

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ANGLO SAXON"

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

PORTLAND, March 19. The Anglo Saxon arrived at 2 o'clock this morning.

Sweden has insisted upon Denmark observing the treaties of 1851 and 1852. These Powers consider the German-Danish disputes as an internal matter between Germany and Denmark.

TURIN, Mar. 6.—At a recent interview between Garibaldi and Ratazzi, a long conversation took place respecting the army. Ratazzi admitted that it was necessary to complete the reorganization. Garibaldi promised assistance to the Cabinet.

The danger of the expedition of volunteers had disappeared.

Ratazzi expressed the intention of energetically opposing any hostile demonstration against the Pope in the Italian Provinces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The commercial treaty with the United States was signed by Ali Pacha.

The treaty of the Porte with Belgium was agreed upon.

There was an agitation in Bulgaria among the Greeks and Bulgarians. 2,200 Bulgarians have given in their decision to the Greek Archbishop, who has succeeded to the Romish Church owing to the intolerance of Greek patriarchy.

Faust Pacha decided to restore foreign officers with suppressed pensions.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23.—Shanghai was wrested by the rebels.

The Consuls of the allied Powers have issued a proclamation declaring that Shanghai was under their protection.

Reinforcements were sent to Shanghai.

SAIGON, Jan. 25.—Fresh disturbances had broken out in Cambodia.

The Siamese government had sent a large naval and military force against the insurgents.

The Hansa would repair damaged machinery at Southampton, and leave there on the 11th for New York. Goods for Bremen had been transhipped.

The importance of the Federal victory at Fort Donelson was generally recognized in England, causing an advance in American securities and depression in cotton.

The Times admits the recent successes of Federals and their importance, but says they have been gained in countries where the allegiance of the population was divided, and that they have scarcely brought the Federal Government any nearer than before to the reconstruction of the Union.

The Morning Post hopes both Unionists and Secessionists will look upon the present state of affairs as affording grounds for a compromise, as the conquest of the South is beyond attainment on the one hand, and complete independence may be beyond the power of the South.

Cyrus W. Field had an interview with Earl Russell recently at the Foreign Office in regard to connecting Europe and America by a cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. It was understood to have been satisfactory and encouraging.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was to have been held in London on the 19th March, to receive the Directors report.

An influential deputation waited on Mr. Gladstone to urge the repeal of the hop duty. Gladstone argued that under present circumstances the Government would not be justified in abolishing any great tax, but would carefully consider the subject.

Great excitement and violence attended the election of a member of Parliament for Longford, Ireland. The military were called out, and charged the rioters several times. No lives lost, but many injuries.

Mayer O'Reilly, who headed the Irish brigade in Italy, was elected, but the supporters of his opponent were so intimidated and prevented from voting, that it is believed the election will be declared void.

Sir Henry and Edward Mungegler, extensive coin factors, London, have failed; liabilities, £150,000, to £200,000 stg. Assets found unsatisfactory.

Continous fall in breadstuffs is alleged as the cause.

ITALY.

Victe. Emanuel entered Milan on the 9th, and was enthusiastically received.

RUSSIA.

General Philipson, Curator of the University district of St. Petersburg, who played a prominent part during the recent student disturbances, has been removed.

Lord Palmerston said that the Government originally intended sending a much larger force to Canada than that despatched, and it was only in consequence of representations from the Colonial authorities that the number was reduced. He believed that the promptitude, vigour and power displayed, had tended greatly to the peaceful solution to the difficulty with America.

The Army estimates had been introduced, and the principal vote agreed to. The total amount asked is sixteen and a quarter millions sterling. The total number of men 227,000. Of these over 24,000 are in American possessions.

The House of Commons adopted a resolution that colonies exercising the right of self government, ought to undertake the main responsibility of providing for their own internal security.

Mr. Hamilton protested against the resolution as ill timed.

The steamer Bermuda finally left Liverpool on the 1st, for Bermuda with a large general cargo, including a considerable quantity under the designation of hardware, believed to be destined for the Southern States.

