

## THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

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W. F. HARTMAN.

FRIDAY MORNING OCT. 10, 1924.

**PRESS FOR SALE.**

The double cylinder Mee machine on which The World is now printed will print a sheet of 14 inches or anything smaller. In first-class condition. Also two Mee machines, which will be sold with the machine or separately. The whole at a bargain.

**St. John Macdonald's Health.**

It is no secret now that St. John Macdonald is seriously ill. His health has been a matter of public interest for some time. One of his medical advisers at Ottawa has always told St. John that part of the intestinal tract immediately preceding the stomach is gradually thickening, and that it will eventually close. None of his other physicians, however, have corroborated this opinion. St. John was also troubled with a pain which attacked him every now and then, afterwards disappearing for a time; but not long ago it became constant. He then went to Montreal and consulted Dr. R. P. Howard, who gave him a prescription which stopped the pain. At the same time the doctor recommended him to take a sea voyage. St. John has now gone on such a voyage, and also for the purpose of consulting Dr. Andrew Clark of London, who takes a more hopeful view of his case than some of the other doctors whom he has consulted. St. John's eyesight is also reported by his friends to have failed him in some respects. The food that he has been taking for months back has all been of a very mild character, as he was unable to digest more substantial material. Otherwise he has been in his usual jaunty spirits. Those of his colleagues, to whom he is in the habit of speaking on the matter of his health, are very anxious about the premier's condition. They expect him to return and remain in office, but they are convinced that there is more and more necessity for him to avoid a time, at least, all the lesser cares of his office.

**The Higher Education of Women.**

It behoves the women of Toronto to be up and doing in the matter of a higher education, or their sisters of Montreal will soon outstrip them in the race. We had one in this city ladies' classes which courses of lectures were given for several years by Dr. Wilson, Prof. Young and other eminent teachers. Similar classes were started about the same time in Montreal, with this difference, however, that while ours have been in operation for years those of Montreal are still in operation. It is not creditable to the intelligence and enterprise of the women of Toronto.

We do not urge now the reorganization of such classes. The time is past for that, and it will soon be past in Montreal also, thanks to Donald A. Smith's liberality, which will provide for intellectual women better facilities in connection with McGill college. Similar privileges have been granted to women here by the opening of some of University college, with its excellent staff of teachers, its noble library, and its well appointed laboratories.

Fortunately it is not, under the rules of the college, necessary for a student to order to avail herself of the lectures. The fees are heavier for those who have not matriculated, but any one who wishes to attend special courses can do so at a very trifling cost. The departments in which lectures are given are classics, mathematics, modern languages, natural sciences, and metaphysics and ethics.

For a full course of pass and honor lectures in all these departments the fee is forty dollars, the course extending from October to April with a Christmas vacation. For five or six lectures a week in one subject the fee for the whole session is twelve dollars, and for a smaller number of lectures there is a proportionate reduction.

Ladies who desire a more scholarly acquaintance with English, French, German, or Italian than can be acquired at the ordinary boarding schools will find it to their advantage to take the modern language course, including history and ethnology, on which Dr. Wilson himself lectures. To attend Prof. Young's lectures on mental science is an education in itself. Chemistry, biology, and geology are taught with a view to a practical and useful acquaintance with these great inductive and experimental sciences, and there are many women who would derive both pleasure and benefit from such a course. We have no doubt that even classics and mathematics would find votaries amongst the fair sex, especially as under the latter title are now included experimental electricity, acoustics and optics. At no distant day there will be a large attendance of women at University college, and the sooner the better for both the college and the women.

**Bystander on Prohibition.**

The avoidance of a "one-sided development" means the salutary feature of the picture of today. As much is known, various are the points of view from which every topic of discussion is examined, that the result is a most liberal opinion. By-stander in the Week, in his remarks on prohibition, amply justifies this. To extremists, to those limiting their view to one aspect alone, he administers no light

reproof: "If," he says, "the [the By-stander] wanted to embitter the discussion of a public question by either imputations or might plausibly maintain that the best friends of whisky are the extreme prohibitionists."

