

FRESH LAND QUESTION

Continued from first page.

SHORT-SIGHTED IRISH LANDLORDS.

Mr. Gill—But this sort of thing cannot go on forever. It must reach its end when those exorbitant rents can no longer be paid.

The Archbishop—No doubt of it, and in my opinion, so far as many parts of Ireland are concerned, it has practically reached its end now. You remember what I said at the beginning of our conversation? I remarked that fools Irish landlords have proved themselves. Twenty years' purchase of the net rental was offered to them, that is to any of them that might deem it to their advantage to accept the offer, by Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill. How many years' purchase do you think will be named as the "normal rate" of purchase in the next Land Purchase Bill that may be offered them by an English statesman? Mr. Chamberlain, whose name was so roundly abused at the recent Orange meeting in Dublin, will have something to say on that point. Meanwhile landlords have to look for their rent. For their own sake, I should wish to be able to feel confident that they have even now learned something like wisdom, and that they will now be satisfied with demanding what is fair and just, having some regard to what is going on in England. Unhappily I can feel no such confidence, and it is on this account that I regard the outlook as so gloomy.

LORD FITZWILLIAM AND HIS TENANTS.

Mr. Gill—Your Grace made an observation about the importance of collecting and publishing information as to the contrast between the dealings of landlords in England and of landlords in Ireland.

The Archbishop—Yes, and by speaking of it now you remind me of one point that I wished specially to mention to you. It may, perhaps, have escaped your attention, as in the case of Lord Fitzwilliam and his tenants, an Irish landlord who, as you are aware, is an English landlord, and who is in his dealings with his tenants in the two countries. You know, of course, that the tenants of an ordinary Irish estate, or even thirty per cent. as a fair figure of reduction last year or now, would inevitably be regarded by champions of so-called "law and order" as criminals, and have their epithet written in the hardest and most opprobrious terms to be found in the dictionary. But what was the action of Lord Fitzwilliam, who was not only an Irish landlord but an English landlord as well, and who thus had English as well as Irish tenants to deal with? Mr. Parnell brought out the case effectively in one of his speeches in the House of Commons last session. Lord Fitzwilliam's Irish estates are in the County of Wicklow, and there, to the consternation of local landlordism, he made a reduction of no less than fifty per cent. in rents. I know there has been a good deal of confusion about the facts in this case, for there was naturally a good deal of indignation on the subject among the gentry and landlords of the neighboring districts. They had only Irish tenants to deal with, and they did not see why Communistic principles, as they would term them, should be encouraged and propagated. Lord Fitzwilliam's agent then made an ingenious attempt at stating the facts of the case, so that they might bear a somewhat different complexion; but one who, as it happens, is not only himself a landlord, but is also to some extent a tenant of Lord Fitzwilliam, was able in the House of Commons to state as a fact that the reduction of 50 per cent. was made on the Fitzwilliam estate, and that it had thus been made to himself as one of his lordship's tenants. Sweeping reductions of rent are an absolute necessity just now in Ireland as in England; that is, if rents are to be paid at all. In many parts of the country English landlords see the necessity plainly, as far as England is concerned, and they act accordingly. Irish landlords, many of them, prefer rather to stretch themselves behind a barrier of class prejudice, which they try to gild with the names of "Law and Order." The result, I fear, will not be satisfactory to them, so far as the collection of their rent is concerned. They cannot but soon have reason to regret their folly in not coming forward in sustenance of Mr. Gladstone's generous proposals.

THE SCOTCH CROFTERS.

Mr. Gill—This view of the case does not seem at all to have come home to the mind of representatives of the interests of Irish landlords.

The Archbishop—No, strange to say, it has not. Only a few days ago I read in the Dublin Standard a paper at the folly of the Government in sending an armed force to a island of Scotland to enforce payment of the rent of crofters. This, the writer said, a year ago even in the south of England the farmer cannot make his rent, but of course no such principles are to apply to Ireland with its poor people. Possible or impossible as the facts may be of payment, their payment must be insisted on, and if they are not paid, the tenant must go on the roads.

THE CHRY OF COMMUNISM.

Mr. Gill—Communism seems to be a term of rather pliable signification.

