SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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 sea—It was not because Jesus was afraid of the plots of the Pharisees that he went out of the city of Capernaum 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 different 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 Palestine and included the mountainous region lying east of the Dead Sea. The Edomites were descendants of Esau. They had become identified 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 particular sense His followers are distinguished from those who were in sympathy with Him. His disciples included Andrew, Peter, James, John and Matthew, and perhaps Philip and Nathaniel (John 1: 43-45). A small ship—A fishing 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 liable 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 healed and many others sought relief. To touch Him—Those who merely touched Him in faith were healed. See Mark 5: 28-30. 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 scourges.

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 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 accepted not 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 testimony Jesus would have from them was given by them disclosing their infernal presence and disappearing at His command.—Whedon.

II. The twelve Apostles chosen (vs. 13-19). 13. Goeth up into a mountain—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 conelike 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 we learn that Jesus spent the whole night preceding his appointment of his twelve apostles in prayer. He had a human nature as well as a divine, and his 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 selection of those whom He would make disciples. 14. Ordained twelve — Appointed twelve"—R. V. Jesus organized them into a band, (1) to "be with Him," (2) to "send them forth to preach," (3) and to "have authority to cast out demons" (R. V.)

16. Simon—There are three places in 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—Brothers, 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, "Follow Me" (John 1. 43). Bartholomew—Bar-Tolmai, the son of Tolmai. Bartholomew and Nathanael are two names referring probably to the same person. Matthew—Levi. Thomas—Called also Didymus, a twin. James the son of Alphaeus—Known also as "James the Less" to distinguish him from the brother of John. Thaddaeus—Also called Judas. He is the author of the Epistle to Jude. He is also called Lebbaeus. Simon the Canaanite—Simon the Canaanean." —R. V. There is no reference to the people called Canaanites or to an inhabitant of Cana. The word has the same meaning as "Zelotes," which name Luke applies to him. 19. Judas Iscariot—Judas, a man of Kerioth, a little village in the tribe of Judah.

III. The apostles responsibility (Matt. 5:13-16). 13. Ye are the salt of the earth. In making this declaration to the apostles, he places an important responsibility 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 savour.—The salt in the east has a tendency to lose its saltness. 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 spiritual 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 excellence of holiness. On an hill.—Perhaps Jesus pointed to some near-by hill crowned with a city. Such a city is always in sight. 15. Candle—Lamp. Bushel—The ordinary household measure, 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 light shining out from their lives.

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 appoint the apostles? Why were there twelve instead of some other number? Name the apostles.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—An ordained ministry.

I. Qualified and commissioned by Jesus.

II. Designed for the spread of the gospel.

I. Qualified and commissioned by Jesus. The institution of the apostleship 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 momentous 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. Nothing 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 gospel, 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 the person, acts and teaching of their Master. They had great capacity for faith, and were open to divine instruction. They were laymen unshackled by ecclesiasticism. When viewed as they were originally with what they afterward became, the twelve apostles exhibit the great power of grace. Jesus qualified his apostles by keeping them in his own society and subject to his influence. They became his intimate friends and pupils to be instructed in his truthsand trained in his work and filled 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 Testament church, and the twelve apostles were the beginning of the New Testament 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-possessed to fall before him, and the captious that they might entangle him. Jesus took hold of human natnre as it presented itself to him, the voice of the supplicating sick mingling with the cry of the demons. Jesus impressed upon the twelve the prineiple that all success in his work demanded immediate and entire consecration. His poliey was "one of continuous construction for our fallen humanity, and not merely an expedient for his own convenience."

II. Designed for the spread of the gospel. Salt of the earth.... light of the world." Here is a lofty claim for what Christ's followers can do for humanity. It is Jesus' sublime definition of the 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 questions and answers the most anxious inquiries 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 power and obligation of the good to arrest corruption 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 good man reveals the ugliness of evil by showing the beauty of holiness. Example is the source of the Christian's most powerful influence. T. R. A.

Conforms to the high standard of Gillett's goods.
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DAIRY SCHOOL

Results of Examinations at Ontario Agricultural 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 connection 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 graduates of the two schools should be on the same basis. This has become necessary 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 that the two classes wrote on the same papers on five subjects. It is altogether likely that the other three—bacteriology, chemistry and miscellaneous wil be included next year. Cheese and butter makers are taking a greater interest in the dairy school since the passage of the dairy products act of 1909, requiring certificates. 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 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.

