

### LESSON III .- APRIL 21, 1912. The Appointment of the Twelve.-

Mark 3: 7-19; Matt. 5: 13-16.

Commentary.— Jesus preaching and healing (vs. 7-12). 7. Withdrew ...... to the sca—It was not because Jesus was afraid of the plots of the Pharisees 'that he went out of the city of Caper-naum to the seashore, but that He might have a better opportunity to minister to those who desired His help. There would be plenty of room for the crowds, and less likelihood of interruption by the Pharisees. From Galilee—From differand less likelihood of interruption by the Pharisees. From Galilee—From differ-ent parts of this province. Judea—The province south of Samaria. Samaria was south of Galilee. Jerusalem—The centre of Jewish worship, wealth and influence. Idumea—Idumea is the Greek name for Edom. This territory lay south of Balaving and included the south of Palestine and included the mountainous region lying east of the Dead Sea. The Edomition Dead Sea. The Edomites were descend-ants of Esau. They had become identi-fied with the Jewish nation a century and a half before this time. The Herods were Idumeans. Beyond Jordan—Perea, east of the Jordan. Tyre and Sidon— North of Galilee. 9. His disciples—Those who were in a

b. And userples—I nose who were in a particular sense His followers are dis-tinguished from those who were in sym-pathy with Him. His disciples included Andrew, Peter, James, John and Mat-thew, and perhaps Philip and Nathaniel (John I: 43-45). A small ship—A fish-ing hoat. These were common along the ing boat. These were common along the Sea of Galilee. Because of the multitude --So many people were gathering to see and hear Him, that His work was 'iable to be hindered by their crowding upon Him. By entering the boat and pushing out a little from the shore He could more readily seen and heard. 10. For He had healed many-This is given as a reason why the multitude were eager to come near to him. Many had been heal-ed and many others sought relief. To touch Him—Those who merely touched Him in faith were healed. See Mark 5: 29-30. Jesus required some sensible connection with Himself in His cures, to show that the healing came from Him, and to teach them the lessons of faith, that their spiritual healing, came from spiritual union with Christ.—Peloubet. Plagues—The word translated "plagues" means courses scourges.

11. Unclean spirits-Demons that had 11. Unclean spirits—Demons that had taken possession of human beings to that extent that the persons had lost control of themselves morally, either wholly or in great part. They were called unclean spirits because the effects of their presence were vileness and moral uncleanness. Fell down before Him-The demons recognized Christ and knew The demons recognized Christ and knew that He hay power over them. Thou art the Son of God—In the synagogue of Capernaum they had called Him the "Holy One of God" (Mark 1:24), they now acknowledge Him as the Son of God.—Maclear. 12. Should not make Him known\_Our Lord accented not now acknowledge Him as God.-Maclear. 12. Should not make s God.-Maclear. 12. Should not make s Him known-Our Lord accepted not i devils for preachers. They so mingled falsehood with their truth that he who listens to them for the truth's sake will be led away by their lies. All the testi-mony Jesus would have from them was how by them disclosing their infernal presence and disappearing at His com-

