FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

HOW TO DEAL WITH VERMIN.

The damage done by small animals, both noxious, and those which are not really noxious, but may be made useful, is frequently very serious. Many valuable fruit and ornamental trees are yearly destroyed by mice and rabbits. Millions of bushels of grain are annually consumed or wasted by rats, mice or squirrels. And all this destruction may be avoided or prevented by proper methods. Mice are attracted to the trees by the grass by which they are surrounded. If the orchard was kept perfectly free from grass and weeds, mice would not harbour on the ground, because there would be no food there for them. If the earth for a space of two feet around each tree, were cleared of grass and weeds, and a small mound of clear soil were heaped around the stem, the trees would be almost certainly safe; but there are occasions, as in deep snow, when this precaution is unavailing. The surest method is to provide harbours for these little, but very destructive creatures, in which they will gather to feed, and there to poison them. A bundle of straw laid here and there around the orchard will gather all the mice, and they may then be destroyed with ease by the use of poisoned meal or phosphorus paste. Rabbits can scarcely be kept from eating the bark of trees when they are suffering from hunger. Much mischief may be done in one night in spite of all precautions, except that here suggested. This is to provide feed in narrow alleys made of small stakes, in which they may be taught to run in search of food. They may thus be supplied with apple-pearings, cabbage-stalks, or leaves, a handful of ground feed or pieces of bread; and will leave the trees and shrubs unmolested. By and by they may be trapped or snared in these alleys until the last one is caught, and some very welcome additions to the family table provided.

Rats, mice, and squirrels, may be kept from barns, stables, cribs, and pens, only by removing all their hiding-places, and leaving these open to light, and the entrance of their natural enemies, the cats and dogs. The mischief done by these pests is enormous, and beyond easy belief. It is within easy probability that five per cent. of the crops grown in this country is consumed by them. The money value of this loss will easily amount to thirty or forty millions of dollars yearly. To prevent this loss, all that is necessary is to give them no places where they may hide, harbour, and breed. Buildings should be constructed with this end in view, as one of the chief requisites. There are many effective devices for shutting them out of the buildings. Ground-floors should be of cement, or paved with stone, and the foundation should be of stone or brick carefully laid. The space around the walls should be kept clear, and no hiding places should be left beneath any of the fittings. It is needless to particularize. There is ample time now to think over these things, and prepare for another season what may be needed to effect the ends in view. It is these losses, small in particular but enormous in the aggregate, that eat away the profits of the farmer's labour and it is very important for him to see that while he is passing the proceeds of his industry into his barns, bins and granaries, that they are not lost through a hundred inconsiderable but continuously flowing leaks.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE FARM GARDEN.

The garden is the most profitable piece of land upon the farm, or it may very easily be made so. The total value that can be taken from one acre in vegetables and small fruits may be made at least equal to $500. Many market gardeners surpass this yield by using methods which may readily be used by any farmer. But few farmers give much attention to the garden, and grudgingly give the little they do. The care of it is left to the women and children, and a man is rarely seen at work in it. This is neglect of one's opportunities and a loss of money. The garden should be the best cultivated spot upon the farm. It should be the best selected and the best furnished. From one acre the larger portion of the vegetable food of a family may be drawn, and by having the product the best possible much of the frequently poor animal food used may be dispensed with. This should be the only permanently planted part, and should be arranged so that it can be manured and cultivated with ease. The plough chosen for use in the garden should be specially adapted for this use. We recently examined a small one-horse plough, with carbon steel share and points, which was exhibited at the American Institute Fair by the New York Plough Company, of Beekman street, New York, with much satisfaction. It exactly met our ideas of what a plough should be for use in the garden, although we have never yet used one for garden culture. We choose the spade and the digging fork for the garden in preference to the plough. One of the many hand cultivators may be chosen for use instead of the laborious hand weeding. The hand seed drills, of which there are several kinds made, are cheap and effective machines for sowing all sorts of seeds. By the use of these, the labour is made light, and many times as effective as by handwork.

The arrangement of the garden as to crops should always be made with reference to the manner of cultivation. Level culture is the best and most convenient. Raised beds and drills may be well in low moist soil that is undrained; but to have an undrained garden is a waste of land, labour, and time. On dry, drained soils, it is a mistake to have raised beds. Everything should be planted in rows, so that the hand cultivator, or the horsehoe if desired, can be used. A strip of grass wide enough to turn a horse upon should be left at each end, and this should be kept mowed closely.

The preparation of the garden should be done at once. The beds should be dug or ploughed over so deeply as to bury all trash at once. The ground should then be covered with manure and left in a rough condition for the winter. The strawberry beds, rows of currant bushes, raspberries, and blackberries, should be dressed with manure. Heavy crops of fine fruit cannot be grown unless the soil is made rich. When stable manure cannot be spared, or is not to be procured, a very good substitute may be made by taking one two-horse load of good swamp muck or earth from old woods, leaf-mould, or other such matter, and adding to it one barrel of wood ashes, 150 pounds of fine ground bone, and 150 pounds of guano. This will make an equivalent to double the bulk of the best stable manure, and if kept in a pile for a month, for thorough incorporation, will be quite ripe and ready for use. We have used this compound with the best results on the garden. By well mixing the ingredients together there will be no loss of ammonia from contact of the ashes and guano. It would be well to keep a compound of this sort until the spring, and not spread it upon the soil at this season.

The portion of the garden devoted to vegetables should be deeply dug and manured now, more especially if the soil is clay or heavy clay loam. By leaving the ground in a rough condition it will be made fine and well mingled with the manure by the time spring opens, and may then be raked down and sown and planted very early in the season. By this manner of preparation, upon a warm, dry piece of ground well exposed to the sun, we have planted early potatoes safely before the snow had disappeared from other parts of the farm, and have had the first crop of the season ready for market two weeks before that of any of our neighbours. The fall preparation is thus seen to be very important, and if properly made will be found to be very profitable labour.—*Exchange.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Almost every family uses apples enough, if they would save the peelings and cores, to constantly keep pure and healthy vinegar. Have a jar, and throw all the peelings in, with soft water; and so soon as they thoroughly ferment, squeeze out the juice and put it in the vinegar barrel. Then as apples are used fill up the jar again.—*Des Moines Register.*

In every direction, all over the land, outrageous expenses are represented by machinery cast aside as of no use. In riding ten miles, a few days ago, I saw thirteen harvesting machines lying in the field, neglected or cornered in some lot, where they could be crippled by the cattle and horses, and in turn cripple the stock. They did not grow from the earth like weeds, but were put there at much cost by the farmer, and, in the thirteen cases alluded to, surrounding circumstances indicated that they were no longer considered of any profit to the farmer.—*Rural World.*

If one is on a tolerably good farm and is practising what is known as "mixed husbandry," a few cows, a few sheep, a pair of oxen, a horse, an orchard, a patch of corn, wheat, potatoes, &c., and is industrious and prudent, nothing in the future is surer than that he will not only get a living, but will be surrounded with the comforts and needed luxuries of life. Or if he desires to try his hand at special farming, he may promise himself the same success in sheep husbandry, dairying, fruit growing, or stock farming, though more capital in both cash and brains will be required in special farming than in mixed husbandry.—*Maine Farmer.*

I began telling him how I fed my pet toads, and I had several monsters as large as his fists I told him; they were in a warm bed and scarcely visible, and I had names for them—Jim, Dick, &c.—and if he would come with me he would see them come out of their beds when I called them. I brought him into a cucumber house, and in a minute they appeared. I told him to take his rule out of his pocket, which he did, and we put a spider on the end of it, when he was half frightened at the smack Jim gave, to his great astonishment. He wanted to know how he caught it, but on replenishing his rule with another spider, Dick came up, and, with a bow and nod of his head, he found Dick caught it with his tongue, and, his throat moving, it was soon demolished. I must add that the spider is one of the toad's most dainty dishes.—*London Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Apple pomace is usually thrown out and wasted at the cider mills, and it is an enormous waste this season. Mr. Teal, of Burr Oak, Mich., informs us that there is a trickling stream of pure cider vinegar running from the pile of apple pomace near his mill; and he presses the cheeses most thoroughly with a patent press. It should be put into large vats or leaches, and allowed to ferment and drain into barrels. The people in newly settled parts are obliged to pay twenty-five to forty cents per gallon for vinegar. At the Alden drying establishment of Mr. Charles L. Miller, in Colon, Mich., we saw 150 barrels of vinegar, made from the parings and cores of the apples used in drying. These wastings are put into immense leaches, and the pure juice drips into the barrels. No water is used on the leaches, or otherwise in the process. The vinegar is therefore the "pure cider," free from adulteration of any kind.—*Detroit Tribune.*

I learned the hiding place of a large, fat gray squirrel, and I wanted to get him very much; so I sallied forth again, gun in hand, and started for the woods. He had become very shy, and I had to wait some time before he made his appearance. Pretty soon, however, he came out of his hole and started up the trunk of the tree. Taking good aim, I fired, and down he came to the ground. Running up to get him, I found him struggling in the agonies of death. As I came up, he fixed his eyes upon me with one of the strangest expressions that a squirrel ever wore. Into it was concentrated all the hate and scorn and malice of a demon. I shall never forget that look! It seemed to say to me:—"You miserable wretch, you have killed me, haven't you? But what good has it done you? How I would tear your life out, if I could." And then I thought of my dream again, and of the command, "Thou shalt not kill." Does this extend to animals, as well as include men, I asked myself? And I finally concluded that for me it did.—*Youth's Companion.*

Underground cellars can hardly be too vigorously condemned. As a rule they are dark, noisome holes, full of dampness, impure air, decaying vegetables, &c., unfriendly to health, and unsuited to the purposes which they are designed to serve. The requisites of a good cellar are freedom from dampness, light, and a temperature low enough to prevent decay. These conditions can be best secured by constructing cellars above ground. In adopting this plan there is less dampness, less necessity for admitting currents of air, and hence less liability to decay. In such rooms the air may be kept, when judiciously located and properly attended to, pure, comparatively so, at least, and wholesome. There is no necessity, ordinarily, of groping about in darkness; and, besides, there is immunity from the danger which attends carrying a light into the darkness, and which from accident or carelessness results sometimes in a disastrous fire.—*Western Rural.*

I observed, too, that the best yield of corn was on the gravel, a fact which I can only explain by the supposition that the greater warmth early in the season gave the roots on that portion so much better and stronger hold that the plants and ears had more fully matured before the drouth, and they were therefore less susceptible to injury. Well, we have here this remarkable fact, that a difference of fully twenty per cent. was shown by the scales between the products of ears from these adjoining strips, taking the best of the fertilized and the poorest of the unfertilized; and as they appeared in the field during the season of growth there was no visible difference. It shows that the grain product may be greatly increased without attracting notice, and it may explain why the use of fertilizers is in some instances condemned, while they do more than repay all their cost. It certainly proves the importance of weighing or carefully measuring crops in these experiments, for without such means of determining quantities we can only guess at results, deceiving ourselves, and it may be misleading others. I hope members will continue their efforts to reach the truth through careful experiments. We may find profit in concentrated fertilizers yet, if we continue the search.—*Elmira Club.*