The Archbishop—Its signification is definite enough, and it signifies a system of manifest and unqualified fully as well as wickedness; but, as the word is commonly applied to political partisans in their slanderous assaults on the character of the Irish people, I know no better definition of it as thus applied than that given, as you probably know, by a well known journalist, Frederick Lucas. Communism, he said, required a vast philosophical mind to explain it. He had heard a great many definitions of it; all of them but one very unsatisfactory. The only one that ever satisfied him was given by a quaint writer naively, that it was a "tin kettle very convenient to be tied to the tail of any unfortunate animal that it was desirable to hunt to death." Communism indeed is a term of very definite signification, but in this, its true sense, it is utterly inapplicable to the demands of the Irish tenants, so far as I have ever known them to be put forward. We must do our best to keep these demands still within the limits of right and justice. But our task has not been made easier by the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's bill.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT.

Mr. Gill—Yet the landlord party seems to rejoice at that rejection?

The Archbishop—Undoubtedly, and so far they seem to show no desire to bear their share of the responsibility of having thus brought about increased difficulty of getting in their rents which now awaits them. It is of course quite manifest that one main cause of Mr. Gladstone's defeat at the poll was the unwillingness of the Englishmen, whether workmen or capitalists, to run the risk, as they regarded it, of buying out the Irish landlords.

Naturally they were influenced by the unfavorable statement made a few months ago by the Times newspaper, on the high authority of Sir James Caird, that of 60,000 holdings in Ireland, the great majority were practically irretrievable by anybody, whether landlord, the English Government or the Irish Government. It may be a pleasant thing for the landlords to gloat over the fact that Mr. Gladstone has been for a time defeated in this project of Irish legislation, but they cannot long keep their eyes shut to the fact that he has been defeated mainly because he tried to stand between them and the rent, which they have made their choice, and so, truly, they do not seem to regret it. It remains for them to do for them. Nothing at all is prepared, that the Irish people will not again consent to pledge themselves to the terms of a Land Purchase bill so favorable to the landlords as was Mr. Gladstone's bill, which has now been shelved. We were pledged to the fulfillment of the terms imposed upon us by that bill. I can have no doubt that the national pledge thus given would have been fulfilled at any cost. No such pledge is likely to be given in the future. Indeed, it is plain that no English Minister can ever venture to make so generous an offer to the landlords of Ireland. No such pledge, then, will ever again be asked for.

TOSSED ABOUT BY THE SEA.

EVANVILLE, Ind., August 15.—T. W. Sprague was notified yesterday that his services were wanted at the river. He was directed to a small family boat lying near the water works. The boat was a most despicable vessel, and bore evidence of hard usage. It was now stowed in and nearly the entire roof blown off. The cabin of the boat was about 10 feet long and 12 wide, and in this miserable cooped-up box were twelve persons, hollow-eyed, emaciated and with hardly a rag of covering. They lay upon the floor of the boat huddled together suffering with malarial fever. In the midst of them lay the dead body of an aged woman partially decomposed, the living occupants being too ill to move the body. The sufferers were taken to the hospital, where George Bush, one of the occupants of the boat, told the following story:—Until three weeks ago George and John Bush, brothers, were farmers in Mead County, Kentucky, about twelve miles from the mouth of the Salt River. Their land was poor, and it was with much difficulty that they obtained sufficient food to sustain their families. They finally became disheartened and determined to try to better their condition further west. To this end they constructed a small boat, and, on Sunday, July 5th, both families, consisting of the brothers, their wives and nine children—thirteen in all—with their little belongings embarked in the boat and started on their terrible trip down the river. Two weeks ago today Nancy Bush, aged 57, George's wife, was taken ill with malaria, and not being able to procure the necessary medicine it soon developed into typhoid malaria. The other members were stricken down one by one until finally all were helpless. In this condition they were overtaken on Thursday night by a heavy storm, which tossed their craft about like an egg shell, throwing them from one end of the boat to the other. Their possessions were all swept away by the waves and the roof taken off. During this fearful night Mrs. Bush suddenly grew worse and began pleading feebly for water, which no one could give her, and she died in intense suffering and agony. All day long they drifted with the current, with the hot sun beating upon the sufferers, while thirst and hunger partly deprived them of reason. This morning they had drifted nearly opposite the city, when some fishermen saw the apparently tenantless boat on board it. Discovering their lines and ran occupants, they secured the lines and ran the boat ashore. All the sick people were being cared for to-night, but hopes are only entertained of six of them, the fatal and fetid atmosphere tainted with the corpse having had its effect upon the remainder.

FLLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLLOUR.—The principal demand continues to run upon fresh ground flour which in consequence is scarce. Sales have been made during the past few days of fresh ground Superior at \$3.90 to \$3.95. Fresh ground Extra has been placed at \$3.70 and Spring Extra at \$3.35 to \$3.40. In Manitoba flour there have been sales of direct shipments of strong flour from the Portage la Prairie district at \$4.35 to \$4.40 for choice lots, with poorer grades selling down to \$3.10 to \$3.50 per bbl. Montreal brands of Manitoba strong bakers have also been sold at \$4.50 to \$4.60 as to quality. We quote: Patents, Hungarian per bbl, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$4.00 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers (American), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers (Manitoba), \$4.40 to \$4.60; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$3.95; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Extra Superior, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Spring Extra, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.80; Ontario bags (strong), b.t., \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; City bags (delivered), \$2.90 to \$2.95.

WHEAT.

WHEAT.—There is a good demand for bran, sales on track having occurred at \$12.50 to \$13.00 per ton, and we quote \$12.50 to \$13.00 for car lots on track and at \$13.50 to \$14.50 for smaller lots. Shorts are quoted at \$1 to \$2 per ton more. WHEAT.—Sales of new No. 2 Toledo red winter have also transpired at 84¢ with 85¢ now asked. There will not be a single kernel of frosted wheat in Manitoba from this year's crop, over one-half of the stand of wheat throughout the country being out a week ago, and by this time the rest has been reaped. In this market we quote prices more or less nominal, as follows:—Canada red winter 83¢ to 85¢; Canada white do, 81¢ to 84¢; do, 1st Canada spring 81¢ to 84¢; do, 2nd winter 84¢ to 85¢. OATS.—A fine crop of oats is promised for Lower Canada. Prices are quoted at 31¢ to 32¢ per 32 lbs. afloat. PEAS.—The market has not undergone any material change, prices being quoted at 72¢ to 73¢ afloat per 60 lbs. RYE.—There is virtually nothing doing in this market. Prices are nominally quoted at 56¢ to 58¢. MAIZE.—A fair business transpires at 85¢ to 90¢ per bushel in bond for Montreal malt, and at 70¢ to 80¢ as to quality for Toronto. BARLEY.—The crop is good on the Island of Montreal. There will be no business in this cereal until the new crop is on the market, and prices are nominal at 50¢ to 58¢ for malting grades and 45¢ for feed. BUCKWHEAT.—There has been some enquiry from the United States, but supplies here are very limited and orders cannot all be filled. We quote 50¢ per bushel. STEEL.—Advices from Ontario state that the prospects are good for a heavy yield of steel, but very little is yet known regarding the timely shed crop of Lower Canada. Prices are steady and nominally unchanged as follows:—Red clover, \$7.00 to \$7.25 per bushel, aside at \$7.50 and timothy at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—In pork only a moderate business has taken place, but prices remain firm. Sales of Montreal short cut mess pork have been made at \$15, with several small lots of Chicago short cut clear, at \$14.50 per bbl, whilst Western mess has been placed in small lots for country account at \$13.75 to \$14. Lard is quiet but steady, with business reported at 9½¢ to 9½¢ per lb in pails, as to size of lot. Canada lard is quoted at 9½¢ to 9½¢ in pail. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl, \$15.00 to \$16.00; Chicago short cut clear per bbl, \$14.50 to \$15.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$14.00 to \$15.00; India mess beef, per cwt, \$20.00 to \$22.00; Mess beef, per bbl, \$20.00 to \$22.00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11¢ to 12½¢; Hams, uncured, 12½¢ to 13¢; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$20.00 to \$22.00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½¢ to 9½¢; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9½¢ to 9½¢; Bacon, per lb, 10½¢ to 11¢; Shoulders, per lb, 0.00 to 0.00; Tail-lob, common refined, per lb, 4½¢ to 5¢.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—In creamery we learn of the sale of a choice lot of 100 tubs late made at 19½¢ for export, with sales of earlier makes at 18½¢ to 19¢. As regards Eastern Townships about 14½¢ is top for round lots for shipment, sales in a small jobbing way being reported at 14¢ to 16¢, according to quality. We quote Creamery, 18¢ to 20¢; Townships, finest, 14½¢ to 15¢; Townships, fair to good, 13¢ to 14½¢; Morrisburg, finest, 14½¢ to 15¢; Morrisburg, fair to good, 13¢ to 14½¢; Brookville, finest, 14½¢ to 15¢; Brookville, fair to good, 11¢ to 13¢; Western, finest, 13¢ to 15¢; Western, fair to good, 10¢ to 12¢; low grades, 8¢ to 9¢.