presence and disappearing at itis com-mand.—Whedon. II. The twelve Apostles chosen (vs. 13-19). 13. Goeth up into a mountain— The mountain, as is generally believed. The mountain, as is generally believed, was a ridge a quarter of a mile long and about sixty feet high, lying three miles west of the Sea of Galilee and seven miles southwest of Capernaum. It is named from a village at its base called Hattin. At each end of the ridge is a conclike elevation from which it has the name, Horns of Hattin. The place was well adopted for private prayer, as well as for addressing an assembled multitude. From Luke 6, 12 prayer, as well as for addressing an assembled multitude. From Luke 6. 12 we learn that Jesus spent the whole night preceding his appointment of his twelve anostles in proper Mark s in prayer. He had a human nature as well as a divine, and human nature craved communion with the Father, that he might have strength for the great responsibility that was upon him. Calleth ... whom he would—From the entire number of his followers he made selections for his followers he made selection of those whom He would make disciples. 14. Or-dained twelve — Appointed twelve" dained Hanked twelve Appointed twelve a band, (1) to "be with Him," (2) to "send them forth to preach," (3) and have authority to cast out de-(R. V.) mons 16. Simon-There are three places the New Testament besides this where the apostles are named, Matt. 10, 2-4, Luke 6, 14-16 and Acts 1, 13, and Simon, also called Peter, heads each list, 17, James, and John —Bro-thers, the sons of Zebedee and Salome. They are called Roanerges, sons of thunder, because of their fiery zeal and courage. John in his Gospel does not call himself by his name, but is the disciple whom Jesus loved (13, 23), and the other disciple (18.15). 18. Andrew -The first disciple. He brought his brother Peter to Jesus. Philip. To him first of the whole circle of the apostles were spoken the solemn words. "Fol-(John 1, 43), Barthol Bar-Tolmai, the son of Tolmai. Bartho-lomew and Nathanael are two names referring probably to the same per-son. Matthew-Levi. Thomas- Called also Didymus, a twin. James the son of Alphaeus-Known also as "James the son o Less" to distinguish him from the bro ther of John, Thaddaeus-Also called Judas. He is the author of the Epistie to Jude. He is also called Lebbaeus. Simon the Canaanite-Simon the Can " -- R. V. There is no reference anaean. to the people called Canaanites or to an inhabitant of Cana. The word has which name Luke applies to him. 19, Judas Iscariet Judas, a man of Ker-ioth, a little village in the tribe of Judab Juda III. The apostles responsibility (Matt. ). 13. Ye are the salt of the In making this declaration to 5:13-16) earth. In making this declaration to the apostles, he places an important re-Christians are sponsibility upon them. Christians are the saving element in society. As salt preserves and purifies the food to which it is applied, so the apostles and the followers of Christ in all ages were to preserve the world from corruption and to purify it. Lost his sayour.-The salt in the east has a tendency to lose its mariness. A warning is here given, lest



we lose our spiritual excellence. Trodden under foot.-Thrown into the street. The salt must not be thrown into the field for it would destroy the fertility of the soil. 14. Ye are the light of the world.—The apostles were to be centres of moral and spiritua. illumination. God lets his light shine into the hearts of his children and they are to reflect and scatter that light among men. Light reveals and cheers. Christians show the world the excel-Christians show the world the exce-lence of holiness. On an hill.—Perhaps Jesus pointed to some near-by hill crowned with a city. Such a city is al-ways in sight. 15. Candle—Lamp. ways in sight. 15. Candle-Lamp Bushel-The ordinary household measure ure, holding about a peck. Candlestick —Lampstand. All...in the house—The houses ordinarily consisted of one room. 16. Let your light so shine—The followers of Jesus are responsible for the influence they exert, for the spiritual

Questions.—To what place did Jesus go to minister to the people? Why did the multitudes flock to Jesus? From what different places had they come Why did he call for a boat?. What did the unclean spirits say to Jesus? What did he command them not to make him known? Where did Jesus call and ap-point the apostles? Why were there twelve instead of some other number? same the apostles.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—An ordained ministry. I. Qualified and commissioned bv

II. Designed for the spread of the gospe

Qualified and commissioned by Jesus. The institution of the apostle ship opened a new and solemn era in the ministry of Jesus. The sovereignty of God, as well as his wisdom, was in the plan. It was one of the most morentous parts of the work which the Father had committed to the Son. It was the Son launching the Father's cause upon the world, and it followed the immediate communion of the Son with the Father. The Redeemer's night-long preparation (Luke 6:12) for this step is worthy of devout attention. Noth. ing divine is ever done by chance. The place where Jesus prayed became the birthplace of the order of apostleship. It was the place where he had received wisdom to choose those whom his Father had chosen, and where he had prayed for them that they might rise to the height of their calling. "He ordained twelve," to be the first missionaries of the gos-