Utilizing the buffalo for dairy purposes is being practised in Nebraska and other parts of the west with an encouraging degree of success. The buffalo cows are crossed with Shorthorn bulls and the progeny possess superior dairy qualities. Buffalo bulls are also used for crossing with native cows. The male produce of this cross make excellent bulls, and when crossed with good milkers of any of the milch families, the heifers yield largely of a rich quality of milk, from which the finest butter can be made. In certain sections of Nebraska, especially in Howard County, half and quarter-breed buffalo stock is quite common. Notwithstanding the dairy stock in that State, crossed originally with the buffalo, were of an ordinary character, the half-breeds yield an average of 14 to 16 quarts per day, the milk being of a rich and fine flavour, making the best of butter, and very nearly equal to the Jerseys in the quantity obtained from a given proportion. These half breeds also take on flesh very rapidly and make excellent beef. A remarkable feature connected with this cross of the bison with domestic cattle is the fact that the colour of the bison and the majority of its distinguishing characters disappear after successive crossings. Its outward conformation is also in process of time in a great degree lost sight of. The hunch, or lump of flesh covering the long spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ, becomes diminished with each successive cross, and will doubtless also disappear entirely as the original type becomes merged in the domestic animal. Further experiments may show that decided advantages will come from these crosses, among which are increased hardiness and improved dairy qualities.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Prof. Beal says that in the experimental grounds of the Michigan Agricultural College butternuts grew six inches to a foot, from seed, in one year. Basswood grew about a foot, but most seeds failed to grow the first year, although they were planted in the fall after gathering. Sugar maples come up thick, but have grown only a foot at best, and most of them not over six inches. Beech grows slowly. Chestnuts grow well the first year—a foot high. The hot weather injured them. Catalpas made a great growth, but are quite apt to die back some during the winter. Silver-leaved maples set out last spring when they were three feet high have grown well, some of them putting out new limbs four feet nine inches long. Honey maple or box elder (Negundo aceroides) grows sparingly along the streams. In the States west and south of Michigan they are raised for timber, but there they are not promising, as they grow straggling and are often injured by the winters. Horse chestnuts grow poorly. Some burr oaks have grown two feet in two years. The white ashes have come up first rate on light soil and have grown one to two feet this year. The whole of them will average a foot and a half. Prof. Beal thinks this raising of forest trees is a promising field to demand attention. When these different kinds of trees are well started some people of this State will want to learn how each variety thrives, that they may plant also. Indeed it does not seem too soon for some farmers to be starting for profit a plat of hickories, black walnuts, and white ashes, and perhaps chestnuts, European larches, and others.

The *Michigan Farmer* remarks that every one who has lived a year or two in almost any part of that State knows that nearly all of the strong, cold winds come from the south-west. Then to the south-west of the buildings plant thickly, in irregular outline, all of one kind, or a mixture of several kinds of evergreens. Or, if it suits better, place them in straight or curved rows. Notwithstanding they are so nice to look at and to ward off the piercing storms, do not plant them at all unless you resolve to cultivate around them for several years. First, plough and prepare the ground well; then, after the trees are set, keep the land thoroughly cultivated every two to four weeks all summer for several years. It will do one good to see how they spread outward and grow upward. They will soon become well established, shade the ground, and need no further culture. In many places the forests are cut off, and the winds have a long way to get a good start, and often come with terrific force about the buildings of a farm. It will pay to plant and take care of evergreens for this purpose. It will pay in saving fire-wood, in comfort of persons going about the yard, in the comfort of domestic animals. The trees will be a constant satisfaction to the owner. They will be worth ten times their cost to aid in selling a place, or even more than this, if the owner intends to keep it for a permanent residence for himself and his children. Then plant evergreens and take care of them, and beautify and protect your homes. The list of reliable sorts, safe for every one to plant, is a short one, consisting of Norway spruce, Austrian pine, Scotch pine, white pine, arbour vitæ, hemlock spruce, white spruce, Siberian arbour vitæ—the latter a dwarf.

FENCES.—The fence question is on the *tapis* again, which means "fences or no fences." We have several times alluded to it, and never could come to any other conclusion than that it was one—like many others—to be left to the judgement of each farmer. This judgement will depend upon the size, form, and uses to which the land is put. If it is for stock-raising, some interior fences are indispensable. If the farm is of small size and used for cropping, where a few cattle only are kept, interior fences can largely be dispensed with. If, for raising vegetables and fruits, there is little need for any but line fences. No doubt on many farms double the extent of fence is used that there is really any need for. On small places, moveable fences, which are now made to perfection, are all that are necessary. It is folly to be always harping upon the cost of the fences in a State or the United States, as if all farmers were fools and were throwing all this money needlessly away. Good farmers—and we are yearly getting more of them—don't waste any money if they know it, and we can say for them that they know what they are about as well as any other people in the world.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

STICK TO YOUR BUSINESS.—There is nothing which should be more frequently impressed upon the minds of young men than the importance of steadily pursuing some one business. The frequent changing from one employment to another is one of the most common errors committed, and to it may be traced more than half the failures of men in business, and much of the discontent and disappointment which render life uncomfortable. It is a very common thing for a man to be dissatisfied with his business, and to desire to change it for some other, which, it seems to him, will prove a more lucrative employment; but, in nine cases out of ten, it is a mistake. Look round you, and you will find among your acquaintances abundant verification of our assertion. There is an honest farmer who has toiled a few years, got his farm paid for, but does not grow rich very rapidly, as much for lack of contentment mingled with industry as anything, though he is not aware of it. He hears the wonderful stories of California, and how fortunes may be had for the trouble of picking them up; mortgages his farm to raise money, goes away to the land of gold, and, after many months of hard toil, comes home to commence again at the bottom of the hill for a more weary and less successful climbing up again. Mark the men in every community who are notorious for ability and equally notorious for never getting ahead, and you will usually find them to be those who never stick to any one business long, but are always forsaking their occupation just when it begins to be profitable.—*Scientific American.*

A Favourable Notoriety.—The good reputation of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favourable notoriety.

In Russia coffins covered with pink cloth are used for children and young unmarried persons, crimson for women, brown for widows. Black is in no case employed.

TORONTO ITEMS.

On the 15th instant Mayor Morrison gave a grand banquet in the Council Chamber. About sixty guests sat down to an elegant repast.

At the Grand Opera House on Monday, a complimentary benefit was given to Mrs. Morrison. Daly's Fifth Avenue Company are filling out the remainder of the week. Lisa Weber is the attraction at the Royal Opera House.

On the evening of the 19th inst., W. B. C. Barber, assistant accountant in the Bank of Montreal in this city, was arrested, charged with embezzling city debentures to the amount of $12,000. His defalcations, it is alleged, have been going on for about four years.

On the evening of Saturday, the 16th inst., Coroner Riddel held an inquest on the body of a woman named Maria Daly, who was found frozen to death near Foster's tavern, on the corner of Queen street and Strachan avenue, on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict of death from exposure. The deceased was a hard drinker.

The Horticultural Society have in contemplation the erection, between now and next summer, of a new pavilion in place of, and much more in keeping with the beauty of the Horticultural Gardens than the rather shabby though picturesque structure which has hitherto been used for entertainments held there.

Some time on Sunday, 17th inst.—morning or afternoon—an entrance was forced into Peter Paterson & Co.'s hardware store, King street east, and about a thousand dollars' worth of goods, comprising revolvers, cutlery, etc., was stolen. An attempt of a similar kind was made to enter the premises a year ago, but the robber was frustrated.

The 15th January next will be the 25th anniversary of the opening of Trinity College. A movement has been set on foot by graduates of the University, to commemorate the event by the presentation of a testimonial to the Venerable Archdeacon Whitaker, who, on the 15th January, also completes the twenty-fifth year of his service as Provost.

On the 13th instant, Judge Mackenzie intimated that in future, in the case of the non-appearance of material witnesses at the Quarter Sessions when wanted, he intended to enforce Section 2 of the Act respecting the attendance of witnesses, which authorizes the Judge, on the failure of the witnesses to attend, to fine them a sum not exceeding $100, or to sentence them to be imprisoned in the common gaol with hard labour for any period not exceeding ninety days.

The important work of the consolidation of the city by-laws, which has been energetically pushed forward under the direction of the Chairman of the Special Committee, Ald. Wright, is rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be completed in time for circulation among the members of the Council before the new Council comes into office. It is proposed to send a number of the volumes to the principal cities of Canada and the United States.

At the meeting of the City Council last week, a Committee consisting of the City Commissioner, the City Engineer, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and the Chairmen of the Board of Works, and the Fire, Water, and Gas Committee, was appointed to examine the theatres and all the places of public amusement in the city with a view to ascertaining whether the means of exit from those places in case of fire were sufficient. The Committee met on the 19th instant and organized and proceeded to make their examination, first of the Opera Houses, and afterwards of the public buildings. A report of their investigations will be presented in due course to the City Council.

The Harbour Commissioners have just presented Mr. Tinning, who has charge of the life boat, with a full equipment of life belts, oars, and life lines, &c. The boat is now in full working order. It was built by Ingersoll, of New York, and measures 22 ft. in length with 6 ft. beam, 2¼ ft. 14 in. deep amidships, metallic-built with bulk heads fore and aft, galvanized tubes under the seats, self-bailing plugs. If full of water she will empty herself in five minutes and is a first-class life-boat, and in every respect suitable for Toronto Harbour. The total cost of the boat, including equipments, is about $400, and she is the property of the Harbour Commissioners.

On Sunday night the house of Mr. J. W. Atkinson, No. 220 Berkeley street, was entered by burglars. Mr. Atkinson is steward of the Parliament street Primitive Methodist church, and it was, no doubt, thought that he would have some of the church money in the house. Mr. Atkinson went, as usual, with his family to church in the evening and returned between eight and nine o'clock to find his house ransacked from top to bottom and a large number of valuables abstracted. The burglars, it is supposed, entered through a window in the rear of the house which leads into the dining room and commenced their search on the ground floor. Finding nothing small enough to carry away there, they made a search in the bedrooms and succeeded in getting about $10 in coin, a silver watch, a gold pen and pencil case, a pistol, and a lady's work box with its contents.

On Wednesday night, 13th inst., a burglar cut out a pane of glass in the window of the back kitchen of the residence of Mr. Wm. Thomson, No. 190 Sherbourne street, north of Shuter street, and opening the window, entered. He proceeded to the sleeping apartments upstairs and succeeded in securing a number of rings and other valuables. While attempting to take Mr. Thomson's watch from a little watch-pocket at the head of the bed, he made a noise which disturbed Mr. Thomson, who put up his hand to ascertain if everything was all right. Finding the watch in its proper place he turned over and went to sleep, but was again disturbed by a slight noise and again felt for his watch, and was struck with amazement to find that it was gone. He immediately jumped out of bed, crying that somebody had stolen his watch. Hearing the intruder, who, in his haste to get away, had stumbled at the head of the stairs, he immediately went in pursuit and chased him into the dining-room, when pursuer and pursued dodged around the table and over chairs, each being apprised of the whereabouts of the other by the noise made. Finally the intruder ran into the kitchen, followed by Mr. Thompson, who ran to the door and ascertaining that it was locked, and being sure of the presence of the burglar in the room, cried out to his wife to fetch a light, a request which was speedily complied with, but the bird had flown. The mystery was, however, explained on examining the door which was found to be locked on the outside, the clever marauder having prepared everything for a hasty exit. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, after ascertaining that no intruders remained, commenced an examination in order to ascertain the extent of the loss. The silver-plate was found undisturbed, but both of their watches, besides a number of rings and other valuables, were missing. Upon reconnoitring the scene of the hasty retreat both watches and the jewellery were found on the floor, having been dropped by the thief in eluding his pursuer. The only article that could not be found was a locket.

Canadian Fruit in England.

