—THE—
STERLING BANK
OF CANADA
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT EACH BRANCH
F. W. BROUGHALL, General Manager.

OATS ARE THE EXCEPTION TO CHICAGO WEAKNESS

Wheat Options Sell at Lower Levels But Close Steady—Cables Steady.

World Office.
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 2.

Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day unchanged to ⅛d lower than Monday and corn futures unchanged.

At Chicago May wheat closed ⅜c lower than Monday; May corn unchanged, and May oats ¼c higher.

Chicago car lots to-day: Wheat 112, 12; corn 702, 5; oats, 310, 60.

Winnipeg car lots to-day: Wheat 58, year ago 111.

Northwest cars to-day 908; week ago 892; year ago 839.

Bradstreet's world's visible: Wheat, this week, decrease 1,000,000 bushels; last week, decrease 3,517,000; last year, increase 7,518,000 bushels.

Primary receipts wheat to-day: Wheat 1,242,000 bushels, shipments, 234,000 bushels; week ago, 1,467,000, 158,000; year ago, 906,000, 199,000. Corn to-day, 1,390,000, 508,000; week ago 2,027,000, 413,000; year ago, 1,185,000, 511,000.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.—Following are the stocks of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool: Flour, 69,000 sacks, wheat 1,699,000 bushels, corn 793,000 centals, bacon 13,400 boxes, hams 2800 boxes, shoulders 400 boxes, butter 7900 cwts., lard 3700 tierces of prime western steam, and 570 tons of other kinds, cheese 90,000 boxes.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The following were the last quotations at the board of trade call board. All quotations, except where specified, are for outside points.

Bran—$21 bid, Toronto.

Winter wheat—No. 2 white, sellers 69c; buyers 68½c; No. 2 mixed, sellers, 70c; No. 2 red, no quotations.

Shorts—No quotations.

Spring wheat—None offering.

No. 2 goose—Buyers 64c.

Manitoba, No. 1 hard, sellers 82c; No. 1 northern, sellers 80½c; No. 3, sellers 78c.

Buckwheat—Buyers 53c.

Barley—No. 2, 50c bid; No. 3X, 50c sellers; No. 3, 40c bid, sellers 50c.

Rye—Sellers 71c.

Oats—No. 2 white, buyers, 35¾c; No. 2 mixed, buyers 35c.

Peas—No. 2, 79c bid, sellers 81c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, sellers, 49c, Toronto.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Receipts of farm produce were 400 bush. of grain, 35 loads of hay, 3 loads of straw.

Wheat—Three hundred bushels sold as follows: 200 bushels fall at 72c to 73c; 100 bushels goose at 66c to 67c.

Barley—One hundred bushels sold at 54c to 55c.

Hay—Thirty-five loads sold at $14 to $15.50 per ton for timothy, and $10 to $11 for mixed.

Straw—Three loads sold at $14 to $15 per ton for sheaf.

Grain—			
Wheat, spring, bush	$0 00	to	$0 00
Wheat, goose, bush	0 66		0 67
Wheat, fall, bush	0 72		0 73
Wheat, red, bush	0 73		....
Peas, bush	0 80		....
Barley, bush	0 54		0 55
Oats, bush, new	0 39		0 40
Buckwheat, bush	0 55		....
Rye, bush	0 70		0 72
Seeds—			
Alsike clover, fancy	$6 30	to	$6 60
do. No. 1	6 00		6 20
do. No. 2	5 25		5 40
do. No. 3	4 50		4 80
Red clover, new	7 25		7 50
Red clover, old	6 50		6 90
Timothy, No. 1	1 50		1 80
Timothy, No 2	1 20		1 40
Hay and Straw—			
Hay, per ton	$14 00	to	$15 50
Hay, mixed	10 00		11 00
Straw, bundled, ton	14 00		15 00
Straw, loose, ton	7 00		8 00
Fruits and Vegetables—			
Potatoes, per bag	$0 70	to	$0 75
Apples, barrel	1 50		2 75
Cabbage, per dozen	0 30		0 40
Onions, per bag	0 75		0 80
Poultry—			
Turkeys, dressed, lb	$0 16	to	$0 18
Geese, per lb	0 10		0 12
Hens, per lb	0 08		0 09
Spring chickens, lb	0 11		0 12
Spring ducks, lb	0 11		0 14
Dairy Produce—			
Butter, lb. rolls	$0 25	to	$0 30
Eggs, strictly new-laid, dozen	0 40		0 50
Fresh Meats—			
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	$4 50	to	$5 50
Beef, hindquarters, cwt.	7 00		8 00
Lambs, dressed, lb	0 09		0 10
Mutton, light, cwt	8 00		9 00
Veals, prime, cwt	9 00		10 00
Veals, common, cwt	6 00		7 00
Dressed hogs, cwt	8 50		9 00

FARM PRODUCE WHOLESALE.

