMAN

Cameron Walkington is the Provincial Champion.

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 "Sunnybreok Farm," Eglinton, and the Low 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. he sweepstakes tro-phy, valued at \$100, and presented by anadian Farm, was well won by Waikington, and that the name of the hest plowman in the province was no small honor was evidenced by the enthusiastic congratulations tendered the winner. There were seven classes in the con-

test. 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, 855 tea service, given by Outario Plowmen's Association, Chas, Clubine, Maple: 5rd, \$25 cup, given by John Wanless & Co., Stanley Tindale, Richmond Hill.

Second class, open to those who have class - 1st, \$50 cup, donated by Toronto Hunt Club, William Orr, Maple: 2nd. to \$7.50; dairies, \$8.50 to \$8.75. \$30 tea service, given by A. J. H. Eckardt, Stewart Baird, Wobarn; 3rd, p.ow. tive and seady, lambs, \$5.50 to \$8; a Middleton, Edenvale.

Third class, joiner plows, shares not less than 9 inches -1st, \$40 cup, given by F. T. Proctor, Clark Young, Hagaman's Corners; 2nd, \$25 cup, given by O. P. A., Wm. Clark, Agincourt; Sid, plow, donated by Bateman-Wilk near Plow Co., Wm. Gray, Rockwood.

Fourth class, boys under 18 years of age, in sod-let, gold watch, given by Farmers' Advocate, Eddie Timbers, Maivern; 2nd, \$15 cup, O. P. A., Chis. Burt, Richmond Hill; 3rd, medal, Ryc.e Bros., Stanley Watson, Agincourt. Fifth class, boys under 16 3 ars of

age, in stubble—1st, \$25 in and a medal, donated by Canadian Countryman Clifford Knupp, Minesing; 2nd, silver medal, given by Sir E. B. Osler, Russell Cowie, Markham; 3rd, silver medal, O. P. A., Fred Watson, Agincourt. Sixth class, men over 60 years of age,

n sod-1st, \$20 cup. O. P. A., Robt. J. McLean, Sunnybrook Farm, Eglinton; 2nd, \$15 silver tea service, 21.01 by A. J. H. Eckardt, William Minden, Toronto. Seventh class, best turn t. horses and harness-lst. plow, donated by

Cockshutt Plow Co., Fred Fisher: 2nd silver medal, O. P. t. H. J. Pickett; 3rd bronze medal, Clair Voing, The judges of the plowing were Andrew Pearson, Hamilton, John Fixter, Ottawa: John Morgon, Ningara on the-Lake: Andrew Hoot Agincouct; Wm. Hawstrausser, Woodfell; Mr. Murray, Milton. The turnouts wore judged by Wm. Graham. Glarement; John Gardhouse, Highfield; G. W. Scott, Richmond



LUMUN'TO MARKETS LIVE STOCK UNION STOCK YARDS

Receipts were monerately miggs. 126
Cars, and thatthe, and rings, 120 Sheep
Sim Lamms, on Chites and it horses.
Call Lamms, on Chites and it horses.
Call Lamms, measure, or comparison
with the many measure, common and inferior conservations. Fire goes to enuce
cate soid from it to 25 common removes
the commoner grades soid at steady to

Circle Cows Sutchers' Steem 4 25 to 4 5 Croke Cows 5 25 to 6 5 Good Cows 5 26 to 5 2 Canners 5 26 to 4 2 FEEDERS AND STOCKERS Receipts were as large especially of the better class of feeders, and these were firm as

Stickers. 300 to 500 lbs.. 250 to 500 MILKERS AND SPRINGERS—Receipts were light and prices firm at 300 to \$100, each, hulk sold at \$70 to \$85, each.

CAIVES—Receipts were light and prices erv firm. Choice Veals, \$9 to \$10.58; good \$8 to \$9;

choice veals, we to sie.se; good as to so; common and medium \$5 to \$7.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Trade was strong at firm prices.

Steen Ewes, \$4.25 to \$5.35.