CHEESE.

CHEESE.—Country markets have been considerably excited during the past week, and prices have bounced up fully 3¢ to 4¢ on fine Western goods. In the market sales of fine Western cheese have been made at 8½¢ to 9¢; Wisconsin at 8½¢ to 9¢, although some holders of choice colored goods refuse to sell under 9¢. We quote finest 8½¢ to 8½¢, 9½¢, medium 7¢ to 8¢.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Fancy Pique Cloth in 4 shades, reduced to 5¢ per yard. Fancy Striped Challies, in 4 shades, reduced to 7¢ per yard. Shod Bradford Serge, in 8 shades, reduced to 10¢ per yard. Shepherd Plaid, reduced to 10¢ per yard. Striped Norwich Poplins, in 4 shades, reduced to 10¢ per yard. Reversible Checked Challies, in 6 shades, reduced to 10¢ per yard. Ocean Cloth, solid Colors, all wool, in 7 shades, reduced to 12½¢ per yard. French Poplin, in 5 shades, reduced to 12½¢ per yard. All Wool Twilled Serge, in 3 shades, reduced to 12½¢ per yard. Striped Canvas Cloth, in 6 shades; reduced to 10¢ per yard. Striped Boucle Cloth, in 4 shades, reduced to 10¢ per yard. Striped Grape Cloth, Reversible, in 6 shades, reduced to 10¢ per yard. Check Black and White Challies, reduced to 10¢ per yard. Striped Serges, all wool, in 4 shades, reduced to 10¢ per yard. Printed Llamas, washing material, in 6 shades, reduced to 10¢ per yard. Printed Llamas, washing material, extra quality, in 12 shades, reduced to 25¢ per yard. Figured Canvas Cloth, in 12 shades, reduced to 25¢ per yard. Bradford Serge, in 9 shades, reduced to 10¢ per yard. Bradford Serge, in 10 shades, reduced to 25¢ per yard.

MANTLES AND COSTUMES.

The remainder of our Stock of Summer Mantles and Costumes to be cleared at extremely low prices. Summer Mantles. Summer Mantles and Dust Coats. Summer Ulsters and Dust Coats. S. At CARSLY'S.

INFANTS' SUN HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' BATHING SUITS TO BE CLEARED. Ladies' Bathing Suits to be cleared. Ladies' Bathing Suits to be cleared. S. At CARSLY'S.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF INFANTS' ROBES AND CLOAKS.

BABIES' HOODS AND CAPS in Lace, Satin and Cashmere. INFANTS' SUN HATS in great variety. LADIES' BATHING SUITS AND IMPROVERS in all the newest designs. S. At CARSLY'S.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Trade is about the same as reported for the past few weeks. Remittances at houses are as brisk as they are expected to be at this midsummer season. Prospects are encouraging for the fall. Considerable quantities of lead are changing hands. Small ropes can be had here for 8½¢, which is said to be the makers price.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Dealers readily take all the hides that offer at their prices. Saled green hides are away above the views of tanners. There is the ordinary enquiry for lambs and pelts. Tallow continues as dull as ever. We repeat previous quotations all through the list.

LEATHERS.

All things considered, trade in this department is not at all bad. Prices are steady and without change.

PROVISIONS.

In hog products there is a fair jobbing trade being done. Long clear is firmer and sales are now made in case lots at 8½¢. There is a scarcity of hams, which bring 14¢ to 14½¢. Lard is steady at 9½¢ to 10¢. At 13¢ to 13½¢ eggs are also firm. Not much is doing in butter; selections to city trade bring 13¢ to 14¢, and lots that have been heated are worth 10¢ to 11¢. We make no change in cheese, which is steady. Evaporated apples are dull and neglected. Hops have advanced to 20¢ to 25¢, and some are said to be holding at 30¢. Sales are numerous.

WOOL.

There seems to be a fair demand for wool at firm but unchanged prices. The bulk of fleece now being in, only small lots find their way to market.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Prices for all descriptions of wheat and flour remain as at last reported. The market has ruled dull and neglected, with values nominal. Barley has not yet begun to move. There is a slightly firmer tendency in peas, which now quote at 59¢ to 60¢. Oats are quiet for 36¢ to 37¢, an advance of a cent on last week's figures. Both corn and rye are held higher, say 53¢ to 55¢ for the former and 57¢ to 58¢ for the latter. Bran is unchanged. Our quotations of last week for flour and meal are repeated.

