...e certificate, which said ...ing the statues and other ingredients which may ...ter, but I don't think I ...d I were addressing an ...(Applause and laughter.) ...memory for words, however, ...one when I saw the means ...ntario Government was in ...land, that I might turn to ...some land that I am so ...the St. Clair Flats, which ...that plantation in the ...which produced fifty bushels ...and alligators enough to ...continued applause and ...would have said that the ...and not subject to drought, ...her privileges and plenty of ...and that there available for ...ale of the largest tonnage. ...*Lanfolois* and the *Hyphy* ...*Fraxinus Sambucifolia*; made ...in the *Pinus* were *Pitor* ...*Pinus Pipiens*, and Canada ...would be compelled to go to ...to find that I was talking ...ting bit and swamp in the ...ield of musk rats and bull-...stock. (Long and continued

...W BOOKS.

...DINE, February.

...number. Among the articles ...present are "Some notes upon ...istory," with biographical ...Wedgewood family, and ...tions; "City and Chapel," ...ohn Wesley and his contem-...ously illustrated, Siam, ...manners and customs are de-...teresting paper "Holland ...er of a very readable nature. ...other contributions besides ...Chair, Record of the Month.

...ly EDMUND BELFORS, Lord LYTTON ...der, Ross & Co.

...vel of the day, doubly attrac-...ed that there remained some ...te it when the great author's ...work and his hand refused to ...understand it thoroughly and ...ate it, *The Parisians* ought to ...section with *Aesop's Oblige-...ing Race*, all three of which ...pears at the same time. While ...play is, as many of our readers ...ological work, *The Parisians* ...labour enlarging, after his ...fashion, upon the effect of ...upon a whole community." ...this idea he took Paris, the ...royal capitals, as the chief ...ents which he describes, one ...s proceeds, the society of ...Democratic France. Into the ...es we shall not enter here, ...ghout the work to every ...brought out is fitting style for ...Canadian publishers, Messrs. ...& Co.

...RINCE CONSORT.

...THE HOLBORN STATUE.

...the Daily News, Jan. 10)

...eristic addition to the art ...e streets of London which the ...Marquis of Hollborn ...ity, is the gift of a gentleman ...desire that his name should be ...whispered amongst the ...have supervised the accom-...the work that the secret was ...to three members of the Cor-...on, for its better keeping, had ...their wives; whence it was ...the country would never know ...Hollborn for a public more ...it is stated that "it can be ...Sepulchre's Church, a dis-...600 yards; from Holborn, a ...00 yards; from St. Andrew's ...ch, and from Charterhouse ...ds—in fact, it terminates the ...three thoroughfares. The ...statue was made in 1869 ...sculptor, Mr. Charles Bacon). ...addressed to the Earl of ...James Lawrence, M.P., the ...ished being that the Cor-...provide the pedestal and a ...for was accepted, and Holborn ...as the site. The statue, as ...presented itself to the gaze of ...assembled in the broad ways ...of bronze, and a waffle over ...represents the Prince Consort ...as a Field Marshal, returning ...The pedestal is slightly under-...high, and is composed of blocks ...Aberdeen granite, from two ...ses is in light shape, with fine ...and mutinied panels; the ...upper portion (with the excep-...ck on which the horse stands) ...of Mull grey, in a highly polish-...ding on a concrete foundation ...the depth. In the sides of the ...two basal reliefs, the one repre-...first public act of his Royal ...the city, the Prince lay-...undation stone of the Royal Ex-...1862, and the other Britan-...ing the awards to the success-...tors in the Exhibition of 48-...1851. At each end of the pedes-...pure, one intended to represent ...ture in her right hand a cornu-...e her left a palm branch." The ...belled "History," and is under-...the recording events of the ...is in a book, "on the corners of ...the dates of the two great Exhibi-...and 1862. The sculptor, Mr. ...Hanson, has had the advice and sup-...Mr. P. C. Hardwick and the de-...pedestal, and the work has been ...for the general superintendence ...Hyde Hollyard, the engineer of ...ern Valley improvements, the ...of the Metropolitan Board ...of the Improvement Committee ...operation.