to be the lifst missionaries of the gos-pel, twelve Galilean workmen, having average ability, ignorant, crude, strong-passioned and of varied temperaments. Thus the King chose his ministers, or the Master his workers. They were in a special sense the accredited witnesses of special sense the accredited witnesses of the person, acts and teaching of their Master. They had great capacity for faith, and were open to divine instruc-tion. They were laymen unshackled by ecclesiasticism. When viewed as they were originally with what they after-ward became, the twelve apostles ex-hibit the great power of grace. Jesus qualified his apostles by keeping them in his own society and subject to his in-fluence. They became his intimate friends and numits to be instructed in his friends and pupils to be instructed in his truthsand trained in his work and fill-G. R. Smith, Aylmer ..... ed with his spirit. so that after his death they might be prepared to build up his church and spread the gospel over the world. The twelve tribes of Israel were the beginning of the Old Testa-ment church, and the twelve apostles were the beginning of the New Testa-ment Church. Jesus foreshadowed the future when he associated together the various elements in that first society of twelve apostles. This choice and ordination took place at a time when the fame of Jesus had greatly increased in Galilee; when the diseased crowded to be healed, the teachable to learn, the curious to observe, the demon-possess-ed to fall before him, and the captious that they might entangle him. Jesur took hold of human nature as it pre Jesus H. Shepherd, Nelson ..... J. L. Hammond, Hickson .... W. A. Coleman, Underwood ... W. Greenwood Stati H. Shepherd, Nelson . sented itself to him, the voice of the supplicating sick mingling with the cry of the demons. Jesus impressed upon the twelve the principle that all suc-C. F. Runge, Harold (1) ..... A. E. McNichol, Dunnville (2) cess in his work demanded immediate and entire consecration. His policy was "one of continuous construction for our fallen humanity, and not merely an ex-R. J. Hastings, Guelph ..... W. Duncan, Vernon, B.C. W. Adams, Quebec, practical expedient for his own convenience." II. Designed for the spread of the gos pel. Salt of the earth. world." Here in pel. Salt of the earth.... light of the world." Here is a lofty claim for what "hrist's followers can do for humanity. It is Jesus' sublime definition of the mental examinations in hristian life and of those who co making and dairy bacteriology. Christian life and of those who compose his church. The Saviour regarded his disciples as the pure and indispensable element in the world; as the light of Christianity that solves the deepest What profiteth it a man to find fault, if he is merely losing time there-by?

uestions and answers the most anxiou The su nquiries of man. sources of man. The success of his gospel was made to depend, not so much upon preaching, as upon living examples. He ordained that men should carry their moral faculties up to the highest degree of excellence making it the degree of excellence, making it the power and obligation of the good to arrest cor-ruption by their own purity, exhibiting an active and efficient Christian character as an antidote to vice on the earth. Christian example is a convicting agency. Not only the honor but the progress of true religion depends upon examples. A true religion depends upon examples. A good man reveals the ugliness of evil by showing the beauty of holiness. Exam-ple is the source of the Christian's most powerful influence. T. R. A.

# DAIRY SCHCOL

**Results of Examinations at** Ontario / gricultural.

College.

The total attendance at the dairy school for 1912 was larger than for 1911, but about the same number wrote on the final examinations, held March 20. 21 and 22. This year there was a change in the method of preparing papers as the Hon. Minister of Agriculture for the Province, James Duff, requested that the dairy school in conrection with the O.A.C. and the Eastern Dairy School at Kingston, would give the same course of theorotical and practical instruction so far as possible, in order that grad-uates of the two schools should be on the same basis. This has become neces-sary since the legislation of 1909 require all chief butter and cheese makers of the Province to hold a certificate of qualification on and after January 1, 1911.

Five out of the eight papers for final examinations were prepared jointly by the examiners at the two schools, so the examiners at the two schools, so that the two classes wrote on the same papers on five subjects. It is altogether likely that the other three—bacteriology, likely that the other three bacteriology. chemistry and miscellaneous wil be in cluded next year. Cheese and butter makers are taking a greater interest in makers are taking a greater interest in the dairy school since the passage of the dairy products act of 1909, requiring cer-tificates. As the course is one of twelve weeks, during which the whole time and attention of the students are concentrated on dairy matters, students who are able to pass the theorotical and practical examinations have a good training in dairy work. If they have training in dairy work. If they have one or more year's factory experience before taking the factory course, which is strongly advised, the graduates of the dairy schools ought to be in a better position to maintain and improve the quality of dairy goods made in Canada, than those who have not taken the dairy course dairy course. Th

A. Scott, Glasgow ...... McKenzie, Clifford .....

Greenwood, Strathroy ...

following is the proficinency list



where local option is in force are dis-closed in the proposed amendments to the liquor license act, which were made public in the Legislatare yeste day after-noon. The law is being amended to provide that in a municipality in which no tavern or shop license is in force no liquor shall be stored or kept by any brewer or other person whomsoever for future delivery to any person, notwith-standing that any portion of it may have been previously ordered or appro-priated to a customer. Any brewer who contravenes this provision will be deem-ed to have kept the liquor for sale with-out the license required by law.