GROCERIES.

Business is fairly satisfactory for this season of the year. Sugars continue to rule at former figures. Storekeepers are not buying much at the moment.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Manufacturers appear satisfied with the amount of business being done. Matters would be still better were it not for competition, which is keen. Fall orders are being shipped.

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended August 16th:—Cattle, 2,767; sheep, 1,942; calves, 212; hogs, 206.

THE EXPORT MOVEMENT OF CATTLE IS CLOSE ON THE RECORD.

As some vessels have completed loading at Quebec the total may be fully equal to last year. The cattle trade has been struggling along under a variety of discouraging circumstances this season, to which a pleuro pneumonia scare has now to be added, which has caused cattlemen some anxiety, and which it is to be hoped will not have any serious consequences. At Point St. Charles, cattle yards business was fairly active, the offerings of cattle being large and prices were steady. There was a fair demand for export stock, and prices ranged from 4½¢ to 5¢ per lb, and we heard of a sale of three carloads of choice cattle for export at 4½¢ per lb. There was a good demand for butchers' stock, but prices were lower, owing to the large supply, which was mostly of a poor quality, and sales were made at from 3½¢ to 4¢ per lb, with a few heads as low as 2½¢ per lb, live weight. Sheep were fairly enquired for, and, owing to the light receipts, export stock advanced ¼¢ per lb, sales being made at 4¢, whilst butchers' stock sold at 3½¢ per lb, live weight. There was a good supply of heavy hogs offered, but the enquiry was mostly for light ones, which were scarce and firm at 5¢ to 5½¢ per lb. Calves sold at from \$2.50 to \$10 each, as to size and quality.

THE MARCH OF BATH, WHOSE AID MATERIALLY HELPED THE TORY CAUSE IN THE RECENT ENGLISH ELECTIONS, OWNS 30,000 ACRES, THE ANNUAL RENTAL OF WHICH BRINGS HIM \$200,000.

DR. RICHARDSON, OF LONDON, REMARKS THAT IF THE MORTALITY OF THE YOUNG AMONG LOWER ANIMALS IS COMPARED WITH THAT OF CHILDREN IT WILL BE SEEN THAT THERE IS NO ANIMAL WHICH LOSES SO LARGE A PROPORTION OF ITS OFFSPRING AS WOMEN DO.

NEXT MONTH THE PARISIANS WILL BE ABLE TO BURN THEIR DEAD IN FOUR CREMATORY FUNERALS, WHICH HAVE JUST BEEN FINISHED AT PERECHE-CHAISE. THERE WILL BE NO FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD-CLASS CREMATATIONS. POOR AND NEEDY WILL BE ON A FOOTING OF ABSOLUTE EQUALITY. THE PRICE CHARGED TO THOSE WHO CAN AFFORD TO PAY FOR THE BURNING OF A CORPSE WILL BE 15 FRANCS.

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CALLAHAN & CO., 215 Fortification Street, Montreal.

FRUIT.