From a private source we learn that 4,000 barrels of Canadian apples were sold in the Liverpool market in one day, the 29th of November, the prices ranging from 14s to 16s sterling per barrel. At these prices we should think the margin of profit would be rather small. The freight, to be paid in advance, is we believe 6s sterling per barrel from Montreal to Liverpool, and other charges, before the fruit could be sold, would not be less than two shillings per barrel. This would leave at the higher price only eight shillings to the shipper. We have heard of Canadian apples selling at 23s and 24s per barrel in Liverpool within the last four years. But in this case the shipper was specially careful to select good, sound fruit, and paid close attention to the packing. His shipment arrived in the English port in splendid condition, and his agent there gave him a high compliment for sending the best lot, of several hundreds, that had appeared on that market. We have for a long time entertained the opinion that a good profitable market for Canadian apples could be secured in Great Britain, providing that proper care and attention were given to selection and packing. The later kinds of fruits, what are known as winter apples, such as the "Baldwins" and "Greenings" are the safest kinds for shipment. If properly selected, the bruised and decayed rejected, and tightly packed, these kinds will bear the voyage and the rough handling incident to sea travel, and will look well on their arrival. And in this, as in other things, the fine condition of the fruit adds greatly to its marketable value and salable qualities. Inattention to these simple matters on the part of shippers has been the cause of many and heavy losses. Three or four years ago a Western Ontario dealer shipped 1,500 barrels to the London market of fine and carefully selected fruit, but, owing to carelessness in packing and the choice of barrels, it was in such a poor condition on its arrival in the great metropolis that he had to sacrifice on the lot, and the price he obtained was just about what he had paid out. Last winter, we are informed, large shipments were made, and the result was almost ruinous to those engaged in the trade; and we are afraid, from the quotations mentioned above, that the margin realized this winter will be rather discouraging.—*Ottawa Times.*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered, while a Medical Missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of *Consumption*, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and lung affections—also a positive and radical specific for Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all Nervous Complaints, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe for preparing, and full directions for successfully using this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost, can do so by return mail, by addressing, with stamps, naming paper, Dr. CHARLES P. MARSHALL, 33 Niagara street, Buffalo, N.Y. 238-13

A good story is told by a French journal of Dr. Strousberg, the fallen financier recently brought to justice in Moscow. In the days of his glory at Berlin, when he had built a magnificent railway station for the Cottbuss line, he invited all the leading people of the court and the army to a grand banquet. They all came and found a superb entertainment—but—no Dr. Strousberg. He had not dared to invite himself to meet such a fine company!

Canadian Game.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.)

SIR,—With your sensible article on the protection of game, I almost entirely agree. If legislatures and the "fourth estate" would only consider game as one of the most valuable resources of our fine country, the difficulties which now beset its preservation and increase would be very much lessened. We need equitable enactments, practically enforced, and backed by intelligent public sympathy, in order to make Canada one of the finest places for all kinds of useful game on this continent. But unfortunately there is an "irrepressible conflict" existing between ignorant prejudices, sectional influences or selfish interests, on the one hand and personal views mixed up with partial information and opposite opinions, on the other hand; the confusion of which worries influential men, bothers legislators, and produces general indifference. The outside public, which is in reality most interested in an abundance of game, but is content to leave its care to supposed experts, suffers the matter to take its chance. Consequently such crude legislation as does take place, and such desultory or abortive endeavours as are made towards adopting and enforcing any practical and efficient system of protection, become subordinated to two antagonistic influences, namely:—that of the sporting fraternity, and that of the poaching community, both consisting chiefly of extremists. Hence our game laws present some of the most absurd anomalies imaginable, and after frequent tinkering are at length utterly impracticable and useless. Nobody can comprehend them; everybody is impatient and dissatisfied with them; there is no official machinery to rectify or enforce them; the few spasmodic reports made by clubs of sportsmen or other spirited persons to amend and infuse a little reality into them are set down in the common mind as merely designed to promote their own sport, and the entire game laws are meanwhile ignored and violated with impunity throughout the country parts and unsettled districts, whilst cunning dealers in the cities, towns, and villages manage easily to evade them. Wild animals have at last come to be regarded as everybody's prey and nobody's ward. Having no specific property value in the inventory of the State's wealth, their destruction does not appear to inflict any loss on individuals, or commit any definite injury by which the public suffers. Their gradual extinction seems, therefore, to be accepted as an inevitable quality qualified merely by the time required to accomplish it. What is the best remedy for this state of things? This is a question which, as regards both principle and details, elicits so many contrary opinions; I venture to answer it, according to the best of my own ability and experience, with most becoming deference.

1. Let us realize that game supplies food, clothing, and occupation without costing anything for maintenance.

2. That as a valuable natural resource it is well worth cultivating.

3. That the means of cultivation are simple and inexpensive, demanding merely provident usage and legal supervision.

4. That times and methods of capture are of secondary moment, provided game enjoys chances to fulfil the dominant instincts of breeding and feeding.

5. That class privileges do not enter into consideration at all in adopting necessary and moderate restrictions.

6. That (excepting for example's sake) to deter destroyers and prevent injury is better policy than trusting to the infliction of penalties on a few casual offenders caught by mere chance.

7. That simplicity and publicity combined with organization are the best preventives, and supply in great measure the want of education to inform and control destructive propensities.

8. That real ignorance or poverty stand in no fear of injustice or oppression.

9. That we cannot expect completeness, nor yet perfect adaptation to various localities and divers animal habits, but should be satisfied with the best measures attainable, and apply them vigorously.

If we recognise these principles in legislating to protect and multiply game, the task is easy enough.

Now, for carrying these principles into effect.

I am firmly convinced that it would be for the public benefit, and for the truest interests of sportsmen and others, to enact a uniform date, say the 1st of September, for the commencement of hunting for all the more valuable varieties of game; and that the open season should close, as nearly as possible, about the 1st January or February. There are remote regions in which circumstances may render it advisable to make exceptional provisions. But as the periods of incubation and of gestation in our feathered and furred game cover the chief parts of the spring, summer, and late winter months, it follows that the fall season is the proper time to be left free. It also accords with our means of saving and marketing the produce of the chase. More game could be obtained, and in far finer condition, in these three or four months, if duly protected at other times, than in twelve months of indiscriminate hunting. Every year would increase the chances of success to all. The very simpleness and notoriety of a fixed hunting season are in themselves advantages which strongly recommend it, apart from the quiet of the reproductive term which intervenes.

Then there should be some government organization to enforce the game laws. Without it the wisest enactments will fail in effect. The wilds of this country are so extensive, and the time and means at the disposal of those persons who, from public motives, magisterial office, or sportsmanlike interests, are usually relied upon for the volunteer enforcement of game laws, are so very limited that it is impossible to produce any widespread good through these voluntary agencies. Before the provinces were confederated the Canadian game and fishery laws were combined and enforced by the same staff. The improvement in respect of game was remarkable. Had these laws continued to be unitedly administered for five or six years longer, there is reason to believe the country would have abounded in most kinds of game for fifty years to come. It so happens that the fishery officers are located principally in the district where game is found. Their duties under the fishery laws bring them into immediate contact with both hunters and fishermen. Their facilities, therefore, for enforcing game laws are peculiar. They can do so at a trifling cost. But they are not now empowered to act. Game, being an appurtenant of the soil, has, under confederation, passed with the lands into the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities. The local legislatures now make game laws, but the local governments do nothing towards enforcing them. Without some distinct and formal understanding between the Dominion and Provincial powers, there is no authority for us to interfere. I, however, see no difficulty in bringing about some joint action. It is a matter of public concern, and is urgent. The initiative, I presume, devolves on the provinces, because it would amount in part to a request that the Dominion should assume the game laws and instruct its fishery staff to enforce them. If such an arrangement can be brought about it would no doubt prove mutually advantageous. It would relieve the local governments of a small burden and great reproach, whilst promoting a valuable interest in which the inhabitants of the whole Dominion are directly concerned. I throw out these suggestions in my private capacity. It rests with others to follow them up.

There is another point to which your attention is requested. It is the awkward dissimilarity which exists between the provisions of the game laws in adjacent Provinces. Take, for example, some of those for Ontario and Quebec. Look at them from the standpoint of one familiar with game in the Ottawa valley or Central Canada, comprising most of the border counties of both these Provinces. On one side of an imaginary line deer are legally in season for two months longer on the north than on the south side. Ducks may be lawfully killed two weeks earlier and four months later on the south than on the north side of this boundary. Partridges and snipe present the same sort of anomaly. Woodcocks are defended on the north side from 1st March to 1st September, and on the south side from 1st January to 1st July. As there is not the slightest reason, geographical, climatic, or natural for these wide differences, men wonder how such absurdities are perpetrated; but it seems to be nobody's business to reconcile them and bring our game laws into harmony with common sense and practical utility.

The importance of this subject is my sole excuse for troubling your readers at so great a length. If I can attract the attention and enlist the support of the press towards providing simple and efficient game laws, and establishing a reasonable plan for protecting Canadian game, it seems to me tolerably certain that its threatened destruction will be speedily arrested, and that Canada may be soon the happiest hunting ground on the face of the earth.

With thanks for your courtesy,

I am, Mr. Editor,

Respectfully yours,

W. F. WHITCHER.

Rideau Bank, Ottawa,
December 13th, 1876.

Gen. F. E. Todleben, who has just been assigned to the defence of the coast lines of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, is one of the most successful and meritorious of Russian officers. He is the son of a humble shopkeeper, and was born May, 1818. In 1854 he was a Captain of Engineers, and, having distinguished himself in the campaign of the Danube, was ordered to the Crimea, where he converted Sebastopol into a fortress that long resisted the attack of the allied armies. Within a year he passed through the grades of Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant, Colonel, Major-General, and Adjutant-General. He was intrusted by the Czar with the defence of Nicolaieff and Cronstadt, and, since the peace of 1856, he has been engaged in scientific studies, and supervising important engineering works of the Empire.

In the prison of the Castello d'Uovo, in Naples, there is an aged brigand named Marco Scarpaneri, who has been three times sentenced to death under charges of assassination. After each trial the strong influence of his aristocratic relatives secured for him a commutation of punishment. He has lingered in a dungeon since the days when old King Bomba, or Francis I. of the Two Sicilies, was in the prime of his manhood and the flush of his tyrannical reign. Scarpaneri is described as a most hideous specimen of human decay. He persistently declines the services of the prison barber, and what with his hollowed cheeks of saffron hue, bristling eyebrows, piercing black eyes, and clotted gray hair and beard, his presence is equally romantic and forbidding. He will not regard the attention of the visiting Sisters of Charity, and scoffs at the attempts of the clergy to bring him to repentance. This obdurate robber and murderer is nevertheless a member of one of the most prominent noble families in southern Italy.

The Story of Romeo and Juliet.

(From the Athenæum.)

