HOW TO MAKE FARMERS OUT OF FARMERS' SONS.

In a country like ours, where farming must, for many generations to come, continue to be the leading and most profitable industry, the problem of how to "keep the boys on the farm" is sure to be an important one. The professions have long been so overcrowded that nothing short of extraordinary aptitude and exceptional industry and perseverance can secure for a young man a reasonable promise of a competence in any of them, ex-cept it be after years of patient labour and atringent economy. In the trades there is certainly no better promise, as the nine-hour movements and other devices for dividing the available employment among as many as possible amply prove, while the lighter employments, such as those of dry-goods and grocery salesmen, bookkeepers, and copyists offer still less promise of satisfactory remun-

And yet in spite of all this farmers' sons will continue to leave comfortable homes, where, through patient industry and reasonable economy, they can be sure of a competence and a life of comparative independence to still further swell the rank of pauperdom In our cities. To the boy of eighteen the near prospect of four or five dollars a week more than his board is too apt to be over tempting. Looking no further than the pre-sent and the very near future, he thinks only of having accelute freedom after regular working hours and four or five dollars each week with which he can do as he pleases. The allurements of city life invariably take a strong hold upon the imagination of a country-bred boy to whom rural enjoyments have become such matters of every-day existence that they are sure to be greatly undervalued. Could he always remain a boy and never be subjected to the wants and necessities of mature manhood, the life to which his boyish fancy has drawn him would not be such a bad one after all. But in a few years he marries on his small income, which, though sufficient for his personal necessities and comforts, falls miserably short when he tries to spread it over a wife and growing tamily. Every-thing that his wife and his children est, drink and wear has to be paid for out of the small sum which he formerly expended on himself, and his lite becomes one long and miserable struggle to feed and clothe his family and keep up appearances that will be as decent as circumstances will permit. He quickly finds that he has reached the top of the tree so far as a salaried position in his particular line is concerned, and his only chance of bettering his circumstances lies in becoming an employer of underpaid workers like himself. What his opportunities are of getting started in business for himself with anything like a reasonable prospect of success can be easily estimated. To start in business he must have capital, and while the cost of supporting his family absorbs every cent he can earn, it is impossible for him to save anything with which to make a commencement. That a farmer's son, having plenty of health and strength, as well as a practical knowledge of farming, should thus blight his own future, is indeed a pity, especially in a country like this where unimproved homesteads can be had for the asking, and where wild lands can be purchased at a nominal figure. Canada has land and remunerative work for everybody who wants to be a farmer, and yet she has thousands upon thousands of half starved men, women and children whose life is one long and bitter struggle with pinching poverty.

The farmer sincerely regrats the tendency of his sons to leave the farm and seek employment in the towns and cities, and yet he has in most cases himself to thank for it. The boys leave the farm because they find life upon it of the dullest and most humdrum character. It is the same dull routine ar after vear. an existence of terialism, without change and without hope of change.

If the farmer wants his boys to stay on the farm, let him work with his head as well as his hands and teach them to do likewise. Let him show them that it is a calling requiring brains as well as muscle. A few simple and comparatively inexpensive laborsaving contrivances will not only pay for themselves in a short time, but greatly interest the boys as well. Instead of dragging the horses and cattle out of their stalls to drink, one after another, out of a hole in the ice of some creek or semi-stagnant pond, let him attach a windmill pump to his well and have a supply of fresh, wholesome water for house, stable, cellar, and milkhouse, which can be turned on and shut off at will. The machinery will cost but little, the labor can be furnished by himself and his boys, and then end of the most intensely dull and disagreeness portions of the "winter chores' is narrowed down from one hour's to two minutes work, while the live stock will greatly with by the change. It costs but little to scoure the machinery necessary to the cracking of grain and the chopping of hay and straw for feed, and a wooden tram can be laid down in the elley in front of the stalls so that "chop" can be trundled from the granary and thrown n'o the feed boxes with a light secon ina few minutes, and yet this does away with another tedious and disagreeable portion of the "winter chores," saves feed, and makes the stock grow and fatten more rapidly than they would under the old-fashioned, thriftless method generally in vogue among those farmers whose sons are most apt to long for

the excitement and bustle of city life.