...enclosure within which the still ...es stood was prettily decorated ...Italian and Persian flags. At the east ...y had been erected for the ac-...of invited guests. In front ...petted with scarlet cloth, and ...with silken cord, indicated the ...in due course, the Prince of ...cial occupy. To the right, stand-...under a shelterer shed, which ...of rain happily made no ...was a guard of honour of the ...Military Company, for nearly ...ong the chairs provided for the ...monarch and the Lord Mayor, was ...the Prince of Wales and his ...The advantage of a dissolution at the present ...moment is that the estimates are so far ad-...vanced that the Government is able to promise ...a surplus of five millions sterling, with which ...it intends to abolish the income tax, and to ...relieve local taxation. Among matters likely ...to come before Parliament are the readjust-...ment of the educational act, the government ...of the local Government, and of the land, game and liquor laws. The admission of grumbles ...a large measure of relief from the duties ...on articles entering into general consumption, and expresses the hope that a large assimilation of country with borough franchise. It said, west enter of Mr. Gladstone ...from the west, apparently, ...over the tops of the hoarding, mys-...ing down in mid-air. The ...was solved when the gates were ...dissolution of the Royal assembly ...drawn by a pair of fine chestnuts, ...ing upon the box seat and in the ...coachman and footmen clad in ...Royal livery. The band played ...Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lord ...the Duke of Cambridge stepped ...carriage, accompanied by Colonel ...A few minutes later the gate of ...end of the enclosure was thrown ...and then entered a procession, com-...that lined the general superintendent ...Hayward, the engineer of ...ern Valley improvements, the ...of the Metropolitan Board ...of the Improvement Committee ...walked round the statue, and so en-...tered their carriages, and drove to the city through a line of people extending from the gates of the enclosure even to the gates of Guildhall.

On entering at the civic palace, outside which a guard of honour from the ranks of the London Rifle Brigade was drawn up, the Prince of Wales was conducted to the Library, where a number of the principal guests invited to the luncheon provided by the Corporation were already assembled. From the Library the guests walked in procession to the Guildhall, which was transformed for the occasion into a magnificent banqueting room, the Prince of Wales conducting the Lady Mayoress, the Lord Mayor Mrs. Mackenzie, and the Duke of Cambridge; Mrs. Whatman, the Lord Mayor presided; and amongst the guests at the principal table and throughout the room were—Lord Chelmsford, Colonel Beresford, M.P., Mr. Crawford, M.P., Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., Mr. Gregory, M.P., Mr. Holms, M.P., Mr. Samuelson, M.P., Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., Sir B. Sagallery, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. H. Forster, M.P., Mr. Eaton, M.P., Sir A. Sassoon, Lord Duffield, General Knollys, Sir A. Wood, and Sir Antonio Brady. After luncheon came the toast list, which was short and to the point. The health of the Queen having been honoured, the Lord Mayor proposed a toast to the memory of the late Prince Consort, "who," said his lordship, "being dead yet speaketh." The toast was drunk in silence, the company rising. The next toast proposed was one to the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family, the Lord Mayor making a happy allusion to the absence of the Duke of Edinburgh, "gone on an interesting mission to a cold country, but, as was generally understood, carrying with him a warmth of feeling that would help to make things agreeable." "We," continued the Lord Mayor, amid laughter, in which the Prince of Wales heartily joined, "who know something about nautical matters, are aware that his Royal Highness is a gallant sailor, and that he has taken a great prize in the North, and we are looking forward hopefully to his bringing it safely into the port of London." When the toast was accomplished, the Lord Mayor hinted that London would have something to say in the way of welcome, and it was sincerely hoped that the city would then once more see among them a Royal Prince to whom the chief dignitary was able safely to say, "You have made yourselves so agreeable that we are always pleased to see you, and in your absence we always delight to put your name before those with whom we are associated." The Prince of Wales was received with much enthusiasm when he rose to reply. The cheering subsiding, his Royal Highness said:

"My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—To the toast that you have so kindly proposed to-day, and for the very cordial way in which that large assembly has received it, I beg to return you my most sincere thanks. I am also anxious to tender to the Lord Mayor my sincere thanks for the kind and touching allusion he made to my lamented father. The few words he made use of in proposing to you his memory evoke for themselves. (Cheers.) Of the many times that I have had the opportunity and advantage of coming to the city of London, where on all occasions I have been so kindly, so cordially, and so hospitably received, none have given me greater pleasure and satisfaction than in coming here to-day, when I was enabled to assist in a work of great interest to myself—the inauguration and unveiling of the statue of my lamented father. I know also that it was gratifying to her Majesty the Queen that I might in a certain respect represent her to-day, and be also the representative of the Royal Family. We owe a debt of thanks—at least I do most sincerely—to that philanthropic spirit which so kindly presented the statue to the Corporation of the city of London, and I know that he does not wish his name should be mentioned. I am aware who it is, but as it is his wish and his name should not be divulged, I know you will agree with me that we ought to keep in secret. To the Corporation of London I must also give my thanks for having contributed a part of the statue—namely, the pedestal—and I am sure that the work we have inaugurated to-day will be an pleasant to the city of London. I thank you once more for the kind reception you have given me, and for the kind way in which you drank the health of the Princess of Wales, my brother the Duke of Edinburgh, and the remainder of the Royal Family; and, in conclusion, I have only to propose to you another toast, which I am sure with pride represents the Prince Consort in the character of a Field Marshal, returning home. The pedestal is slightly under-...high, and is composed of blocks ...Aberdeen granite, from two ...ses is in light shape, with fine ...and mutinied panels; the ...upper portion (with the excep-...ck on which the horse stands) ...of Mull grey, in a highly polish-...ding on a concrete foundation ...the depth. In the sides of the ...two basal reliefs, the one repre-...first public act of his Royal ...the city, the Prince lay-...undation stone of the Royal Ex-...1862, and the other Britan-...ing the awards to the success-...tors in the Exhibition of 48-...1851. At each end of the pedes-...pure, one intended to represent ...ture in her right hand a cornu-...e her left a palm branch." The ...belled "History," and is under-...the recording events of the ...is in a book, "on the corners of ...the dates of the two great Exhibi-...and 1862. The sculptor, Mr. ...Hanson, has had the advice and sup-...Mr. P. C. Hardwick and the de-...pedestal, and the work has been ...for the general superintendence ...Hyde Hollyard, the engineer of ...ern Valley improvements, the ...of the Metropolitan Board ...of the Improvement Committee ...operation.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

Mr. Gladstone's and Mr. Disraeli's Addresses.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Parliament is dissolved by Royal decree. Mr. Gladstone has issued an address to his constituents at Greenwich. Mr. Disraeli has issued an address that the Queen has been pleased to accept the offer of his Ministry to dissolve the present Parliament immediately, and summon a new one to meet on the 5th day of March, 1874. In his address Mr. Disraeli gives as a reason for this measure that since the defeat of the Government upon the Irish higher education question, by the concurrent efforts of the leader of the Opposition and Colonbsy in Ireland, the Government has not been possessed of sufficient authority to carry out legislative measures; the experience during the recess of Parliament has not indicated that any improvement in its position was probable. The chief of the Opposition having refused to accept office on the detest of the Government, and the Cabinet, which descriptions had a good deal of truth in them. But, a little thought would tend to show how that "hand-cranking" is, in a sense, be called, was, from the beginning, a source of strife and bitterness. The implying elections are most important for the future of the Kingdom. Though there is reason to hope that the Premier is not at present opposed to national institutions, yet his adherents are a small minority of monarchy, those opposed to the independence of the House of Lords, and partisans of Home Rule. Some even urge the disestablishment of the English Church. His most trusted colleagues openly concur in the desire to threat religion from national alienation." Mr. Disraeli concludes his address: "There are solemn issues claiming decision. When Europe is more deeply stirred than since the Reformation, when civil and religious liberty mainly depend upon the strength and stability of England, I ask my election to resist the impairment of her strength, and to support her Imperial sway."

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER NOTES.

THE DAIRY INTEREST.

The following from the New York *Times*, is of interest to the dairy farmers in Canada as well as in the United States:

"In the report of the Convention of the American Dairyman's Association recently held at Utica, N. Y., there will be found much to interest every farmer as well as every consumer of dairy products in the country. But we consider it to be fortunate circumstance that at this and other similar conventions held elsewhere, the concurring aims is not represented. A representative of this vastly greater body of citizens that the producers themselves should by all means be invited to ventilate their side of the question. Less than four million persons are interested in the production and sale of dairy products while forty millions of consumers are interested. Their views upon this question are certainly worth knowing, for as they are more closely studied and more nearly met we will their demand increases, and the business of supplying their demands become enlarged in extent and profit.

"Unfortunately, as we have suggested, this great array of consumers is unrepresented and unheard, and the producers labour under the disadvantage of not knowing exactly the wants of their consumers. And because their consumers' wants are not fully or satisfactorily met, the consumption of their products is lessened and the market value thereof is reduced. That this is certainly the case the dairyman may be very well assured. In fact the needs of a large class of consumers are entirely unsupplied. This class consists of persons of retired taste, but of moderate means. Housekeepers of this class are forced to choose between the cheaper and poorer quality, or avoid its use altogether, and to a great extent the use is avoided. These persons rarely or never use cheese upon their tables, for the reason that they have no variety to choose from. And the shape in which cheese comes to market is not desirable for their use.

