

scious that the thought is an impure thought and that your flesh is taking pleasure in it.—That moment if you do not oppose it, that moment you have virtually abandoned the defence of God's city and have become a traitor to the God of purity—that moment you become guilty of mortal sin.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

The date affixed to your name on the margin of your paper, indicates the time to which you have paid up. You will therefore perceive that you are indebted to this office, and you would oblige by an early remittance.

This season is one of great difficulty to us owing to the large sum due by our subscribers in the aggregate. If then, you believe it important to keep up a Catholic Journal in the Dominion, and to have an organ which will faithfully defend the Catholic Religion against the multiplied assaults made upon it, and Catholics as such, from the slanders of which they are constantly the object at the hand of an unscrupulous and bigoted press; and if you think the *True Witness* has been, in the past, such an organ, you will do well, not only to remit your own subscription, but to do your best to extend its list of paying subscribers, and its consequent influence and ability to do good.

We hope that our subscribers therefore, will give the above their earliest attention, and remit the balance due from them to the office. Please to remember, that it is the punctual receipt of these small amounts, which decides the question of the success or ruin of every newspaper.

MODERN ETHICS.

Come hither! come hither! my little boy, Ned,
And his three on to my knee;
I fain would teach thee some morals, my lad,
Becoming thy high degree.

The father who speaks is Squire Modernprogress,
And "my little boy, Ned," is "of the period."

And first you must know, my little boy,
That stealing is always a sin;
It matters not whether the stolen thing be
An anchor or only a pin.

This is the old and modern rule, but admitteth of
Divers modern exceptions.

The urchin that stealth a rusty nail,
When he's caught must go to prison;
The law consigns that urchin to jail
For stealing what isn't his'n."

N.B.—He must, however, be an urchin with
Matted necker garments, and unkempt hair. If
There's the least smell of hair-oil about him, he's apt
To get off.

With a gentleman stealer we're not very hard,
He can generally get "a pass."
If he don't bribe magistrate, cadis and all,
Why—we write him down an ass.

It's the same with murderers. If they wear filled
Cloth, they swing; if brouchoil, they slide.

With lady's tailors it's all the same,
Provided they steal in satin;
With them it isn't stealing but *leptomane*,
The word, I believe, is Latin.

Here the Squire's classics are at fault: if his morals
Are strong, his classics are weak. But it's all the
Same in Greek.

If King and Prime Minister steal the plate
From convent and monastery gray,
We kiss the seat where his Majesty sat,
And call him the Monarch so gay.

We have an example of this in King Victor Em-
manuel, the prize robber of the period; hence called
"the gallant man."

If Parliament makes a law to drive
The Priest from his pious vocation,
We say that the State is only striving
To keep him within his station.

Bismarck and old boy Willie want to keep the
Jesuits of Germany "within their station," and, in or-
der to keep them there, are kicking them out of it!

The State is supreme; now mind you that,
My little boy, Ned, boyee,
Religion is taught but a shocking bad hat,
When supreme it claims to be.

Now, Neddy, you should not rub your eyes whilst
I'm teaching you your prayers. However, as you
appear to be tired, you can go to bed.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. M. KOSATY, died 4th DECEMBER, 1873.
The following verses were sent to the family of
the deceased by an unknown friend:—

Gold is thy home in the grave my sweet mother,
And chilling the winds that round thy form
moan;

Must we leave thee alone, midst the white snows of
winter,
Far, far, from us all, fond parent alone.

"Come back again," our hearts fondly murmur,
The angels' firm hosts, you were our all;
We yearn for your love, your priceless affection,
You still want your dear ones, oh! list to our call.

Ab, no! 'tis in vain we mourn our lost-loved one,
Our heart-broken wail expires at death's door;
One thought will console, tho' her body lie captive,
Her soul winged its flight to the bright golden
shore.

Yet mother, tho' the grave may long yawn between
us,
Tho' thy children may fall, and ever bright spot,
In their heart they'll keep verdant, tho' the rest
may be tainted,
To the memory of a mother who will ne'er be
forgot.

And often on life's dark tempestuous voyage,
When dangers surround them, they'll call upon thee,
Then guide thou the helm of their frail little vessel,
Pilot us safely, be our star of the sea.

