SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VII.—November 16, 1913.

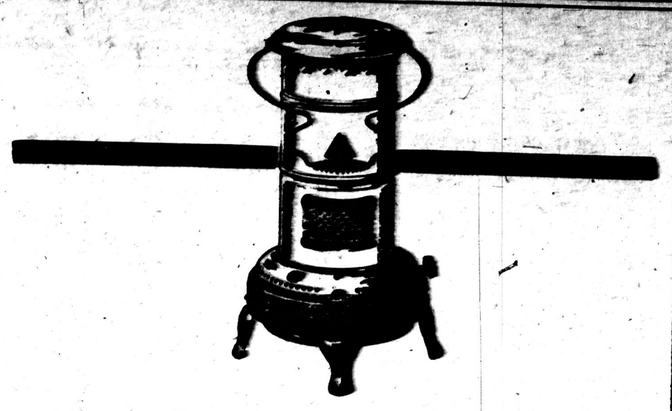
The Death of Moses.—Deut. 31, 1-8; 32, 48-52; 34, 1-12.

Commentary.—I. Moses finishing his work (31, 1-8; 32, 48-52). 31. 1-8. In the plains of Moab, close to the promised land of Canaan, Moses repeated the law of the Lord to the children of Israel. His work was nearly done and he was aware of that fact. Therefore, he announced to his people that he was a hundred and twenty years old and could not expect to retain much longer the strength and ability necessary for the task. 2. The nation was now upon the borders of Canaan, and the Lord had declared that he should not enter that land; hence it was necessary that another leader should be appointed. As Moses told the people that Joshua was to lead them into Canaan, he encouraged them with the assurance that the Lord would go before them and give them victory. He exhorted the people to be strong and courageous, for there was no reason to fear the nations whose armies they were to meet. Those nations were strong and warlike, but the Lord had promised to defend His people and to give them the victory over all their enemies.

32, 48-52. After giving various directions, warnings and prophecies to Israel, Moses recorded the song which is known as, "The Song of Moses." After the children of Israel had crossed the Red Sea, Moses gave utterance to a song of deliverance (Exod. 15, 1-18). "Now, at the close of the forty years' wandering, in sight of the promised land, the great leader, who has almost finished his course, before he wholly lays aside the cares of office, before he goes up into the mountain to see the goodly land and die, utters these words, ranging in thought through the entire future history of his people."—Whedon. The same day that Moses sang this song, Jehovah announced to him that the time of his departure was at hand, and commanded him to go into Mount Nebo, that he might behold the land of Canaan, and die there. Moses was reminded that his sin at Meribah-Kadesh had excluded him from leading Israel into Canaan, and even from entering therein, yet he was given the privilege of viewing the land. Although Moses retained a clear recollection of the wrong course he took at Meribah, he had reason to rejoice that he had been restored to the divine favor. As he came to close his great work, he could be thankful that God had given him success in the face of great difficulties.

II. Moses' view of Canaan (34:1-4). 1. Nebo—Mount Nebo was the name of the highest peak of the Pisgah range of the mountain system called Abarim, east of the Jordan. The Israelites were encamped in the plains of Moab, west of the mountains. Over against Jericho—Nebo was nine or ten miles east of the Jordan, and Jericho was five miles west of the river. Gilead, unto Dan—Gilead was the region on the east side of the Jordan, about the northern extremity of the Dead Sea. The Dan here mentioned was far to the north, toward Mount Hermon. "The land of Gilead, also, may included Israel's possession east of the Jordan, 2. Naphtali, etc.—The regions here indicated are called by the names which they bore after the tribes of Israel had received their respective portions. Unto the utmost sea—The Mediterranean. The air in this region is remarkably clear and one can see from Mount Nebo all the divisions spoken of as having been shown to Moses. "The land of Judah," which extended to "the utmost sea," was plainly visible, although the sea itself is hidden from sight by intervening mountains. 3. The south—The southern limits of Canaan. Unto Zoar—This place is not definitely located, but it probably lay near the northern extremity of the Dead Sea, not far from Nebo. Moses' view, then, was northward from Nebo along the east side of the Jordan beyond the Sea of Galilee, thence westward to embrace the northern part of Canaan west of the Jordan, and including the land to its southern extremity, it terminated with the region close to where he stood. 4. This is the land—The promise made centuries before (Gen. 12:7), and renewed again and again, was about to be fulfilled. Thou shalt not go over thither—His unbelief, disobedience and unadvised words at Maribah brought to Moses the penalty of exclusion from Canaan. His excellence of character did not render him free from the possibility of sinning. That excellence is an example and an encouragement to all to make the kind of choice that Moses made, and his failure is a warning to be constantly on guard against falling into sin.