The following is the proficiency list of factory and farm dairy students (maximum marks 1,200):

H. Cotton, Allanburg	1,018
R. W. Brown, Attercliffe	994
G. R. Smith, Aylmer	961
F. A. Scott, Glasgow	960
J. McKenzie, Clifford	922
E. Youse, Delhi	907
A. Rogers, Leesboro	888
T. Macdonald, Molesworth	870
G. VanCamp, Burketon	854
W. Durnan, Milton	831
C. Lackner, Chesley	819
J. S. Balfour, Guelph	810
A. H. Hutst, Eversley	796
P. Carnochan, Palermo	795
A. Neeb, Brocksden	790
J .A. Hill, Delaware	786
J. A. Sheehan, Hamilton	784
M. J. Underhill, Guelph	767
A. Imlay, Lawrence Sta.	765
J. H. Conway, Harrington	754
W. Owen, Uptergrove	673
H. Shepherd, Nelson	638
J. L. Hammond, Hickson	632
W. A. Coleman, Underwood	611
W. Greenwood, Strathroy	566
C. F. Runge, Harold (1)	524
A. E. McNichol, Dunnville (2)	493
Farm dairy class (maximum 1,000):	
R. J. Hastings, Guelph	814
W. Duncan, Vernon, B.C.	524
W. Adams, Quebec, practical examinations only (minimum 400)	334

(1) Will be required to pass supplemental examinations in written butter making and milk testing.

(2) Will be required to pass supplemental examinations in written cheese making and dairy bacteriology.

What profiteth it a man to find fault, if he is merely losing time thereby?

Secure & Profitable Bonds Paying 6%

¶ Price Bros. & Company have been in business in Quebec over 100 years. It is the largest industry in Quebec Province. Their holdings of pulp and timber lands are 6,000 miles in extent, and have been valued by experts at over $13,000,000. The net earnings in 1910 were $4,000,000. The new pulp mill now under construction will double these earnings. Timber limits are insured with Lloyds of England against fire.

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MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-SYDNEY LONDON (Eng.)

NO LIQUOR IN DRY DISTRICTS

License Act Amendment Forbids Storing It.

Pay Checks Not Passable in Bar Rooms.

To Prohibit Sale in Certain Cases.

Toronto despatch: Further restrictions upon the liquor traffic in places where local option is in force are disclosed in the proposed amendments to the liquor license act, which were made public in the Legislature yesterday afternoon. 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, notwithstanding that any portion of it may have been previously ordered or appropriated to a customer. Any brewer who contravenes this provision will be deemed to have kept the liquor for sale without 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 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.

By another sub-section two gallons 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 legal tender over the bar or counter in a liquor shop. A clause is added to the present law 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 bona fide traveller under penalty of a fine is amended by stating that he shall not be compelled to supply liquor to any person whomsoever, except upon an order of a physician.

With the view of preventing undesirable 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 any person who has come upon his premises, althoughnot of notoriously bad character, is present for some improper purpoee, may request such person to leave, "and unless such request is forthwith complied with such person may be forcibly removed."

The section of the present act, declaring that a bar, casks or bottles displayed 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 is given power to enter these premises for the purpose of his office, whether or not a permit has been secured from the local license board.

The power now exercised by the federal authorities to prohibit the sale of liquor in a district where any important public work is under construction is extended to the Lieutenant-Governer in council.

The term "public work" shall include, according to the definition, any railway, canal, road, bridge or other work of any kind, or any lumbering or mining operation carried on. The proclamation, however, will have no effect within the limits of any city.

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 business.

Violation of the provision of this section makes one liable to a penalty of $100, and not more than $500, with imprisonment for four months.

To drive fear into the hearts of local option law-breakers, it will be constituted 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 prosecution 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 imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months or until he discloses such information."

A clause with respect to bottling declared 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 of the manufacturer.

THEY ELOPED,

Now the Young Man is in Jail in Montreal.

Montreal, April 15.—The independent manner in which Thomas Laurin, aged 19, and Rosa Paquette, aged 15, conducted their love affairs has landed the 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 proposed that they run away. The girl consenting, the two eloped to Ogdensburg, N. Y., to which place they were traced by the local police. The charge of abduction against Laurin was laid by the girl's father.

The people who sigh for the good old days would kick like steers to have them back again.

The Best Treatment for Itching Scalps and Falling Hair

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, 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, gently rubbing Cuticura ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura 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 possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura soap 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 women's hair. Notwithstanding Cuticura soap and ointment are sold everywhere, those wishing to try this treatment may do so without expense by sending to "Cuticura," Dept. 41M, Boston, U. S. A., for a free sample of Cuticura soap and ointment, with 32-p. book on skin and hair.