the license required by law. This clause is further amplified by declaring that any liquor not actually delivered to the person for whom it purports to be intended shall be deemed to be kept for sale, while any person who cluence lowers of which he is not to be kept for sale, while any person who allows liquor, of which he is not the bona fide owner, to be stored on his premises will be guilty of an offence under the act.

under the act. By another sub-section two gallohs of liquor is the limit that any person can have in his possession in a local option municipality, except a chemist or person authorized to have liquor in his possession without any limitation as to quantity. Any liquor in excess of two gallons found in the possession of a person so unauthorized shall be an offence under the act. Pay checks will not hereafter be

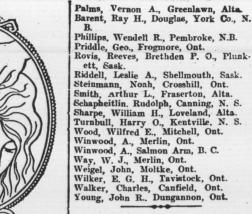
a person so unattronized and do an offence under the act. Pay checks will not hereafter be legal tender over the bar or counter in a liquor shop. A clause is added to the present iaw prohibiting a tavern or shop licensee, or any person on his behalf, taking in payment of liquor or converting into cash for the purpose any time check or pay check or order for money issued in payment of wages. The clause compelling a tavern-keeper to furnish accommodation to any bena fide traveller under penalty of a fine as amended by stating that he shall not be compelled to supply liquor to any person whomeover, except upon

tion too high for the average farmer. It remained for a newspaper to put at the disposal of the farmer an educational course at home without any cost to him. Canadian Farm of Toronto be-gan its first series of correspondence

and not be competent to supply input to any person whomsoever, except upon an order of a physician. With the view of preventing undesir-able persons from frequenting hotels and making use of the place for improper purposes power is given to any licensee, if he has reason to suspect that ncensee, if he has reason to suspect that any person who has come upon his premises, althoughnot of notoriously bad character, is present for some improper purpose, may request such person to leave, "and unless such request is forth-with complied with such person may be foreibly removed."

The section of the present set, de claring that a bar, casks or bottles dis played on unlicensed premises to induce belief that liquor is sold shall be prima facie evidence is enlarged to make such condition a misdemeanor under the act. Hotels in local option municipalities will be brought under supervision by the license inspector, and the inspector the heense hispector, and the hispector is given power to enter these pre-mises for the purpose of his office, whether or not a permit has been se-cured from the local license board.