And it often happens that the system of farming pursued by the farmer may be ex-tremely dull and distasteful to his boys. The farmer who sells his farm produce in the shape of grain, roots, hay, and even straw, cannot expect to induce an intelligent boy, who has any ambition in his composition, to remain at home and follow in the footsteps of his father. Year by year the annual farm product is sure to shrink, and to the boy who looks ahead eight or ten years the prospect is a well nigh hopeless ove. Let such a farmer cease to skin his farm by selling off the raw material and dispose of the manufactured product instead. Let him sell his farm product after it has been manufactured into butter, cheese, milk, wool, beef, mutton, pork, or eggs. In this way he keeps all the refuse on the farm in the shape of manure, and besides annually improving and enriching his land, instead of depleting it, he secures a better price for the manufactured product than he could ever hope to realize on the raw material. In improving his farm and his finances by such a change, the farmer would be much more likely to interest his sons in farm work than by adhering to his old improvident methods. Nine beys out of ten will take much more interest in live stock than in inanimate objects, and a stock or dairy farm is much more salmon \$2.25 to arrive, tomatoes quoted at apt to excite the interest of the boys than a \$1.15 in lots for future delivery, but not 9c.

grain farm. But it is not merely the fact of having live

than will those of a cheap acrub. Let the half-bred produce of these acquisitions be well nurtured, warmly housed and liberally Russet and Reddle State Rough, 13c to 28c; Russet and Reddle State Rough, 13c to 28c; fed, and the very marked improvement in fed, and the very marked improvement in the farm atock can hardly fail to excite the interest and ambition of the boys, and even interest and ambition of the boys, and even if the farmer had no boys, such small inferest and ambition of the boys, and even interest and ambition of the boys, and even increased movement to report in these lines. We quete:—Summerlee, \$17 to \$17.50; Gartaherrie, \$16.50; Langloan and Coltess, \$17.00; Shotts, \$16.50 to \$17; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15; Hematic, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, &c., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Tin Plates, Bradlev Charcheric and proceeding will give the practical characteristics of thoroughbreds to what was a teristics of thoroughbreds to what was a teristic of thoroughbreds to what the farm stock can hardly fail to excite the interest and ambition of the boys, and even breeding will give the practical characteristics of thoroughbreds to what was a band of inferior, unprofitable scrubs. Such progress is sure to secure the interest of any boy who has in him those qualities which go to make up the successful farmer or stockman, and in all probability the father will find that the change, while it has made him a richer and happier mar, has also cured his boys of a dangerous and hurtful longing after the excitements, the temptations, and the ultimate poverty waiting for them in the city and set them fairly on the road to wealth and distinction in that calling to which nature, circumstances, and the con-ditions of the country have called them.—The

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sir.—I have to inform you, by request of several of your readers, that thanks are due to you for having given them such a splendid treat as you did in last night's issue, by publishing as before. Steam refined seal 45c to the soul-stirring, noble and sublime sentiments of Emilio Castelar of Spain Many of us have grown tired and disgusted long since with that perpetually dry and stale sort of reading which daily being dished up by the Star, Witness and other contemporaries, who main and kill every-thing through the torturing process termed Condensed News. You seem to possess the instinct of knowing precisely the right kind of food and matter after which mens' minds and hearts languish. At the same tine permit us to express our unstinted admiration of your correspondent "Rideau," whose fiery pen is as a hot gridiron to dishonest representatives in general and trai ors of Irishmen in particular.

I enclose my card. GRATITUDE.

August 9th, 1886.