A National Farm College

Without casting any reflection on agricultural colleges or on the governments, 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 excesive, make agricultural college education 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 began its first series of correspondence courses on December 1st, 1911. The subject of "Power on the Farm" was dealt with in ten issues. Dr. C. J. Lynde, Professor of Physics at Macdonald College, Que., supplied these ten illustrated, simplified lectures, and at the finish of the course set an examination paper. The course gave the student a complete knowledge of power as applied to farm operations as is possible in this form. The readers of the paper took to it readily throughout the Dominion, 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 other interesting subjects. Following is a list of the successful candidates on the the examination on "Farm Power."

Armstrong, Leslie H., Hagerman, Ont.
Adair, L. C., Nottawa, Ont.
Anderson, R. G., Dugald, Man.
Anderson, Sherman, Cherry Valley, Ont.
Berg, G. A., Dew Drop, Sask.
Baxter, Alfred, Haleyonia, Sask.
Brown, E. P., Innisfail, Alta.
Briggs, T. D., Randall Corner, Sunbury Co., N. B.
Broadworth, Robert, Madoc, Ont.
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.
Cordingley, Sam, Lisgar, Ont.
Cunningham, John R., Bayhead, 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.
Dill, James M., Oakley, Sask.
Elmore, Haines, Springvale, Ont.
Fretz, Oren M., Mt. Joy, Ont.
Findlay, J. G., Wolseley, Sask.
Ferguson, D., Cut Knife, Sask.
Fleming, Maurice C., Kelsyth, Ont.
Gale, Chas. F., Ferrest Hall, Sask.
Gillespie, Geo. C., Mortlack, Sask.
Gabriel, H. J., Bangor, Sask.
Glass, A. Hamilton, Parkman, Sask.
Gillett, A. H. Marchmont, Ont.
Gilliland, Geo., Jericho, Ont.
Garbutt, Wm. R., Uthoff, Ont.
Hooper, Harry, Dalesboro, Sask.
Hong, L. K., Kelvinhurst, Sask.
Hardy, Harvey, Whithy, 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.
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.
Moffat, Martin J., Acton, Ont.
Mackie, Carleton R., Coatstone, Man.
Munro, James, Dominion City, Man.
McIver, D. M., Alsask, Sask.
McLeod, M., Solsgirth, Man.
McKay, Alex., R., Tiverton, Ont.
McKay, A. G. B., Silver Grove, Sask.
McLellan, Wm., Y., Harriston, Ont.
McMartin, Sam, Manitowaning, Ont.
McAllister, Wm. J., Tormore, Ont.
Nichol, Jos K., Glanworth, Ont.
North, W. E., Cardiff, Alta.
O'Neil, Charles, Gosport, Ont.
Oliver, Charles E., East Delta, B.C.
Pellat, Vivian T. W., Semans, Sask.
Padbury, Geo., Arbesture, Sask.
Palms, Vernon A., Greenlawn, Alta.
Barent, Ray H., Douglas, York Co., N. B.
Phillips, Wendell R., Pembroke, N.B.
Priddle, Geo., Frogmore, Ont.
Rovis, Reeves, Brethden P. O., Plunkett, Sask.
Riddell, Leslie A., Shellmouth, Sask.
Steinmann, Noah, Crosshill, Ont.
Smith, Arthur L., Fraserton, Alta.
Schapheitlin, Rudolph, Canning, N. S.
Sharpe, William H., Loveland, Alta.
Turnbull, Harry O., Kentville, N. S.
Wood, Wilfred E., Mitchell, Ont.
Winwood, A., Merlin, Ont.
Winwood, A., Salmon Arm, B. C.
Way, W. J., Merlin, Ont.
Weigel, John, Moltke, Ont.
Wilker, E. G. H., Tavistock, Ont.
Walker, Charles, Canfield, Ont.
Young, John R., Dungannon, Ont.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' AMRKET.

Dressed hogs	$10 50	$11 00
Butter, dairy	0 33	0 38
Eggs, dozen	0 25	0 27
Chickens, lb.	0 20	0 22
Ducks, lb.	0 17	0 20
Turkeys, lb.	0 24	0 25
Apples, bbl.	3 50	4 00
Potatoes, bag	1 75	1 85
Cabbage, dozen	0 60	0 80
Beef, hindquarters	11 50	13 00
Do., forequarters	7 50	8 00
Do., choice, carcase	10 25	11 00
Do., medium, carcase	8 50	9 50
Veal, prime	11 00	13 00
Mutton, prime	8 00	10 50
Lambs, Spring	16 00	18 00

SUGAR MARKET.

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

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$ 5 46
Do., Redpath's	5 45
Do., Acadia	5 40
Imperial granulated	5 30
Beaver granulated	5 30
No. 1 yellow	5 15

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

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, ETC.

