## YORK ASSIZES.

James McDonald, convicted of the fe ony of forgery on the Dominion Banlasked for the mercy of the Court, had a wife and two young children.

His LORDSHIP said that when he was boy they punished such crimes as this bhanging, and it was not until 1829 that the death penalty had been abolished; then was nothing the law was more severe upor than forgery, but he was thankful that the extreme penalty had been done away with Under the present law he could send him prison for life, but he would only commit for two years, and hoped that on he discharge he would try to lead a beta life.

Frank Meeker, convicted of shooting Joseph Dain, of Yorkville, with intent to murder, said that he had nothing to say. His Lordship said he did not know a more lamentable case than this. He had thought it over, and it had cost him many sleepless hours, but he could not look upon it other than a dreadful case. He was exceedingly sorry for the prisoner, and pained at the position in which he had placed his family. The prisoner's mother had come to him and conferred with him on the case, but other than express his sorrow he could

tamily. The prisoner's mother had come to him and conferred with him on the case, but other than express his sorrow he could do nothing for her. The prisoner had a pleasant and happy home, but he had thought proper to leave that home and enter on a course which could surely result in no good. If the unfortunate man Dain had died within the year the prisoner would have been placed on trial for murder and would without doubt have ended his days on the gallows, but Providence in this had been merciful, and spared the life of his victim and saved him from a felon's death. The highest penalty of the law for such a crime was imprisonment for life, but after a great deal of consideration he had come to the conclusion not to send him to prison for that term. When men entered on the course which he and Leavitt were pursuing, they generally gave little thought to religion, indeed it affected them not at all; but when they felt the result of their misdeeds and were subject to medof their misdeeds and were subject to med-itation in a prison cell they changed their opinion and came to consider that a reopinion and came to consider that a religious, honest, life was in the long run the most profitable. When he left prison he would be no longer a young man, but would be one with all his youthful hopes blasted, and while in prison he conjured him to turn his thoughts to religion, which alone could is thoughts to rengion, which oldce him for his lost life and prepare him oldce him for his lost life and prepare him the best of the control for a better existence. His Lor sentenced him to fourteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The prisoner was considerably affected by the Judge's

## Attempted Rape.

A Woodstock despatch says two young nen named Dougal Macleod and Angus onnson were brought before Justices of the Peace Barr, Van Valkenburg, and A. P. Miller, of Norwich, on a charge of attempted rape preferred by Sarah Jane Hunt. From the evidence given before the Magistrates, it appears that on the evening of Thursday, the 3rd inst., Miss Hunt had been from home, and was returning about dusk. On the railway track, near the east town line of Norwich, she met prisoners Macleod and Johnson. One of them spoke to her and asked her to stop. She paid no to her and asked her to stop. She paid no attention to what they said, but proceeded on her way. Macleod and Johnson went up the track a short distance, and then turned and followed Miss Hunt. Having caught up to her, one of them made improper proposals to her, offering her money, which sherefused She was then seized and thrown apon the She was then seized and thrown apon ground, when they attempted to carry out their evil design, but she fought them so well that they failed. In the scuffle she tore a piece off Johnson's coat, and the tore off a scarf which was round his also tore off a scarf which was round his neck. Her cries for help attracted the attention of Mr. Sam. Cornwell, who lives in that neighbourhood. At first he did not anticipate that anything wrong was going on, but, her cries still continuing, he went down in that direction. Macleod and Johnson, seeing him approach, ran away. When Cornwell reached the scene of the scuffle he found Miss Hunt on the ground in a thoroughly exhausted condition, so in a thoroughly exhausted condition, s much so that she was hardly able to wall alone. Everything indicated that a vio-lent struggle had been going on. The piece of coat and scarf which she tore off piece of coat and scarf which she total piece of coat and scarf which she total her assailant were picked up and produced her assailant were recognized by Mrs. n court, and were recognized b

ing to her son. They were committee trial, and are now in Woodstock gaol. The Extradition Case.