The prices quoted below are for first-class quality; lower grades are bought at correspondingly lower quotations:

Potatoes, car lots, bag	$0 80	to	$0 82
Hay, car lots, ton, baled	12 50		14 00
Butter, dairy, lb. rolls	0 24		0 25
Butter, tubs	0 22		0 23
Butter, creamery, lb. rolls	0 27		0 28
Butter, creamery, boxes	0 25		0 26
Butter, bakers', tub	0 17		0 18
Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0 30		....
Eggs, cold storage	0 22		0 23
Turkeys, per lb	0 14		0 15
Geese, per lb	0 10		0 11
Ducks, per lb	0 10		0 11
Chickens, per lb	0 08		0 09
Old fowl, per lb	0 06		0 08
Cheese, large, lb	0 14		....
Cheese, twins, lb	0 14¼		0 14½
Honey, 60-lb. tins	0 11		0 12
Honey, 10-lb. tins	0 12		....
Honey, dozen sections	1 75		2 00
Evaporated apples, lb	0 08		0 09

Hides and Tallow.

Prices revised daily by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front-street, Wholesale Dealers in Wool, Hides, Calfskins and Sheepskins, Tallow, etc.:

Inspected hides, No. 1 cows, steers	$0 11¾		
Inspected hides, No. 2 cows, steers	0 10¾		
Country hides, cured	$0 10½	to	$0 10¾
Country hides, green	0 09½		0 09¾
Calfskins, No. 1, city	0 12		....
Calfskins, No. 1 country	0 11		....
Lambskins, each	1 10		1 20
Horsehides	3 50		3 75
Horsehair, No. 1, per lb	0 30		....
Tallow, per lb	0 05½		....

Flour Prices.

Flour—Manitoba patent, $3.75, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, $2.70 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, $4.50; strong bakers', $4.

Toronto Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $4.28 in barrels, and No. 1 golden, $3.88 in barrels. These prices are for delivery here; car lots 5c less.

Winnipeg Wheat Markets.

Winnipeg—Futures closed yesterday: Jan. 71⅜c bid, May 75½c, July 76⅝c bid.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	Dec.	May.	July
New York	....	82⅞	82⅛
Detroit	....	80⅞	78⅛
Toledo	....	78⅝	78
St. Louis	....	75⅝	74⅝
Minneapolis	....	77⅝	78⅝
Duluth	....	78¼	79

Chicago Markets.

Marshall, Spader & Co. (J. G. Beaty), King Edward Hotel, reported the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	76⅞	76⅞	76¼	76⅝
July	76¼	76¼	75⅞	76⅛
Corn—				
Sept	44½	44½	44½	44½
May	43⅝	43½	43⅝	43½
July	44	44	44	44
Oats—				
May	36	36¼	35⅞	36¼
July	33¼	33½	33⅛	33½
Pork—				
Jan	15.80	15.95	15.80	15.95
May	16.37	16.70	16.37	16.62
Ribs—				
Jan	8.57	8.77	8.57	8.72
May	8.82	9.05	8.82	8.97
July	9.00	9.15	8.97	9.10
Lard—				
Jan	9.20	9.32	9.20	9.30
May	9.35	9.55	9.35	9.50
July	9.45	9.62	9.45	9.57

Chicago Gossip.

Marshall, Spader & Co. wired J. G. Beaty at the close:

Wheat—The selling pressure in the wheat pit came from both longs and shorts, caused a decline of about ¾c and the market ruled heavy. One big elevator operator was about the only buyer. There was a little demand by commission houses on resting orders and some covering by shorts, which brought about a slight rally, but the undertone is heavy. World's stocks decrease 1,000,000 for the week, but the Argentine and European news was generally bullish. Cables steady, closing unchanged to ⅛c lower. Northwest situation unchanged. Minneapolis stocks increased. We are carrying large stocks here and the country elevators are full. We believe wheat a purchase on the sharp breaks, but would take profits on every rally now.