It was stated that Mr. Peabody offered if the Albert memorial was a charitable institution, to give £100,000 stg. for the purpose. Failing this he had determined to expend the sum in building houses for the working classes in London. Mr. Peabody quits England with a fortune of £70,000 stg. per annum.

It is reported that Smith O'Brien had challenged Sir Robert Peel, offering to meet him in France or Belgium.

Prince Napoleon's attacks on Austria during the debate led to a demand for explanations, which proved satisfactory.

The affair of the students had been rather serious. Numerous arrests were made and precautionary measures adapted.

The House had partially recovered from the depression, and closed at 70.

The resignation of the Italian Ministry is confirmed.

Ratazzi has organized a new Cabinet, including Cordara, Sella, Marconi, Cini, Persano, and Marquis Pepoli.

Garibaldi arrived at Turin; had a conference with Ratazzi.

Gen. Guyon has taken strong military measures at Rome to stop popular manifestations.

LIVERPOOL, BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour, good consignment sale, at an advance of 6d. Western Canal 27s 6d, a 28s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s, a 29s. Wheat, improved demand at an advance of 1d. a 2d. per cental; white and mixed 12s. 4d. a 13s. 2d; red 10s. 11d. a 12s. 6d.; corn, but little offered; white 37s. a 39s.; yellow 31s.; mixed 29s. 9d. a 30s.

Weather mild but unsettled.

ASHEs—No change: Pots 33s 6d. a 35s.; Pearls 33s. Sugar without change. Consols 93 1/2.

Northern Railway of Canada

Time Table takes effect Monday, Dec. 16, '61

MOVING NORTH

Leavo Toronto, 7:20 a.m. 4:10 p.m.

Thornhill, 8:10 a.m. 4:55 p.m.

Richmond Hill, 8:24 a.m. 5:10 p.m.

King, 8:38 a.m. 5:24 p.m.

Aurora, 8:50 a.m. 5:45 p.m.

Newmarket, 9:15 a.m. 6:00 p.m.

Holland Landing, 9:30 a.m. 6:15 p.m.

Bradford, 9:42 a.m. 6:30 p.m.

MOVING SOUTH

Leavo Callaghan, 2:30 p.m. 5:30 a.m.

Bradford, 3:55 p.m. 6:18 a.m.

Holland Landing, 6:15 p.m. 8:32 a.m.

Newmarket, 6:30 p.m. 8:45 a.m.

Aurora, 6:45 p.m. 9:00 a.m.

King, 7:15 p.m. 9:25 a.m.

Richmond Hill, 7:28 p.m. 9:40 a.m.

Thornhill, 7:40 p.m. 9:55 a.m.

Arrive at Toronto, 8:30 p.m. 10:40 a.m.

MAILS

Richmond Hill P.O. to Railway station

Morning mail for Toronto closed at 7:00 a.m.

Railway Post Office going north, 7:00 a.m.

Evening mail for Toronto closed at 5:30 p.m.

New Advertisements.

Auction Sale—J. Gormley.

Farm for Sale—James Gamble

Notice—George Simson.

Notice—Dr. S. Dollenbaugh.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, MAR. 21, 1862.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—PROTESTANT IMMIGRATION.

YESTERDAY was the date announced for the opening of the first session of the seventh Parliament of United Canada, and next week will probably test the numerical strength of the present Government.

The elections of last summer have somewhat altered the personnel of the House, and brought quite a number of untried men upon the arena of political life. Some doubts may perhaps be entertained as to the course a few of these may be disposed to take; but, on the whole, it is not likely that the relative position of parties will be materially altered from that of last session. The opposition press is, however, hard at work to bring about a non-confidence vote by acting upon this fresh element.

The entire course of ministers is ransacked, and a catalogue of crimes of the most heinous character is exhibited. In Upper Canada the chief stock of grievances consists of the old repeated story about 'French domination,' and the fearful iniquities of the Grand Trunk. In the Lower Province the assortment is more varied and extensive, and better calculated to exercise an influence on the sectional prejudices of inexperienced members.

