



LESSON XII.

September 21, 1913—The Golden Calf—Temperance Lesson—Exod. 32: 1-35

Commentary.—I. Worshipping the golden calf (vs. 1-14). 1. A test was made of the patience of the Israelites by Moses' long stay in the mount with the Lord. The marvelous displays of divine power in the behalf had not brought them to a state of mind and heart where they would be steady and trustful. They demanded some visible representation of God. They spoke slightly of Moses, and it would appear that they wanted a leader to conduct them back to Egypt. Their noisy demand to Aaron to make them gods was met by the request that the people give up their golden ornaments. Aaron may have thought they would rather do without gods than give up their ornaments, but they were too eager to rush into idolatry to withhold their gold. After the golden calf was completed, and people joined in worshipping it and engaged in riotous and degrading dances that accompanied such worship among the Egyptians, whence they had borrowed the idea of the calf as an idol. 7-14. While the idolatry was being practiced below, God told Moses what was being done, and threatened to destroy the idolaters, and suggested that he would make of Moses a great nation. At once Moses began to intercede for Israel, and made a fourth plea. Israel was Jehovah's people. 2. God had performed wonders in delivering the nation. 3. The Egyptians would exult in their destruction. 4. God had promised their fathers the land of Canaan for an inheritance. The Lord heard Moses' prayer and spared the nation.

II. The broken law (vs. 15-29). 15. Went down from the mount. He came from communion with God to face a nation plunging into idolatry. He knew what was transpiring below, but he was to see with his own eyes the corrupted nation. This was a severe trial of Moses' faith, yet he endured. Two tables—the tables upon which the Ten Commandments were written. Both their sides. The tables were not necessarily large, as they had writing on both sides. 16. The writing of God—God himself made the record of his law upon the tables of stone. 17. When Joshua heard the noise—Moses had left Joshua at a lower place on the mountain and had joined him there. The two could not yet see the plain where the people were lamenting their sin. Their shouts as they were engaged in their idolatrous exercises. Noise of war—Joshua thought an enemy had engaged Israel in battle. 18. Noise of them that sing—Moses more experienced ear and his knowledge, divinely imparted, discerned that the sound was neither that of those who exult in victory nor of those who lament defeat. 19. The calf—Of which God had told Moses. Dancing—Probably indecent dancing, such as was practiced among the heathen in their idolatrous worship. Moses' anger waxed hot—His indignation at the wickedness of his people became great and burned in his very soul. Cast the tables—... and brake them. This act was in token of the lamentable fact that Israel had thus quickly broken God's holy law. 20. Took the calf—Moses took his place as the divinely appointed leader of his people, and assumed the authority justly belonging to him. Burnt it in the fire—Melted it and destroyed its resemblance to a calf. Ground it to powder—Reduced it to fine dust. Strawed it—He scattered it. Made the children of Israel drink of it. This punishment was general. They had become guilty, and they were compelled to drink of the cup of punishment.

21-24. Aaron's excuse to Moses for his part in the idolatrous worship is weak and puerile. It was the effort of one consciously wrong, but impotent, to explain his unlovely acts. "There came out this calf," he said, "and many a sinner can give for his godless life, but it is a poor way to meet responsibility. Aaron was effective as a spokesman, but he lacked the qualities of a leader. If he had taken a decided stand for the right, it is likely the nation would have escaped the punishment that came to them. 25-29. It was a most happy thing for the tribe of Levi that they could respond to Moses' call. "Who is on the Lord's side? Let him come unto me," and take their stand with Moses. The death of three thousand persons was a mark of God's displeasure at the sin of which his people were guilty.

III. The intercession of Moses (vs. 30-35). 30. On the morrow—the day after the death of the three thousand in the camp. I will go up unto the Lord—Moses knew the Lord and understood that he was the only source of help to his people. An atonement for your sin—By intercession Moses hoped to appease the divine displeasure, and restore God's favor to his people. 31. This people have sinned a great sin—Moses' plea begins with a full confession of the nation's sin. God's anger against them had broken the second commandment. 32. If thou wilt forgive their sin—This is an unselfish sentence, as if the request that Moses had in mind was too great to be granted. Blot me out of thy book—Moses took his place between his people and God. More than that, he was ready to give up his life that they might be preserved as enrolled people of God and regarded as enrolled or written in a book before God. When did I blot out—The responsibility for sin is upon the sinner, and he must suffer the consequences of his wrong. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die" (Ezek. 18:4). 34. Lead the people—At the burning bush God had told Moses what he should do. Mine angel shall go before thee. The promise to Moses was that heavenly guidance would be afforded, yet Jehovah would not directly be present. Moses' plea, as recorded in the next chapter, obtained the promise from the Lord that his presence should go with him. 35. The Lord plagued the people—Israel experienced man's shareship during their forty years in the wilderness. The Jews have a tradition that at least one ounce of the powdered gold of the calf was mingled in each great calamity that befell the nation. Punishment comes upon those who serve the gods of men, the gods of sensuality and the gods of greed. He who sensu-