Ennis & Stoppani wired to J. L. Mitchell at the close of the market:

Wheat—The array of bullish news which was presented this morning was absolutely ignored by the local trade who sold wheat fearlessly and established a decline of nearly three-quarters of a cent from Monday's close. Cables were firm and receipts everywhere moderate. The Modern Miller reported an excellent demand from the Orient for American flour and predicted that it would continue thruout the year on a larger scale than ever, estimating that China, whose consumption of flour is increasing annually, would take 45 per cent. of her supplies from America this year as compared with only 7 per cent. last year, this difference being due to the fact that the antagonism felt against the United States has entirely disappeared. There was good buying by cash interests, which we think was export business. We feel that wheat is worth the money and that every bushel bought around here will pay a handsome profit before spring.

Corn—There was very little feature in corn, but a steady market in sympathy with the oats strength and on wet weather thruout the west. We believe corn is a purchase on all weak spots for moderate profits.

Oats—In spite of heavy receipts and an easy cash market, the local bull leaders bought oats freely and shorts ran the market up a quarter of a cent. We do not look for any prolonged advance and advise sales.

New York Dairy Market.

New York, Jan. 2.—Butter, unchanged, firm; receipts, 7771.

Cheese—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 3459.

Eggs—Easy; receipts, 12,123; State, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected white, 35c to 36c; do., choice, 32c to 34c; do., mixed extra, 30c; western firsts, 26c (official price, firsts, 26c); seconds, 24c to 25c.

Liverpool Grain and Produce

Liverpool, Jan. 2.—Closing—Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red western, winter, 6s; futures, quiet; March, 6s 4¾d; May, 6s 4d; July, 6s ½d. Corn, spot quiet; American mixed, new, 4s 3d; American mixed, old, 4s 4d; futures, quiet; Jan., 4s 1¼d; March, 4s ½d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, quiet, 50s 6d; short clear backs, firm, 47s 6d; clear bellies, firm, 59s; shoulders, square steady, 44s 6d. Following are the stocks of wheat and corn in store and on quays (railway and canal depots not included): Wheat, 2,701,000 centals; corn, 883,000 centals.

New York Grain and Produce.

New York, Jan. 2.—Flour—Receipts, 18,665 barrels; exports, 7666 barrels; sales, 3700 packages; market, dull and barely steady. Rye, dull. Buckwheat flour, quiet. Buckwheat, quiet. Cornmeal, steady. Rye, nominal. Barley, nominal.

Wheat—Receipts, 56,000 bushels; exports, 276,304 bushels; sales, 2,300,000 bushels futures. Spot, easy; No. 2 red, 79c; nominal elevator; No. 2 red, 80½c, nominal, f.o.b., afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 89⅞c, f.o.b., afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 84⅝, f.o.b., afloat. Starting out easy in tone, wheat developed positive weakness during the forenoon on liquidation of old accounts and sharp declines in outside markets. Partial recoveries followed, based on a decrease in world's stocks and last prices were only ¼c net lower. Sales included No. 2 red, May, 82 7-16c to 82 15-16c, closed 82⅞c; July, 81⅞c to 82 3-16c, closed, 82⅛c.

Corn—Receipts, 187,050 bushels; exports, 48,405 bushels; sales, 164,000 bushels. Spot, easy; No. 2, 53¼c elevator, and 50c. f.o.b., afloat; No. 2 yellow, 50½c; No. 2 white, 51c. Option market was without transactions, closing net unchanged; January closed 51¼c; May, closed 50⅝c; July, closed 50⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 55,500 bushels; exports, 14,610 bushels; spot, steady; mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs., 39c to 39½c; natural white, 30 to 33 lbs., 40c to 41c; clipped white, 36 to 40 pounds, 40c to 44c.

Rosin, firm. Turpentine, firm. Molasses, steady. Sugar, raw, quiet; fair refining, 3 1-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 2 13-16c; refined, quiet; No. 6, 4.80; No. 7, 4.25; No. 8, 4.30; No. 9, 4.15; No. 10, 4.05; No. 11, 4.00; No. 12, 3.95; No. 13, 3.90; No. 14, 3.85; confectioners' A, 4.60; mould A, 5.15; cutloaf, 5.50; crushed, 5.50; powdered, 4.90; granulated, 4.80; cubes, 5.05.