The story of "Romeo and Juliet" occurs in an old and obscure work, "The Treasurie of Auncient and Moderne Times," printed by W. Jaggard, 1619, as follows:—"In Verona, a famous city of Italy, liued a yong gentlewoman, named Iulietta, of the noble house of the Montesches, or Montacutes. Her father being not willing she should marry, when both the decency of time and aptnesse of her yeares made tender of themselues: therefore (in her fairest flower) shee espoused her selfe, unknown to her parents, to a gentleman's son of another house and family, cald the Capelets, whose name was Romeo; and the Capelets were Mortall enemies vnto the Monteschos or Montacutes. The marriage sorted vnto the lamentable death of both the louers, as you shall briefly hear, in this manner. They being secretly married by the hand of a Cordelian, or Franciscan, Friar (a man most expert in the secrets of nature) who tooke great compassion on their earnest reciprocall affection and daily torments between them endured, it hapened on a certain day, that an uncle to Iulietta, in regard of the inuetret hatred between both the families, drew vpon Romeo, who, defending his own body, slew the said Vncle, whereupon he was banished or inforced (at the least) to be absent from Verona. The wofull Gentlewoman hauing made her moan vnto the honest-minded Friar, vnder the shaddow of confession, concerning the irksom absence of her best-esteemed friend, he gaue her aduise to receiue a little potion when shee went to bed, which should cause her to sleep for more than thirty houres, so that she should be verily supposed to be dead. She boldly aduentered on his counsel, & her parents, imagining her to be dead indeed, caused her to be buried in the Tombe or vault belonging to the house of her predecessors. From thence the Friar proposed to fetch her at a certain houre of the night, and to conduct her (in the habit of a Nouice) to banished Romeo, who lived in a land of another jurisdiction yet no far distance from the city. All this was possible & easy to be performed, for it was and is a common custome there not to burie deceased bodies in graues as it is observed among vs, but in Grottes or vaulted caues. While these things were framing themselues according to premeditated purpose, it fortuned that a seruant belonging to Romeo came to Verona to bring Letters of recommendation to Iulietta, & being returned back to his master, reported the certaine tidings of her death, and that himself was present at her interring. Romeo confounded with greefe and extremity of passions, found the means (in a disguised habit) before the shutting vp of Verona gates to enter the city. In the dead time of night also hee compassed his intent, entering the Church with a lighted Torch in his hand, hauing opened the doores by the help of his seruant, and also the tombe where she lay inclosed. Hauing commanded the absence of his seruant, he entered into the vault, and after kisses infinitely bestowed by him on Iulietta, whom he verily conceited to be dead, he dranke a most deadly poyson which hee had formerly bought of a very needie Apoticary and which immediately fel to operation; so slept hee (for euer) by the body of Iulietta. After her drinke hadde wrought his full power, she awakened; and by means of the burning Torch perceyued her Romeo to bee quite dead; whereat enraged with greef, and snatching a ponyard that hung at his girdle, she presently there slewe her selfe. The honest Fryar came, and (as he thought) at such a conuenient houre, when Iulietta shold awake from her artificiall sleep, that truely represented the shape of death; but when he behelde that tragicke wofull spectacle, let his sorrowe be censured by them of best judgement. On the morrow after, the death of these two Louers was discouered, and all matters rehearsed by Fryar Lawrence—for so was the Cordeliar nam'd. All which mournfull disaster happened because Iuliettaes father would not suffer her to marry when reason required."

Work for the Season.

The sharp frosts and snow of the past few days admonish farmers for winter without delay. To permit the winter to come upon us unprepared is to risk damage and loss to crops and stock, not to mention the personal discomfort of being exposed to cold and storm while giving enforced and belated attention to many things which must not be neglected. Many fields of winter grain are covered in places with water, and many others are soaked with the recent rains and snow. This should not continue. Before the ground freezes, drains to carry off the surface-water should be made by running the plough across the slopes, not directly down them, but in a sloping direction, that the soil may not be washed out by a rain heavier than usual. Upon exposed knolls, some litter, such as straw, cornstalks, marsh hay, or coarse litter might be spread with advantage. In the garden some protection should be given to strawberries. Hemlock or cedar boughs gives the best protection against the cold wind and the alternate freezings and thawings which are most injurious. Small brush should be laid down first, and the coarser branches laid upon these to prevent the small stuff from being blown away or pressed down too closely by overlying snow. In covering up any living plant ample room should be given for the admission of air, without which they would be smothered and killed. Around the house there are many things to be looked after. Fuel should be gathered up and put under cover. If wood has been hauled in in logs, these should be cut up and split and piled, when it will dry very quickly. A supply of dry stove-wood neatly piled up in a shed, or even covered with some loose boards, will be greatly appreciated by the housewife. It is her right to have the materials she uses prepared so as to lighten her labour as much as possible. Yet we see around many farm-house piles of rough logs gathered for the winter's use, and the daily supply—scanty enough at the best—is cut just as it is wanted, and, by-and-bye, this will be picked out of a snow-drift. A porch to protect the kitchen door, even though it be a rough-and-ready one, will be a surprising convenience and shelter to those who have never provided such a one. The cost of it will be saved twice or thrice in the lessened need for fuel. About the barn-yard, however, the greatest increased facilities for early protective preparation exists. Here it is that the fodder grown upon the farm is worked up into beef, pork, butter, and mature animals. In proportion to the economy or waste with which this change is made will be the profit or loss to the farmer. More than nine-tenths of the food of an animal is expended in maintaining the vital heat. Without the proper maintenance of this vital heat, by sufficient food, the substance of the living animal is itself expended and of course there is no growth; and no yield of any animal product except at the expense of bulk and weight of the animal. If, therefore, an animal be abundantly fed, but at the same time be poorly housed, a large proportion of the food goes to make up for the draft upon the system by the excessive exposure to cold. On the other hand, if the animal be very well housed, warmly bedded, and protected from the cold, and only moderately well fed, it will easily surpass, in condition and very greatly in profitable keeping, that which is better fed but poorly sheltered. Thus every shiver caused to the animal by a wintry blast uses up a mouthful of food which is cast away, as it were, to the winds and borne off in the heat abstracted from the creature. It is a pity this primary fact in animal physiology is not better known or better remembered than it is by farmers. To put it very plainly and clearly, we may state it approximately thus:—Of 100 pounds of food eaten, digested, and assimilated by an animal, 90 pounds go to maintain warmth and 10 pounds to add to its growth under ordinary good methods of keeping. If the animal is exposed to unusual cold and its natural warmth is lessened, this is first restored before anything can be added to its growth, and therefore the whole 100 may be expended in that way. Then, of course, the animal is standing still, and the food merely keeps it alive. But if the 100 pounds of food is not enough to supply the waste of heat, the heat, which must be kept up or the animal will die—and nature will make extra effort to sustain life—is supplied by the consumption of the fat or flesh of the animal, and there is an actual loss of weight. For else, to prevent this loss of weight, there will be 110 or 120 pounds, or more, of fodder consumed by the animal. If this is understood generally, there will be few cattle left shivering by day on the north side of a fence, or standing in an exposed yard knee-deep in the snow or slush as may frequently be seen. Nor will the walls of the shed be left open to the entrance of icy blasts, or broken windows or doors only half closed be permitted to remain any longer. Here, then, will be a matter for immediate consideration and prompt action. Barns and sheds should be made thoroughly air-tight, and the necessary ventilation be supplied in some other way than by blasts of cold air through the walls or windows. Open sheds facing the south and well protected on the north side should be made in the yards, in which cattle may exercise during the day.

In the stables dry bedding should be given, as the evaporation from moisture greatly lowers the natural temperature. So in the winter dry cold is not so exhaustive of the vital warmth as a lesser degree of cold along with rain or melting snow. Also for an animal to eat frozen food or to drink icy water lowers the temperature of the body so greatly as sometimes to cause pregnant animals to abort. This serious injury frequently occurs with in-lamb ewes which are fed upon frozen turnips, and sometimes under the same circumstances, with in-calf cows. A supply of water from a well or a spring is thus much more healthful for farm animals than that from ponds, streams, or exposed troughs.

Cleanliness among the animals is also necessary to be observed, both for convenience and profit. A clean coat is conducive to warmth, and regular carding of cows and calves will be beneficial. Vermin is thus prevented or driven off, and these parasites tend very much to reduce the condition of animals, especially the young ones. Arrangements for carrying out all these, and many other necessary improvements that will suggest themselves, should be made at once, so that when the time comes that they should be put into use, everything may be prepared. It is only by giving close attention to all these seasonable labours that the farmer can secure that profit from his work to which he is entitled.—*N. Y. Times.*

EPPS'S COCOA.—*Grateful and Comforting.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets labelled thus:—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemist, 48 Threadneedle street and 170 Piccadilly Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London, England. 229-45

TO THE PUBLIC.

Read what the People Say in Regard to the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills.

LEVI JONES, Markham, says:—"I had a very severe attack of bronchitis. I was so bad that I could hardly get my breath. I sought for a quick remedy, and seeing the 'Shoshonees Remedy' so highly recommended, I procured a bottle, and am happy to say that, by the time it was taken, I was entirely well and have remained so, although I was much exposed through the winter in travelling."

REV. F. B. STRATTON, Demorestville, writes:—"I have found your remedies particularly beneficial for liver complaint, dyspepsia, and bronchial affections, and would advise all similarly affected to give them a trial."

JOHN FINLAYSON, Athol, says:—"When travelling one of my feet got sore and broke out. I could not cure it and had to return home. It became better and afterwards much worse. I finally purchased a bottle of the 'Remedy' and a box of 'Pills,' and before they were half gone I commenced to improve, and before they were finished my foot was completely cured. It is now seventeen months since, but have had no further attack."

Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, $1; Pills 25 cents a box.

It is a hitherto unpublished fact that Charles Dickens, when coming once through France, by rail from Marseilles to Paris, made a very abortive attempt at a practical joke. At Lyons a quarter of an hour was allowed for dining, and Dickens fooled the passengers out of their dinner by collecting around him all the waiters, and so confusing them by garbled French, English, and Italian, that by the time they had extricated themselves from the loudly querulous Englishman, who pretended to have some grievance against them, the bell was clanging for "all aboard."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

The following statement shows the quantities and average prices of British corn sold in 150 towns of England and Wales in the week ending November 25th, 1876, as reported by the inspectors and officers of excise according to law:—

	Quantities sold. Qrs.	Bush.	Average price. s.	d.
Wheat	50,713	4	47	5
Barley	67,960	6	38	6
Oats	5,344	6	25	9

The following is a comparative statement for the corresponding week in each year from 1872 to 1875:—

Corresponding week in	Quantities sold. Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Average price. Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1872	53,095	60,133	4,283	57 0	42 4	22 11
1873	50,697	90,201	3,832	61 0	44 5	25 7
1874	63,653	108,662	3,432	43 6	42 10	27 11
1875	45,049	72,369	2,725	46 8	36 10	26 5

The total deliveries of wheat in the United Kingdom from the opening of the harvest year on September 1 to November 25, have amounted according to the usual method of computation, to 2,778,090 quarters against 2,515,046 quarters in the corresponding period last year.

Exports of refined sugar from New York to Canada during the first eleven months of the present year amounted to 14,988,845 lbs. against 6,640,839 lbs. in the corresponding period last year. This shows an increase this year during the period mentioned of 8,348,006 lbs., or over 125 per cent. The total for all 1875 was but 7,208,874 lbs., the aggregate for 11 months of this year being over 100 per cent. more than for all last year. This enormous increase, however, has been simultaneous with a decrease of 12,001,646 lbs. in the exports to all the rest of the world. It is thus pretty clear that it is not the intrinsic excellence, or cheapness, of American sugar which is bringing it here so abundantly. Indeed the decline in the exports elsewhere is attributed by New York authorities to "the high prices which have prevailed here for many months past."

Joint-stock enterprise seems to be still alive in Ontario. At the next session of the Local Legislature application will be made for Acts of incorporation by several new companies. The County of York Street Railway Company seeks to be empowered to construct and maintain a street railway in the County of York. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company of the City of Toronto asks to have conferred on it all necessary or usual powers for constructing and working a street railway or railways within the City of Toronto and adjacent municipalities. The Citizens' Gas Company of Toronto wants powers to manufacture and supply the citizens of Toronto with illuminating gas, and for that purpose to construct and operate all necessary works. The municipality of the town of Cobourg petitions for an Act to authorize the said town to pay by way of bonus to certain manufacturing companies $5,000 of Cobourg harbour debentures. An Act is asked for to legalise certain by-laws of the Corporation of the County and the village of Lanark, granting aid by way of bonus to the Huron and Quebec Railway Company, and to enable the Corporation of the town of Peterborough and other municipalities interested in the construction of the road, to grant aid by way of bonus or otherwise to it. The Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company will apply for an Act to confirm and legalise an agreement made with the Township of Innisfil, dated 28th November, 1876, to sanction and confirm the location of the Company's line over Burlington Beach, as the same has been constructed, and to authorize an alteration in the payment to be made by the trustees under the by-law of the County of Simcoe in aid of the said Company, and for certain other amendments to the Acts relating to the said Company. The Canadian Industrial Exhibition Company will ask to have conferred upon it all necessary or usual powers for the erection of buildings and construction of other necessary works for the purposes of the Company, in the City of Toronto, or in the Township of York, as may be deemed most advisable. The Toronto House Building Association will apply for an Act to change its name to the Toronto Land and Loan Company, to increase the capital stock to $2,000,000, and to grant increased facilities for lending and borrowing, and application is about to be made to the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario in Council to incorporate the Canada West Land and Agency Co., with a capital stock of $20,000.