Thus ever united by hope and affection,
All thought of despair, from our souls we'll expel;
For in heaven, one day, we will form your bright
crown, love,
And renew earth's past memories, sweet mother
"farewell!"

Montreal, 6th December, 1873.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW—Oct.,
1873.—The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Mont-
real.

The current number of this generally staunch
Anglican periodical opens with an article—
The Penny Pulpit—in which the writer de-
plores the prevalent disregard for preachers,
and contempt into which preaching has fallen
in England. If valued at all, it is rather
for its hypnotic virtues than as a means of

grace. An article on Voltaire in which no-
thing new or very remarkable is brought for-
ward comes next; and the rest of the number
is made up as follows:—School Boards and
Primary Education; Holland House; English
Dictionaries; Land of Moab; Herbert Spencer;
The Programme of the Radicals.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD—December, 1873.
Hardy and Mahony, 726 Sanson St., Phila-
delphia.

The contents of the current number are as
under:—1. The Present Phase of Ritualism;
2. Within the Soul; 3. The O'Donnells of
Innismore; or, The Two Marys, Chapter V.;
4. The Church essentially immutable in the
possession and perpetuation of Divine Truth
and Virtue; 5. Winter; 6. Professor Noah
Porter before the Evangelical Alliance; 7. The
Irish Funeral Cry; 8. A Song for Christmas
Eve; 9. Evangelical Alliance and its New
York Convocation; 10. A Girl's Dilemma;
11. Conferences on the Bible and the Church;
12. The Cradles of Two Heroes; 13. St. Al-
phonsus Ligouri; 14. New Publications.

In the *Gazette* of the 12th inst. we find the
following communication on the subject of the
Small-Pox Hospital:—

To the Editor of the *Gazette*.

SIR,—Are we to have a small-pox hospital under
(A.) Corporation control—or (B.) two hospitals under
the control of the Hotel Dieu and Montreal General
Hospital respectively—or (C.) a hospital under the
control of one alone of these institutions?

While this question is dragging its sluggish length
along, the loathsome disease is carrying off its nu-
merous victims—and yet our city grandfathers are
still discussing the amount to be given, and what
appears most difficult, its mode of distribution. I
shall afford our venerated grandpas the use of my
barnacles to look through, and I believe, Sir, you to
whom I enclose my card, will admit they do not,
willingly, on my part, retract or distort.

1st. A small-pox hospital under Corporation con-
trol would be a farce. It would, if built, be a never-
ending source of contention between the various
elements which compose our population. It must
be in the East or West end (1st difficulty). Two
architects, French and English, would require to
preside over its erection (2nd difficulty). As no one
could suppose our Grandpapas would risk their
handsome (!!) faces in dangerous proximity to a
beauty-defeating disease they must appoint a staff
of doctors, nurses, stewards, select the
butcher, baker, &c. (3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th,
difficulties.) The national element must be harmon-
ized (9th difficulty). The acrobatics of religion must
be sweetened (10th difficulty). Clergymen of every
stripe and shade must be chosen to minister to those
they do not care to trouble at that time—and when
the whole would have been completed, the building
up, the roof upon it, and the patients within it, then,
and only then, would difficulties commence. The
superintendence of such an institution could not devolve
upon the Mayor (save him from the risk!) nor on
any of our Aldermen or Councilors (we cannot spare
them, either). A Board or council representing
every shade of creed and nationality must find place,
and to get such a Council together, and to act in ses-
sions of epidemic, would be a huge difficulty. With-
out it there would not be order; without it there
would not be economy.

2nd. The second method would be vastly pre-
ferable were it practicable. The Hotel-Dieu and
the Montreal General Hospital are managed admir-
ably—efficient staffs in both, and a board of govern-
ors in one, and a community of ladies in the other,
exercise a surveillance and a control which ensure
order and good management. But I am disposed
to think the extent of ground is insufficient to en-
able the Dorchester street institution to erect, suf-
ficiently isolated, a desirable building. Of this,
however, the governors and the medical staff are the
best judges, and until they have pronounced an opinion
I proceed to the