At the same time, he takes the decided stand that whisky is "the real poison." On the whole question whether prohibition ought, or ought not to be forced on the community By-stander forcibly remarks: "Society has set itself free by centuries of effort from the single-headed tyranny whose instrument of coercion was the sword; it does not want now to fall under a many-headed tyranny whose instrument of coercion will be the ballot." Temperance, not only in drink, but also in food is the goal to be arrived at, and this By-stander forcibly inculcates. By-stander also hints at this, that wholesome beer and light wines ought to be encouraged as a beverage, and that perhaps the distillery ought to be compensated out of existence.

**About Cognition.**

Metaphysicians will read with pleasure a short critique of Dr. Jardine's "The Psychology of Cognition." In yesterday's Week over the well-known initials G. P. Y., which we take to be those of Professor Young of University college. Not often to the public does this great thinker convey the results of his researches: a column, therefore, upon a subject to which he has devoted perhaps the greater part of his energies is by no means to be overlooked.

G. P. Y. points out that Dr. Jardine is correct in his definition of cognition as the psychology of "a set part of the mind." There is, he shows, another and distinct element, viz., relation; and this relation is due to a "synthetic function of mind," by which alone knowledge is possible.

He next proceeds to ask: What are the most general relations which objects are apprehended? and agrees with Dr. Jardine in holding that "extension, figure and other forms of space" are spatial relations of objects.

To the non-philosopher probably all this appears useless metaphysical subtlety; but that it may bear a very practical aspect, apart from its utility as an investigation into the pure laws of mind, is quite apparent. And thus—There is no subject at the present day upon which a greater number of scientists are brought to bear than education. Education is a science we have been taught by a living philosopher. And it is a science the object matter of which is these same laws of mind, these mental "functions" which "render knowledge possible." It is the accurate analysis of these that will result in an accurate system of tuition; and this, even the non-philosopher will admit, is of supreme importance.

To deal with this subject few are more capable than G. P. Y., whether he treat it from the theoretical or from the practical point of view. That the short critique we have noticed will be a long way from the last of such contributions to the Week doubtless all hope.

**Blaine's Critics.**

The Buffalo Evening News undertakes to prove by "glancing for a moment at a few of the lies" of James G. Blaine that he is "fitted rather for the seat now held by the prince of liars than the presidency of the United States." It holds that if there is such a thing as hereditary lying "Blaine is the heir of this vice from at least six or eight generations." Sweeping assertions, such as these, are not altogether unknown on this side of the line, hence it would be unwise to throw stones.

**Charge and Countercharge.**

Mr. Blake has come out with much of a policy—the harmonizing of the liberal party in Ontario with the liberal party in Quebec. It is evidently no mere impulse of the hour, for we see that he is following up now what he gave indications of last winter. However, he is not to have the game all to himself. Sir Hector also is in the field, and will probably do as much in Ontario as Mr. Blake can do in Quebec.

Against Mr. Blake's charge there is a countercharge, and a strong one too let us be well assured of that. There is no weakness about Sir Hector.

Well, we say, let the thing go on. Liberalism and conservatism respectively should be the same in Quebec as in Ontario, though heretofore such has not been the case. Shall we say that the Quebecers are coming over to our ways, or we to theirs? Frankly, we say, they are coming to our, conservatives and liberals together. Let us add that it will hurt them. Our French-Canadian fellow-citizens will be all the better for learning to pull together with Upper Canadians who are on their own side of politics, which ever that may be. And it is quite in the interests of fair play that Mr. Blake's charge in Quebec should be met by Sir Hector's countercharge in Ontario.

We say, let the fight go bravely on. It is the good of both Upper and Lower Canada that it should.

A beautiful comment upon the honesty and common sense of the American people is afforded in the opinion held, and even expressed, by the average politician and editor—that the result in the doubtful States and the country at large will turn upon the relative size of the two corruption funds in Ohio, and the skill and shamelessness of the managers in buying up or colonizing voters.