made the calf—The responsibility was placed upon the people. They had seen the miracles which God had wrought; they had witnessed signal display of God's power at Sinai; they knew that they should have reverence for God; yet they insisted upon having the golden calf made. Which Aaron made—Aaron was equally guilty with the people who demanded gods of gold. He was in a position to turn the minds of the people from their purpose to have a visible representation of Deity, and he could have done it; but he weakly yielded to their demands, and let them plunge into idolatry and incur God's displeasure. QUESTIONS.—Did Moses remain in the Mount? What special direction did the Lord give him for Israel? What request did the people make of Aaron? What sin did the Israelites commit? Which commandment was broken? How did Moses first learn about Israel's sin? Describe Moses' dealings with his people regarding the golden calf. Describe Moses' intercession for Israel. What promise did the Lord give to Moses? What was to come upon the people in consequence of their sin?

Practical Survey
Topic—Idolatry in Israel.
I. Revealed general instability.
II. Demanded general chastisement.
III. Induced strong intercession.
I. Revealed general instability. From the time of their leaving Egypt under Moses' leadership the Israelites had been depending upon an unseen God and trusting in Moses. The strain of Moses' absence while upon the Mount was severe. They wanted a god they could see. All unconsciously they were demonstrating how needful were the patterns which God was giving Moses in the mount. What was needed was quiet waiting on the part of the Israelites, for God was providing for the worship of His people. God was engaged in giving them a law which would place them far in advance of other nations. When Israel cherished no further hope of seeing Moses again, the reaction set in. Due provision had been made for the welfare of the people. Aaron had been appointed as their counselor, yet the most disastrous effects followed in the camp of Israel on the withdrawal of Moses to the mount. Israel could not plead ignorance. Knowledge and willingly they transgressed. The whole incident strikingly illustrated the commanding place which Moses held, and shows what turbulent and refractory dispositions he had to deal with. It further shows the greatness of Moses' character in contrast with Aaron's. The sacredness of his office did not keep Aaron from sin, though he yielded to it in opposition to his conscience. Israel's feast was the most reckless and degrading self-indulgence. Their sin was a dreadful mingling of ingratitude, folly and impiety.

II.—Demanded severe chastisement. The delay in the return of Moses was a trial of faith and patience. It put to test the character of the people. While spreading before Moses the patterns in the mount, God's eye was on the doing of the people below. The people had heard God's voice speaking to them from Sinai. They had acknowledged the solemnity of the situation. They had pledged themselves to living obedience, and yet within a brief space of time they violated one of the main stipulations of their agreement. Wrath against sin is a necessary part of God's character. Aaron's policy was wrong. His love for the honor of Jehovah and the salvation of the people compared with Moses' attitude, he would have consented to be stoned rather than suggest a compromise. His first excuse to Moses was bad, and the second was worse. It brought unutterable grief to Moses that his brother and co-worker had yielded to Israel to break a plain command of God. Stern as the duty was, Moses did not shrink from the heaviest descending the mount, was to destroy the golden calf. The broken tables of stone indicated to Israel their broken covenant with Jehovah. Their place of feasting became the scene of death. In the work of executing Jehovah's vengeance, the Levites were to "consecrate" themselves, were sternly to repress all natural impulses, not permitting earthly ties to hinder pure zeal for God's glory.

III. Induced strong intercession. It was a blessing to Israel that they had an intercessor. Moses' displeasure at Israel's sin was mingled with his love for his people. He was willing to do whatever was necessary on his part for their salvation. He bore in his heart that sublime purpose of sacrificing himself for the salvation of the nation. It was his dependent proposal to make an extraordinary act of self-devotion. It expressed the grandeur of his character. Moses did not exercise the sin of Israel. In his first intercession, the thought that chiefly filled his mind was the people's danger of utter destruction. His second intercession was pervaded with a much deeper realization of the enormity of the sin for which forgiveness was sought. He was convinced that if the merited judgments were averted, it must be in consequence of an atonement. Jehovah accepted the spirit of his sacrifice, though he rejected the letter of it. Moses' heart was laid bare in its intense and yearning love. Divine wrath was restrained and gave place to divine love and mercy. T. R. A.