The power now exercised by the fed-eral authorities to prohibit the sale of Anderson, Sherman, Cherry Valley, Ont. Berg, G. .A. Dew Drop, Sask. Brown, E. P., Innisfail, Alta. Briggs, T. D., Randall Corner, Sunbury Co., N. B. Broadworth, Robert, Madoc, Ont. 'Ine term "public work" shall isclude, 961 according to the definition, any railway, canal, road, bridge or other work of any . . . . . . . . . . . . 924 Brown, Stewart, Red Jacket, Sask. Barnhart, E. B., Whittington. Barley, G T., Prince Albert, Sask. Brown, J. Melville, Springville, Ont. Cameron, John, Floral, Sask. Christensen, Eli, Boundary Falls, B. C. Cordingler, Sam Liegar, Ont. kind, or any lumbering or mining opera-Vouse, Delhi Rogers, Leesboro Macdonaid, Molesworth VanCamp, Burketon Durnan, Milton Lackner, Chesley S. Balfour, Guelph H. Hurst Evocelor 907 tion carried on. The proclamation, how-ever, will have no effect within the limits 870 of any city. While the proclamation remains in person within the district 854 while this proclamation remains in force, no person within the district shall have any liquor in his possession whatever, except under the order of a practitioner, beyond what a chemist may carry in connection with his busi-819 Cordingley, Sam, Lisgar, Ont. Condingham, John R., Eayhead, N. S. Chambers, Garnet, Aylmer, Ont. Copley, R. Crossfield, Alta. Cohoe, D. P., New Durham, Ont. Chouinard, Gordon, Cut Knife, Sask. Curtis, A., Golden, B. C. 810 H. Hurst, Eversley ...... Carnochan, Palermo ..... 796 795 Neeb, Brocksden ..... 790 A. Hill, Delaware A. Sheehan, Hamilton J. Underhill, Guelph 786 Violation of the provision of this section makes one liable to a penalty 767 Curtis, A., Golden, B. C. Dill, James M., Oakley, Sask. Elmore, Haines, Springvale, Ont. Fretz, Oren M., Mt. Joy, Out. Findlay, J. G., Wolseley, Sask. Ferguson, D., Cut Knife, Sask. A. Imlay, Lawrence Sta. ...... J. H. Conway, Harrington ..... 765 of \$100, and not more than \$500, with imprisonment for four months. To drive fear into the hearts of local Owen, Uptergrove 673 638 option law-breakers, it will be constioption law-breakers, it will be consti-tuted an offence under the act by any person who is found, in a local option municipality, in any public place in an intoxicated condition, and upon a pro-secution shall be compellable to state the person from whom and the place in which he obtained the liquor, and in case of his refusal "he shall be imprisored for a period not exceeding three months or until he discloses such information" 632 Fleming, Maurice C., Kelsyth, Ont. Gale, Chas. F., Forrest Hall, Sask. Gillespie, Geo.<sup>6</sup> C., Mortlack, Sask. Gabriel, H. J., Bangor, Sask. 611 566 524 493 Glass, A. Hamilton, Parkman, Sask. Gillett, A. H., Marchmont, Ont Farm dairy class (maximum 1.000): Gillett, A. H., Marchmont, Ont Gilliand, Geo., Jericho, Ont. Garbutt, Wm. R., Uhthoff, Ont. Hooper, Harry, Dalesboro. Sask. Hong, L. K., Kelvinhurst, Sask. Hardy, Harvey, Whitby, Ont. Herridge, Herbert W., Nakusp, B.C. Hopcraft, Fred, Purves, Man. Howe, W. J., River Course. Alta. Harris, Rae H., Sheffield Mills, N. S. Jonason, J. E., Elfros, Sask. Johns, Tom, River Course. Alta. Jayne, Norman, Cobourg. Ont. Jensen, Herman L., Taber, Alta. \$14 524 aminations only (minimum 400) 334 or until he discloses such information." or until he discloses such information." A clause with respect to bottling de-clared that no person, other than the manufacturer of the liquor, shall cause any label or device to be put on the bottle or container to show the name (I) Will be required to pass supple-tental examinations in written butter (2) Will be required to pass supple written checse



## TORONTO MARKETS.

To allay liching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove cructs, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following

cructs, scries and chardrin, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, genity rubbing Cutteurs ointment into the parting with a bis of soft flarmed held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half as inch apart until the wholescalp has been treated, the pur-pose being to get the Cutteurs ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from posrible stata. The next morning, shampoo with Cutteurs scap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for wome's hair. Not-withstanding Cutteurs scap and ointment are sold everywhere, those wishing to try this treatment may do so without expense by sending to "Cutteurs." Dept. 4M, Boston, U. S. A., for a free sample of Cutteurs scap and ointment, with 32-p, book on skin and hair.

**A** National

Farm College

gricultural colleges or on the govern-

nents, and notwithstanding that the

Dominion Government is granting large

subsidies to aid agriculture every boy

cannot attend an agriculture college.

Board, books and fees, though not ex-

cesive, make agricultural college educa-

inion, and as many home students took advantage of this course in ten weeks as the ordinary college starting in could have at the end of four years. A course on "Soils" is now running in Canadian Farm, to be followed by oth-

er interesting subjects. Following is a list of the successful candidates on the

the examination on "Farm Power." Armstrong, Leelie H., Hagerman, Ont. Adair, L. C., Nottawa, Ont. Anderson, R. G., Dugald, Man.