In the Court of Queen's Bench his Lordship, Chief Justice Harrison has delivered judgment on the motion of Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., to discharge out of custody the prisoner Charles E. Williams who is detained in gaol here Williams who is detained in gaol here on a charge of having committed a forgery in Chicago. His Lordship having recited the laws governing the extradition of prisoners, said he would have to discharge Williams, as the Act of 1877, under which proceedings had been taken against him, was not in force in the Dominion, her Mawas not in force in the Dominion, her Ma-jesty's Government not yet having signed the order-in-Council making it enforceable. The prisoner was thereupon released from cus-tody. He did not enjoy liberty long, how-ever, as he was shortly afterwards re-arrested by Sheriff Officer Bright, who had the necessary warrant in his coession. the necessary warrant in his possession. In the afternoon Williams was brought before Judge McKenzie, the County Crown Attorney, having instituted new proceedings against him. The prisoner was defended by

Mr. Kerr, Q.C., who said that he pro-

Mr. KERR, Q.C., who said that he proposed to test the validity of the present proceedings which he contended to be irregular. He consequently wished that there would be no enlargement of the case. He argued that his Honour had not power to issue the warrant, which he had done detaining the arises. detaining the prisoner in custody. In the second place he did not consider the infor-

mation was sufficient.
His Honour held that the information
was sufficient to detain him,
His Honour thereupon enlarged the case
until Wednesday, the 16th inst.

## Improved Prospects of Canadian Railways.

path's Journal, Dec. 29th, referr Herapath's Journal, Dec. 29th, referring to the Great Western of Canada, says:—
"The traffic for the past week (ending Dec. 21st) amounted to £19,520, against £12,880 for the corresponding week. The working return for the month of November shows an increased traffic of \$30,400, and a decreased expenditure of \$7,200, making the profits more by \$37,600, or upwards of 50 per cent. increase.

On the improved prospects of the Grand Trunk the same journal remarks:—
"On numerous late occasions we have pointed to the immensely different footing on which the Grand Trunk now stands on which the Grand Trunk now stand compared with its former position. It is now firmly on its legs as a sound steel rail way, efficiently equipped, uniformly guaged well connected, at peace with its neigh bours, commercially managed, and all is wants to render it completely successful is an increase in its paying business—the verthing it is now getting. We look forwar to next year, 1878, to supply much of the required addition, but be it remembered that if 1877 pays a half of its 1st preferent dividend out of real traffic profits that we be something in the way of improvement be it also remembered—which we thin many forget—that hitherto the Gran Trunk in its worst days has never failed provide about £400,000 traffic profits, succent to pay all its pre-preferences, including cient to pay all its pre-preferences, inc ing the debenture stock interest. Grand Trunk is, indeed, now, clear of its original great difficulties. It has at this day to improve in its net trearnings—which, we repeat, it is doing

The Protestant school population of city of Belleville is 1,669 as shown by census just completed.

DEAR SIR,—I hope the following notes may be of use to some of your subscribers:—
All harness that is in constant use should be washed, oiled, and blacked at least twice a year. When it is to be oiled, unbuckle all the parts and wash the surface clean with strong soansuds. Any coating of gum all the parts and wash the surface clean with strong soapsuds. Any coating of gum which the soapsuds will not remove may be removed by a little turpentine or benzine. Then warm the leather through and through. As soon as it is dry on the surface, and before it is dry to the centre, apply the oil. Neat's-foot oil is the best. I useed oil will make the ed oil will make the harness dry and stiff. Apply the cil with a paint brush or swab, the harness lying on a bench or smooth board. The small pieces may be dipped in a pan of oil and drawn out slowly between the thumb and fingers to wipe off the ex-cess of the fluid. By using a large pan ene can oil a harness in a few moments neatly and thoroughly, and without wasting any oil. As soon as the oil has dried in, a coat eather varnish should be applied .-

SEED WHEAT.

DEAR SIR, - Westminster wants to know hat spring wheat he should sow; let me lyise him to try the Red Fern. I have rown it now for four years, and am sure here is no other which will yield as good rops. It is the same wheat which was old some years since under the name of

WOLFE ISLAND. We can corroborate Wolfe Island's report if the Red Fern. It is undoubtedly a good, afe wheat, and about the only wheat we know of which is good in all varieties of soil. It is bearded and has gone under weveral names, two of which are given by Wolfe Island. It was also known as Golden Wolfe Island. It was also known as Golden Globe. A few weeks since Mr. Rennie, of Toronto, shipped a car-load of Red Fern to the Agricultural Department at Washington by their order. They propose to distribute it in their north-western territory for seed. Last fall Mr. Rennie shipped a car-load of seed wheat and a car-load of seed wh seed wheat and a car-load of seed wheat and a car-load of seed barley to Washington for distribution by the Agricultural Department. These lacts speak well for our Canadian seed grains, especially as the fall wheat chosen is an American variety, and was selected solely on account of the quality of the grain and its purity.