The militia bandmen who participated in the Mowat demonstration were court-martialed by the Mail. Shall the band of the 53rd Battalion, which furnished wind for Sir Hector Langens at Barrie, go unharmed?

If military articles in the Globe could have killed Sir John he would have been dead years ago. But, like Junius, he still lives. And possibly he may continue to live, for spite. It is rather too bad of the Globe, however, to keep howling for his retirement. More to the purpose would it

be to show who is to take his place, and what the policy of the new man is to be. We must have positive issues; a party of negatives won't do for this country. Please say what you would do about it, if you were in power.

It looks bad to see the Globe suppressing the evidence of Mr. Sinclair, a life-long West Elgin reformer. The Globe ought not to imagine that because he sticks his head in the sand people cannot see his tail feathers. Suppression implies guilt.

We have not just lately had any new or very exciting reports as to the personal characters of the candidates for the presidency over the border. Perhaps all that can be said against them has been said already, and has already been discounted, and the current expression, "We may safely say this is the last time," that against a five hundred of the foremost men in the United States as much could be said as has been said against Blaine and Cleveland, and with probably as little reason. Both are good men, and either one would be a worthy occupant of the White House. The voice of a great party has a right to our respect, and it is not for a free people, as we profess to be, to sneer at the vote of the majority.

**Novel Charge Against the Deacon.**

From the Regina Leader. Our contemporary the Globe is in issue of Sept. 28 is guilty of a breach of literary etiquette.

**White the Mail Attends to Mr. Cascard's.**

From the London Free Press. Mr. Cascard's dam appears to be receiving considerable attention from the local boards of health.

**Biblical? Bibulous?**

From the Toronto Times. Mr. James O'Brien was a successful candidate in the late biblical competition.

**The N. P. in High County.**

From the St. Thomas Journal. James Miller, 37 Balgaville street, has a second crop of ripe blackberries in his garden.

**W. W. People has in his garden a raspberry bush with the berries nearly ripe; also a lilac tree in full bloom.**

**She Wants an Uncle Tom Company.**

From the London Free Press. Irving's receipts at the Hamilton opera house on Tuesday night were \$140.

**On the night previous in London receipts were \$157—this shows the relative "culchah" of the inhabitants of the two cities. In all intellectual matters, Hamilton must take a back seat.**

**Keeping Their Names Out of the Paper.**

From the Quebec Chronicle. Police Court: A clerk of 25, for being drunk and disorderly in his father's house, was sent to jail for five days to sober up.

**A laborer of 59, charged with being drunk and refusing to leave the street when requested, was given a chance when he had been before the court for a good while. A steamer's fireman of 22, on the charge of being drunk, disorderly and assaulting persons, was sentenced to 30 days or 10 days. A Havana mulatto woman of 30, for keeping a disorderly house, was sentenced to 10 days, and paid immediately rather than go up for 60 days.**

**Tax exemptions.**

To the Editor of the World. Sir: In connection with the World, lays the whole blame of the exemption system on Mr. Mowat. This is obviously unfair. The system was worse when Mr. Mowat came into office than it is now. He made some improvements in it as the result of an agitation he led up by himself, as John Hallam and James Morris of this city. Mr. Mowat cannot legislate in a matter of this kind without public opinion in his favor. It is curious to see that it would approve of the abolition of all exemptions! I am not, though I am as earnest an abolitionist as he is. Moreover, a large number of the exemptions are beyond the control of the Ontario legislature, as, e.g., of do-

minations and salaries of judges and the dominion officials, etc. The buildings enjoy protection from fire, like our private houses, at the city's expense, and the officials walk our well lit and police protected streets at Citizen's expense and yours and mine. Let us hold, not Mr. Mowat, but Sir John Macdonald responsible for this. If the exemption agitation is to be effective it must be kept free from political partisanship.

Ottawa, Oct. 9, 1924. OSLOKER.