III. Moses' death (31, 5-9). 5. The servant of the Lord—A most exalted title was here applied to Moses. "That man who is able to overcome all things is the servant of the Lord. No one can be called the servant of the Lord who does not conquer the world." According to the word of the Lord—The Lord had forbidden his entrance into Canaan, and had bidden him go up into the mountain to die there. 6. He buried him—It seems clear that Jehovah buried his servant Moses. Beth-peor—A hill sacred to the god Peor, in the land of Moab. It was a wild and desolate region, not far from where the Israelites were encamped. No man knoweth—It is supposed by many that Moses' burial place was hidden to prevent a superstitious veneration for that spot. Others maintain that he was speedily raised with his resurrection body and taken to heaven, and his body did not see corruption. 7. Eye was not dim, etc.—Amid all the burdens and hardships that came upon Moses, he retained until the end the keenness and vigor of ripe manhood. 8. Wept for Moses—The period of mourning for men of high rank was thirty days. To Israel it must have seemed as if a father had died, as well as a leader and mediator between them and God. 9. Joshua—One of the two believing spies, who went from Kadesh to search out Canaan. He went also into Mount Sinai with Moses. Spirit of wisdom—Since great responsibility was on him, especial equipment was necessary. Moses had laid his hands upon him—Moses, under divine guidance, had set Joshua apart for a specific work, and power and wisdom had been divinely imparted. Hearkened unto him—Obeyed.



PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

The new model has improvements making it the best heater ever made.

New flat font with patent-locking flame-spreader insures clear, odorless heat all the time. Wick and carrier in one—makes rewicking easy and clean. Finished with blue enamel or plain steel drums. Stock at all chief points.

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IV. Moses' character (34, 10-12). 10. Not a prophet since—This tribute to Moses was evidently penned by a later writer. It is believed that this chapter was originally the opening chapter of Joshua. No prophet after Moses had the extended and close intercourse with Jehovah that he enjoyed. Face to face—The Lord appeared to Moses frequently to give directions regarding the leadership of his people. The expression, "face to face," means that God spoke directly to Moses. 11. Signs . . . wonders—Displays of divine power through Moses. 12. In the sight of all Israel—For forty years the Israelites were witnesses of the miracles which God wrought by his servant. Moses became the man he was through faith, obedience, love, patience and devotion to God and his people. He was an inspiration to those who saw him as Israel's leader.

Questions.—Into what three periods is the life of Moses naturally divided? What encouragement did Moses give to Israel? Who was to take his place as Israel's leader? Why was not Moses allowed to lead his people into Canaan? Why was Moses directed to go up into Mount Nebo?. Name the regions that Moses saw. How was Moses buried?. What is said of his strength at the age of 120 years? What is said of Moses as a prophet? In what respects was Moses great? In what was he an example for us?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A divine summons.