FARMERS' AMRK	ET	r.	
Dressed hogs	10	50	\$11 0
Butter. dairy	0	33	03
Eggs, dozen	0	25	02
Chickens, 1b	0	20	02
Ducks. 1b	0	17	0 3
Turkeys, 1b	0	24	0 3
Apples, bbl	3	50	4 3
Potatoes, bag	1	75	18
Cablage, dozen	ō	60	06
Beef, hindquarters	11	50	13 0
Do., forequarters	7	50	K b
Do., choice, carcase	10	25	11 0
Do., medium, carcase	*	50	9 5
Do., medium, carcase	11	00	13 0
Veal, prime	-	00	10 5
Mutton, prime	10	(11)	18 0
Lambs, Spring	10	00	10 0
SUGAR MARKET	•		

Do., Acadia Imperial granulated Beaver granulated No. 1 yellow... In barrels 5c per cwt. more; car 5 40

HIDES. WOOL. TALLOW. ETC.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, ETC. Hides-The market is quiet, with prices irregular. There are a great many grub-by hides offering. City inspected, No. 1 steers and cows. 12 1-2c per lb.; No. 2 stock, 11 1-2c and No. 3, i0 1-2c; country stocy cured, 11 1-2c per lb., and green, lic; at outside points. Sicepskins-The market is firm at \$1.0 to \$140. Calfskins-The market is firm at \$1.0 to \$140. Calfskins-The market is steady at 13 to 16c here, and at 12c to 13c outside. Horsehides-\$3 to \$3.25. Horsehides-\$3 to \$3.25. Tallow-Solids quoted at 5 1-2c; cakes, \$1-2c. Wools-Unwashed, 12c to 13c; washed, 18c to 20c; rejections, 14 1-2c per lb., at contry points. LIVE STOCK.

Without casting any reflection on

#### LIVE STOCK.

LIVE SIDCA. Tcronto, April 2-Receipts are a little better to-day, but there is much room for improvement. The continued bad weath-er is keeping the roads in a bad state, and farmers find it difficult and in some places almost impossible to get their cattle to the station. Then, again, some parts of the country are cut off entirely owing to bridges having been taken away.

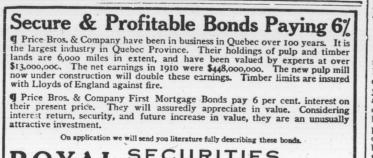
to nim. Canadian Farm of Toronto be gan its first series of correspondence courses on December 1st, 1911. The sub-ject of "Power on the Farm" was dealt with in ten issues. Dr. C. J. Lynde, Professor of Physics at Macdonald Col-lege, Que., supplied these ten illustrat-ed, simplified lectures, and at the fin-ish of the course gave the student a complete knowledge of power as a phied to farm operations as is possible in this form. The readers of the paper took to it readily throughout the Dom-inion, and as many home students took

1	and 101 calves.					
1	To-day's quotations:					
	Butchers' cattle, choice \$	6	40		7	00
	Dc., medium	5	60		6	20
1	Do., common				5	50
1	Butchers' cows, choice				5	50
l	Do., medium	3	50	1	4	56
	Do., canners	1	25		2	75
	Do., bulls	3	00		õ	00
	Stockers, choice	4	45			33
	Do., light	3	50		4	25
	Sheep, ewes	Б	00		6	50
1	Bucks and culls i	3	00			50
	Lembs	6	50			25
l	Hogs, fed and watered	8	40		8	50
l	Hogs. f.o.b	8	00			15
1	Calues		00		0	00

## OTHER MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Mirneapolls- Close - Wheat - May. .06 7-8 to \$1.07; July, \$1.08 3-8; Sept.. .01 3-8; No. 1 hard, \$1.09 3-8; No. 1 north-\$1.01 3-5; No. 1 hard, \$1.09 3-8; No. 1 northern, \$1.06 5-8 to \$1.06 7-5; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 5-8 to \$1.06 7-5; No. 3 wheat, \$1.04 5-8 to \$1.01 7-8. Corn-No. 3 yellow, 78c to 78 1-2c. Rys-No. 2, 87c to 87 1-2c. Rys-No. 3, 87c to 87 1-2c. Rys-No. WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET. Prev. Open. High. Low. Close. Close. Wheat-Do., new ... 104 1041/2a 1037/2 1037/2 104 Do., new ... 105/25 104/2 1047/2 1047/2 1047/2 July .... 104/2, 105/2 104/2 1047/2 1047/2 July .... 104/2 104/2 1047/2 1047/2 1047/2 July .... 104/2 104/2 1047/2 1047/2 1047/2 July .... 104/2 104/2 1047 DULUTH GRAIN AMRKET. Duluth - Wheat - No. 1 hard, \$1.00 3-4; No. 1 northern, \$1.05 5-4; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 3-4; May, \$1.07 3-4; July, \$1.05 1-4. \$1.66 3-4; May, \$1.07 3-4; July, \$1.08 1-4. MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Mortreal—At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Alarket the receipts of five stock for the week ending april oth were so cattle. 255 sneep and tambos, Lãoo osg and 2.500 calves. A fair trade was done in cattle, there being a good demand from butchers for small lots to ful ac-tual wants, and as the offerings were light a firm feeing prevailed in Lie mar-ket and prices show no change. Choice steers sold at \$1 to \$1.25, good at \$5.25 to \$6.53, and the lower grades from that down to \$5.50 per hundred pounds. The best cows brought \$5.50 and the common-er ones from \$3.50 to \$10 per cwt. Built sold from \$3.50 to \$10 per cwt. Built sold from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Built scieded off cars. The trade in calves was active, and as the offerings were not excessive, prices ruled steady, with sales at from \$2 to \$5 each, as to size and quality. An easier feeling prevailed in the market for lambs, and prices declined 55.52 er cwt. and the few sheep offered sold at \$4.50 per cwt. MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