APPLES.—There is a good demand, and sales have been effected at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bushel for good to choice fruit. Canadian Duchesse are coming in very early from new orchards in the Eastern Townships, and are selling at \$3.00 per bushel. PEACHES.—New York peaches in carriers have been sold at \$6.00, and in crates at \$4.00, which prices show a decline from those of a day or two previous. CALIFORNIA PEARS.—Sales are reported at \$2.50 per box. The demand is good, and prices are firm at \$8 to \$9 per box. BLUEBERRIES.—Berries from the Saguenay are of very fine quality and sales are reported at 80¢ to \$1 per large boxes. PEARS.—There is a marked scarcity in this fruit, New York Bartlett's selling at \$8 to \$9 per bushel, and B. H. at \$6 per bushel. Very few California pears in market. GRAPES.—Sales of Concord have been made at 10¢ to 12¢ per lb, but as soon as receipts increase they will decline in value. TOMATOES.—The supply is abundant and sales have been made as low as 50¢ to 75¢ per basket which shows a decline of 25¢ to 50¢ per basket within the past few days. CRANBERRIES.—This fruit is scarce and prices are nominal at \$7 to \$8 per box. BANANAS.—Two carloads of yellows have arrived during the past two or three days and have sold at \$1.50 to \$2 per bunch. A car of two of reds are reported on the way. The market is steady under a good enquiry. EVAPORATED APPLES.—Market remains quiet at \$3 to \$4 for new and at 7¢ for old. Dried apples \$4 to 5¢ per lb, as to quality. SPANISH ONIONS.—The market is firmer at \$4.50 to \$5 per case.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—A considerable quantity of second crop eggs have been received from points between here and Toronto. In this market sales have been made all the way from 12½¢ to 14¢. HAY AND STRAW.—The market is steady for hay, the receipts of loose hay are still light, which have been taken up at \$9.50 to \$12 per 100 bushels as to quality. Pressed hay has also been in fair request at \$12 to \$12.50 per ton, several car lots of choice hay having been placed at those figures. Pressed straw is in larger supply and lower prices have had to be accepted, with sales at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton. Loose is steady at \$3.50 to \$6 per 100 bundles. HOPS.—The market appears to have reached top prices for a time at least, and there is less inclination to buy for future wants. A few small lots of Canadian have changed hands at from 28¢ to 32¢ per lb, part of which being for shipment to the interior. POTATOES.—Complaints have been heard during the past few days of rot in several fields, but never a season passes without such reports. So far consumers have been favored with splendid Early Rose variety. Sales have been made at 55¢ to 60¢ per bag. CABBAGES.—The supply is plentiful, with sales in lots at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100 heads. HONEY.—Some large shipments from the West have recently been received in this city of very choice white clover honey in comb which is quoted at 15¢ to 17¢ per lb as to size of lot. Extracted or strained honey is selling at 10¢ to 11¢ per lb, and old stock at 8¢ to 9¢.

ASBLES.

Business during the week has been quiet, with a few sales of first pots at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA AMONG CATTLE.

A CLEAR STATEMENT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE CONTAGION AT THE QUARANTINE.

QUEBEC, August 15.—Dr. Cocture, quarantining the aspect of pleuro pneumonia among cattle, stated that two weeks ago a high priced Galloway bull belonging to Mr. J. Crea, of Guelph, showed signs of indisposition. The man in charge did not consider the case a sufficiently serious one to warrant a being brought to the notice of the superintendent, Dr. Cocture, immediately on learning the nature of the disease, consulted with Dr. McEachern and notified the Department of Agriculture, when it was decided to immediately slaughter the affected animal. The post mortem examination fully confirmed Dr. Cocture's diagnosis of the case. The quarantine authorities have had no difficulty in tracing the origin of the disease. The bull referred to was one of a herd of fifty-five Galloway cattle purchased by Mr. McCrea from Mr. J. Biggar & Son, of Chapeleau, Scotland, amongst whose stock pleuro-pneumonia declared itself about a month after the departure of McCrea's herd. Thus the disease must have been communicated to this herd before it left Scotland, which was about nine weeks ago, Mr. McCrea's cattle having been now in quarantine about seven weeks. The whole of Messrs. Biggar's stock in Scotland had been destroyed by the local authorities. Another animal of Mr. McCrea's herd and one not showing any symptoms of pleuro pneumonia was slaughtered on Wednesday last, and found to be affected. Since that day some thirty other cattle of the same herd have shown unmistakable symptoms of the disease.

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED TO SLAUGHTER THE WHOLE HERD, AND THIS DRASTIC MEASURE WILL BE PUT INTO EXECUTION ON WEDNESDAY NEXT AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

The animals will be cremated as quickly as killed, and the delay in slaughtering is due to the necessity for the cremation of a kiln sufficiently large for the disposal of so many slaughtered cattle. Mr. McCrea's herd consists of cattle valued at fully \$750 each. The law provides that proprietors shall be wholly or partially indemnified by the Government for loss sustained by cattle slaughtered by the quarantine authorities. The sheds occupied by the infected cattle and everything that came into contact with them will also be burned, and none of the cattle now in quarantine will be allowed to leave until two months more beyond the expiration of the ordinary quarantine term of three months, although there is believed to be no possibility of other herds becoming affected, all cattle arriving by the same ship being kept distant from those brought out on other vessels. With the exception of such cattle as may now be en route for Quebec no others will be admitted to Levis quarantine. Cabbagians have been sent to Liverpool directing that all further shipments of this season be sent to Halifax, where there is also a quarantine establishment. There are at present some 340 cattle in the Levis quarantine valued at \$75,000 to \$100,000, but it is confidently believed that none will take the disease outside of the affected herd and not other cattle as arrived by the same ship. The latter include a herd of 35 Polled Angus animals belonging to Mr. Andrew Allan and valued at over \$10,000. None of this herd have as yet developed symptoms of the disease, though it is scarcely expected by Dr. Cocture that they can escape. As soon as pneumonia declares itself among them the whole herd will be slaughtered and cremated. The authorities have not the slightest fear that the disease will spread beyond the limits of the quarantine station.