I. To contemplate Israel's future.

II. To relinquish earth for heaven.

I. To contemplate Israel's future. Nearly a century had passed since Moses undertook the deliverance of his people. Skilfully and successfully he executed the greatest national emancipation ever known. Of all its qualities and many excellencies, the most remarkable and the most characteristic was his unselfishness. The whole life of Moses was a carrying out of the divine command. After forty years of fatigue and suffering amid hardships, disappointments and sadness, Israel was brought to the borders of the promised land. There Moses was bidden to close his work with Israel and turn the leadership over to Joshua. Moses recognized the call to die as from God, and, losing sight of himself, thought of the future of Israel. He knew that though he must leave the work incomplete, there was yet a great future for Israel in Canaan. Moses' work, unfinished as it seemed, was really done. His successor was named and consecrated. Moses first addressed the people and then Joshua; then the priests, who were to be henceforth the guardians and teachers of the law. The commission to lead Israel into Canaan then devolved upon Joshua; who was illustrious for diligence and fidelity. Moses called upon him to be strong, to be courageous and to be devoted to the task before him. Glorious words of encouragement and promise were spoken to the people who were to go forth to meet the opposing forces, terrible foes and unknown dangers. Moses was borne up by the thought that God never had failed his people and never would. By the removal of Moses at the time when they probably felt he was most needed, Israel was taught the importance of perfect trust in God. Although Moses had often censured Israel, exposed faithfully their faults and denounced their vices, they knew they were losing a genuine friend and true leader.

II. To relinquish earth for heaven. Moses was on the threshold of a great success when God required him to relinquish all for heaven. Moses had been a pilgrim much of his life and his journey to Pisgah was in perfect harmony with all his previous ones, for it was taken "at the command of the Lord." To him, death could be but the passage to an enduring home. It was his call to a higher and better life. With the sense of separation from all that was familiar, Moses stepped consciously into the unseen and the unknown. Every step carried him into a region of divinest mysteries. God honored his faithful servant by preparing his sepulcher. All his life Moses had been a solitary man with few to share his great responsibilities. He was the most noble example of unselfish love to God and man found in scripture. Failing to pass over Jordan would seem a small thing to Moses in the presence of honors which surrounded his parting hours. There may have been an element of sadness in Moses' dying on the threshold of the promised land, but there was an element of glory in the death-bed among the mountains. There is a peculiar mystery about the burial of Moses which it would be unlawful to attempt to penetrate. The time and manner of his death were fixed by God. The act of his dying was as much as the acts of his life, one of conscious and intentional obedience to the will of God. Manifestly, all that Israel saw was the retirement of Moses to the mount. The closing chapter is a fitting appendix to the words of the law-giver himself. Its eulogy of Moses evidently expressed the universal feeling of Israel. He was great because of his peculiar intimacy with God, because of the greatness of his work and because of the power God manifested through him. He was at his best at the close of his career. As a servant he was faithful in all the house of God. One transgression only excluded Moses from Canaan. Moses submitted to be deprived of Canaan without a murmur.—T. R. A.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE SKIM-MILK CALF.

The skim-milk calf is under consideration by many farmers. The opinion is generally held that there is very little profit in keeping a grade cow for the calf she will produce. It is claimed that there is more money in raising a calf on skim milk, substituting meals and grain in place of the butterfat removed, than there is in letting the calf do its own milking. It is not profitable, after a grade calf is three or four weeks old, to pour 20 to 25 per cent. butterfat into it.

Some years back the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station conducted an experiment in the feeding of grade, or what is described as scrub calves, with the emphasis on the first word. According to a bulletin issued at that time by the Idaho Station, five calves from grade cows were dropped between the dates of February 25 and April 2, 1902. The calves were separated from their dams within 48 hours after they were dropped, and in most cases were allowed to suck only once or twice before being removed to the pens in which they were fed.

The calves were given the whole milk from their own dams for the first five to seven days. This was weighed out to them, or carefully measured, to obviate the danger of overfeeding. Six to eight pounds is the limit for large, thrifty calves, and a great many will do better on four or five pounds twice a day. It would be better, no doubt, to feed the calves less, but oftener during the day; but there are serious objections to this in actual practice, owing to the difficulty of warming the milk or else milking the cows several times each day out of the regular order.