DE FREYNE NOT DEAD.
London, Sept. 15.—Baron De Freyne, ex-colonel of the 5th battalion of Connaught Rangers, has been added to the group of persons privileged to read their obituary notices. The announcement of his death, which was given much space in all the morning newspapers in London to-day, has proved untrue.
Baron De Freyne is seriously ill, but his condition is no worse to-day than it has been for some time past, and the members of his family are unable to account for the premature announcement of his demise.

THE DOMINICAN SQUABBLE.
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Sept. 15.—Samona Bay and the seaport of Puerto Plata, on the north coast of this island, where the inhabitants are up in arms against the provisional Administration of Jose Borjas Valdez, has been officially declared closed to commerce and navigation. In other departments of the Dominican Republic quiet prevails.



SPINACH AND ITS CULTIVATION.

Spinach has been termed the "broom of the stomach." It is claimed to have great aperient qualities and is far better than medicine for sufferers from constipation. If the body needed an excess of iron the rule in the past was to supply it by finctures taken through glass tubes. The idea of the present day is to supply this want by such vegetables as medicated spinach.

With folks in the city spinach has become a favorite and it can generally be found the year around in the markets.

It is an annual plant, of a very hardy nature. The red stalk attains a height of two feet. The leaves are rather large and succulent. Spinach is of very easy culture, growing best in cool weather. It is important to have a rapid growth, that the leaves and stalks may be tender. This can be secured by planting in a soil rich in humus and fine in tith.

The seed can be sown in the latter part of August, or the forepart of September, for a very early spring crop. Sow the seed in drills, a foot apart. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill. It will require about 10 pounds of seed to the acre. Sow about 10 seeds to each foot of row, covering about an inch deep.

As cold weather approaches the bed should be covered with several inches of straw, hay, leaves or other clean litter. This will give protection to the crop over winter.

Spinach requires a light, warm loam soil, but generally it will grow a crop on any kind of general productive good crop of corn. The land cannot be made too rich for it. Some farmers apply about 10 good loads of stable manure to the acre, and when the leaves are small they top dress with from 100 to 125 pounds of sulphate of ammonia per acre. This latter gives the plants a dark green color, besides considerably increasing the crop.

Other farmers find it especially desirable to apply nitrate of soda to the crop in spring, using it as a top dressing at the rate of 150 pounds per acre. The soda is applied broadcast in two applications, about two weeks apart, soon after the plants get nicely started.

Still other farmers believe in giving the ground a dressing of hen manure, or well-rotted barn manure, at the time of the sowing.

Fall-sown spinach should be ready for market in April or May, and the crop off the ground in early June.

Mildew is one of the enemies of spinach. It appears as gray, velvety patches on the under side of the leaves, with corresponding yellow spots on the upper side.

Anthraxose appears as gray spots on the leaves, containing brown pustules. These spots may be found on either the upper or under side of the leaves.

Leaf blight may be known by the formation of numerous minute pimples on the lower part of the leaf.

In white smut the spores are colorless and give the leaves a frosted appearance.

Any of these diseases can be successfully treated by rotation of crops and destruction of all plants that are affected. It is a good plan, before planting, to rake into the bed a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and air-slaked lime.

As a rule, spinach is free from insect pests, but the leaf maggot it apt to attack it. In this case the eggs are deposited on the under side of the leaves, and the larva mines in the tissue of the leaf. The mine soon has the appearance of a blister. As the leaf maggot feeds also on the beets and weeds, such as lamb's quarters, the latter growing in the neighborhood of the spinach and beet fields should be destroyed. It is a good plan to plow deep either early in spring or late in fall, and then follow by rye.

Rye sown about Sept. 10 makes one of the best spring pastures. It starts early, a week or 10 days ahead of the grasses, ordinarily, and makes vigorous growth. Sheep and small pigs may be turned on it when it is four or five inches high; and, if the land is not overstocked, it will provide good pasture for three or four weeks. When sown for the purpose of pasture seed should be sown at the rate of two to two and a half bushels per acre. Fall sown rye in the spring will not make satisfactory growth, and it rusts badly in the warm weather. Following the use of the land for rye pasture there is ample time for the growth of a crop of rye for grain, or a crop of fodder or ensilage corn. If desired, the land may be plowed and additional small grain crops sown for pasture purposes.