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FRUIT.

APPLES.—There is a good demand, and sales have been effected at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bushel for good to choice fruit. Canadian Duchesse are coming in very early from new orchards in the Eastern Townships, and are selling at \$3.00 per bushel. PEACHES.—New York peaches in carriers have been sold at \$6.00, and in crates at \$4.00, which prices show a decline from those of a day or two previous. CALIFORNIA PEARS.—Sales are reported at \$2.50 per box. The demand is good, and prices are firm at \$8 to \$9 per box. BLUEBERRIES.—Berries from the Saguenay are of very fine quality and sales are reported at 80¢ to \$1 per large boxes. PEARS.—There is a marked scarcity in this fruit, New York Bartlett's selling at \$8 to \$9 per bushel, and B. H. at \$6 per bushel. Very few California pears in market. GRAPES.—Sales of Concord have been made at 10¢ to 12¢ per lb, but as soon as receipts increase they will decline in value. TOMATOES.—The supply is abundant and sales have been made as low as 50¢ to 75¢ per basket which shows a decline of 25¢ to 50¢ per basket within the past few days. CRANBERRIES.—This fruit is scarce and prices are nominal at \$7 to \$8 per box. BANANAS.—Two carloads of yellows have arrived during the past two or three days and have sold at \$1.50 to \$2 per bunch. A car of two of reds are reported on the way. The market is steady under a good enquiry. EVAPORATED APPLES.—Market remains quiet at \$3 to \$4 for new and at 7¢ for old. Dried apples \$4 to 5¢ per lb, as to quality. SPANISH ONIONS.—The market is firmer at \$4.50 to \$5 per case.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—A considerable quantity of second crop eggs have been received from points between here and Toronto. In this market sales have been made all the way from 12½¢ to 14¢. HAY AND STRAW.—The market is steady for hay, the receipts of loose hay are still light, which have been taken up at \$9.50 to \$12 per 100 bushels as to quality. Pressed hay has also been in fair request at \$12 to \$12.50 per ton, several car lots of choice hay having been placed at those figures. Pressed straw is in larger supply and lower prices have had to be accepted, with sales at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton. Loose is steady at \$3.50 to \$6 per 100 bundles. HOPS.—The market appears to have reached top prices for a time at least, and there is less inclination to buy for future wants. A few small lots of Canadian have changed hands at from 28¢ to 32¢ per lb, part of which being for shipment to the interior. POTATOES.—Complaints have been heard during the past few days of rot in several fields, but never a season passes without such reports. So far consumers have been favored with splendid Early Rose variety. Sales have been made at 55¢ to 60¢ per bag. CABBAGES.—The supply is plentiful, with sales in lots at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100 heads. HONEY.—Some large shipments from the West have recently been received in this city of very choice white clover honey in comb which is quoted at 15¢ to 17¢ per lb as to size of lot. Extracted or strained honey is selling at 10¢ to 11¢ per lb, and old stock at 8¢ to 9¢.

ASBLES.

Business during the week has been quiet, with a few sales of first pots at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

GOVERNMENT TESTS.

The Royal Baking Powder Declared Superior to all Others.

The fact that Royal Baking Powder is, in all respects, the best baking powder offered to the public has been established beyond question.

Prof. H. A. Mott, when employed by the U. S. Government to analyze the various baking powders of the market to determine which was the best and most economical, after an extended investigation, reported in favor of the Royal, and it was adopted for government use.

Prof. Mott has continued his examinations of baking powders sold at the present day, and now affirms it as his deliberate judgment, arrived at after most thorough research and a careful examination of the principal brands of the market, that the Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. Prof. Mott, in his recent report, says:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the U. S. Government.

"I will go still further and state that, because of the pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

DR. HENRY A. MOTT, Ph.D., Late U. S. Government Chemist.