As already stated, the calves were given whole milk fresh from the cow twice daily during the first five to seven days, at the end of which time a portion of the whole milk was withheld from each calf and warm separator milk substituted. At first not more than half a pint was substituted, and this was increased daily until at the end of three weeks the calf was on separator milk entirely, instead of the whole milk. When the feeder began to withhold the whole milk, and to substitute the separator milk, he began to teach the calf to eat whole oats.

This was done by placing not more than a tablespoonful in the box in front of the calf after it had finished its meal of milk. The calf knows nothing of oats, but in nosing about it will get some of the oats in its mouth and in a short time will learn to like them. Whole oats are preferred to rolled or ground oats, for the husk of the oat is then so thoroughly attached to the grain that it will be masticated with the kernel and the calf having sharp teeth will have no difficulty in grinding it.

The ration of oats should be gradually increased as more of the whole milk is withheld, and the separator milk substituted, until at the end of three or four weeks the calf is getting half a pint twice daily. The amount depends on the calf, for some animals will eat the oats more readily than others.

The calves under discussion were not turned out to pasture until May 10, and then only for a short time each day. The milk ration was continued until the calves were four to six months old, and then gradually withheld and the ration of oats continued night and morning for a few weeks longer, or until the fresh hay was ready to feed.

The total amount of milk consumed until February 9, 1903, average of 150 days for each animal, was 10,570 pounds, which, valued at 20 cents per 100, amounts to $20.14. Oats consumed in 200 days, 2,000 pounds, at one cent per pound, $20. Hay, 3,025 pounds at $8 per ton, $12. Carrots fed during winter, 60 days, 600 pounds, at one-fourth cent per pound, $2.50. Total cost of food for five steers, $54.74.

The calves were weighed the first day of each month and showed an average gain February 9, of 1.59 pounds per day. The average weight at this time was 512 pounds. This is not large, at the same time it was made at a cost for food, not including pasture, of 2.13 cents per pound.

From the above results it would appear that it is possible, even with low-grade calves, to make good gains at a comparatively low cost without the use of whole milk. With the addition of corn to the ration even better results than this might be expected.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Many horses, especially those used on pavements or hard rocks, have corns. The owner often has a mistaken idea of corns, thinking they grow in the horse's foot and should be cut or burnt out. Corns are but the result of undue pressure at the heel. The red appearance of the affected spot is due to the rupture of small blood vessels in the sensitive structures of the foot. The blood thus liberated filters down through the horn beneath. This gives rise to the bloodshot appearance of the sole at the angle of the heel. To treat, remove the shoe, pare down the sole over the injured part, apply a poultice to remove the inflammation, and then shoe in such manner that the pressure at the heel will be relieved.

Meat eaters now want less fat and more lean, no matter what kind of meat it may be. Early maturity, which is the leading characteristic of all the improved meat breeds, insures this quality of meat, as while young they are growing rather than laying on making red meat rather than grease.

Hogs in England are given a great variety of feeds—potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, peas, beans barley and oats. The grain is either steamed or ground and the vegetables usually cooked and mixed with swill. Grasses and clovers are cut and fed during summer time. English hogs tend more to the bacon type than do those raised in America. If lean meat is wanted a greater variety of select muscle-forming foods must be fed.

Dairy cows are in demand and farmers would do well to save all of the promising calves. In some sections it is a difficult matter to find cows. Save the heifer calves.

The farmer who feeds his stock at regular hours and just what the animals will eat up clean, will get more pounds to the bushel than the careless feeder who uses no system. Work animals are generally fed regularly, perforce of circumstances, but other stock, hogs especially, are apt to be fed by many farmers somewhat irregularly—when the farmer takes a notion to go to the hog pen.

Beef cattle are still in demand, and no mistake will be made in raising beef cattle where plenty of feed is produced. One trouble with our system is that not enough animals are raised to consume the feed crops.

A good garden can be made on any sort of land that is not chemically poison. A sandy loam, over a good red clay, is best, because it is adapted to a wider range of plants, warms up sooner than clay soils, and can be worked sooner after a rain. But by drainage and fertilizing all difficulties may be overcome.