3rd. If control is to be given to one institution
only it can only be given to that which has sufficient
accommodation—the Hotel-Dieu. There alone is the
ground sufficient to enable the authorities to erect a
building to meet all possible requirements, present
and future. The grounds are extensive, and in point
of salubrity, admirably situated. Between twenty
and thirty acres are enclosed by a wall, and between
this and the present building, in no place less than
several hundred feet, and in some places many acres
intervene. At any place along and within the wall
a small-pox hospital could be erected, which would
put all risk of infection, either of the inmates of the
hospital, or of the public without, beyond peradventure.
And if the citizens, jealous, as they should be,
of any interference with that liberty of conscience
which even small-pox patients, (if they can think),
esteem most highly, it should be ever open to a su-
pervision free and untrammelled. The wall could be
perforated and patients admitted, as well as the
citizens and the clergy generally without entering
the ground set apart for the principal institution. But
this precaution even may not be necessary. It should
be borne in mind that the Hotel-Dieu Sisters came
to this country, long before any white men had
settled here, to look after the Indians. Then in the
course of time, the diseased of their own country
(France) received their care; and afterwards, but
after a long interval, the inhabitants of the
British Isles—Protestant and Catholic. For much
more than a hundred years it was the only hospital,
and even now, when other institutions have been
called into existence, it still continues to afford equal-
ly the comforts of good nursing and of the healing
art to persons of all religions, and to those of no re-
ligion at all. In this respect it is like the M. G.
Hospital—in which Protestant and Catholic are
alike permitted to enter, and are treated with like
care. Both institutions are general. The Montreal
General, though considered to be Protestant, admits
a large number of Catholics; and the Hotel Dieu,
though considered to be Catholic, admits a large
number of Protestants, and I conscientiously believe
the religious opinions of those in each are duly re-
spected.

That the Hotel Dieu has done its share of the
work, unaided by government or municipal support,
may be gathered from the circumstance that on an
average three thousand persons, French and Eng-
lish, are admitted annually within its wards.—
There is but one objection which may be urged
against this third method—that of permitting the
Sisters to attend upon the patients at the risk of
contracting the disease themselves. But this is a
part of the duty of their vocation—a vocation they
embrace cheerfully—and that they are willing to
jeopardize their lives in that service may be gathered
from the letter read yesterday before the Sanitary
Association, where the Superior writes: "Our true
object, by the help of God, is to aid suffering hu-
manity, and to attain such an object will make
every sacrifice in our power." That it is a sacrifice
to attend day and night upon the sufferers from this
foul malady, no one who has ever had or seen the
disease can reasonably doubt, and as we can in this
way get rid of an incubus, let us place the institution
where it is not dreaded.

Your obt. servant,

PARAGINATES.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of Catholic young men was held last
evening at De La Salle Institute, having in view
the formation of a Society for mutual improvement.
Rev. Father Shea occupied the chair, and Mr. J. J.
Kehoe acted as Secretary; the young men present
numbered about a dozen. The Secretary stated the
object of the meeting formally in the following
resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Murphy:—
"Whereas it is necessary to form a Society of
Catholic Young men in Toronto, for the purposes
of union and mutual improvement, Resolved, That
this meeting form itself into an Association, the
object of which will be to bring its members
together in the spirit of fraternal union, and for the
purpose of moral and mental culture, and that the
name of the Association be the 'Catholic Young
Men's Lyceum.'"

This was carried, and it was then moved by Mr.
Reilly and seconded by Mr. Coyne, "That whereas,
to inaugurate this Society, it will require the active
co-operation of the members individually and col-
lectively, and that by united energy alone we can
forward such a work, Resolved, That every member
will do the utmost in his power to advance the in-
terests of the 'Catholic Young Men's Lyceum,' to
make it an efficient agency amongst the Catholic
young men of Toronto for their general advance-
ment."—Carried.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a
Committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, to
be submitted for approval at the next meeting, viz.:—
Messrs. N. J. Coyne, M. J. McHenry, T. F. Reilly,
John Giblin, J. Cook, J. J. Kehoe, J. Campbell, and
Archibald Macdonald.

The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday
evening next, to meet in the same place.—*Globe*,
11th inst.

BAZAAR.

The Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown,
beg leave to inform their friends and the public
generally, that they intend holding a Bazaar of use-
ful and fancy articles, on Monday, the 5th of Jan.,
1874, and the four following days of the week.

The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to assist in
building a Chapel at Lancaster.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the
undermentioned Ladies, and by the Parish Priest,
the Rev. Father McCarthy.