ALSIKE CLOVERS, TIMOTHY, GRAIN, Etc.
We are offering highest prices for best grade seeds. Send samples.
WM. RENNIE Co., Limited Toronto

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Easier—Hogs Have Easier Tendency in the U.S. Markets.

New York, Jan. 2.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,660; steers, firm; bulls, steady to strong; choice heavy fat cows, firm; others, steady. Steers, $4.25 to $6.15; oxen, $5; bulls, $3.25 to $4.25; extra fat, do., $4.65 to $4.85; cows, $1.40 to $4.10. Exports to-day, 931 cattle, 550 sheep and 8200 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 1062; veals, firm; barnyard calves, strong; veals, $5.50 to $9.50; culls, $4 to $5; barnyard calves, $3.50 to $4; no western calves.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3567; sheep, firm; lambs, 25c higher; medium grades, 40c higher; sheep, $4 to $5; no prime stock here; lambs, $7.35 to $8.50; culls, $4 to $5; No Canada lambs.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,377, easier; state and Pennsylvania hogs, $6.70 to $6.85; pigs, $6.90 to $7.

Montreal Live Stock.

Montreal, Jan. 2.—Receipts were 300 cattle, 25 milch cows, 50 sheep and lambs, 50 calves, 40 hogs. A feature of the trade was the continued strong undertone to the market for hogs and prices advanced 10c to 15c per cwt. on account of the scarcity and the keen competition between packers for supplies. Sales of selected lots were made at $6.85 to $7, and heavy at $6.75 per cwt., weighed off the cars. Trade in cattle was very slow, but as supplies were small prices ruled firm. There was but one load of good cattle on the market; these sold at from 4½c to 5c per lb.; the prices of the others ranged from 2½c to 4c per lb., excepting 13 lean cows, which were sold at 2c per lb., less $5 on the lot. Milch cows sold at from $30 to $50 each. Two large calves sold for $30, the others sold at $3 to $8 each. Sheep sold at 4c to 4½c per lb.; lambs, at 5½c to 6c per lb.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts about 26,000; steady to strong; common to prime steers, $4 to $7; cows, $2.70 to $4.40; heifers, $2.25 to $5.20; bulls, $2.15 to $4.50; calves, $2.50 to $8.50; stockers and feeders, $2.40 to $4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; weak, to 5c lower; prime heavy shipping, $6.40 to $6.62½; strong weight butchers', $6.35 to $6.40; light butchers', $6.30 to $6.35; packing, $6.25 to $6.37½; bulk of sales, $6.30 to $6.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; choice, steady; others, weak to 10c lower; sheep, $5.75 to $6; yearlings, $4.60 to $6.50; lambs, $6 to $7.80.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Jan. 2.—Cattle, fair demand and steady; prime steers, $5.65 to $6; shipping, $5 to $5.60; butchers', $4.50 to $5.40.

Veals—Receipts, 200 head; active and steady, $4.25 to $9.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000 head; fairly active and 5c to 10c lower; heavy mixed and yorkers, $6.60 to $6.65; pigs, $6.65 to $6.70; roughs, $5.75 to $5.90; stags, $4.25 to $5.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5000 head; active and steady; lambs, $5 to $8; yearlings, $6.50 to $6.75; wethers, $5.50 to $5.75; ewes, $4.75 to $5.25; sheep, mixed, $3 to $5.50; Canada lambs, $7.75 to $7.85.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Jan. 2.—Canadian cattle in the British markets are quoted at 11c to 12¾c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8¼c per lb.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Yesterday's Sale at the Repository—Prices for Week.

Tuesday being New Year's Day, Burns & Sheppahr at The Repository, held the regular sale yesterday, with 150 horses for sale and a good attendance of buyers. There were car loads consigned by the following shippers: James Williamson, Woodville; C. Coulter, Woodbridge; B. Weese, Lindsay; R. Williamson, Sunderland; Charles Williamson, Claremont; Thomas Jacques, Brampton; T. O'Neil, Arthur, and W. K. Harkness Brampton. These were all workhorses, weighing from 1300 to 1600 lbs., all good fresh horses, straight from work in the country. There was also a consignment of roadsters and carriage horses from A. Collins, Hamilton, and of drivers and delivery horses from Mr. T. G. Ferris, Windsor. Prices ruled a little lower than last week. Several car loads were sold to go to the Northwest, and there was a fairly good demand amongst city and country customers. There will be 125 horses for sale on Friday, of all kinds, the sale commencing at 11 o'clock.