PACKING OF FRUIT

Cold Storage Commissioner's Pamphlet of Directions.

The price received for an article depends much on the manner in which it is presented for sale. This has become especially true in regard to food products, whether offered in the natural or manufactured state. Fruit growers have recognized this change in public taste and have, during recent years, greatly improved their methods of putting up fresh products. Reputable apple growers no longer think of marketing their products in second-hand barrels or boxes, or those that are soiled or clumsily made. It is regarded important not only that the packages suggest contents of fine quality, but that when opened the fruit shall present an undamaged and otherwise attractive appearance.

The packing of fruit in barrels and boxes involves a few general principles, easily mastered in the case of barrel packing, but more difficult when box packing is concerned. In the opinion of Mr. Alex. McNeil, chief of the Fruit Division at Ottawa, it is not too much to expect that a season's practice will make a fair box packer, working on right principles. To teach just how the packing of apples and pears in barrels and boxes should be done, Mr. McNeil has prepared an illustrated pamphlet on the subject, which is designated Bulletin No. 34 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Series. In his letter of transmission Mr. J. A. Ruddick, the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, points out that this work contains a large amount of new material setting forth the more recent developments in fruit packing. The book constitutes an exhaustive treatise of sixty-seven pages, showing many helpful illustrations. It is published for free distribution to all who apply for it to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

THE HALF-SPEED MAN AND WOMAN

What It Means When You Feel "All Out of Sorts."

"You know what it means to feel "all out of sorts." Most people have felt this way at some time. Nerves out of order, irritable, languid, depressed. An aching head, a fagged brain, appetite bad and digestion weak. With some people this condition comes and goes; with others it is chronic: they can't shake it off. It interferes with business, spoils recreation and robs life of all its joys. These men and women are only able to live and work at "half speed."

Half speed people have lost that abundant natural vitality which enables others to go "full-speed-ahead" through life. Their energy and nerve power have evaporated — they cannot work long without breaking down. The trouble is nerve weakness and is caused by poor, watery blood. You can begin to improve your condition to-day by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make rich, red blood once more pulsate through your veins, and your nerves thrill with fresh vigor. Here is convincing evidence that new strength and full health can be had through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Newton Mayhew, North Tryon, P. E. I., says: "I am a farmer, and naturally have to work very hard. The result was that I found myself very much run down. My blood became thin and watery, and my muscles flabby. I took doctors' treatment, but it did not help me, and I grew so weak that I could scarcely work at all. As I found the medical treatment was not helping me I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in these I found the medicine I needed, as in a short time I was restored to my old health and vigor. I shall always recommend these pills to all sufferers."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or will be mailed, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Safety First Movement

An official circular just issued by Mr. Howard G. Kelley, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway System, shows the earnest, thorough and determined manner in which that System is endeavoring to prevent personal injuries to patrons and employees.

This circular is the result of an exhaustive study of the personal injury problem on the Grand Trunk by Mr. George Bradshaw, an expert Safety Engineer, who was engaged some time ago to study conditions and inaugurate the "Safety First Movement."

Safety Committee composed of the local officers and one or more employees from each branch of the service, shops and terminals, there being about 500 members of such committees. These local committees are directed to meet at least once a month, employees being allowed their necessary expenses and compensation for any time taken from their regular duties on account of committee work.

The purposes of the Safety Organization as stated by Mr. Kelley are:

(1) The correction of unsafe conditions and practices before an injury has resulted.

(2) The investigation of accidents which may occur with a view to discovering the causes thereof and applying corrective measures, where possible, to prevent a recurrence.

"It will be the duty of members of Safety Committees as they go about their regular work to note unsafe conditions and practices and to correct or take up the same for correction. Most railroad accidents are caused, not by collisions, derailments and wrecks, but by little conditions and practices of an unsafe nature which can to a great extent, be overcome by thinking about prevention before instead of after an accident has happened."