**The Milk Question.**

To the Editor of the World. Sir: I enclose a paragraph in your issue of Oct. 8, informing the public of the evidence of a milk ring in Toronto, also that the farmers have not the raising of the price of milk, and have not raised it. I only say they have, and am prepared to produce the name and address of the farmer to any consumer requiring it for the purpose of getting at the truth. I have one farmer sending me four cans daily, he raised me two cents a gallon on Sept. 1. You and the over-optimistic provision dealer did not tell the public that the dealer paid the freight on the milk. I suppose the Grand Trunk railway and other companies deliver it free gratis. Now with respect to time, it says that it does not require his full time. I beg to contradict him there again. I say that it requires his full time, and more time than the men in other businesses devote to them. For instance, he has to be up at 4.30 in the morning, so as to enable him to get around in proper time for his customers; he is very often to go away without any breakfast—especially if he doesn't awaken early. Country milk dealers get through about 9.30 with the morning delivery; get breakfast on return, sort out their empties for the station, and meet trains bringing in the milk and drive that home. Most dealers have two trains to meet. And then again as the Saturday night trains. One of mine don't get in until 11.30 when he is on time, and it is often 1 o'clock when we get the milk home, but we have to get out on Sunday morning just the same. Then again, there are accounts to keep, bills to make out, horses to clean, wagons to wash, milk houses to keep clean, and cans to ship to the evening train. Now, I think that the paragraph says that a milkman's time is pretty fully employed. With reference to the buying of a Milkman, I guess he found more to contend with than he bargained for at 4 cents per quart. You also state that milk can be sold as cheaply in winter as in summer. I deny it, and say that you or any other person is raising milk as cheaply in winter as summer. They have the grass in summer, whereas in winter they have the cattle boiled mangels, cornmeal, oat hay and bran, both to keep up the quality and

quantity of the milk in winter. More milk goes bad at this season of the year than any other, and it is not extra warm. You also advise us to deliver our Sunday's milk on Saturday. Where are you going to get it to deliver? The cows won't give twice as much on Friday to accommodate you.

In reply to the paragraph relating to rents, gas, etc., I mention a few on the business thoroughfares: E. D. Co., F. D. Co., T. Sole and the Jersey Creamery, which, I am told, pays \$1000 a year for rent. Now another "little matter before the law," I think that when such men as Dr. Ogden, the Howlands and the sheriff of Nassau county, who had come to this city on the supposed trail of Baird, scouted the story that Baird's body had been found, and pushed his search to Carroll City, Iowa. The proof of Farnal's guilt is now apparently indisputable.

At first the thought of his criminality was discounted, and vigorous search was prosecuted for his body. This falling short, now discovered, that Farnal has disappeared with portions of the dead man's clothing, are held to be evidence of his guilt. Mrs. Farnal was not assembled at the first sitting. The coroner's jury is still taking testimony.

**THE QUINTEPLE MURDER.**

The Assassin supposed to have been discovered—His Personal Appearance.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 8.—The latest news from Nassau county, the scene of the crime, establishes the identity of the last body buried in that of Baird. The sheriff of Nassau county, who had come to this city on the supposed trail of Baird, scouted the story that Baird's body had been found, and pushed his search to Carroll City, Iowa. The proof of Farnal's guilt is now apparently indisputable.

At first the thought of his criminality was discounted, and vigorous search was prosecuted for his body. This falling short, now discovered, that Farnal has disappeared with portions of the dead man's clothing, are held to be evidence of his guilt. Mrs. Farnal was not assembled at the first sitting. The coroner's jury is still taking testimony.

Farnal is an Englishman about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, sharp-featured, sandy-haired, florid-faced, freckled; walks erect, has a pleasant, smiling countenance, weighs 140 pounds, talks with a marked English accent, and has an anchor tattooed on one arm. The county offers \$1000 and the state \$200 for his capture.