Mrs. ANGUS THORN, Lancaster.

Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, "

THE MRSSES O'NEIL, "

Mrs. W. McPHERSON, "

Mrs. DEANAN McDONALD, Williamstown.

Mrs. WHITE, Lancaster.

Mrs. DEANAN McDONALD, Martintown.

Mrs. ARCH. FEASER, Frasfield.

Mrs. ALEX. SHANON, 41 Ste. Famille St.,

Montreal.

Williamstown, Oct. 27th, 1873.

THE SCHOOL AGE—ANOTHER PRIEST IMPRISONED!

We are told that there is some intention some-
where of rendering justice to the Catholics of this
Province and relieving them from the tyranny and
oppression of which they have so long complained,
but meantime persecution rages unchecked and un-
abated, and by force of law they are compelled
every day to pay enormous sums for the support
of schools to which they do not and can not send
their children. On Monday afternoon the Rev. Mr.
Chapman, one of the priests of St. John, was arrested
in Prince William Street for his city taxes, which he
refused to pay because included in them was the
School Tax, which he could not conscientiously pay,
unless under duress. Mr. Chapman was about to
call at the *Freeman* office on some business, but
constable Hancock, who made the arrest, would not
permit him to go up to the office and the Rev.
gentleman, in custody of the constable, was walked
through Prince William Street, King Street, and
to the goal. At one time he turned homewards, but
after having proceeded some distance the constable
reminded him that he was a prisoner and insisted
on his going to goal. To goal accordingly he went,
and he was duly and formally incarcerated. After
remaining in goal a short time he paid the amount
and costs and was set at liberty. In this case as in
the case of the Rev. Mr. Michaud, no attempt was
made to find and seize the personal property of the
reverend gentleman as the law directs. We thought
that after the case that came before the Police
Magistrate, constables would, for their own sake, be
careful not to violate the law in this respect. The
patience of a long-suffering people is sorely tried.
Injustice still wields all the powers of the law to
oppress a minority and outrage the dearest rights of
conscience.—*St. John's N. B. Freeman*.

THE DEVIL-FISH.—A piece of rare good fortune
has fallen in my way in connection with this ex-
traordinary fish. In my last letter, I gave your
readers an account of an interview with two of our
fishermen had with a monstrous specimen of the
race, in Conception Bay, and of the amputation of
two of its arms. Yesterday a fisherman from Logie
Bay called on me and informed me that he had
captured a Devil-fish in a net. On examination I
found that his statement was correct, and that
though the dimensions of this specimen are
small, compared with the monster of Conception
Bay, it is by no means "to be sneezed at," and is
much larger than Victor Hugo's celebrated Devil-
fish. I am now the possessor of a complete specimen
of this remarkable cuttle-fish; and judging from the
articles which have recently appeared on the subject
in the *Scientific American*, there is no other specimen
on this side the Atlantic. It took four stout fish-
men to kill it, and they were at length compelled
to cut off its head, in order to accomplish their ob-
ject. Had it not been entangled in a herring net,
so that its huge arms were not available, as it could
get no hold by its suckers, the men would have had
no chance of capturing it. I have just been ex-
amining and measuring my prize, and certainly it is
one of the most extraordinary and horrible creatures
ever drawn from the great deep. The entire length
of the body is about nine feet, and about five feet in
girth, at the thickest part. The beak is small—not
much bigger than a man's fist—and shaped exactly
like that of a parrot. Round the head eight arms
extend, two of them being long tentacles, twenty-
two feet in length, ribbon-like strips, not more than
two inches in circumference, and armed at the ex-
tremities with rows of suckers, having thickened
edges, and at the junction with the body almost
as thick as a man's thigh. They taper to a fine
point, and are entirely covered with large suckers,
having denticulated edges, diminishing in size to-
wards the extremity, where they are not larger than
a split pea. Clasped in those six clammy arms,
with some 300 suckers acting at one moment, and
their sharp edges sinking into the flesh, and seem-
ing to drink the blood, how powerless any hapless
victim would at once become! The suckers stand
out prominently from the surface of the arm, to
which each is attached by a stout ligature. How
the creature can work those longer tentacles, which
are but a strip of cartilage, darting them with al-
most lightning speed, is inconceivable. It seems to
me that they must be used as cables to anchor itself
to the rocks, or to the bottom of the sea, where the
water is shallow, and thus give it "purchase" in
grasping its prey. Possibly, too, they may be used
as organs of locomotion in moving forward along
the bottom of the sea, or for the purpose of grasping
more distant objects and drawing them within
reach of the shorter and stouter arms. The long
arms of this specimen are very much thinner, and
not within ten feet of being as long as the arm
brought in by the fishermen of Portugal Cove, which
must have belonged to a very much larger cuttle-
fish.