## THE ATHENS REPORTER. APRIL 17, 1912.



ROYAL SECURITIES BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING . . . YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS TORONTO B M WHITE MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-OTTAWA LONDON (ENG.)

of the manufacturer. THEY ELOPED.

days would kick them back egain

Now the Young Man is in Jail in Montrea!.

Jensen, Herman L., Taber, Alta. Kitchen, R. H., Fredericton, N. B. Kirk, Albert W., Mamiota, Man, Luck, Allan J., Barrie, Ont., R. D. I. Langford, E. E., Angus Ridge, Alta. Laurie, Wm. L., Malvern, Ont. Lindsay, Roy J., Cherry Grove, Ont. Lindsay, Kenneth C., Georgetown, Ont. Magwood, R. W., Radisson, Sask. Molfat, Martin J., Acton, Ont. Mackie, Carleton R., Coatstone, Man. Montreal. April 15.—The independent manner in which Thomas Laurin, aged 19, and Rosa Paquette, aged 15, con-ducted their love affairs has landed the Mackie, Carleton R., Coatstone, Man. Munro, James, Dominion City, Man. McIver, D. M., Alsask, Sask. young man in the cells on a charge of abduction. Laurin first saw the Paquette girl at her father's home, near here, and after a week's courtship pro-McLeod, M., Solsgirth, Man. McKay, Alex., R., Tiverton, Ont. McKay, A. G. B., Silver Grove, Saak. McLellan, Wm., Y., Harriston, Ont. posed that they run away. The girl consenting, the two eloped to Ogdens-burg, N. Y., to which place they were traced by the local police. The charge of abduction against Laurin was laid by McMartin, Sam, Manitowaning, Ont. McAddister, Wm. J., Tormore, Ont. Nichol, Jon K., Glanworth, Ont. Nichol, Jon K., Glanworki, North, W. E. Cardiff, Alta. Gosport, Ont. the girl's father. The people what sich for the good old ays would kick filte steers to have

North, W. E. Cardill, Alta. O'Neil, Charles, Gosport, Ont. Oliver, Charles, E., East Delta, B.C. Pellat Vivian T. W., Semans, Sask, Padbury, Geo., Athestore, Sask. terrs to have

Jensen, Herman L., Taber, Alta,

#### BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch-Cattle - Re-Veal receipts, 200 head, active and 250

lower, \$5 to \$9.25.

Hower, \$5 to \$9.25. Hog receipts 2,600 head, slow, and 15c to 15c lower; heavy, \$8.05 to \$8.10; mixed \$6 to \$8.10; Yorkers, \$7.15 to \$8.05; pigs, \$6.75 to \$6.90; roughs, \$7 to \$7.15; stags, \$5 to \$6; dairies, \$7.50 to \$800 to \$8.00.

to \$5.00. Sheep and lamb receipts, 8,400 head; steady; choice lambs active; sheep and common lambs slow; unchanged.

"What are you doing for the uplift. Maude?" "I am teaching poor girls the rudiments of bridge whist. And you?" "Oh, I am collecting cast off automo-"Oh, I am collecting cast off automo-biles to distribute among worthy per-sons,"-Louisville Courier Journal.

o