Upwards of four thousand barrels of Canadian apples were sold in the Liverpool wholesale market in one day, the 29th November. Prices ranged from fourteen to sixteen shillings sterling per barrel.

The Committee on Grain of the New York Produce Exchange have adopted the following additional grades of barley:—No 1 western barley shall be plump, bright, sound, clear and free from other grain, and weigh not less than 48 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 2 western barley shall be sound, bright, not plump enough for No. 1, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 46 pounds to the measured bushel. No. 3 barley shall include shrunken or otherwise slightly damaged barley, weighing not less than 41 pounds to the measured bushel. Rejected—All western barley which is damp, musty, or from any cause is badly damaged, or largely mixed with other grain, shall be graded as western rejected. These new grades will go into effect immediately.

There has not been much change in the money market since our last. Some enquiry has been heard for loans on collaterals, but very little done, as borrowers' and lenders' views are apart. Some few short-time loans have been made at 6 to 6½ per cent., but these, it appears, were made on exceptionally good security; banks generally refuse to lend on time at less than 7 per cent., or on call at less than 6 per cent., and the consequence is that there is very little doing. The quantity of Commercial paper offering for discount remains much the same as previously, and is scrutinised as closely as ever. Banks steadily refuse to discount at less than 7 per cent. for the best paper offering, or 8 per cent. for any other, including renewals. Liabilities are generally being punctually met; the weak houses throughout the country have now generally fallen, and the result is to strengthen those remaining, and make the general feeling increasingly confident. It is certain that we shall not have a prosperous winter in commercial circles, but anticipations of disaster seem to be gradually disappearing. The enquiry for mortgage-loans from all parts of the country is steadily maintained; and large amounts are going out at 8 or 8½ per cent. It is questionable, however, whether the business of loan and savings societies may not be overdone. Large amounts of English capital have come, and are still coming, into the country, yet in face of this fact we find numerous applications to the Legislature for acts of incorporation on the part of new, and extension of powers by old companies. It may be well for them to look ahead and enquire whither events are drifting.

New York advices of to-day state that the railway war is ended. The *Tribune* in the morning, and the *Post* in the evening, agree in stating that an agreement for an advance in rates of freight has been signed by the railroad managers; but as to its nature there seems to be some doubt. The former calls it "the surrender of the New York Central," and says that the discrimination against New York is unchanged; and the latter asserts that "there will be no discrimination against New York save as regards local freights." Both statements are ambiguous, for it is not stated whether the rates agreed on are mileage rates, or rates from western points to seaboard cities. At all events it will be well for Canadian railroads to have this mischievous and useless strife ended; and we may now hope soon to see a considerable advance in the receipts of our great lines over which through traffic passes.

English mail advices report the sugar market to have been quiet but firm in the week ending on the 1st inst. On the 27th ult. the highest rates for the year were attained, but after that day the speculative demand for common kinds abated. Prices closed about 3d to 6d per cwt above those at the end of the preceding week, and the advance was firmly maintained. The supply of West India refining sugar was so limited that holders obtained rates higher in proportion than for other kinds. St. Kitts by auction, low soft brown to grey, 27s 6d to 31s; crystallised Demeraras, by private contract, 34s 6d to 34s 9d; Barbice, 31s. Part of a cargo, St. Lucia, sold to arrive at 29s 6d for an outport. Refined sugars continued firm. Some important imports have come to hand during the week, including a large quantity from China. The stock of sugar in the chief ports of the United Kingdom on the 25th ult. had fallen to about 90,300 tons, against 135,800 on the corresponding date last year; 153,500 in 1874, and 193,000 in 1873. Prices closed 6s to 11s 1d per cwt higher than at the corresponding date last year.

The movement of barley during the present season shows the receipts from September 1 to December 9 to have been 5,302,929 bushels at the lake ports, against 3,940,561 in the corresponding period last year, being an increase of 1,312,368 bushels; the receipts at Buffalo and Oswego were 4,266,051 bushels, against 4,379,228 last year, being a decrease of 113,177 bushels; and the receipts at seaboard ports were 4,787,346 bushels, against 4,340,387, being an increase of 446,959 bushels. The stock in store at Chicago is large, but mostly old crop; and that at Albany 587,000 bushels v. 263,000 last year. The sales at Albany, Sept. 1 to Dec. 9, 1876, have been 716,200 bushels v. 1,373,200 bushels in 1875. The deliveries at Albany by rail, Sept. 1 to Dec. 9, 1876, have been 536,100 bushels v. 487,300 bushels in 1875. The deliveries at Tide-water by canal, 3,741,500 bushels new crop v. 3,833,600 bushels in 1875. The stock in Buffalo is 508,000 bush. The amount of good malting barley is said to be less, however, than last year.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Dec. 20, 1876:—

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	185	..	....
Toronto	178	..	....
Ontario	103	102½	102
Merchants	90½	89	....
Commerce	122½	122	....
Consolidated	98¼	97½	....
Dominion	..	131	....
Hamilton	99	97½	98½
Standard	80	77	....
Federal	101	100	....
Imperial	..	106	....
Molson's	113	110½	....
Loan and Savings Co's.			
Canada Permanent	176	175	ex div.
Freehold	142	141½	141½
Western Canada	147	146	....
Union	..	130	....
Provincial	83	80½	....
Canada Landed Credit	129	127	ex div.
Building and Loan	..	120½	....
Imperial	112½	111½	....
Farmers'	..	109	....
Huron and Erie	..	130	ex div.
Dominion Sav. & Invest. Soc.	..	118½	....
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Soc.	..	122½	....
London and Canadian Agency Company	147	145½	....
Insurance, &c.			
British America	123	122	....
Western	146¾	146	....
Isolated Risk	100	..	....
Consumers' Gas	..	142	....
Dominion Telegraph	96	93	....
Railways.			
Toronto, G. & B. Stock	11	..	....
Toronto 8 p.c. 5 yr. b'ds	..	..	....
Debentures, &c.			
Dom. Gov. stock 6 p.c.	..	101½	....
Dom. Gov. stock 5 p.c.	..	99½	....
County (Ont) 20 y 6 p.c.	101	100	....
Tn'p.(Ont) 20 y 6 p.c.	95—98	96	....
City Toronto. 20 y 6 p.c.	98½	..	....

English Markets.

(Special Despatch via New York to The Mail.)

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

London—Floating cargoes—wheat, at opening, firmer; corn, quiet; cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, at opening, rather more enquiry; corn, quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat, at opening, quiet; corn quiet. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—Wheat, 230,000 to 235,000 qrs.; corn, 125,000 to 130,000 qrs.; flour, 65,000 to 70,000 brls. Liverpool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, steady; corn, unaltered; California white wheat, range of fair shipping to choice shipping club, per cental, 11s to 11s 4d; California white wheat, range of fair shipping to choice shipping Californian, per cental, 10s 9d to 11s 1d; red American spring wheat, range of No. 2 to No. 1, per cental, 9s 10d to 10s 6d.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

PRODUCE.

The market has generally been quiet during the week. Buyers and sellers have been somewhat apart on most goods, and neither very anxious to press transactions. There has been but little offering for sale, and no disposition to buy anything save for the supply of immediate wants. The speculative feeling seems to be entirely absent; but those who are committed to speculation seem determined to see it out. There has, thus far, been no change in rates of railway, or through freight, at this point; but there can be no doubt that both will be advanced within a few days. What effect this may have on prices it is impossible confidently to predict; but everything at present points to a very quiet holiday season during the next fortnight. Receipts of grain seem to be rather small. Stocks stood on Monday as follows:—Flour, 5,840 barrels; fall wheat, 40,192 bushels; spring wheat, 107,406 bushels; oats, 16,253 bushels; barley, 437,369 bushels, and peas, 23,084 bushels. These figures show an increase of 1,445 bushels of barley during the last week, and stocks 311,887 bushels in excess of those held at the corresponding date last year; stocks of wheat, however, are 163,730 bushels short of those of last year. Outside markets have been generally quiet and prices somewhat unsettled since our last. English advices showed a continuance of the downward movement until this evening when a recovery set in, and prices closed much the same as on this day week. Millers are said to be well supplied. Both English and French country markets have been the turn easier. Mark Lane declined 1s per qr. on Monday. The demand for floating cargoes has been inanimate, probably from a cessation of the continental demand and improved prospects of peace. The total supply of wheat and flour in the week ending on the 9th inst. was equal to 330,335 to 367,000 qrs. of wheat, against 400,000 to 423,000 quarters weekly average consumption in the United Kingdom, indicating a deficiency for the week over consumption of 56,500 to 69,625 qrs. The imports of maize the same week were 992,000 to 1,000,000 bushels, against an average weekly consumption in 1875 of about 750,000 to 800,000 bush. The consumption since January 1st, 1876, has been upwards of 1,250,000 to 1,300,000 bush. per week. The quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom has again increased and amounted on the 11th inst. to 2,140,000 quarters against 1,922,000 on the 30th ult., and 1,804,000 on the 2nd of Dec., 1875. Of the quantity afloat on the 30th ult., 33,000 qrs were due within four weeks, of which 70,000 qrs were from Azov; 145,000 from the Black Sea; 30,000 from Egypt; 15,000 from American Atlantic ports; 50,000 from California, and 9,000 from Australia and Chili. Continental advices by mail contain little or nothing of interest. Markets in the States were dull and declining in the latter part of last week; but, strange to say, since the advance in freights they have been rather firmer. Private advices, however, state that the upward movement in the Western markets, where the advance on the week is from two to three cents, is purely speculative. In New York, however, they seem to rely on the advance in freights rendering it impossible to lay down grain at previous prices. The demand for wheat has of late been somewhat brisker, mostly from the export interest, favoured to some extent by the decline in ocean grain freight quotations, especially by the steamship lines for the United Kingdom—most marked in the instance of the Glasgow steamers. The movement of grain continues to decline. Shipments of wheat from Western lake ports in the week ending on the 9th inst. were 523,141 bushels; and for the last four weeks 3,919,951 bush. against 4,553,269 bushels in the corresponding weeks last year, being a decrease of 633,318 bush. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the same week were 924,210 bush, against 1,185,575 bush the previous week, and 661,640 bush the corresponding week in 1875. The export clearances from thence for Europe for the week were 410,931 bush (including 15,610 bush from Portland, Me.,) against 482,680 bush the previous week; and for the last eight weeks, 4,192,382 bush, against 6,173,905 bush the corresponding period in 1875—being a decrease of 1,981,623 bush. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit on the lakes, by rail and New York canals was, on the 9th of December, 1876:—

	1876.* Dec. 9.	1876. Dec. 2.	1875. Dec. 11.
Wheat, bu.	10,396,443	9,875,936	16,535,380
Corn, bu.	6,650,314	6,831,197	3,049,983
Oats, bu.	2,953,173	2,767,104	3,567,077
Barley, bu.	4,397,701	4,032,296	2,632,067
Rye, bu.	515,098	597,215	268,249
Total, bu.	24,912,329	24,103,748	26,302,765

* Stocks afloat in New York not included.