Each set of accusations, however, in order to produce an effect, must be restricted to the particular locality in which they originated. They are quite indigenous, and lose their property of bearing fruit, if transplanted to a foreign soil. If the grievance mongers of the two sections were to exchange commodities, they would be politically ruined in a single month. In Lower Canada the religious element has been invoked in order to sow discord among the supporters of the ministry. The national prejudices of the people are not so easily assailed as those relating to creed; and they are therefore told that their religion is in danger—that their representatives have sold themselves to the enemies of their faith.

The Journal de St. Hyacinthe, a strong opposition paper, charges the Cartier-McDonald ministry with having violated the laws, protected the Usurer, involved the country in debt, and a hundred and one other charges of a similar kind; but the height and front of their offending is, that they have encouraged Protestant immigration to Canada; and consequently are unworthy the confidence of the House. How many will be willing to ad-

mit the correctness of the conclusion from the above promise, it would be impossible to determine, but we think the number, in this part of the country, will not be very large. Not a few indeed will be disposed to transfer this item to the opposite side of the account; and to give the Government credit rather than censure, for endeavoring to induce immigration chiefly from those countries, the people of which will form the most valuable acquisition to the Province.

In Upper Canada this game of setting one religious denomination against another has been almost played out; not so, however, in the Lower Province; and it is quite possible that the above charge, although silly enough in itself, may exert an influence on those whom it is intended to affect.

Public Market in Markham Village.

At a public meeting called by circular, per W. Helliwell, Esq., and J. P. Wheeler, Esq., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a Public Market in some central portion of the East Riding of York, where sellers and buyers could meet on a given day.

There were present at the meeting—Messrs. W. Helliwell, J. P. Wheeler, T. A. Milne, Geo. Miller, P. Davidson, E. Wheeler, T. Todd, John Crawford, H. P. Crosby, Robert Armstrong, W. Robb, W. Lea, A. Armstrong, W. J. Mitchell, John Brown, Daniel Hunter, A. Barker and W. Armstrong.

W. Helliwell was moved into the chair, and T. A. Milne appointed Secretary. Moved by Mr. Robb, and seconded by Mr. R. Armstrong, that it is desirable to establish a General Market for Grain and other Farm Produce, as being mutually advantageous to the seller and the buyer, and that Markham Village be the place in which the market be established.

Moved by Mr. E. Wheeler, and seconded by Mr. P. Davidson, that Tuesday, the 25th day of March, next, be the first day on which the market shall be held, and buyers and sellers are requested to meet on that day at the Wellington Hotel, Markham Village, at 10 o'clock, a.m., and on Tuesday of each week following.

Moved by Mr. J. P. Wheeler, and seconded by Mr. John Crawford, that Messrs. T. A. Milne, A. Barker, and P. Davidson be a Committee to procure hand bills and circulate the same.

On Monday evening, March 10, a very interesting lecture was delivered in the Vaughan Temple under the auspices of the Good Templars of Maple, by the Rev. Mr. Bain, of Scarborough, before a numerous and respectable audience. The subject chosen was on the 'Harmony of Divine Revelation and Science.' The subject was handled in a masterly style, and was listened to with the most profound attention throughout. At the close an unanimous vote of thanks was given to the able and talented lecturer, which was acknowledged in a suitable manner. The Good Templars of Maple intend keeping up a regular succession of monthly lectures on scientific and useful subjects, which will prove highly beneficial and instructive, and we trust will have a tendency to help forward the temperance cause, by not only inculcating the precepts of temperance and morality, but by improving the intellectual faculties in directing the mind to the pursuit of useful knowledge.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

On Monday last the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint was celebrated in Toronto with unusual eclat. An immense procession was formed early in the day, which marched through the principal streets, accompanied by four bands of music. A dinner took place in the evening, which was attended by the principal notables of the city, who claim the emerald isle as the land of their nativity, besides several members of Parliament who happened to be in Toronto en route for Quebec.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Col. Mauleverer of the 30th regiment; Rev. Dr. Freeland, Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., Mr. W. Murphy, of Paris; Dr. Connor, M.P.P.; Hon. Mr. Foley, Mayor Bowes, and several others. The party broke up about 12 o'clock.