**Justified in Killing His Father.**

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Oct. 8.—John H. Slavin, a boyish-looking young man, was slain here today of murdering his father, Wm. Slavin, at Johnston, on Sept. 16. The father was a brutal brothel-keeper, whose wife was driven insane eight years ago by his brutal treatment, and kept a mistress at his side. John believed that his father intended to lead his 17-year-old sister astray, and went to his father's place to get him to give up the woman and take in himself and sister. Slavin knocked the boy down, stamped upon and kicked him. A bystander pulled him off his son, and, as the boy ran away, the father gave chase, intending to inflict further punishment. As he was stooping to pick up a large stone to hurl at the boy, the father fired a shot at him from a revolver to frighten him. The last shot, however, passed through Slavin's body and caused instant death. The plea was self-defense, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

—Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harbison, whose irremediable and just run off with his father's cook and married her. "Terrible, terrible," replied Mr. Marshall. "She was a splendid cook." "Will you forgive him?" "No, never, never, sir," he exclaimed the mortified father. "Then you will not re-ceive the couple into your home," suggested the friend. "I won't," exclaimed the father. "Why won't you be crazy! I'd do anything to get back my cook."

**Local Markets.**

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain on the street today were fair, and prices steady. Wheat unchanged, with sales 500 bushels at 70c to 72c for fall and spring, and 20c to 22c for good. Barley sold at the extent of 700 bushels at 50c to 70c, the bulk of it being for export. Oats quiet and easy, there being sales of 200 bushels at 30c to 32c. Corn 60c to 62c. Potatoes, per bag, 50c to 55c. Cabbages, per bush, 40c to 45c. Beans, per bush, 40c to 45c. Apples, per bush, 40c to 45c. Butternuts, per bush, 40c to 45c. Tomatoes, bush, 20c to 25c. Cauliflower, doz, 30c to 60c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.—NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Cotton lower; middling uplands 10c, Orleans 10 1/2c. Flour—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 11,000 bush; unchanged. Rye flour and command unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 472,000 bush; steady; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 red 87 1/2c, No. 3 86 1/2c, No. 4 85 1/2c, No. 5 84 1/2c, No. 6 83 1/2c, No. 7 82 1/2c, No. 8 81 1/2c, No. 9 80 1/2c, No. 10 79 1/2c, No. 11 78 1/2c, No. 12 77 1/2c. Corn—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 34 1/2c, No. 3 33 1/2c, No. 4 32 1/2c, No. 5 31 1/2c, No. 6 30 1/2c, No. 7 29 1/2c, No. 8 28 1/2c, No. 9 27 1/2c, No. 10 26 1/2c, No. 11 25 1/2c, No. 12 24 1/2c. Soybeans—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 18 1/2c, No. 3 17 1/2c, No. 4 16 1/2c, No. 5 15 1/2c, No. 6 14 1/2c, No. 7 13 1/2c, No. 8 12 1/2c, No. 9 11 1/2c, No. 10 10 1/2c, No. 11 9 1/2c, No. 12 8 1/2c. Peas—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 12 1/2c, No. 3 11 1/2c, No. 4 10 1/2c, No. 5 9 1/2c, No. 6 8 1/2c, No. 7 7 1/2c, No. 8 6 1/2c, No. 9 5 1/2c, No. 10 4 1/2c, No. 11 3 1/2c, No. 12 2 1/2c. Lentils—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Chickpeas—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 11 1/2c, No. 3 10 1/2c, No. 4 9 1/2c, No. 5 8 1/2c, No. 6 7 1/2c, No. 7 6 1/2c, No. 8 5 1/2c, No. 9 4 1/2c, No. 10 3 1/2c, No. 11 2 1/2c, No. 12 1 1/2c. Mustard—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Sesame—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Flaxseed—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Hempseed—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Linseed—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Cottonseed—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Sunflower—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Rape—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Castor—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Tallow—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Lard—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Butter—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Eggs—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Hides—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Wool—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Tallow—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Lard—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Butter—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Eggs—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Hides—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c. Wool—Receipts 1,000 bush; quiet; sales 100,000 bush. No. 2 10 1/2c, No. 3 9 1/2c, No. 4 8 1/2c, No. 5 7 1/2c, No. 6 6 1/2c, No. 7 5 1/2c, No. 8 4 1/2c, No. 9 3 1/2c, No. 10 2 1/2c, No. 11 1 1/2c, No. 12 1/2c.

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