The following table shows the top price of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each day during the past week:—

	Dec. 14, 1.30 p.m.	Dec. 15, 1.30 p.m.	Dec. 16, 1.30 p.m.	Dec. 18, 1.30 p.m.	Dec. 19, 1.30 p.m.	Dec. 20, 1.30 p.m.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
R. Wheat	10 3	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 6
R. Winter	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3
White	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 4
Club	11 6	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Corn, new	27 3	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	26 9
Barley	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Oats	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Peas	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6
Pork	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
Lard	51 6	51 6	51 0	51 0	51 6	51 0
Beef	81 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
Bacon	44 6	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0
Tallow	42 3	42 3	42 3	42 3	42 3	42 6
Cheese	68 0	68 0	68 0	68 0	68 0	68 6

FLOUR—The market has been quiet all week, but this has been due to the fact that offerings continued to be small; for the demand has been active and prices firm. Superior extra sold last week at $6.05 f.o.c., and at $6.10 on Monday. Extra has risen about five cents, and sold at $5.60 f.o.c. last week and on Monday. Fancy has been scarce and firmer; it sold at equal to $5.35 here on Thursday, and at $5.30 at Georgetown on Saturday. Spring extra has been firm; sales were made at $5.05 in store on Friday; at $5.05 f.o.c. on Monday, and $5 on Tuesday. Superfine has been unchanged, and sold at $4.70 f.o.c. The market to-day was quiet, with scarcely any offering and buyers bidding previous prices without being able to get any; for fancy $5.35 was refused.

OATMEAL—Has been in active demand and firm; sales of car-lots have been made at equal to $5.10 here, but this must be taken as a top price. Small lots have remained unchanged at $5.10 to $5.10.

BRAN—The demand has been active and the supply small; cars have sold at $12.50 on the track, which price would probably be repeated.

WHEAT—The market has been very quiet, holders not being inclined to sell nor buyers inclined to pay high prices; there has consequently been scarcely anything doing. No. 2 fall sold in car-lots at $1.22 f.o.c. on Monday. Old No. 1 spring has sold in car-lots at $1.20 f.o.c. and new brought $1.18 f.o.c. on Tuesday. The market to-day was firm, with buyers offering $1.22 for No. 2 fall, and $1.18 for No. 1 spring f.o.c., but the only sale reported was that of a car of No. 3 spring at $1.09 on the track. On the street fall sold at $1.18 to $1.23, and spring at $1.17.

OATS—Have been quiet but steady all week; cars of Canadian sold last week and on Monday at 42c on the track; and the same price was paid to-day. Street prices 42 to 44c.

BARLEY—The market has shown some slight improvement during the week, but still remains dull and inactive. Sales for the States have been made on p. t. No movement has been reported in No. 1; but sales of No. 2 inspected were made at 65c on the track on Friday; at 68 and 70c f.o.b. on Saturday, and at 68c on the track on Tuesday; and No. 3 sold at 50c f.o.b on Saturday. No. 1 has been sold on p. t., but 79c f.o.c. was refused for it on Tuesday. The market to-day was quiet with car-lots of No. 1 offering at 80c, and of No. 2 at 70c f.o.c. On the street from 55 to 77c was paid.

PEAS—There has been no movement reported all week, and the feeling seems rather easier. It is improbable that any more than 73c would be paid for No. 2 or 74c for No. 1 inspected f.o.c. Street prices 73 to 76c.

RYE—Is worth 60c in cars or on the street; but none has been offered.

HAY—There has been no movement in pressed and prices are purely nominal. Receipts on the market have decreased in consequence of the severe weather and prices have been firmer; the range to-day was from $10 to $15 and the general run $12 to $13.

STRAW—The supply has been small and all wanted; prices have been steady at $9 to $10 for oat straw in sheaves, and $8 for loose.

POTATOES—Car-lots have been scarce and wanted at advancing prices; two cars of chilies, bagged, sold at 88c on the track; dealers sell small lots at 95c delivered. Street receipts have been very small and prices firm at $1.05 to $1.10.

APPLES—Have been steady in price and in fair demand; lots are worth about $1.50 per barrel. Street receipts have been small and prices firm at $1.50 to $2, the latter for choice only.

POULTRY—Receipts have been large but all wanted and readily taken at firm prices in most cases. Turkeys sell at 60 to 90c for hens and $1.25 to $1.50 for gobblers. Ducks remain very scarce and firm at 60 to 65c. Fowl are abundant and range from 30 to 45c according to quality. Geese usually sell at 55 to 65c but some choice bring up to 75 to 80c. Lots have come forward freely but sell readily at former prices: Turkeys and ducks bring 7½ to 8½, and fowl and geese 6 to 7c per lb, according to quality.

FLOUR, f.o.c.		
Superior Extra	$6 00	to $6 25
Extra	5 60	5 65
Fancy	5 35	5 40
Spring Wheat, extra	5 00	5 10
No. 1 Superfine	4 70	4 75
Oatmeal	5 00	5 10
Cornmeal, small lots	3 00	0 00
GRAIN, f.o.b.		
Fall Wheat, No. 1	1 25	1 27
" No. 2	1 22	1 23
" No. 3	1 15	1 16
Red winter		none.
Spring Wheat, No. 1	1 18	1 19
" No. 2	1 15	1 16
Oats	0 42	0 00
Barley No. 1	0 79	0 81
" No. 2	0 68	0 70
" No. 3	0 50	0 52
Peas	0 73	0 75
Corn	0 00	1 00

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, per bush	$1 15	to 1 28
Wheat, spring, do	1 15	1 18
Barley, do	0 55	0 80
Oats, do	0 42	0 44
Peas, do	0 73	0 76
Rye, do	0 60	0 00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	6 00	7 00
Beef, hind qrs., per 100 lbs	5 00	6 00
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs	6 00	7 00
Chickens, per pair	0 30	0 40
Ducks, per brace	0 50	0 60
Geese, each	0 50	0 75
Turkeys	0 60	1 50
Butter, lb rolls	0 20	0 25
" large rolls	0 18	0 21
" tub dairy	0 17	0 20
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 24	0 25
" packed		none.
Apples, per bbl	1 25	2 00
Potatoes, per bag	1 05	1 10
Onions, per bush	1 00	1 25
Tomatoes, per bush	0 50	0 60
Turnips, per bush	0 25	0 30
Carrots, per doz	0 20	0 25
Beets, per doz	0 25	0 30
Parsnips, per bag		none.
Cabbage, per doz	0 00	0 60
Cauliflowers, per doz	0 60	1 00
Hay	9 00	15 00
Straw	8 00	10 00

FREIGHTS.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Lake navigation may be regarded as practically closed and rates merely nominal.

GRAND TRUNK RATES—Rates on flour now stand as follows:—To Montreal, 30c; to Point Levis, 53c; to all points in New Brunswick on this side of the McAdam Junction and Fredericton, via the Intercolonial railway, 65c; to St. John 65c; to Halifax, 65c; to St. John via Portland, 60c; to Halifax 60c.

THROUGH RATES TO ENGLAND—Flour to Liverpool via Allan Line is 5s 4d per bbl; or in bags 55s 0d per ton of 2,240 lbs; grain, nil; butter and cheese, 70s 0d per ton; boxed meats, tallow, pork and beef in barrels, 60s 0d per ton; lard, 60s 0d per ton; oil-cake, 50s 0d per ton; clover-seed, 60s 0d per ton.

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has been very quiet and generally unchanged in its leading features.

BUTTER—Has been increasingly dull, as holders are generally asking advanced prices and buyers refusing to pay them. One or two small lots of selections sold at 20 to 21c, but holders usually want more. Any other than choice is not wanted at any price, and our quotations must be regarded as representing nothing more than nominal prices. Box butter has been offering freely and selling slowly at 18 to 20c. Street receipts have been small and prices unchanged, at 22 to 25c for pound rolls; at 19 to 21c for large, and at 18 to 22c for tubs. English advices report fresh arrivals offering more freely, and finest selling rather lower; medium and inferior were still a drug. Fine to extra was quoted at 125s to 130s; good to fine, 103s to 115s, and ordinary at 90s to 98s.

CHEESE—The market remains quiet and unchanged at 12½ to 13½c for choice, and ordinary qualities selling down to 10c, but little doing in them.

EGGS—Receipts of packed have been fairly large, but selling steadily at 17 to 19c; lots of fresh have been rather scarce and firm at 20 to 22c. On the street very few have been offered, and really new-laid have brought 25 to 26c.

PORK—The only movement has been in small lots, which have sold slowly at $18.50 to $19.

BACON—There has been nothing doing in round lots, and but little in small ones. Tons and under are selling slowly at 8½ to 9c; shoulders are inactive at 8½c. Smoked rolls seem to be the only sort for which any steady enquiry is heard and these go off readily at 12 to 12½c.

HAMS—Have continued to sell steadily in small lots and at firm prices, the range being 12 to 12½c, but there is nothing doing in round lots nor do they seem to be offering.

LARD—Sales seem to have been slightly on the increase; prices are unchanged at 11 to 11½c for tierces and 12 to 12½c for tinnets.

HOGS—Offerings have been large during the week but all have sold readily at advancing prices; cars have sold at $6.40 to $6.60 and some lots of heavy mess pork hogs have brought $6.75, but this is exceptional. There were no lots offering to-day but former prices would have been paid. On the street prices ranged from $6.75 to $7.

SALT—Liverpool is held firmly, and selling slowly at 80 to 85c for small lots. Goderich is unchanged. Cagliari, or rock salt, is offered at $20 to $25.

DRIED APPLES—Have remained unchanged; round lots of loose are still not worth over 5 to 5½c; and small lots of barrelled sell slowly at 6½ to 6¾c.

Butter first-class, per lb	0 20	@ $0 21
" round lots of medium	0 17	0 18
" round lots of inferior	0 14	0 15
Cheese in lots	0 09	0 11½
" in small lots	0 10	0 13½
Reesor's Stilton	0 14	0 15
Reesor's Royal Arms	0 12½	0 13
Pork, mess, per brl	18 50	19 00
Extra prime, per brl		none
Bacon, long clear		none
" Cumberland cut	0 08½	0 09
" smoked	0 10½	0 11
" spiced roll	0 12	0 12½
Hams smoked	0 12	0 12½
" sugar & canvassed		none
" in pickle	0 11	0 11½
Lard, in tinnets	0 12	0 12½
" in tierces	0 11	0 11½
Eggs, fresh	0 20	0 22
" packed in lime or salt	0 17	0 19
Dressed hogs, by rail	6 50	6 75
Live hogs	0 00	0 00
Hops, 1876	0 20	0 25
" second class, 1875	0 10	0 15
Dried Apples	0 05	0 06½
SALT—		
Liverpool coarse	0 75	0 85
" fine	1 10	1 20
Goderich, per brl	1 65	0 00
" by car lot	1 00	0 00
" coarse, per bag		none
Cagliari salt, per ton	20 00	25 00

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Has been fairly good with the country, but quiet in jobbing.

TEA—Rather more enquiry has been heard for lines, but the total of sales has been small. One line of Young Hyson, a poor fourth, sold at 23c; and a line of medium seconds at 31c; holders do not seem inclined to press sales, or more business could be done in greens. The demand for Japans has fallen off; one line of low grade sold at 27c, and another of good at 45c. Blacks have been firm and wanted; two lines of low grade Congou sold at 26c; one line of fine at 51c, and some lots at 50 and 52c.

COFFEE—Stocks are small, and prices firm in sympathy with New York. There is nothing doing in job lots; but small lots sell at 27 to 29c for Java; at 24 to 26c for Singapore, and 22½ to 24c for Rio, the former being for rather poor.