A general Safety Committee is created at Montreal composed of the Vice-President, Operating Department, Chairman, the Vice-President, Operating Department, Chairman, the Vice-President, Land, Tax and Claims Department, Chief Engineer, Engineer Maintenance of Way, Superintendent Motive Power, Superintendent Car Department, General Superintendents, Chief Claims Agent and the Safety Engineer, Secretary. This committee will consider all matters of a general nature referred to it by the local committees.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 5,500.
Market slow.

Beeves	$6 60	to	$9 70
Texas steers	6 70	to	7 65
Stockers and feeders	6 90	to	7 50
Cows and heifers	3 25	to	8 15
Calves	7 00	to	11 25
Hogs, receipts 22,000.			
Market strong.			
Light	7 25	to	7 80
Mixed	7 25	to	7 90
Heavy	7 20	to	7 90
Rough	7 20	to	7 40
Pigs	4 50	to	7 20
Bulk of sales	7 50	to	7 80
Sheep, receipts 22,000.			
Market higher.			
Native	4 10	to	5 10
Yearlings	5 20	to	6 20
Lambs, native	6 85	to	7 65

A Gin Pill at Bed Time

will not only prevent any form of Kidney trouble but will assist the Kidneys in their work of filtering the impurities from the blood. Kidneys working properly mean a good complexion, bright eyes, a clear brain, in fact a condition of general good health.

Gin Pills are sold by all druggists, at 50c. per box, 6 for $2.50, or direct from

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto.

1912

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

LIVE STOCK.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Receipts were large—200 cars, 4,295 cattle, 1,105 hogs, 2,500 sheep and lambs, 100 calves and 16 horses.

CATTLE.—The quality of fat cattle was about the same as last week, only a limited number of good to choice, while there were many common and medium. Stockers and Feeders were plentiful but choice was a good demand for them although prices were a little easier. Common and medium butchers' were lower.

Choice butchers' steers	$7 25	to	$7 60
Good butchers' steers	7 00	to	7 25
Medium butchers' steers	6 60	to	6 85
Common butchers' steers	5 25	to	5 75
Choice butchers' heifers	7 00	to	7 35
Common butchers' heifers	6 00	to	6 25
Choice cows	6 00	to	6 50
Good cows	5 00	to	5 50
Canners	3 00	to	4 00

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.—There was an active trade in stockers and feeders at about 25c per cwt lower quotations.

Choice steers	$5 00	to	$5 50
Medium steers	5 50	to	5 90
Stockers, 500 to 800 lbs.	4 50	to	5 25

MILKERS AND SPRINGERS.—Demand was strong; $60 to $100 each, bulk sold at $70 to $80 each.

CALVES.—Receipts were moderate and prices very firm.

Choice Veals $9.00 to $10.50; common to medium $4.50 to $7.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts large, prices steady at last week's quotations.

Sheep	$5 50	to	$5 25
Culls and Rams	3 00	to	4 00

Lambs, choice Ewes and Wethers, $7.25 to $7.40.

HOGS.—Receipts moderate and prices firm.

Selected, fed and watered, $8.00 and $8.10, f.o.b. cars, and $8.25, weighed off cars.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed, hogs, heavy	$11 50	to	$12 50
Do., light	12 50	to	13 00
Butter, dairy, lb.	0 30	to	0 33
Eggs, new laid, dozen	0 45	to	0 50
Chickens, lb.	0 19	to	0 20
Fowl, lb.	0 16	to	0 17
Ducks, lb.	0 18	to	0 20
Turkeys, lb.	0 23	to	0 25
Apples, bbl.	2 25	to	3 25
Potatoes, bag	1 00	to	1 10
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	8 50	to	10 00
Do., hindquarters, cwt.	13 00	to	14 00
Do., choice sides, cwt.	11 00	to	12 00
Do., medium, cwt.	9 25	to	10 50
Do., common, cwt.	8 50	to	9 00
Mutton, light, cwt.	9 00	to	11 00
Veal, common, cwt.	11 00	to	11 50
Do., prime, cwt.	13 00	to	14 50
Lamb, cwt.	13 50	to	14 50