Fruit trees respond as definitely to cultivation as do garden and farm crops, and while young they should be cultivated with as much care as any other crop.

Sheep sorrel grows most abundantly in thin or worn meadows. Breaking the meadow and raising corn or some other cultivated crop will usually subdue the weed. The land should be enriched with grass, and an effort should be made to secure a thick stand. On meadows or pastures that cannot be plowed, top-dressing with manure and sowing additional grass seed will be beneficial. The addition of lime to the soil is said to aid in thickening the grass and crowding out the sorrel.

Cherry trees need little pruning. An experienced grower told a farmers' in situ audience that when set out the surplus branches of the cherry tree should be removed, leaving the central leader and four or five main branches. Do not cut these back. In subsequent pruning only crossed and injured branches need be removed, and there need be no cutting back.

Provide fresh water in a shallow dish near the beehive. Put chips in the water and see that it does not dry up. Have salt where the bees can easily find it and help themselves. This salt should be protected from the rain.

Let the bees form your acquaintance. Let them alight on your arm. Never attempt to brush them off. They will do you no harm as long as you are gentle, slow in movement and keep out of the line of flight. Never use perfume or the clothing that you wear near the hive.

Among hogs in general the range in number of pigs per litter is wide, running from three to eighteen. Averages are from six to ten, depending on breed, family or strain within the breed, age, feeding and handling of the sow and on the vigor of the service boar.

Honey is not properly appreciated as a human food. It should not be regarded as a luxury, as it is so often done, but should be on the family table almost daily as a delicious, nutritious, palatable and healthful food. There are very few homes where a few stands of honey cannot be profitably kept and the honey simply for the purpose of turning corn into fat. Honey is a concentrated sweet, often cheaper when bought than cane or sorghum syrup, and even the poor at prevailing prices can afford to use it.

It is better to have a strong hog, capable of resisting disease, than it is to have a hog that merely answers to the requirements of the scorecard. In other words, it is time to begin to breed hogs for the purpose of turning corn into fat. When this plan of breeding is adopted, half the trouble of hog disease will have been solved.

DUCHESS TO COME

Will Return to Canada With Governor-General.

Her Health Is Reported As Much Improved.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—It is stated here that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, will accompany H.R.H. the Governor-General to Canada on his return next month after the marriage of his son, Prince Arthur, to the Duchess of Devonshire. Cheering reports have been received here of the health of Her Royal Highness, but it is understood that she will not take an active part in the social life of the capital as formerly. Great care will have to be taken in guarding against any over-exertion on the part of the Duchess, whose continued good health depends upon rest and freedom from strain.

It is understood that Princess Patricia will necessarily take a more prominent part in the social side of viceregal functions.

Your correspondent is authorized officially to deny the report that the title of Duke of Canada will be assumed by Prince Arthur of Connaught. It is stated that in responsible quarters the idea was never entertained. No decision has yet been made as to the successor of his Royal Highness but the name of Lord Methuen is mentioned.

Col. Lowther, military secretary to the Duke of Devonshire, will leave Canada early next month, and will immediately take command of the first battalion of the Scots Guards at Aldershot. His successor, Major Farquhar, of the oldstream Guards, will arrive here early next week.

HAVE NEW FAITH

And Indian Proselytes Abandon Industry.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—A serious condition of affairs among the Indians at Fairford, Man., is reported by Rev. S. P. Lough, who represents the Baptist Union of Western Canada in that district, and who arrived in the city yesterday.

Mr. Lough says that owing to the extent of the Apostolic faith have obtained among the Indians they have practically abandoned all industry, and are neglecting their crops and allowing them to die. In one case a man had ten head of cattle from this cause and Mr. Clark, who preceded Mr. Lough, had twenty and two head of cattle, has lost them, as the men they were left with neglected to look after them. Mr. Lough says:

"This Indian reservation is situated on Lake Manitoba, about 100 miles north of Winnipeg. It was first visited by the different missionaries at Fairford, Sandy Bay, St. Martin's and Crane River. The Baptist Church has been carried on work there for some time, and J. C. Clarke, M. D., was in charge until I arrived there. He needs of the Indians' physical and spiritual in their sickness as well as preaching to them in health. The Apostolic faith adherents have been doing work out there, but the impression among the white people seems to be that the general effect of the Indians is not wholesome, as they readily give up their habits of industry when they are converted. It is a large percentage of the result that the cattle are allowed to die from neglect."