The following is Burns & Sheppard's weekly report of the prevailing sales: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, $125 to $150; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $125 to $160; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $200 to $450; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 lbs., $135 to $165; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 lbs., $125 to $175; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 lbs., $150 to $190; serviceable second-hand workers, $40 to $75; serviceable second-hand drivers, $50 to $90.

RATS HAVE A SIXTH SENSE.

Remarkable Experiment Made—The Brain of a Negro.

New York, Jan. 2.—The common rat possesses a sixth sense, described as the sense of direction, according to Prof. John B. Watson, who related the results of experiments before the American Association for the Advancement of Science to-day. Prof. Watson said that he used a covered box, in the centre of which was a maze leading to escape and food. After the rat had learned to traverse the path having all of its senses, Dr. Watson eliminated the senses one by one and even then the creature succeeded in making its way out of the box.

Another interesting question which was discussed at considerable length was brought up by Dr. Robert B. Bean, before the American Anthropological section of the convention. Dr. Bean said that experiments extending over more than two centuries show conclusively that the average negro brain is decidedly smaller than the brain of the white man. It has also been found, he said, that the weight of the brain of the American negro is greater than that of any other negro by about 150 grains. He accounted for this by the presence of the white blood in the American negro. In the discussion which followed, however, this theory was not upheld. Dr. John M. Clark spoke on the "necessity of perpetuating the natural beauties of Niagara." He believed the only sure way to stop it was by an international agreement between the United States and Canada.

BOYS KILLED BY TRAIN.

New York, Jan. 2.—Elmer Dunn, Clarence Bennett, Wm. E. Casey and Wm. Bell, all of Newark, N. J., were killed last night by a Lehigh Valley train at South Plainfield, N. J. The boys were stealing a ride on a freight train, and stepped off the train directly in front of the Chicago-bound flyer.

MANITOBA DEPLETES ONTARIO

Of Much of Its Agricultural Population.

While no official figures bearing upon the subject are available at the department of agriculture, the enormous influx into Manitoba and the Northwest from the older parts of the province is known to have made very serious inroads into the rural population. An off-hand estimate by an official of the government places the number of farmers and farmers' sons who have gone west during the last ten years as equal to one-half of the rural population.

The drain has been a steady one, and while it has been felt, tho to a limited extent in the older-settled counties of Peel, York, Ontario and farther east, the conditions existing here give no adequate idea of the change that has been wrought in the more westerly parts of the province. In the three lake bordering counties of Huron, Grey and Bruce, the depopulation has been so great as to completely change the personnel of the counties. Take the County of Bruce as a case in point. In a general election in 1854 there were only 126 votes cast altogether. In thirty years after there was apopulation of 530,000, and the assessed value had increased to over $25,000,000. A census taken at that time showed over 60 per cent. to be native born Canadians, and all but 2 per cent. of the remainder were British born. In the year 1880 high water mark was reached, as shown by the Township of Eldersile, where the population was 3273. This year the figures have fallen to 2018, or less than 62 per cent. of 1880. The Township of Elderslie is only an isolated case, but is said to be fairly representative of Western Ontario. The result is shown in Huron County, where large acreages, formerly under careful cultivation, have been devoted to pasture land. It is not charged that this mode of agriculture is more remunerative than that of mixed farming, but there, as in the counties farther east, the problem is to secure farm help. Any loss consequent upon the adoption of the plan of raising largely cattle is said to be offset and compensated for by the saving in wages. If there is one difficulty greater than another in securing competent men to assist in farm labor, it is found in the inability to get servant girls. Many a man has given up farming solely because of the worry consequent upon getting the necessary assistance. It is said that a systematic effort will be made by the immigration department during the winter and early summer to secure an adequate supply of British immigrants to cope in some measure with the anticipated demand.

LION MAULS TRAINER IN BOSTOCK CIRCUS

Prostrate Man Fires Pistol as Attendants Open Safety Doors.

Toledo, Jan. 2.—While performing an act called the "Lion Hunt" today, Trainer Harry Ray of the Bostock animal circus, was attacked by one of the animals and while he lay upon the floor, had both his sides, shoulder and breast lacerated.

With great presence of mind Ray fired his pistol, just as the attendants opened the safety doors of the caged arena. Two other lions in the cage immediately made for the opening, followed by the attacking animal, which turned at the sound of the heavy catches on the doors.