Hides—The market is quiet, with prices irregular. There are a great many grubby hides offering. City inspected, No. 1 steers and cows, 12 1-2c per lb.; No. 2 stock, 11 1-2c and No. 3, 10 1-2c; country stocy cured, 11 1-2c per lb., and green, 10c; at outside points.

Sheepskins—The market is firm at $1.10 to $1.40.

Calfskins—The market is steady at 13 to 15c here, and at 12c to 13c outside.

Horsehides—$3 to $3.25.

Horsehair—Farmers' or peddlers' stock, 32c to 33c.

Tallow—Solids quoted at 5 1-2c; cakes, 6 1-2c.

Wools—Unwashed, 12c to 13c; washed, 18c to 20c; rejections, 14 1-2c per lb., at country points.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, April 1.—Receipts are a little better to-day, but there is much room for improvement. The continued bad weather 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.

Butchers' cattle are selling from $6.50 to $7.10 for good stuff, which is about 25 to 35c stronger than last week. When traffic is properly opened up again, and cattle can be gotten in, these fancy prices will disappear. Feeders and stockers continued selling at strong prices, and are scarce. Sheep and lamb prices are steady and unchanged. The offerings of hogs are larger to-day, but prices are steady at yesterday's quotations.

Receipts, thirty-one cars, consisting of 558 cattle, 41 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs and 101 calves.

To-day's quotations:

Butchers' cattle, choice	$ 6 40	$ 7 00
Do., medium	5 60	6
Do., common	4 50	5
Butchers' cows, choice	4 70	5
Do., medium	3 50	4
Do., canners	1 25	2
Do., bulls	3 00	5
Stockers, choice	4 45	5
Do., light	3 50	4 25
Sheep, ewes	5 00	6 50
Bucks and culls	3 00	4 50
Lambs	6 50	9 25
Hogs, fed and watered	8 40	8 50
Hogs, f.o.b.	8 00	8 15
Calves	5 00	8 00

OTHER MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Close — Wheat — May, $1.06 7-8 to $1.07; July, $1.08 3-8. Sept., $1.09 3-8; No. 1 hard, $1.09 3-8; No. 1 northern, $1.08 5-8 to $1.09 7-8. No. 2 northern, $1.06 5-8 to $1.06 7-8, No. 3 wheat, $1.04 5-8 to $1.04 7-8.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 78c to 78 1-2c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 54c to 54 1-2c.

Rye—No. 2, 87c to 87 1-2c.

Bran—$24 to $24.50.

Flour—First patents, $5 to $5.30; second patents, $4.05 to $4.80; first clears, $3.40 to $3.75; second clears, $2.30 to $2.70.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—					
May, old	104	104⅛a	103⅞	103⅞a	104
Do., new	103⅞a	104⅜	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
July	104⅜	105⅛	104⅜	104⅝	104⅝

To-day. Yester.

Oats—

May	51⅜b	50⅞
July	48⅝b	47⅜

DULUTH GRAIN AMRKET.

Duluth — Wheat — No. 1 hard, $1.09 3-4; No. 1 northern, $1.08 3-4; No. 2 northern, $1.06 3-4; May, $1.07 3-4; July, $1.08 1-4.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock market the receipts of live stock for the week ending April 6th were 350 cattle, 325 sheep and lambs, 1,350 hogs and 2,500 calves. A fair trade was done in cattle, there being a good demand from butchers for small lots to fill actual wants, and as the offerings were light a firm feeling prevailed in the market and prices show no change. Choice steers sold at $7 to $7.25, good at $6.25 to $6.75, and the lower grades from that down to $5.50 per hundred pounds. The best cows brought $5.50 and the commoner ones from $3.50 to $5 per cwt. Bulls sold from $3.50 to $5.50 per cwt. The tone of the market for hogs was strong owing to the very light run, and prices scored a further advance, with sales of selected lots at $ to $.25 and $.50 per cwt., weighed off cars. The trade in calves was active, and as the offerings were not excessive, prices ruled steady, with sales at from $2 to $8 each, as to size and quality. An easier feeling prevailed the market for lambs, and prices declined 25c per cwt., on account of the limit demand, and sales were made at $7 to $7.25 per cwt., and the few sheep offered sold at $4.50 per cwt.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

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

Veal receipts, 200 head, active and 25c lower, $5 to $9.25.

Hog receipts 2,600 head, slow, and 10c to 15c lower; heavy, $8.05 to $8.10; mixed $8 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 $8.00.

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 automobiles to distribute among worthy persons."—Louisville Courier-Journal.