Culls and Rams, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Lambs, Choice Ewes and Wethers, \$7.00

HOGS Market easier. Selected, fed and watered \$8.75 and \$7.50 (f.o.b. cars, and \$9.00 weighed off cars. FARMERS' MARKET

Dressed hogs, heavy 1 50 Do., light 12 50 Butter, dairy, lb. 0 30 Eggs, new-laid, dozen .. 0 45 Chiekens, lb. 9 17 Fowl, 1b. 0 12 Ducks, lb. 6 16 Turkeys, lb. 0 22 Geese, lb. 0 15 Apples, bbl. 2 25 Potatoes, bag 1 00 Beef, forequarters, ewt... 8 50 Do., hindquarters, ewt. 13 00 Do., choice sides, ewt... 11 00 Do., medium, ewt... 9 25 Do., common, cwt. . . . 8 50 Mutton, light, cwt. 9 00 Veal, common, cwt. 11 00 Da., prime, cwt. 13 00 Lamb, cwt. 13 50 SUGAR MARKET

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence . \$ 4 50

Beaver granulated 4.35

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. . Wheat-Open. High. La ... Close.

May 0 88% 0 88% 0 85% 0 86% List of the Various Prize Nov. 0 34 0 341/4 0 34 0 341/4 men encountered on the state May 0 371/4 0 475/2 0 371/2 ent, but names are withheld for the Nov. I 121/4 I 131/2 I 121/4 1 131/2 of cigars and a life preserver, another Dec. . . . 1 12% 1 13% 1 12% 1 13% May . . . 1 12½ 1 20% 1 19½ 1 20½

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Mineapolis-Close: Wheat-Decemher, 82 l-4c; May, 87 l-2c to 87 5-8c; type, alleged to contain \$800, was July, 89 l-8c; No. 1 Northern, 83 3-4c to 85 1-4e; No. 2, do., 81 3-4e to 83 1-4e. Corn-No. 3 yellow, 68 to 69c. Oats-No. 3 white, 36 1-2 to 36 3-4c. Flour and attention to three years' penalty and bran-Unchanged.

DULUTH WREAT.

Duluth-Wheat No. 1 hard, See: No. Northern, 85c; No. 2 do., 83 to 83 1-2c; Montana No. 2 hard, 841-4c; December, 81 1-4c; May, 88 1-8c. Linseed- \$1.35-1-Se: November, \$1.341-2c bid; December, \$1.34 1-8c; May, \$1.39 1-4 bid.

CHEESE MARKETS. Brockville. Nov. 13.-At to-day's return to Sarnia to-morrow. beard meeting the offerings were 275 colored and 465 white. The highest of-

fer, 125-Se, was refused. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo despatch: Cattle - Re-

ccipts 100, fairly active and steady. Yeals-Receipts 50 head, active, na tive calves, 50c higher, \$6 to \$12.50. Hogs-Receipts, 2,500, edlow and 5 to 10e higher: pigs, 10 to 20e lower: heavy \$8.65 to \$8.75; mixed, \$8.80 to \$8.55; Cedar Leads in Those never won a first prize in an open, sod yorkers, \$8.75 to \$8.85; pigs. \$8.50 to \$8.75; roughs, \$7.75 to \$7.85; stages, \$7 Sheep and lambs-Receipts 2.200, acfew at \$8.10.

> LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot. steady, No. 1 Manitoba-

Wheat, spot. Steady, No. 1 Manne 6s, 11d. No. 2 Manitoba—6s, 9 3-4d. No. 3 Manitoba—6s, 8d. Futures from Dec.—7s, 1-2d. May, 7s, 1 3-4d; March—7s, 1 7-8d. Corn, spot dull Futures Laplata steady December 4s, January-4s. 9 3-84.

Flour, winter patents-28s, 9d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast-16, 6s, Beef, extra India mess-117s, 61. Pork, prime mess, western livs, 64, Hams, short c21, 14 to P. 165, 64, Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.

Clear bellies. It to 16 lbs,—70s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs. Long clear middles, heavy, 27 to 40 lbs.

—735 6d.