The injured trainer was taken to a hospital. It is feared his injuries will prove fatal. The audience realized what had happened, but remained orderly while the show continued.

RED-BREASTED GROSBEAKS.

Editor World: The paragraph on grosbeaks, which appeared in The World of 20th inst., and spoke of them as destroying the potato beetle, had reference, doubtless, as Mr. Hunter remarks, to the rose-breasted variety, which, of course, is a purely summer visitor, usually arriving from the south about the middle of May.

I alluded to the birds at present with us as the Pine Grosbeak, and did not intend to convey the impression that they were identical with those to which The World referred, tho possibly I did not make this sufficiently clear. Aside from the one being a summer and the other a winter immigrant to this part of Ontario, the two varieties are quite distinct in appearance, the Rose-Breasted Grosbeak having a black head and a good deal more white about the tail and under parts than the Pine species. The red or carmine is also not nearly so generally distributed as in the latter, in which the whole breast and a portion of the back is suffused with rich coloring.

The Pine variety is also considerably larger, and apparently of not so shy a disposition, as they would seem to prefer urban to rural life, rarely exhibiting any fear on one's approach. It is gratifying to see that in this respect their confidence has not been abused, and I trust this may long continue so. Two other varieties of these birds are the Evening and the Blue Grosbeak, but as they are both rare in Ontario it is scarcely necessary to describe them.

F. W. Cowan.

Oshawa, Dec. 27, 1906.

Ario Accipitrinus.

The Short-Eared Owl (ario accipitrinus) is a bird of extended distribution, ranging over the greater part of both hemispheres. In Africa it has been found as far south as Abyssinia in winter. In a northerly direction it reaches the southern part of the arctic regions. The food of this owl consists largely of mice and other rodents. Fully 75 per cent. of the stomachs that have been examined contained mice. This owl is a bird of the open country, including the marshes covered by bushes and high grass. Large colonies containing several hundred have been known to gather in some desirable locality to spend the winter, and it has been stated that they breed in considerable colonies. Out of 101 stomachs that have been examined, 77 contained mice, 7 other mammals, 7 insects, and 14 were empty. We would ask the protection of this bird by agriculturists and others.

W. J. Stevenson, Oshawa.

GOES TO GALT.

Thomas R. Loudon, B.Sc., son of Prof. W. J. Loudon, who has been acting as demonstrator in the school of science for the past three months, has accepted a position as manager of the McVicker Manufacturing Company of Galt, and leaves to-day for his new home.

Mrs. R. D. Smith of Winnipeg is the guest of Mrs. W. D. Balfour, Avenue-

NO WATER TO FIGHT FIRE GOTHAM DISTRICT IN PERIL

Blaze Among Upper West Side Tenements Drives 2000 Residents Into the Open.

New York, Jan. 2.—A dozen persons were injured, 40 families are homeless, 2000 persons were driven temporarily from their homes, 50 horses were roasted to death and property valued at $200,000 was destroyed to-day in the worst morning fire New York has seen in many months. One big tenement house at 427 West 53rd-street and a large boarding stable at 429 to 431 West 53rd-street were destroyed.

Lack of adequate water pressure is said to have been largely responsible for the extent of the fire. Deputy Chief Binns, who had charge of the fire fighters, declares that for more than 20 minutes there could not be obtained from hydrants in the vicinity enough water to supply the boilers of the fire engines. Had not one of the big fire boats, which drew water from the Hudson River, come to the rescue the whole west side might have been swept, for even when the water came to the hydrants the pressure was light and it became necessary to work the engines in pairs and triplets before an effective stream could be obtained.

So great was the crowd that all the police who have been called to the scene had their hands full in preserving anything like order in the streets, and for a time thieves were given almost a free hand to loot the burned buildings. There were many exciting chases over the roofs after the thieves were caught at work, but none of them were captured.

A woman spectator screamed that three negroes had tried to rob her. One negro was seen running away and a group of white men gave chase, firing as they ran. After a chase of several blocks, two detectives joined the pursuers, and they, too, began to fire. The negro finally gave up.

SEVERAL STORES BURNED.