STATISTICS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—The new government buildings at Ottawa cover an area of nearly four acres. There are ten acres of plastering, twelve miles of cornice, and upwards of 1,200 windows and doors. When completed it will contain about 12 millions of bricks. The number of workmen employed on the works during last summer was from 1200 to 1400, and from 300 to 400 hours.

Auction Sales.

FRIDAY, March 21.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock and Farming Utensils, the property of Mr. Benjamin Brillinger, lot No. 4 rear of the 3rd concession Whitechurch. Sale at 11 a.m. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, March 25.—Credit Sale of superior Farm Stock, &c., the property of Nur. Thor. MacLeod, Esq., on lot No. 60, 1st con. Vaughan. Sale at 11 a.m. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c., the property of Mr. George Grant, lot No. 50, 1st con. Markham, near Richmond Hill. Sale at 11 a.m. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, &c., at DeWison's Hotel, King Street, the property of Chris. Armstrong and Robert Jenkins. Sale at 11 a.m. James McClure, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, March 28.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, &c., the property of Mr. Louis Czerwinski, lot No. 5, rear of the 4th con. Whitechurch.—Sale at 1 p.m. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, March 29.—Auction Sale of Farm Stock, &c., the property of Mr. Wm. Craddock, on lot No. 28, 4th Con. Vaughan. Sale at 11 a.m. H. Smelser, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, April 1.—Auction Sale of Furniture, &c., the property of Joseph Gaby, Half-way house, Richmond Hill. Sale at 11 a.m. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

A JOURNEY TO CARIBOO SUD-DENLY STOPPED.

On Thursday a man named John McCallum, from the township of King, accompanied by his brother and three other men, arrived in this city on their way to Cariboo, British Columbia. As they were not to leave Toronto till yesterday by train, McCallum thought he would round the city and see the sights, and by way of enhancing the pleasure, he commenced imbibing a quantity of liquor. He was possessed of a large sum of money—\$400, to pay his own and his brother's passage to the gold diggings. At one o'clock in the morning he was found wandering about Stanley-street in a state of intoxication. His coat and vest were cut and his money gone. He was conveyed to the City Hall Police Station by Constable Darragh, and locked up for safe keeping. Yesterday, a woman named Mary Dusey, was taken into custody, charged with being implicated in the robbery. No money was found on her person, and it is doubtful if McCallum ever hears any more about it. His friends started on their journey yesterday afternoon by train, and will sail from New York in the first steamer for California.—Globe.

THE WEATHER.

One of those curious phenomena incident to our climate about the season of the equinoxes, occurred on Saturday and Sunday last. A constant drizzling rain during the greater part of Saturday succeeded, and partially accompanied by frost had the effect of increasing the trunks and branches of trees in a thick coating of ice. The effect produced by the sparkling appearance of the myriads of pendant crystals as they reflected the rays of the morning's sun was extremely beautiful. The ground covered with snow and each tree and shrub glistening with the splendour of ten thousand diamonds, the fanciful beholder might have imagined himself transported to the realms of fairy land. The landscape presented a striking representation of a world of peace and purity peopled by a race of shining inhabitants.

Large numbers of ornamental trees have sustained considerable injury. The branches becoming overloaded by the adhering ice were broken off in immense numbers. Some limbs, even of six inches and upwards in diameter, were snapped assunder. Fruit trees will no doubt have suffered more or less damage, but they will not in all probably be so much affected as others whose branches are of a more brittle texture. Owners of nurseries and orchards will no doubt have experienced severe loss from the phenomenon which has afforded others no small degree of pleasure.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

It is confidently expected that the navigation of Lake Ontario will be opened early next month. The Welland canal and the river St. Lawrence, it is anticipated from present appearances, will be free from ice about the same time.

Large quantities of freight have accumulated at different ports on the lake, and ship-owners and forwarders are all alive in anticipation of a profitable season.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

GEN. McLELLAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE MARCH 16.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death blow to the rebellion which has desolated this once happy country. The patience you have shown, and the confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories. These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit.