Altogether, my specimen is a wonderful sight—a
huge cartilaginous tube surmounted with a beak and
eyes, but no face, around which the immense arms
radiate, like the spokes of a wheel. The glutinous
mass has a livid, corpse-like appearance. If Bar-
num had it in his show-room, what a rush there
would be to see it! At present it occupies an igno-
ble position on the floor of an out-house, but I am
taking measures to have it preserved.—*Newfoundland
Correspondent of Globe*.

ADVENTURE WITH CANADIAN WOLVES.—Along the
line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, between the Is-
land Pond station and the French Village of Coaticook,
in Canada a distance of 19 miles, the country is
an almost unbroken forest, and wild animals are
frequently seen beside the road staring in wonder
at the passing trains, while deer, foxes, lynxes, and
wolves often bound across the rails in front of the
locomotive. A few years since the latter animals
were remarkably plentiful, sometimes appearing in
droves of a dozen or twenty. One evening, late
in the autumn, a young man had occasion to pass
along the lonesome way on foot, and had not accom-
plished more than half the distance when he heard
a crackling in the bushes at the side of the track,
denoting the presence of some wild animal. "Thump-
ing to frighten the creature he threw a stone towards
the place where it appeared to be. This was an-
swered by a howl from the wolf, for such it was, and
what added to the discomfort of the situation various
other howls were echoed and re-echoed by wolves
from all sides, and they soon began to close in around
the now thoroughly frightened man, who started on
a run, but was soon obliged to slacken his pace from
sheer exhaustion. Although the pack of wolves now
numbered about twenty, they still for some reason
failed to attack him, but surrounded him at a distance
of a few paces, each moment growing bolder and bolder.
In his desperation he picked up stones and
threw toward them, at which they would scatter for a
brief period, and he would make another effort to es-
cape them, which, however, would prove useless for as
soon as he turned to run they would again surround
him, and the only method by which he could keep
them at bay was to keep up the shower of missiles,
shouting at the top of his voice. But even this re-
source was fast failing him, as he was well nigh ex-
hausted and ready to drop with fatigue and fright,
when suddenly unexpected assistance arrived. He
heard afar off a low rumble, and knew that a train
was approaching. Could he only hold his fierce
enemies at bay until its arrival he felt that he would
be safe. He doubled his efforts, and soon the
rumble of the train grew louder, and the headlight
of the locomotive appeared around a curve. The
lumbered man now gave up the unequal contest with
the savage brutes, and, facing the approaching train,
threw up his arms and concentrated all his energies
in a loud call for help, which was heard above the
rattle of the cars. The engineer whistled "Down
breaks," the train came to a standstill, and the poor
fellow, more dead than alive, climbed into the cab
of the engine and fainted, and it was only after the
arrival at the next station that he was able to relate
his terrible experience.—*Boston Transcript*.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Port William, Rev. D. D. R. \$2; St. Leonard,
W. D. F. 2; Carleton Place, A. G. 1; St. Andrews, S.
McL. 2; New York, J. P. 2.25; St. Valier, Rev. L. A.
P. 2; Starnesboro, E. C. 2; Grand Narrows, S. S. McE.
2; St. Hypolyte, J. McKenny, Mrs. R. M. 2; Perth,
H. R. 2; London, J. M. 4; Bay St. George, N. M.
Rev. T. S. 2.25; Belleville, J. McD. 1; Marysville, P.
K. 2; Brockville, J. D. K. 2; Port Lewis, J. C. 1.50;
Sandwich, A. E. S. 2; Peterborough, T. R. 4; La
Nouvelle, Rev. J. A. 2; Rimouski, C. E. T. 1;
Ingouish, N. S. Rev. M. McL. 2; Lindsay, T. C. 1.50;
Colfield, M. H. 2; Edwardsburgh, P. C. 2.50; Lo-
chiel, W. D. 1; Burritts Rapids, J. S. 2; Grand
River, T. C. 2; Sandwich, Rev. D. O. G. 4; St. Joseph
de Lewis, E. D. B. 1.50; Sierra, C. J. McL. 2; Mount
Forest, M. P. 1; St. John's, J. P. 2; St. Catharines, Rev. J.
McN. 2; Sierra, A. R. K. 2; Merrickville, J. H. 2;
Lismore, N. S. A. McL. 2; Osgoode, J. S. 2.
Per P. G. N., Perth—Elliot, D. D. 2; Glen Tay, P.
B. 2.
Per N. M. C. Ottawa—W. D. 4; D. O. C. 2.
Per G. P. H. Keenansville—M. J. C. 2.
Per M. T. Richmond Hill—Oak Ridge, J. G. 2.
Per J. N. Kingston—J. W. 4; P. B. 2.
Per Rev. M. O. D. Raitton—Spafford, J. H. 1.
Per J. A. F. Perth—Brockville, M. S. F. 1.50; Miss
M. E. O. D. 1.50.
Per F. L. E. Kingsbridge—E. K. 1; Belfast, J. Q. 1.
Per D. W. Lindsay—J. D. 2; Reabrook, M. McL. 2.
Per D. O. S. (Victor)—Mrs. P. L. 2.
Per M. T. Richmond Hill—J. W. 2.
Per T. B. Uppergrove—P. C. 1.
Per W. G. Cornwall—A. T. 2.
Per P. L. E. Scott—Self, 1.50; T. C. 1.50; Warburton,
J. G. 1.50; Brockville, W. G. 1.50; McN. and
O. F. 1.50; Canbourn, J. F. 1.50; T. M. 1.50; J. L.
1.50; Charleston, J. H. 1.50; Mallorytown, T. G. 1.50.