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$4 80
Do., Redpath's	4 80
Do., Acadia	4 75
Beaver granulated	4 65
No. 1 yellow	4 35
No. 2 yellow	4 10

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. 2 p.m.
Wheat—				
Nov.	0 81¼	0 81⅝	0 81¼	0 81⅝
Dec.	0 80⅝	0 81⅛	0 80⅝	0 81⅛
May	0 86⅝	0 87	0 86¾	0 86⅞
Oats—				
Nov.	0 33½	0 34	0 33½	0 34
Dec.	0 33	0 33½	0 33	0 33½
May	0 37¼	0 37⅜	0 37⅛	0 37⅜
Flax—				
Nov.	1 11¾	1 12	1 11½	1 11½
Dec.	1 11¾	1 12¼	1 11½	1 12
May	1 19½	1 20¼	1 19½	1 19¾

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Close: Wheat, Dec., 81 3-4c; May, 86 7-8c to 87c; No. 1 hard, 85 1-4c; No. 1 northern, 83 1-4c to 84 3-4c; No. 2 do., 81 1-4c to 82 3-4c; No. 3 wheat, 79 1-4c to 80 3-4c.

No. 3 yellow corn, 67c to 67 1-2c.

No. 3 white oats, 36c to 36 1-2c.

Flour, steady.

Bran, $19 to $20.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Close: Wheat, No. 1 hard, 85 1-8c; No. 1 northern, 84 1-8c; No. 2 do., 82 1-8c to 82 5-8c; Montana No. 2 hard, 82 3-8c; Dec., 85 5-8c asked; May, 87 1-8c asked.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Vankleek Hill—There were 450 white and 250 colored cheese boarded and sold on the cheese board here to-day. The white sold at 12 7-8c and the colored at 13 1-8c. This was the last meeting of the cheese board for the season.

Brockville—At to-day's cheese board the offerings were 1,107 colored and 450 white. Sales were 250 white and 757 colored at 12 7-8c.

Kingston—At the Frontenac cheese board to-day 340 boxes offered. All sold—110 white at 12 3-4c and 230 colored at 13c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle — Receipts, 1,100 head; steady.

Veals—Receipts, 25 head; active and steady; unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,500 head; slow and strong to 10c, higher; heavy and mixed, $8.05 to $10; yorkers, $7.90 to $8.10; pigs, $7.75 to $7; roughs, $7.25 to $7.40; stags, $6.50 to $7; dairies, $7.75 to $8.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000 head; sheep slow and steady; lambs, active and 25c higher; lambs, $5.50 to $7.65.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot easy—6s, 9 1-2d.
No. 2 Manitoba—6s, 8 1-2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—6s, 7d.
Futures, steady, Dec.—6s, 1 1-2d.
Corn, spot easy.
American mixed—6s, 6d.
Futures Laplata steady
December—4s, 6 7-8d.
January—4s, 8 7-8d.
Flour, winter patents—25s, 9d.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast—£5, 6s to £7.
Beef, extra India mess—117s, 6d.
Pork, prime mess, western—110s.
Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—68s.
Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—70s, 6d.
Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—77s.
Clear bellies, 15 to 16 lbs.—70s.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—68s, 6d.
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—68s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—66s, 6d.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—63s, 6d.
Lard, prime western, in tierces—53s.
American, refined—56s, 3d.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white—62s.
Colored—64s.
Tallow, prime city—32s.
Australian in London—31s, 9d.
Turpentine, spirits—31s, 9d.
Resin, common—9s, 9d.
Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d.
Linseed Oil—28s, 6d.
Cottonseed Oil, Hull, refined, spot—30s, 9d.

GLASGOW CATTLE.

Glasgow—Average supplies. All classes in steady demand. Scotch steers, 15c to 16c; Irish, 12 1-2c to 15c; bulls, 11 3-4c to 13 1-2c.