The army of the Potomac is now a real army—significant in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, and excellent in equipment and arms. Your commanders are all that I could wish. The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country.

As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the true prestige of victory. I feel that you will do what I ask of you. The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you face to face with the Confederates, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction I may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where you want to be—on the decisive battle field. It is my business to bring you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care—it has ever been— to gain success with the least possible loss; but I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us; victory attends us. Yet I could not have you think that our aim is to be attained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you that you have brave foes to encounter—fierce and worthy of the steel which you will use so well. I shall demand from you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privations. We shall share all these together, and when this sad war is over we will all return to our homes and feel that we can look no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the army of the Potomac.

(Signed) GEO. B. McLELLAN. Major-Gen. Commanding.

COAL OIL ACCIDENTS.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness)

Sir,—Some months ago, I addressed you on this topic, pointing out the expediency of purchasing your standard oils, and warning the public of the danger incurred by incautiously using those of low price and inferior quality. Unfortunately, the deleterious events which have since occurred, show plainly that the warning then given did not come too soon: while the steadily increasing frequency of such accidents—tending to shake public confidence in the name of standard oils—for burning purposes, and the real danger lies in the temptation to allow these volatile substances to remain. When all explosive matter is entirely removed the reliable product is greatly lessened in quantity, and thus the manufacturer's profits are reduced. A similar effect is produced conscientiously having generally quantities of the explosive portion of the oil on hand, which he offers to painters, varnishers, and others as a substitute for turpentine, at half the cost of burning it. A similar effect is produced by the manufacturer's offering to sell his product at a price sufficiently enticing to retailers, but of a quality dangerous to the consumer.

Close attention to this subject has convinced me that the public will only upon the reputation of the manufacturer, and not rather than regard the few cents saved by purchasing a cheap article. I have at this moment some half-dozen samples in my possession which range from "quite safe" to "highly dangerous." The test is simple and can be applied by any one who will take the trouble. It is found that all generates an inflammable vapor at 80 degrees Fahrenheit, no prudent person will allow its use at any price; yet, a sample brought in this city—was brought in yesterday which, when heated to a temperature much lower than that of an ordinary sitting-room. Where it was made, I know not; but the referee who sent it to market deserves about the same treatment as would be awarded to any one capable of selling powder under the name of charcoal.

That you readers may form an idea of the sort of oils now sold throughout Canada, let me give the result of some experiments carefully and recently made. At the following temperatures inflammable gas was emitted, which exploded on passing a lighted taper over the surface:—

Unknown Petroleum sold at 60 c ignited at 34° Pennsylvania do " 50 c " 72° New York do " 50 c " 66° Boston do " 50 c " 30° Western do " 50 c " 112° Daver Keroseene do " 60 c " 132°

The reader must not imply from this table that all samples of Daver or other Keroseenes are explosive only at 132°, or that all Petrolums from Pennsylvania becomes dangerous at a temperature of 72°. The results given were obtained from such samples as came conveniently within reach. Slight variations both in colour, specific gravity, and inflammability will occur in the very finest of these products; but the lowest temperature at which I have ever heard of oils under the name of "Daver" or "Keroseene" emitting inflammable vapor is 116°, and this, though certainly far below his ordinary standard, is quite safe. Such variations only prove more strongly the expediency of using none but a first-class article. With all of a high standard and the variation of a few degrees is a matter of no importance; with that of a low standard, it may involve loss of life.—Doubtless, there will always be some who will continue to vend unsafe oils till the law interfere; and certainly the appointment of an oil inspector on the part of the Government or City authorities.

Montreal, March 4, 1862. W. R. HIBBARD.

VENICE.—According to the Vienna papers, a secret printing press, with several hundred copies of revolutionary proclamations, has been discovered in Venice, and many arrests have been made.

AN OLD SERVANT REWARDED.