SUGAR—The market has continued inactive, with buyers purchasing only for immediate wants, and holders very firm. No actual change in prices can be quoted, but the feeling is firmer than at our last in consequence of the receipt of a telegram on Tuesday reporting an advance of 1s at Glasgow, and the anticipation of small crops all over. One lot of dark Scotch sold at 10½c, and a line of fair bright Scotch at 10¾c; small lots are unchanged at 11 to 11½c. Raws are very scarce; one small lot of very dark Barbadoes sold at 9½c. Demerara of extra choice quality has been selling in small lots at 10¼ to 10¾c. Granulated has been easier, and sold in lots at 11c; but small lots still bring 11¼ to 11½c.

SYRUPS—Have sold in lots at about 44c for drips, and at 59 to 62c for pale amber; the market closes very firm.

FRUIT—The movement has been small for the season, and prices generally seem rather weak. London layers are very scarce and held at an advance, from $2.75 to $3 being asked for small lots. Layers have been quiet and easy; lots of 100 boxes are offered at $1.60 and small lots sell at $1.75 to $1.80. Valencias have sold in lots of 100 boxes at 11½c, and a couple of lots of inferior at 7¼c; a lot of 500 boxes of old changed hands at a shade under 4½c; small lots of new at 7¾ to 8c. A lot of 900 boxes of old Muscatels sold at about $1.45. Sultanas sell in small lots at 10½c, and lots of 100 are offered at 10c. Seedless have gone off in lots of 25 boxes at 7½c. Currants remain inactive; job lots are offering at 6¼c; small lots sell at 6½c. Nuts are firmer; new walnuts sell as high as 11c, and Brazil nuts at 10 to 11c.

RICE—The market has been fairly active and an advance of 20 to 25c definitely established. Round lots have changed hands at $4.25 and $4.37, and small lots now bring $4.50.

FISH—Lake fish have been in demand and firmer; sales of white-fish have been made at $3 to $3.12, and of trout at $2.60 to $2.65; but some choice samples have been selling rather higher than these prices. Herrings have been active with sales of No. 1 Labrador at $6.25. Cod is unchanged.

TOBACCO—There has been no movement of consequence all week; prices are steady, and a fair trade doing with the country at quotations.

LIQUORS—Whiskey remains unchanged at last week's advance; brandies and wines are firm but unaltered.

SPICES—There have been sales of lemon and orange peel at 22c and of citron at 30c, but these goods are now held at 2c higher.

TEA—Young Hyson common to fair	$0 22	to $0 30
" Young Hyson medium to good seconds	0 34	0 45
" Young Hyson choice extra firsts	0 55	0 72
Twankays	0 20	0 25
Gunpowder and Imperials—		
" Common to good	0 25	0 40
" Fine to extra choice	0 55	0 70
Blacks—Congous	0 27	0 75
" Souchong	0 29	0 75
" Scented Pekoes	0 40	0 60
Japans—	0 25	0 55
Coffee—Java—	0 27	0 29
Singapore	0 25	0 27
Porto Rico		none.
Laguayra		none.
Rio	0 21	0 24
Mocha	0 33	0 34
Fruit—Raisins, Layers new	1 60	1 62½
" Valencias, old crop	0 05½	0 06½
" New Valencias, 1876	0 07¾	0 08
" Sultanas	0 11½	0 12
" Loose Muscatelles, old	1 25	1 50
Currants, new, 1876	0 06½	0 07
" Old, 1875	0 05½	0 06
Filberts	0 08	0 09
Walnuts	0 07½	0 11
Almonds	0 13	0 15
French prunes	0 05½	0 06
do do (old)	0 03½	0 00
Brazil nuts	0 10	0 11
Rice—Arracan	4 15	4 30
Rangoon	4 10	4 25
Lemon peel	0 26	0 28
Orange do	0 25	0 00
Citron do	0 35	0 00
Sugars—Porto Rico, per lb	0 10	0 10½
Centrifugal, in boxes		none.
Cuba		none.
Barbadoes	0 9½	0 10
Demerara, raw		none.
Low "A" crushed		none.
English and Scotch refined yellow	0 10½	0 11½
New York coffee	0 10½	0 11
Dry crushed	0 12½	0 12¾
Ground	0 11½	0 11¾
Cut loaf	0 12½	0 12¾
Fish—Herrings, Labrador, bbls.	6 50	6 75
No. 1 Labrador, hf-bbls.		none.
No. 2 Split Canso, bbls.		none.
Do do, hf-bbls		none.
Do do, round.		none.
Canso, round, bbls.		none.
Salmon, salt water	15 50	16 00
Codfish, new, per 112 lbs	5 25	5 50
" boneless, per lb	0 6	0 6½
Whitefish, hf-bbls, new	3 00	3 25
Trout	2 85	3 00
Mackerel, bbls	9 00	10 00
" hf-bbls		none.
Sardines, ¼'s	0 11	0 11½
" ½'s	0 18	0 20
Syrups, standard		none.
" golden	0 52	0 55
" extra golden	0 55	0 58
" amber, choice	0 60	0 65

Tobacco—Manufactured 10's	0 40	0 44
" 4's, 5's, and 8's	0 41	0 45
Navy, 3's, bright	0 41	0 55
Navy, black	0 41	0 46
Solaces	0 33	0 46
Extra bright	0 00	0 55
Virginia	0 60	0 90
Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o.p.	2 30	2 40
Demerara		none.
Gin—green cases	4 00	4 50
" red	4 00	5 00
Wines—Port	1 80	3 50
" Sherry	1 70	3 75
" Common do	1 00	1 00
" Champagne, per case	10 00	20 00
Brandy, in wood	2 50	3 00
" in case, Fazerac	8 50	9 00
" Otard's	8 75	9 25
" Hennessy's	10 00	10 25
" Martell's	9 00	9 50
" Jules Robin's	9 00	9 50
" Vine-gr's Co.	9 00	9 50
" Jules Bellerie	8 25	8 75
Whiskey, Common, 36 u.p.	0 73	0 75
" Old Rye	0 85	0 87
" Malt	0 85	0 87
" Toddy	0 85	0 87
" Spirits	0 85	0 85
Native wine, per gal	0 75	2 00
" per case	3 30	6 00
Native brandy, per gal	1 40	2 50
" per case	5 50	8 50

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has been active as is usual at this season.

BEEVES—Receipts have been large but not more than up to the average for Christmas markets. The supply of Christmas cattle and the demand for it have fallen off as experience has shown that consumers will not buy it; some sales, however, have been made from $5 to $6. First-class and extra cattle have been very much wanted and all offering have gone off readily at $5 to $5.50. Second-class have sold fairly well and been firm at $4.25 to $4.50. Third-class have been quiet but steady with some sales to peddlers at about $3.50. There have been sales of a lot of 10 mixed averaging 1,050 lbs. at $42.50; a car of steers averaging 1,175 lbs., at $56; a lot of 14 steers averaging 1,100 lbs., at $47.50; a car of steers averaging 1,450 lbs., at $5.50 per cental, and 11 cars of steers and oxen at $5.

SHEEP—The market has been rather better supplied, but all have been wanted, as in addition to the local demand parties are now buying for shipment to England; several lots have been sold for this purpose at $5 per cental. Christmas sheep have sold as high as $8, but are not in much demand. Good first-class have been wanted and selling readily at $4.25 to $4.75. Second-class have been firm at $4.50 to $5.50. Third-class have not been wanted. There have been sales of four head at $25 each; and over 300 head at about $5.

LAMBS—The enquiry has continued to be active, and the supply, although increased considerably, scarcely sufficient. Christmas qualities have sold as high as $5 to $5.25. First-class have been readily taken at $4 to $4.50, and second-class have sold fairly well at $3.25 to $3.50. Third-class have been slow of sale at $2.50 to $2.75. There was a lot of 100 head, dressing 55 lbs., sold at $5.25, and a lot of 120, dressing 60 lbs., at $5.

CALVES—Some Christmas calves have sold as high as $9 per cental, live weight; but on the whole the demand has been comparatively slack for them. Good first-class dressing from 120 to 150 lbs., have been wanted at $10 to $15. Second-class dressing from 80 to 110 lbs., have been firm at $6 to $7.50. Third-class have been neither offered nor wanted.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has been generally quiet.

HIDES—Receipts have been of fair amount but the demand is abundantly sufficient to absorb all offering and a good many more. Prices of green are firm at last week's advance. Cured have been wanted at an advance; cars of No. 1 inspected have sold at 8c and 8½c.

CALFSKINS—Remain nominally unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS—Have been offered freely and selling readily at last week's advance; the usual prices of green is about $1.25 but choice bring as high as $1.50.

WOOL—Fleece has been offering in small lots and selling readily at 33c. Super has been quiet but steady at 28 to 30c, the latter for extra, which is in demand. Combing is quiet and unchanged.

TALLOW—Has been quiet at former prices.

Steers Toronto inspection No. 1 of 60 lbs. and upwards	7 00	0 00
Steers—Toronto inspection—No. 2	6 00	0 00
Cows—Toronto inspection—No. 1	7 00	0 00
Cows—Toronto inspection—No. 2	6 00	0 00
Bull and grubby hides	4 50	0 00
Calfskins, green	0 08	0 11
" cured	0 12	0 13
" dry	0 15	0 18
Sheepskins	1 00	1 40
Wool, fleece	0 31	0 33
Wool, pulled, super	0 25	0 30
" pickings	0 12	0 15
Tallow, rough	0 05	0 00
" rendered	0 07	0 07½

LEATHER.

We have no change from last week; operations in the main are small. Sole leather is fully held at the late advance. Prices in curried stocks are unchanged and the demand very small. Tanner's wants are easily satisfied, stocks being full but high. Money is scarce in the country.

Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights	$0 26	to 0 29
Spanish Sole, No. 2	0 24	0 25
Slaughter Sole, heavy	0 26	0 30
" light	0 00	0 28
Buffalo Sole	0 21	0 22
Hemlock Harness Leather	0 30	0 25
Oak Harness Leather	0 35	0 00
Oak Belting Leather	0 30	0 34
Upper, heavy	0 29	0 32
" light	0 33	0 36
Kip Skins, French	0 95	1 10
" English	0 70	0 90
Chicago Slaughter Kip	0 00	0 75
Native Slaughter	0 60	0 70
Splits, large	0 24	0 30
Russetts	0 30	0 40
Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs. per doz.)	0 70	0 85
" light	0 48	0 58
French Calf	1 20	1 35
Cod Oil	0 70	0 75
Straits' Oil	0 60	0 55
Degras	0 08	0 00
Buff	0 15	0 17
Pebble	0 15	0 17

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRADE—Has been quiet, the only business doing being in sorting-up, and even in this line sales have not been large. Rubbers have been in demand, but selling freely. Prices remain unchanged, but the market is decidedly firm, in sympathy with the upward movement in leather. Factories are generally running on three-quarter time, and will probably remain so until after the holidays.