DEAR SIR,—I have read your remarks shout Red River wheat, and your experi-nce and mine are alike. I found all the sed from there to be dirty and mixed, and, it those the second a those reasons, not what I want to use ir seed. The reason of this mixture in lianitobs seed wheat is that after the grassanitoba seed wheat is that after the grassoppers destroyed everything the Government brought in a quantity of seed wheat
iron across the border, taking whatever
they could get. The seed they brought in
was, of course, dirty and very much mixed.
Another thing which spoils the sample of
Manitoba wheat is the fact that whatever
wheat shells out in harvesting lies in the
ground all winter and comes up with the
new crop in the spring.

r crop in the spring. No doubt "Flint" is right concerning he reasons of the impurity of Red River theat. The first can be overcome by purhasing good clean seed and commencing asw. The other trouble may be avoided y ploughing immediately after harvesting. The seed would then germinate and would be when winter came on, but as the pracise now in Red River is not to plough until the last thing in the fall, the seed does not sminate until the spring. The system of eriat thing in the fall, the seed does not sminate until the spring. The system of suculture in Manitoba is at present extedingly simple. They plough in the fall, ad in the spring, when three or four ches in depth is thawed out, they sow starts are seed and thaws the ground underneath. In this keeps the ground nice and moist until se plant is strong and healthy. Wheat as been grown year after year on the same gound for forty years. The Manitobans stimate that wheat at 60 cents nays them for forty years. The Manitobans the that wheat at 60 cents pays them

all then germinate and would ther came on, but as the practical River is not to plough until the fall, the seed does not tilt the spring. The system of a Manitoba is at present expile. They plough in the fall, spring, when three or four this is haved out, they sow. The heat from above starts have the ground underneath eground underneath the ground mide and moist until throng and healthy. Wheat was year after year on the same rty years. The Manitobans wheat at 60 cents pays them pays us.

While is doubled by cooking. Hon. Goo. Geddea, of New York, a farmer of long experience, agys:—

I find if I take ten bushels of meal and with in the fall, the spring. The system of a Manitoba is at present experience in keeping butter:—

They plough in the fall, and will take the same quantity and cook it, it doubles the bulk, and will take the same sumber of hogs twice as long to eat it up; and I think and value of the meal.

I have one complete, comparative experiment of my own to offer as illustrating this wheat at 60 cents pays them pays us.

I have one complete, comparative experiment of the resuccessful experience in keeping but down in rolls wrapped in thin muslin, she made a brine so strong with alt that it will float the analysis of the re-subject of the result of the same with an one professional examination of the resuccessful experience in keeping but down in rolls wrapped in thin muslin, she made a brine so strong with alt that it will float the promough and the present of the successful experience in keeping but down in rolls wrapped in thin muslin, she made a brine so strong with alt that it will float the promough and the present of the result of the anawers given in are as follows:—

1. Such appeal shall be made within one of the result of the examination of the result of the result of the examination of the result of the successful experience in keeping but down in rolls wrapped in thin muslin, she made a brine so strong with alt that it will float the present of the present of the successful experience in ke

dates at Examinations of the Department:

The conditions under which am appeal shall be entertained, in respect of an examination for a third-class certificate, or for admission to a High School or for the intermediate, or for a second-class non-professional examination which appeal may involve the re-perusal of the answers given in are as follows:

1. Such appeal shall be made within one month after the promulgation of the result of the examination by the Department.

2. The grounds of such appeal must be specifically stated.

3. A deposit of two dollars with the Department must be made, which deposit will be returned to the person appealing if his appeal is sustained, but otherwise to be forfeited.

ACREWITHERAL

OFFICE ADDRESS CENT.

OFFICE A

SPONCE CARE.—Six eggs and four cups of sugar, beaten twenty minutes, with two tea spoonsful cream of tartar, five cups of flour, one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in half a cup of cold water, to be added after the flour. Flavour with lemon.

CREAM FOR CARE.—Measure a pint of new milk—reserve half a cupful, putting the remainder into a tea-kettle boiler, or if that is not at hand, a small pail, which place in a kettle of water over the stove.

that is not at hand, a small pail, which place in a kettle of water over the stove. Beat two eggs, and stir into them one small cup of sugar and two and a half tablespoonsful of flour (not corn starch). Stir these into the milk when it boils, stirring all the time until it thickens. Do not let it boil. When cool flavour with

vanilla.

ICED CAKE.—Mix thoroughly one half pound of flour, one half pound of ground rice, currants, one quarter pound sugar, one quarter ounce mace and cloves, some mixed peel, a few bittr almonds pounded.

with the point of my include and place in a cold place to jelly. To make the pasts, place the lard and water is in a pan on the store and let them hold a few minutes; then pour alonely in the flour and the part of th

stove-pipe pretin pan, put in the mixture, and bake it
in a loaf. It will require very long and
steady baking. Like all others that have
ood ready for
some kindling
use. Where