London, Ky., Jan. 2.—Fire, which started to-day in the residence of Leander Bryant from a defective kitchen flue, destroyed that building and several stores. Few of the losers had insurance. The Western Union office building and the Oddfellows' Hall were badly damaged.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE MEMOIRS

His Morganatic Marriage and His Relations to Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria's extraordinary punctiliousness in the observance of the laws governing English royalty is once more shown in a very interesting manner in the memoirs and diaries of her cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, just published by his chaplain, the subdean of the chapels royal, with the approval of King Edward, the proofs, we are informed, having been revised by the old duke's favorite niece, the Princess of Wales. The two volumes abound in letters written to the duke by the Queen, all tending to show the close intimacy and the warm affection between these two cousins, who were within a few months of the same age, and who had known each other from childhood. Yet, when toward the close of the second volume, the duke records the death of Mrs. Fitzgeorge, who was his wife, ecclesiastically, but not legally, he incidentally reveals the fact, familiar to all at court, namely, that thruout all the fifty years of his very happy married life, Queen Victoria had never met, received, or even seen his wife.

It was not from any feeling of ill will toward Mrs. Fitzgeorge, nor from any lack of kindliness on the part of Queen Victoria. For when Mrs. Fitzgeorge died the Queen sent to the bereaved duke a message of most touching and affectionate sympathy. But the Queen was aware how strict are the royal marriage laws in England, enacted during the lifetime of her father, in order to put a stop to the mesalliances of his brothers. These laws forbid any marriage contracted by a member of the reigning family without having previously received the sanction of the sovereign in council; that is to say, of the sovereign in conjunction with the privy council. Marriages not so authorized are by the terms of this law invalid.

Duke's Wife an Actress.

The late Duke of Cambridge, while a quite young officer in garrison at Dublin, married ecclesiastically there a popular and beautiful actress, Miss Louise Fairbrother, by whom he had several children. His wife took the name of Mrs. Fitzgeorge, which is likewise borne by her sons and grandsons, and her half-century of married life was spent at a house in Queen-street, Mayfair—"my little home of fifty years with by beloved Louisa"—close to Gloucester House, at the corner of Piccadilly and Park-lane, where the duke had his residence. The marriage did not receive the sanction of the Queen and of the privy council, necessary to render it a legal contract, and which would have had the effect of investing Mrs. Fitzgeorge with her husband's royal rank and status. It was invalid in the eyes of the law, and Queen Victoria held that if she were to have any intercourse with Mrs. Fitzgeorge, or to receive her, it would be construed as an unconstitutional recognition by the sovereign of a flagrant violation of a law specially enacted by the people for the government of the royal family. Mrs. Fitzgeorge never appeared at any of the entertainments given by her husband at Gloucester House. She was never seen with him anywhere in public, and, in fact, the people at large, both at home and abroad, were altogether ignorant of her very existence until the announcement of her death. Two of her sons were knighted on their father's death by King Edward, the distinction being bestowed upon them, according to the official announcement in The Gazette, for their services as equerries, that is to say, as gentlemen-in-waiting, to "H. R. H. the late Duke of Cambridge."

How He Was Deprived of Command.

For the first time, too, the curtain is lifted in these memoirs from the species of mystery which has always prevailed as regards the precise circumstances of the removal of the duke from the office of commander-in-chief of the military forces of the British empire after holding it for nearly fifty years. It is of interest in view of the fact that the person who drove him out of office is the present prime minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The entry bearing upon the matter, dated May 19, 1895, is as follows: "Had a conversation with Campbell-Bannerman on a wish expressed that I should before the end of this year retire from my command of the army, with a view to great changes to be made at the war office. This decision has filled me with the very deepest sorrow, as I still feel quite equal to the performance of my duties and never anticipated such a decision being come to without my willing consent. I must submit as best I can to the inevitable. But I own that I am disgusted with this, to my mind, most unjustifiable proceeding."

Campbell-Bannerman was at the time secretary of state for war, and altho the royal family resented the action of the cabinet in removing the duke, and especially the methods adopted to bring about his retirement, yet Queen Victoria, with her respect for what she considered her constitutional obligations, allowed nothing of this to appear in the official letter which she wrote to her cousin as sovereign relieving him of his command, and even went so far as to confer the grand cross of the Order of the Bath upon the minister of war responsible for the whole affair, when shortly afterward the cabinet to which he belonged was overthrown. This honor was conferred upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as an indication that the sovereign harbored no ill-feeling against a statesman for fulfilling what he conceived to be his duty, altho at the expense of one of the members of her own family.

Part of Memoirs Reserved.