Men's Thick Boots	$1 80	to 2 85
" Kip	2 20	3 20
" Calf	3 00	4 20
" Pegged Cong. Gaiters	1 50	2 37½
" Hand-sewed Gaiters	4 25	5 00
" Machine-sewed Gaiters	1 60	2 50
" Cobourgs	1 00	1 80
" Bunkums	1 30	1 80
" Seal Crimp Cong	2 85	3 40
" S. Kid Congress	2 90	3 00
" Buff Prince Albert	2 25	2 50
" Pru. Cong	1 15	2 30
BOYS' WORK—		
Boys' Congress	1 35	1 90
" Cobourgs	0 95	1 25
" Pegged Balmorals	1 40	1 70
" Bunkums	1 05	1 30
Boys' Stogas	1 45	2 00
Youths'	1 35	1 60
WOMEN'S WORK—		
Women's Prunella Bal	0 70	2 25
" Cong	0 62½	2 25
" Peb'd and Buff Pegged	1 20	1 60
" Sewed	1 50	2 00
" Seal Pal. Bals	2 75	3 25
" B. Kid Bals	2 50	3 50
" Kid Bals	2 00	2 50
" Cong	1 60	2 30
" Batts	0 95	1 30
" Calf Batts	1 45	1 75
MISSES' WORK—		
Batts	0 80	1 10
Peb. and Buff Balmorals	1 00	1 30
Misses' Calf Balmorals	0 00	1 35
GIRLS' WORK—		
Batts	0 75	0 90
Balmorals	0 75	1 35
CHILDREN'S WORK—		
C. T. Cacks, 5 to 8	0 65	0 75
Balmorals C. T. 6 to 10	0 75	0 95
En Cacks	0 40	0 60
Batts	0 55	0 75

PETROLEUM.

Prices have remained unchanged here at last week's advance; but as the tendency in outside markets is still upwards, the feeling is firm, and a further advance is regarded as probable. Trade is fairly active.

PETROLEUM—		
Refined, per gal	0 60	0 00
White, by car load or 10 bbls	0 46	0 00
Lots of five bbls	0 47	0 00
Single bbls	0 48	0 00

COAL AND WOOD.

Prices have remained unchanged, but they are very firm at quotations. Stocks are of fair amount and trade is very active.

COAL—		
Large egg	$5 50	to $0 00
Small do	5 50	0 00
Stove	6 00	0 00
Nut	5 75	0 00
Briar Hill	5 50	0 00
Willowbank	0 00	0 00
Lehigh	6 50	7 00
Blossburgh	6 00	0 00
WOOD—		
Delivered from yard	6 00	0 00
Pine	4 50	0 00

DRUGS.

Trade has become quieter as is usual at the approach of the holidays. Oil, lemon, and opium are weaker. Camphor, castor oil, and cochineal are again decidedly higher.

Acid, Tartaric	0 46	0 48
Alum	0 02½	0 03
Ammon. Carb	0 18	0 19
Ammon. Liquor	0 19	0 22
Antimony, Black	0 14	0 16
Antimony, Tart	0 55	0 65
Ether, Nitrous	0 26	0 28
Camphor, Refined	0 18	0 42
Gum Aloes, Cape	0 18	0 20
Iodine	2 75	4 00
Mercury, Chlorid	1 00	1 10
Morphia, Sulph	3 50	3 75
Oil, Castor	0 12	0 13
Oil, Lemon	2 25	2 50
Oil, Peppermint	3 00	3 50
Opium, Tky	7 35	7 50
Potass, Bitart	0 30	0 33
Potass, Iodid	3 75	4 00
Quinine, Sulph	3 35	3 50
Root, Gentian	0 08	0 12
Root, Hellebore	0 25	0 30
Root, Ipecac	1 40	1 75
Seed, Canary	0 07	0 08
Seed, Hemp	0 06	0 07
Soda, Caustic	0 04½	0 06
Sal, Epsom	0 02	0 04
Saltpetre	0 07½	0 08½
Sal Soda	0 01½	0 02
Soap, Castile	0 07½	0 09
Sulphur, Roll	0 03½	0 04
Sulphur, Sublimed	0 04	0 05
Extract Logwood	0 11	0 13
Indigo, Madras	0 90	1 00
Madder	0 10½	0 12
Blue Vitriol	0 07½	0 08
Cochineal	0 75	0 88

HARDWARE.

Trade has continued to be fairly active since our last. Heavy goods have been going off freely, and shelf-goods selling fairly well. Canada plates have been rather less active, but are steady in price. Tin plates are very firm, and an advance is expected in some quarters in consequence of an upward movement at home. Galvanized iron continues active. Bar iron has been in demand at steady prices. The expected advance in nails has not yet occurred, but is still looked for.

TIN—			
Block, per lb		$0 22	0 24
Grain		0 24	0 26
COPPER—			
Pig		0 21	0 22
Sheet		0 27	0 30
Bar		0 35	0 37½
Brass sheets		0 25	0 30
Brass kettles			none.
Lead, pig, per lb		0 05½	0 06
" bar, per lb		0 06½	0 07
" sheet, per lb		0 06	0 06½
CUT NAILS—			
12 dy. to 7 inch, per keg of 100 lbs		3 00	3 00
5 dy. to 10 dy.	" "	3 20	3 30
2½ dy. to 4 dy.	" "	3 70	3 90
2 dy.	" "	3 90	4 00
HOOPS—			
Coopers'		2 50	2 60
Band		2 75	3 00
POWDER—			
Blasting, Canada		3 50	3 75
FF		4 50	4 75
FFF		4 75	5 00
Blasting (Curtis & Harvey's)		4 00	4 50
FF loose		4 50	5 00
FFF		5 00	5 25
BORAX, per lb		0 13	0 14
GLUE, per lb		0 10	0 25
TIN PLATES—			
IC Coke	10x14	6 50	6 75
IC Charcoal		7 50	8 00
IX		9 50	10 00
IXX		11 50	12 00
IXXX	14x20	13 25	14 00
DC	12x17	7 25	7 50
DX	12x17	8 75	9 00
IRON WIRE—(4 months)—			
No. 6, per bundle		2 30	0 00
" 9		2 60	0 00
" 12		3 00	0 00
" 16		3 50	0 00
TIN SHEET IRON—			
No. 24		0 11	0 11½
No. 26		0 11	0 11½
No. 28		0 11½	0 12
GALVANIZED IRON—			
Best No. 24		0 07½	0 08
" 26		0 08	0 08½
" 28		0 08½	0 09

AMERICAN PIG IRON—		
No. 1 Stove Plate	22 00	00 00
No. 2 Foundry		none
Patent hammered, assorted sizes		none
IRON per ton (at 6 months)—		
Pig—Gartsherrie No 1		none.
" Glengarnock, No. 1		none.
" Eglinton	18 00	19 00
" W. W. & Co		none.
" Calder, No. 1		none.
" " No. 3		none.
" No. 1 Clyde		none.
" Monkland		none.
" No. 1 Summerlee	20 00	21 00
Bar—Scotch, per 100 lbs		
" English best brands	2 00	2 25
" American	2 20	2 40
" Lowmoor	6 00	3 50
SHEET IRON—		
" Russia	3 25	4 75
" Boiler Plate	0 12½	0 14
"	3 25	3 50
CANADA PLATES—		
Arrow	4 00	4 25
Hatton		none.
Garth	3 85	4 00
Moorehead		none.
Asyami		none.
Maple Leaf		none.
M. L. S. Crown	4 00	4 25
Antimony, per lb	0 16	0 17
Pig Iron	3 50	3 75
Zinc, sheet	0 07½	0 07½
" block	0 06½	0 07
GLASS—		
Up to inches	2 00	2 05
From 26 to 40 inches	2 25	2 40
Do 41 to 50 do	2 50	2 70
Do 51 to 60 do	2 85	3 10

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, by Martha Jemima Hawkshaw Holiwell, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, married woman, for a divorce from Charles Edwin Holiwell, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Army Stationer, her husband, on the ground of adultery. Dated at the City of Toronto this 29th day of June, 1876. 223-26

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BIRTHS.

TRETHEWAY—In Stratford, on Thursday, 14th inst., the wife of Mr. W. H. Tretheway, G.T.R. Locomotive Department, of a daughter.

ROSS—At Montreal, on the 18th inst., the wife of D. W. Ross, of a son.

HILL—At Grove Lodge, in Ottawa, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. H. P. Hill, of a son.

RODEN—In this city, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at No. 26 Gerrard street east, the wife of Mr. F. P. Roden, of a daughter.

DIXON—At Shepperton, Middlesex, England, on the 29th ult., the wife of Capt. W. A. Dixon, of a daughter.

BUTLER—On Friday, 22nd December, 1876, the wife of Samuel Butler, Chatham, of a son.

LITTLE—In Brantford, on Wednesday, December 20th, the wife of Mr. Adam Little, of a daughter.

MACDOUGALL—At Ottawa, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Alan Macdougall, Esq., of a son.

SPRY—On the 25th inst., at No. 73 Bond street, the wife of Daniel Spry, Post Office Inspector, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FLOWERS—PLUM—On the 20th inst., at the Parsonage, Haysville, by Rev. G. Settley, Geo. D. Flowers, of New Hamburg, to Belle, sixth daughter of W. E. Plum, Esq., Haysville.

VOL. V. NO. 24.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1876.

BONAVENTURE ELECTION TRIAL.

The judgment of Mr. Justice CASAULT in the case of the Bonaventure (Local) election has just been made public. The limits to a clergyman's interference in elections must be as wide as his citizenship, which is as full as that of a layman. Some have sought to make special rules for clergymen, which would be tyrannical towards them, while we occasionally see from within the clerical body claims put forth, the admission of which by a free people would be suicidal; claims which, with whatever motive, have been endorsed in quarters where something very different might be expected. The duties of a clergyman in the pulpit or at the altar are sufficiently clear. In speaking to the people he must teach them their duty to God and their neighbour as he understands it. In doing this he may give point to the principles he enjoins by illustrations; may allude to special cases; may refer, if he so pleases, to an election actually taking place. Outside the church he is at liberty to express his political convictions and seek to persuade his fellow-citizens, members of his flock, to adopt them. In doing this he would be reprehensible if he were to press into the scale his sacerdotal character. But you can never separate the individual from his status, and, without offending against the law, the priestly influence will necessarily reinforce that of the citizen, who is not merely, be it observed, a clergyman dealing with a flock, whose spiritual welfare he guards, but an educated man dealing with men sure to be, for the most part, uneducated, and in many cases illiterate. His legitimate influence must surely be vast enough. There are cases, however, in which notwithstanding all, men will prefer a political course opposite to that taken by their clergyman, whose plain duty then, as a minister of a heaven open to men of all shades of politics, is to express his approval of their acting according to their political convictions. This, however, is not always done. On the contrary, an attempt is at times made to introduce the sanctions of eternity into the issues of time. The terrors of the Church are hurled at the heads of those who dare to do what is perfectly innocent, vote for either the Liberal or the Conservative candidate, and for voting which perhaps in a neighbouring constituency other citizens are receiving that Church's choicest blessings. It will be observed this is not invoking the terrors of the Church against persons disobedient to the injunctions of that Church, but against people legally disregarding the unwarranted commands of individuals, who think they are entitled to use the key of PETER to open every barn door, and the sun of a Leo to suppress the innocent independence of a few persons in a hamlet of fishermen.

It has been argued in some quarters that a clergyman, refused to pervert his office to improper uses, ... the language is copied verbatim from the Imperial Act, of which Mr. Justice FITZGERALD, a devoted son of the Church, says it was calculated "to embrace every "case of improper influence, whether by "physical intimidation or otherwise." And the law is as reasonable as it is clear. It has frequently been put in force in Ireland, and the reader will recall the memorable Galway case, in which Mr. Justice KEOGH used language which, while enforcing what was the undoubted law, departed somewhat from judicial calmness. Yet no priest or bishop or Catholic member of Parliament had ever asked for its repeal. The law agrees entirely with the Treaty which is the Magna Charta of Lower Canadian Catholicism, and so far from interfering with religion, may be said to guard its dignity, by suppressing abuses which ignorance might identify with it.

In the Bonaventure election the Rev. Messrs. THIVIERGE and GAGNE told a lot of "illiterate fishermen and farmers" they must not vote for the Reform candidate on the penalty of being refused the sacraments. The Bishop's authority was in a vague way connected with the threat.