BIRTH.

At Detroit, Mich., on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr.
Thomas Gillies, D. & M. RR., of a son.

DIED.

Of your charity pray for the soul of Edward Mc-
Crea, Esq., who departed this life at Springtown,
Co. Down, Ont., on the 5th inst., aged 52 years.
Deceased was a native of Springtown, Co. Fer-
managh, Ireland. May his soul through the mercy
of God rest in peace. Amen.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour & brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards	3.50 @ 3.50
Superior Extra	6.25 @ 6.40
Extra	6.00 @ 6.00
Fancy	6.00 @ 6.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.	0.80 @ 0.80
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland Canal]	0.00 @ 0.80
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]	0.00 @ 0.80
Fresh Ground	0.00 @ 0.80
Canada Supers, No. 2	0.00 @ 0.80
Western States, No. 2	5.00 @ 5.10
Fine	0.00 @ 0.80
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	0.00 @ 0.80
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	0.00 @ 0.80
Strong Bakers'	5.80 @ 5.90
Middlings	4.50 @ 4.60
U. G. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	2.70 @ 2.80
City bags, (delivered)	3.00 @ 3.05
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.	1.85 @ 1.12½
Lard, per lbs.	0.10 @ 0.10½
Cheese, per lbs.	0.11 @ 0.11½
do do do Finest new	0.11½ @ 0.12
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs.	0.36 @ 0.38
Outmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs.	5.00 @ 5.15
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.	0.67½ @ 0.72½
Pulse, per bushel of 66 lbs.	0.72½ @ 0.74
Pork—Old Mess.	0.00 @ 17.50
New Canada Mess.	18.00 @ 18.50

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bush.	\$1 20	1 26
do spring	1 12	1 13
Barley	1 20	1 23
Oats	0 40	0 40
P-eas	0 58	0 60
Rye	0 70	0 70
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	6 00	6 25
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb.	0 04	0 05½
"fore-quarters"	0 02	0 03½
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	0 05	0 05½
Chickens, per pair	0 25	0 40
Ducks, per brace	0 40	0 60
Geese, each	0 40	0 60
Turkeys	0 50	0 80
Potatoes, per bus.	0 40	0 50
Butter, lb. rolls	0 24	0 26

"large rolls	0 20	0 21
tub dairy	0 20	0 21
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0 20	0 21
"packed	0 18	0 20
Apples, per brl.	2 50	3 00