An instance of the generosity and kindly remembrance of an old servant, on the part of a Colonel lately arrived in this country with the troops, recently occurred, and is worthy of mention. In Hamilton, the Colonel unexpectedly met his old gardener, who came to Canada some few years since. He at once inquired into the man's circumstances who, in England, had been a faithful servant, and found out that he was residing near Guelph, happily, but not enjoying the comforts he felt on the other side of the Atlantic. The two then parted, not however, until after the old servant had received a substantial proof of the earnestness of the Colonel's inquiries. The old servant returned home, and one fine morning, soon afterwards, he should arrive on horseback, at the humble cottage door of Spade—the gardener, the Colonel himself. There was, of course, general joy and gladness at such a meeting. The Colonel was not long in explaining the object of his surprise visit. He came with the intention of purchasing a farm for the man, with fifty acres cleared and one altogether valuable, and within a short distance of Guelph, and with many of the necessary articles for a farmer, was presented by the Colonel to the over-joyed gardener, and with an assurance that the renewed acquaintance should be perpetuated, he took his leave, and returned to his headquarters, the locality of which it is not necessary to mention. There have been other cases of the liberality of the same kind Colonel, whose character for benevolence seems always to have been with him a prominent feature.—Leader.

AMERICA AT THE FAIR.—The New York Tribune of Thursday last states that about 300 barrels, weighing in the aggregate nearly 150 tons, and containing a great variety of the most ingenious and useful inventions, left the port of New York on Tuesday, in the British screw steamship Stella, for exhibition at the forthcoming World's Fair. It is understood that the President will appoint Colonel Johnson as the special commissioner (without pay) to represent the United States at the fair.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales in his meteoric rush through Europe the other day was presented, it appears, to his destined bride, the Princess Alexandra of Glücksburg, daughter of Christian, heir to the throne of Denmark. The Independence, which gives this information, gives no particulars respecting the personal appearance of the lady who may probably be our future Queen Consort.

During the recent floods in California, Hercules the largest of the famous grove of mammoth trees, fell to the earth. The tree had a leaning toward the southwest of about ten degrees, and the rains and snows loosened and soft and the earth about the roots so that they gave way to the immense weight and leverage pressing them upward.

With reference to the ice bridge at Montreal, the Gazette of Monday says:—"We learn that the road between St. Lambert and this city is in such a dangerous condition that vehicles have to take the Longueuil road. The Laraprie road is also cut up, and a large opening in the ice has formed in its vicinity. We notice by the Quebec papers that the river there is so clear of ice that the Grand Trunk Ferry boat has been plying for the last three or four days.

The British Ambassador at Paris lives in a magnificent hotel, which is superbly furnished and decorated at the public expense, in order that he may suitably represent England. His salary is \$50,000 a year.

BIRTH.

At Richmond Hill, on Friday, the 14th ult., the wife of Mr. George Stephenson, of a son.

At Richmond Hill, on Friday, the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. G. P. Dickson, of a daughter.

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Alon & Kirkpatrick's Report, Mar. 15, 1862.

Flour—per 49 lb. 196 lbs. \$3.00 to 3.50

Middlings " " " " 4.00 to 4.30

Superfine No. 2 " " " " 4.70 to 4.80

Superfine " " " " 5.00 to 5.10

Extra " " " " 5.20 to 5.30

Superior Extra " " " " 5.75 to 6.00

Best " " " " 2.50 to 2.60

Ontario per 49 lb. of 200 lbs. 4.00 to 4.25

Rye Flour—per 49 lb. of 200 lbs. 2.50 to 2.60

Wheat—per 60 lbs U.C Spring 1.65 to 1.70

U.C. Fall Wheat 1.14 to 1.17

" " Red. 1.15 to 1.18

Peano—per 66 lbs. 0.65 to 0.70

Barley—per 49 lbs. 0.55 to 0.60

Pork—per 49 lb. of 200 lbs. 0.85 to 0.90

" Mess " " " " 12.50 to 13.00

" Prime Mess " " " " 11.00 to 11.50

" Prime " " " " " 9.50 to 10.00

" Fat & Good " " " " 0.10 to 0.12