"This is but one class concerned, but it consists of those who in the aggregate consume the largest portion of the dairy products brought to market in the large cities and more considerable towns. It would therefore, be wise in the producers to consult the tastes of this large class. What they claim is not only economics and stability of quality, but that their butter should come to them in more convenient packages than it now does; and equally that they shall have cheese of a greater variety in size, quality, size, and form. Probably few farmers know that a very large portion of excellent butter is spoiled or deteriorated by inferior packages. Much good butter is packed in old tubs, and, although never when shipped, it either arrives in a ruined condition or very rapidly becomes so while exposed for sale. This butter when retailed by the grocery man is dug out of the tubs or pails in unsightly masses, for which state it comes to the table of the customer. In this condition it neither invites confidence nor encourages a second purchase. It is a disgrace to the dairy interest that such a state of things should exist, and it would be a great deal better if the dairyman should put his butter in new packages of such a size and shape that one of them should suffice for the weekly needs of his customer, it is very certain that that individual would greatly increase the consumption, and that he would gladly pay a few cents per pound more for the butter. This increased price would certainly be sufficient to pay the cost of the package, the return of which to the dairyman would not then be necessary. The fact that butter is imported hitherto from France in small packages of one and two pounds, and is rapidly sold, shows that this demand exists. A parallel case is exhibited in the cone-ordinary encomium the plan of condensing milk in the compressible form of pressed packages. This invention supplied a great public need, and the vast fortune accumulated by the inventor proved the great was the need. The packing of fruit in cans is another instance of this kind, and has made an equally great need series for an improved method of packing butter for family consumption, and he who shall be fortunate enough to discover the best method will certainly be equally well rewarded.

"So far as regards cheese, the vast improvement that has been made during the past few years has brought that manufacture up to a level only with a very narrow demand. The present consumer of cheese has not easily increased tenfold. But this will not occur until the popular demand for variety has satisfied, and the producers labour for variety, and in conclusion, I have only to propose to you another toast, which I am sure will receive more than a response from me, for I know it will be received with cordiality and enthusiasm—it is that of the Lord Mayor of London. (Cheers.) The duties of the Lord Mayor are great. I know that those duties are always carried out to the satisfaction of the city, and I feel certain that on the present occasion you will drink cordially to the health of one who will carry out those arduous duties not only to his own satisfaction, but also to that of the city of whom he is the head. I give you The Health of the Lord Mayor. (Long cheers.)

The Lord Mayor having briefly responded, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge left the hall, accompanied by the Lord Mayor.

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FARMING ON A LARGE SCALE.

The December number of *Fraser's Magazine* has a long essay on farming as a business of agriculture, as it will be followed by the farmers of Ireland. The people have been accustomed to regard farming as a quiet and somewhat pastoral vocation, removed in a great degree from the stress and faster currents of social progress, and tending to a serene and healthy life, rather that wear out the lives of men in other modes of industry. The georgics and pastorals of the poets have greatly helped to give us those ideas of a country life; and under the older conditions of society that descriptions had a good deal of truth in them. But, a little thought would tend to show how that "hand-cranking" is, in a sense, be called, was, from the beginning, a source of strife and bitterness. The implying elections are most important for the future of the Kingdom. Though there is reason to hope that the Premier is not at present opposed to national institutions, yet his adherents are a small minority of monarchy, those opposed to the independence of the House of Lords, and partisans of Home Rule. Some even urge the disestablishment of the English Church. His most trusted colleagues openly concur in the desire to threat religion from national alienation." Mr. Disraeli concludes his address: "There are solemn issues claiming decision. When Europe is more deeply stirred than since the Reformation, when civil and religious liberty mainly depend upon the strength and stability of England, I ask my election to resist the impairment of her strength, and to support her Imperial sway."

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

The French Assembly have appointed committees to examine the Civil List of the late Emperor Napoleon. It is said that the majority of the members of the Committee oppose the Convention lately entered into between the Government and the Bonapartists.

Leicester Square has been presented to the city of London, and is to be converted into an ornamental park.

The Spanish Government has issued an order closing the Alphonsist clubs in Madrid.

The Carlists report that Spanish and Portuguese surrendered unconditionally to their forces on the 22nd inst., and an entire Segovia battalion, number of artillerymen and engineers, 1,200 Remington, and Minie rifles, and two cannon fell into their hands.