Lon clear middles, heavy, 27 to 40 lbs.

715 6d.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.

—638, 6d.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.

—638,

Lard, prime western, in ticroes.

738,

Cheese, Canadian, finest white.

Colored.

—638,

Tallow, prime city.

—228, 24,

Australian in London. Australian in London—34s. 7 1-2d. Turpentine. spirits—22s. 2d. Turpentine, spirits—als, ad.
Resin, common—3s, 9d.
Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d.
Linseed Oil—als, Gd.
Cottonseed Oil, Hull, refined, spot—3ts,

MONTREAL LIVE STUCK.

Cattle, receipts about 2.550, milch cows 6: calves 50: sheep and lambs 800; hogs 80.

There were no prime beeves on the market to-day. The best cattle sold at seven cents, and from that down to three cents for lean earners. Small bulls sold at 4 to 4 1-2, stockers 4 to 5 1-2; cows 25.00 to \$0.00 cach; calves 3 1-2 to

With Bodies of Manie Drowned Near Sarnin

Most of Dead From the Chas S. Pree

Sarnia despatch: On orders from Merchants Mutual Steamship Co., W. treed and an assistant to-day took the take shore, and the fact was estaoushed that the steamer Charles . Price had contributed seven out eleven bodies now at Thediard, or in proces of conveyance there. The discovery to-day of a lifeboat and discovery to-day of a market several oars between Port Branks and Cegar Point Summer resort, sor west of Port Francs, less verities Undertaker Woodhait's somestime that several of the lifebelts were facing the price. Of the eleven bedies al-luded to three are from the negative one cannot be placed and the other, seven be e life preservers marked.
"Price" or of the same make and pub-

There were also other lifebelts and buoys found betwen Cedar Point and Port Franks from the Price. Assist ant Manager Cowan, of the Mer-chants' Mutual L...e arrived at Thetford at six to-night and came on the Sarnia at midnight. He rendezed uable assistance in identification. 14 50 present the only identifiable hearts 14 50 are McInnes, of the Price, identified yesterday; Lawson, oiter on the gina, identified yesterday; Gastage Oleson, fireman on the Resine, and L. Breton, of Montreal, mariner. To morrow Undertaker Pictures, of Section 111 Do. do. Redpath's 450
Do. do. Acadia 450
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pilfering of sums of money from of the bodies. The land close of the bodies. The land close scene is known as the bad scene is seen in the bad scene is se supplies were given W present. One man had twelve burne was conveying a wagon-load of canned tomatoes, peas and corn; a third had a case which on examination was found to contain several theusend lead pencils. On the beach south of Port Franks a money belt of foreign appeared. An advertisement appearing

in to-morrow's Thedford paper calls 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 appointed Magistrate Thos. Parkinson deputy receiver, with thre constables sworn in, but the force is inadequate and to-night Crown Attorney Bucke, of Sarnia, and Provincial Constable Thos. Acton have been notified to provide protection. Mr. Wiggins wilt

The tug Fisher leaves to-morrow to start operations relieving the Northern Queen. It is expected the Queen wil lbe released in three days. She will go to the lower lakes for repairs.

POLES AND TIES

Bought in Canada in 1912.

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

(edar made up 86 per cent, of the total number of poles cut, the western cedar being increasingly used for this purpose. Balsam, fir, tamarack and spruce made up the baiance 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 \$9,373,-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 going on.

Jack pine ties made up 36.5 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 purchase of 45 cents, followed by Douglas fir, averaging 30 cents per tie. In all twenty-one different species of wood were used.

Ties treated with preservatives made up 8.5 per cent. of the number purchase ed. These were chiefly hardwoods, it being found more economical to treat the heavier, stronger woods, than those Shep. 4 I-4 to 4 I-2.

Shep. 4 I-4 to 4 I-2.

Lambs. 6 3-4 to over 7c.

Hous. 5 3-4 to 10.

Thirty car loads of buils have been spinned tod the United States so far this using hardwood ties exclusively. which are liable to fail from mechanical wear before they have time to decay. Some of the eastern railways are now