About a year ago some of the members of the local Apostolic faith mission went among the Indians and spread their tenets. The result of the faith is a demonstration and excitement seems to respond to the appeals may be by the following facts:

Mr. Lough states that there is, however, little cause of complaint so far as the morals and business of these Indians are concerned, the objectionable features being those already stated.

CARSON WARNED

Must Include Female Vote in Constitution.

London, Sept. 15.—The Women's Social and Political Union is planning to make things uncomfortable for Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues if they fail to make provision for votes for women in the new constitution they are drafting for Ulster.

In a letter to the Ulster leader the women put themselves on record as follows:—"You and your colleagues and supporters are forming an Ulster Government, and preparing an armed rebellion as a protest to being brought under a system of government to which you do not give your consent. It is precisely on the same principle that the militant Suffragist organization refuses to submit to a Government without the consent of women, either in Ulster or in any other part of the Kingdom."

THE POULTRY WORLD

BE KIND TO THE HENS.

W. W. Cox, in a recent issue of the Poultry Review, wrote:—"Observant people who have charge of horses and cattle know that kindness shown to animals always pays. It is possible that some horses that have been badly used may not do their best under a new driver who is gentle in his language and does not use the whip to urge them to their work, but it is delightful to see a well-trained pair of horses in the hands of a sensible driver, who has made the team his friends by his gentle and friendly manner, straighten themselves for a steady pull and an unusually heavy load when the driver speaks encouragingly to them. You can almost see the expectancy of them by the flash of their eyes as they settle themselves down for an extra show of their strength in answer to a call of a friendly and encouraging voice."

"It is a well-known fact that a cow will almost immediately show the effects of harsh and brutal treatment by a lessening of the milk supply, and cows that have been roughly handled in the milking stable will gradually increase the flow of milk after being put under the care of a kindly attendant."

"A hen's brains are not as large as those of a horse or a cow, but they are just as sensitive to the sort of treatment they receive. No hen or flock of hens will do their best if kept in a state of constant fright by rough and noisy treatment. They are peculiarly susceptible to quick and unexpected motions and will be panic-stricken in an instant by a sudden noise or movement. On the other hand a hen will respond to gentle and kindly treatment and son will become tame enough to be handled without being afraid."

"To make one's way into the good grace of a flock of hens it is necessary to move quietly when in the coop or yard with them and to keep up a running talk with them. It does not matter what you say—only let it be in a gentle and reassuring tone, being careful not to frighten them by any sudden movement, especially above their heads. If you will frequently take them some dainty morsel from the house or a few worms or bugs they will soon be ready to come to you without fear. By keeping a flock of hens thus happy and contented they will lay more eggs for you and you will enjoy your work among them."

Another egg-laying contest. At least three American hens and three British hens are in a close race to be the first to reach the 200 egg mark in the first eight months of the National egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo. An American hen has only ten eggs to lay in fifteen days to make a record of 200 eggs in eight months. All these hens have made a better record so far than lady show you had made at this time last year. The leading pen record thus far this year is twenty eggs ahead of the leading pen record at this time last year. The English pen of single comb White Leghorns is 259 eggs in the lead of its nearest competitor. Two of the hens in this pen did not lay an egg in June, and if this continued some of the other pens may very easily overtake them.

Several deaths were reported in different sections of the State as a result of the heat. It was, of course, also hard on the hens. There were 133 broody contest hens in broody coops at one time this month. Thirty eight were put up one day and twenty five another, and such a large percentage being broody at once cut down the egg yield for June. Other contests which had nearly 50 per cent. of their pens composed of Leghorns had less broody hens, of course, and made a little higher average for June. The total yield for June was 10,411 eggs, and the grand total to date is 70,386 eggs. The Leghorns in the North American contest at Storms, Conn., had made about the same average up to June 1 as had the Leghorns in the Missouri contest. The larger breeds in Missouri had made averages a little higher than the same breeds in Connecticut as a rule. At the present time the records are very nearly the same on the average.

NOTES.

When Leghorns, or any of the lighter and more active breeds, are kept in an orchard some provision must be made to keep them from flying into and roosting in the trees, or considerable difficulty may be had in getting them to winter quarters. Clipping one wing as soon as they show signs of flying is one means and is very effective.

Fowls to produce well must be kept tame. At feeding time, when the birds are hungry, and you have from one to five minutes time that can be spared, sit or kneel down at the usual feeding place with the bucket near you, gradually shortening the distance from day to day. In this way the birds may be able to approach rather close, and after a few trials they will usually eat from one's hand.—Ray H. White, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, in the Poultry Review.