The Pope has recovered from his recent indisposition.

Mr. Nolan, Secretary of the Irish Amnesty Association, announces his intention of contesting the election of Mr. Gladstone in Greenwich.

An accident, attended with the most lamentable results, occurred on the railway between Glasgow and Edinburgh on Tuesday. The express from Edinburgh to Glasgow was running at full speed, it seems, into collision with another express train. Sixteen persons were instantly killed, and a number received serious injuries. Several coaches were demolished.

AMERICAN.

The New York *Tribune* says that meetings are now nightly held in the saloon halls on the east side of the city, and the discussions are characterized by workmen listen to speeches which are often violent. One of the leaders a few evenings ago said "Capital and property are the enemies of the poor." Another said, "Let the rich tremble, and that repudiation heavy blessed day of your lives!" (A moan's motion.)

THE TRIAL OF M. P. ?.—In his address at Liskeard, Mr. Horsman is reported to have said, "He attributed the fact of his having had nearly three times to bring had to his so many babies on his canvass. In the opinion of the audience, no doubt the rising was a treat for the albuminous and the lymphatic." Then he said that Mr. Horsman will be able in future to imitate Hood's "Little O'Patrick," and "evade the law."

A COURTEOUS BACHELOR. Ethel. "What's this about, Willie?" Willie (contemptuously.) "O, it's only a man who proposes to—or married—or something of that sort!"

TO OBSERVATORY.—The Druid Sellon night on a charge of embezzling $6,300 from the Association, and was locked up in a strong house. Lennox's wife went to the President of the Association, on Saturday, with $1,200, which she said her husband had taken from the Association.

A man named Bradley, of Forrestville, was murdered last week by a man named Farr. Bradley's body was cut in two and the remnants thrown down an old hole of a deep mine near the spot. The murderer was arrested.

When J. B. Hallman was taken in court, at Galveston, on Saturday, for his trial for the murder of Jno. Ferguson, his counsel's son gambler was up between the railing and the table, and Hallman pointed to the prisoner's head killed them instantly. Young Ferguson; was arrested.

Capt. John Johnson, aged 74, formerly a prominent steamboat builder of Cincinnati, put his head into the elevator tower of Gibson House, on Friday night, and has not been seen since. Mental aberration is the cause.

Lucretia Borgia, the Cincinnati Hydraulic Press Company, has been shipped to Washington, in being fitted up for the accommodation of troops and invalids. It will be unhorsed in a few days, and, if many idle rumours, that there is no foundation for the report that the name of the vessel has been changed, she was never known as the "Betty Martin."

Sunday Morning at Home.—Mammie (who can't hear Kitchen Music). "Isn't that Cook, Bridget, singing 'the Greatest Boy?' Maid. "Yes, Ma'am." Mammie. "What was to goodness she'd leave off?" Maid. "Yes, Ma'am." Mammie. "Well, I'm sure I join in, Ma'am!"

LINES TO A PAIN ENSLAVED.

Lady, if he asked you to be his wife,
Be mamma dark, by art made fair,
Tell him you would, if he promised
Ma'ed "stand the hand of the" dye.

NEW FRUIT.—Mrs Malaprop, who is particular about the description of which she is put forward that the Prince Imperial is too young to reign, and that he ought to be called "Lord Fauntleroy."

A Paris correspondent says it is a current report that a young titled person may be tempted to pay a large sum of money to any person who hopes to pick up an American girl who will, in the phraseology of Madame Malaprop, be Duchess or Madame la Baronne.

One of the very few sailors rescued from the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Hatteras and Bermuda, on the 10th inst., was a native of Nova Scotia, who had been employed but a few days on the ill-fated Atlantic, and were terribly broken by the snapping of a hawser.

Fogs seem to be prevalent about this time of year, and, during the last two or three days of thick, dismal fog, and the people there are at a loss to understand what is the cause. The people in Berlin have been similarly afflicted of late.

Mr. Gladstone, recently made Knight Bachelor with the Grandest Cross, or have proved, so satisfactory that one of the London transatlantic steamers, which sailed on the 14th ult., provided the necessary permission can be obtained.

A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, describing Spanish life and character in 1873, says: "This is a sad year for Spain, for, by thirty thousand inhabitants, there is not a single book store to be found, the only one having closed for lack of patronage." Not only being pressed but once a year in the annual fairs.