With regard to the numerous letters of Queen Victoria printed in these memoirs, it may be mentioned that King Edward has decided that only a portion of her voluminous correspondence entrusted by him to Lord Esher and to A. C. Benson for compilation and publication will appear next autumn. It will deal with the first half of her reign. The King has resolved that several years more must elapse before the publication of the correspondence of his mother during the second half of her reign. It will be ready, with the first part, next fall, but is to remain under lock and key in the King's custody, for convenience of reference, until at least another ten years have elapsed.

Edward VII has also caused his own correspondence during his career of forty years as heir-apparent and of six years as King to be put into shape under his own supervision. At present the compilation is in constant use for reference in the matter of precedents, etc. But at the King's death it will be found up to date and ready for immediate publication, with this advantage that it will have been compiled according to his own wishes and edited by his own hand.

Marquise de Fontenoy.

Funeral of C. Laurier.

Montreal, Jan. 2.—The funeral of the late Charlemagne Laurier, M.P., took place at St. Lin this morning and was very largely attended by local people and friends of the deceased and of his half-brother, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A special train, which left Montreal this morning, took out a large party, including senators and members of parliament. Service was held in the parish church, which was crowded. Sir Wilfrid was the chief mourner.

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JANUARY 1, 1907.
ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and Cash Items,	$1,097,523 79
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of Transmission,	3,087,116 04
Rents and Accrued Interest	8,457 75
Real Estate Unincumbered,	1,091,187 75
Loans on Bond and Mortgage (1st Lien),	616,600 00
Loans on Collateral Security	1,000 00
Bank Stock, Hartford, Market Value	409,505 00
" New York, "	450,435 00
" Boston, "	12,750 00
" Montreal, "	91,333 33
Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks,	1,244,426 00
State, City, and Railroad Bonds,	10,846,894 92
Other Assets	97,613 98
Total Assets,	$19,054,843 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$2,000,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance,	10,946,540 63
Reserve for Outstanding Losses. Including unpaid San Francisco Conflagration Losses amounting to $135,061	1,117,893 98
Reserve for all Other Claims	2,170,499 36
Net Surplus	2,819,909 59
Surplus to Policy-holders,	4,819,909 59

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REV. DR. CRAFTS HERE TO-DAY

Will Give an Address in Interests of Anti-Opium Movement.

Rev. W. F. Crafts, D.D., superintendent of the International Bureau of Reforms, Washington, D.C., is in Toronto to-day. His visit is part of a world's tour of the British empire, begun in England in October, and extended to Scotland and Ireland, which is devoted to enlisting the popular support of the British people for the great proposal that President Roosevelt has submitted to the British government, that these two governments should together submit a treaty to the powers to prohibit the selling of intoxicants and opium to all uncivilized races. The British parliament, on May 30, 1906, voted to realease China from British opium.

Dr. Crafts goes to London to-morrow, and after the adjournment of the present session of the United States congress, in the early days of March, he expects to complete his British tour by going to Hongkong Straits Settlements, India and Australia.

Dr. Crafts is well known as a man of indomitable energy and unfailing resources. He is an exceptionally racy, forceful and impressive speaker. He will address a meeting, to which the public in general, pastors and business men in particular, are invited to be present, this afternoon in the lecture hall of Knox Church, at 4 o'clock.

NOT TO CHARITY.

New York, Jan. 2.—A despatch from London says The Daily Mail quotes an intimate friend of the late Lady Burdett-Coutts as saying it is unlikely that her will contains large bequests to charity, and that the bulk of her fortune will go to her husband, William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts, who was a son of the late Ellis Bartlett of Plymouth, Mass.

Business Not Politics.

Montreal, Jan. 2.—G. W. Stephens, chairman of the harbor commission, and colleagues Ballantyne and Geoffrion, were sworn in to-day. Stephens says they have taken the position to run the port as a purely business concern, and if there is any interference from Ottawa or anywhere else to influence him to run the port as a political, and not as a business proposition, he will resign.

Turks Held at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 2.—Thirty-six Turks, bound to the United States, are being detained here by the American immigration officials. The men arrived on the Allan Line steamer Parisian from Liverpool. The American immigration officials have a suspicion that the Turks are being taken to the United States in violation of the alien labor law.

Studholme Lends Help.

Kingston, Jan. 2.—A. Studholme, M.L.A. for East Hamilton, has arrived from Hamilton and has taken off his coat in the interests of Dr. A. W. Richardson for the mayoralty. He says he is glad to find three clean men trying for the chief magistracy, for whoever wins the city will not be the loser