Hens for hatching and brooding are to be recommended where it is convenient to use them, for as a rule naturally raised chicks are much more vigorous than artificially raised ones. Of course, where large numbers are being raised, or when hatching is being done out of the natural season, artificial means are necessary.

What is known as the polar regions cover 4,570,065 square miles and have 2,000,000 inhabitants.



TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy	12 50	12 75
Do., light	13 25	12 75
Butter, dairy, lb.	0 27	0 30
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0 28	0 32
Chickens, lb.	0 22	0 23
Fowl, lb.	0 17	0 19
Ducks, lb.	0 18	0 21
Turkeys, lb.	0 10	0 21
Apples, bbl.	2 75	3 75
Potatoes, new, bag	0 75	0 85
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	11 00	12 50
Do., hindquarters, cwt.	11 50	12 00
Do., medium, cwt.	10 00	10 50
Do., common, cwt.	6 50	8 00
Mutton, light, cwt.	9 00	10 00
Veal, common, cwt.	9 00	10 00
Do., prime, cwt.	11 00	13 00
Lamb, cwt.	13 00	14 00

SUGAR MARKET.

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

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	\$4 60
do. do. Redpath's	4 60
do. do. Acadia	4 55
Beaver granulated	4 45
No. 1 yellow	4 20
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; earlots, 5c less.	

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto dispatch: Receipts at the Union Stock Yards were 2,352 cattle, 32 calves, 1,516 hogs, and 1,669 sheep. The quality of stock arriving was very good, and the prices of yesterday did not show any advance in sympathy with the small receipts.

Export choice	55 to 60
do do medium	52 to 55
Butcher cows, choice	3 50 to 5 50
do do medium	3 50 to 5 50
do do common	4 35 to 5 25
Butcher cows, choice	3 50 to 5 50
do do medium	4 50 to 5 00
do do common	4 00 to 6 50
Sheep, ewes	3 25 to 4 25
Hogs, fed and watered	9 50
Hogs, f. o. b.	9 00 to 9 50
Calves	4 00 to 10 00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Oct.	86 7/8	86 7/8	86 5/8	86 3/8
Dec.	85 3/4	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
May	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	90 5/8
Oats—				
Oct.	36 3/4	37	36 3/4	36 3/4
Dec.	36 3/4	37 1/4	36 3/4	37 1/4
May	41 3/4	41 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Flour—				
Oct.				13 1/8
Nov.				13 1/4
Dec.				13 1/4

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis, Close: Wheat—September, \$5 1/4; December, \$7 3/8; May, \$9 3/4; No. 1 northern, \$6 3/4 to \$8 1/4; No. 2, do., \$4 3/4 to \$6 1/8; No. 1 hard, \$9 1/4.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 72 1/2 to 73c; Oats—No. 3 yellow, 42 1/2 to 43c; Rye—No. 2, 60 to 62 1/2c.

Flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN.

Duluth, Close: Linned, cash, \$1.50 1/4; September, \$1.49 1/4 asked; October, \$1.49 1/4 bid; November, \$1.50 1/4 asked; December, \$1.47 1/4 asked.

SALE OF SHEEPSKINS.

London.—A sale of sheepskins was held here to-day. The attendance was large and there was a brisk demand from the home trade and the continent for the 7,800 bales offered. American representatives were quiet, but the pelts were readily sold. Crossbreds advanced 1/4d, and merinos 1/4d to 3/8d. Following are the sales and prices paid for clothing and combing: New South Wales, 300 bales at 4 1/2 to 8 5/8d; Queensland, 1,000 bales at 5 to 9 3/8d; South Australia, 600 bales at 4 1/2 to 8 3/4d; West Australia, 1,200 bales at 5 to 9 3/4d; Tasmania, 300 bales at 7 3/8 to 9 1/4d; New Zealand, 1,700 bales at 5 1/4 to 10 3/8d; Punta Arenas, 900 bales at 4 7/8 to 10 3/8d.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Kingston.—On the local cheese board here to-day 463 colored were boarded, and sold at 13 3/8c.

Brockville.—At today's cheese board meeting the offerings were 2,355 colored and 845 white. The sales were 1,905 colored and 275 white, at 13 3/8c.

Alexandria.—Six hundred and thirty white cheese sold tonight at 13 1/2c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 6,000. Market steady to a shade higher. Hogs—Receipts 32,