Tea is now extensively raised in Honduras, the exports to England in 1872 exceeded 16,000 pounds, and in 1873 exceeded 20,000 of rare flavour, and are used by English connoisseurs to mix with the Chinese. The cultivation is said to be very simple, the plant stock competition, which are now paying; the plant is hardy, and yields a large crop.

Japanese officials are beginning to try their hand at proclamation in the English language. The following speaks at Hiogo: "Cutting, biting, beds and beasts killing, and cows and horses killing, are to be free at the ground, belonging to Government, not prohibited. (Signed,) OSAKA FU."

COMMERCIAL.

Canadian Securities.

Weekly Stock and Bond Report.

Reported by Messrs. Hodgins & Hoskin, Stock and Bond Brokers, 46 and 48 King-Street East.

TORONTO, Jan 27, 1874.

FLOUR.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 1871 to 1872, and then fell to the present time, when these rates have been large; closes at 1872 to 1874.

WHEAT.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

BARLEY.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

RYE.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

PEAS.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

OATS.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

BARLEY.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

BUTTER.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

CHEESE.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

EGGS.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

HAMS.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

LARD.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

POTATOES.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

APPLES.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

HAY.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

STRAW.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

WOOL.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

PETROLEUM.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

HARDWARE.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

FLOUR, &c.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

GRAIN, &c.—Receipts—Market steadily advanced from 107 to 1 ...; which rise to day at the latter rate. Holders now ask ...; buyers offer ...

Prices at Farmers' Waggons.

GOODS AND SHOES.

LEATHER.

OILS AND WOOD.

PETROLEUM.

HARDWARE.

PROVISIONS.

1874. 1874.

"THE MAIL" PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

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"MAIL" OFFICE,
TORONTO, November, 1873.

In presenting you with the Club Rates and Prize List for 1874, your particular attention is drawn to the following extracts from the Newspaper Man:—

"The proprietors of *The Weekly Mail* beg to announce that on and after the 1st of January, 1874, the subscription price of that paper will be one dollar and a half. When the publication of *The Weekly Mail* was commenced, the price was fixed at one dollar, with a view of introducing a paper of the class and character of a new and in no brief a period of time, as possible. The objects sought for were attained, for the immediate success of *The Weekly Mail* was such that it became in a month now the number of its readers increased so rapidly, with *The Mail*, which should be at once a substitute for and an improvement upon the paper to the Weekly Telegraph, which was about ceasing to exist, and which, from the fact that it was published every subscriber to the Weekly Telegraph has received *The Weekly Mail* up to the close of the subscription.

A very keen, handsome and carefully prepared journal such as *The Weekly Mail* is, cannot, of course, be produced without incurring a heavy expenditure both in money and labour; in point of fact, the actual cost thereto nearly the whole of the money received. The proprietors were prepared, however, to publish *The Weekly Mail* without pecuniary profit until their engagement with the subscribers to the Telegraph had been fully and definitely performed. They feel that this has been done, and that the time has now arrived when they should seek to place the paper upon a paying basis. The annual subscription price, which, as stated in more stated, cost of the paper, the proprietors which will be a material improvement to the paper, which even at present rates has been proved to be the most popular weekly circulated in this country. It is their intention that the friends and patrons of the paper will remember the propriety of our present course, and will redouble their energies to extend the circulation and strengthen the influence of *The Weekly Mail*."

The Management having decided to increase the price of the weekly edition to $1.50 on the 1st of January next, it has become necessary to rearrange the Club Rates and Prize Lists.

CLUB RATES:

Single Copy for one year, addressed to any P. O. in the Dominion, - $1.50

Five Copies for one year, addressed to any P. O. in the Dominion, - $7.00

Ten Copies for one year, addressed to any P. O. in the Dominion, - $13.00

Twenty Copies for one year, addressed to any P. O. in the Dominion, - $24.00

Thirty Copies for one year, addressed to any P. O. in the Dominion, - $33.00

And for each additional copy, - $1.00

Single copies addressed to any post office in the United States, postage paid, for $1.75, American Currency.

Postmasters and Regular Agents are still allowed the usual commission, viz: 20 per cent. for Clubs, and all subscriptions sent in cash. Payments invariably in advance.

In much preferred that Agents retain their commission and remit the balance, as it saves considerable time and labour in keeping a proper register.

PRIZES IN BOOKS.

For a Club of Five—$7.50:—

Any of the following Books, which are sold at from $2 to $2.50.

Men of Mark.
Gilbert's Poems on the Poets.
Ballads of Scottish Life and Character.
Ballads of Scottish Life and Character.
Ballads of Scottish Life and Character