SIR JOHN NAILED AGAIN. To the Editor of the Globe:

Sin,-My attention has just been called to the fact that on a recent occasion Sir John Macdonald made the statement in public that he had never been an Orangeman. I beg to inform you that in the fall of 1854 Sir John Macdonald and myself were initiated the same evening into the Orange Lodge in the city of Kingston. This was shortly after the completion of the Kingston City Buildings, for which H. Benson was the Master of the Orange Lodge. Mr. Ogle R. Gowan was Grand Master of the Orange Order in Upper Canada at that time, and presided at the lodge meeting the evening we were initiated. I am much surprised and pained to hear that Sir John should deny that he ever was an Orangeman, and I hope you will permit me to give a public denial to his statement. You are at liberty to make whatever use you may deem best of this letter, the facts of which I am prepared to swear

ROBERT FISHER. Seaforth, Aug. 5.

\$15,000 PRIZE. papers the other day, stating that a married bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.
woman in East Boston had drawn \$15,000 in OATMEAL, &c.—The market is quiet, and The Louisiana State Lottery, and in order to prices have still a wide range for ordinary, ascertain the facts, our reporter made a trip at \$3.75 up to \$4.25 per bbl, and granulated to the Island Ward on Wednesday last. Upon inquiry he found that the fortunate business reported at \$2 00 to \$2 10. Moullie person was Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, living at is quiet but steady at \$22.00 to \$23.00 per ton. 208 Princeton street. The lady when called upon was rather reticent at first, because as she explained afterwards, she had so many visitors making idle enquiries about her money that she had determined to say nothing more about it. She was pleased to acknowledge, however, that the story was true. She received notice of her good luck soon after the for st drawing, which took place at New Orleans on more, the 13th instant, and has now got the \$15,000 Will through the Adams Express Company. She had one-fith of ticket No. 81,375 which drew the capital prize of \$75,000 Mrs. Holmes is a woman of between 50 and 60 years of age, the wife of a ship-caulker, and the mother of three or four grown up children. The family evidently had to live on a slender income, and this windfall of \$15,000 is a fortune to them. The old lady is very much elated over her good luck, and she says the family will now be able to enjoy some luxuries which for many years they had to do without. She has been buying tickets for some time past, when she had a dollar to spare, and feels she is well rewarded. From all appearance, Mrs. Holmes is a thrifty housewife, and

there is no deubt the money will be put to a good use. It is unnecessary to say that her good luck has caused quite a sensation among the East Boston folks-Boston (Mass.) Commercial and Shipping List, July 30.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Trade in a wholesale way is the same as usual. There is nothing of importance to

report.
DRY GOODS.—Travellers are now home or on their way home; the end of the week will see them all pretty well in, and for the next

few weeks the shipping of fall orders will

occupy the main attention of the wholesale

trade. GROCERIES.—Business is reported as in healthy shape, and collections are very fair. Sugars have stiffened from one-sixteenth to an eighth, with a continued active movement. Granulated at refinery is 61c, yellows from 51c. Molasses is firmer. Syrup dull. Teas not active. Valencia raisins 8½c to 9c; Elemes 8 to 8½c. For coffee there is a fair consumptive demand. In spices, pepper and cloves are still high. In canned goods mackerel is cheap at \$2.80 to \$2.90 a case,

many orders placed at yet. LEATHER AND SHOES .- Prices rule steady stock that ought to satisfy the farmer who as green hides continue stiff and firm. We hopes to make farmers of his sons. He quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to should excite in them the desire to equal or 26c; do, No. 2, B. A. 21c to 23c; No. 1

Guernsey, Holstein, Gelloway, Hereford, or Short Horn, and a pure-bred cam tamb or Scotch grained, 35c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, while the services of a valuable well bred shallon will always pay bett rint the price shallon will always pay bett rint the price shallon will those of a characteristic. Let the Russet Sheepskin Liminface 20c to 40c; Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—There is no 510 to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 64c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, - Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lba:—Pig, \$4 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; aleigh shoe, \$2 00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 3½ per lb.; Ingot tin, 25 to 27c; bar tiu, 283; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100

vancing at home, and seed is up but prices here are still 60c and 63c for raw and boiled respectively; turpentine is firm in the South, as before. Steam refined seal 45c to 40c; Newfoundland cod, 50c to 524c. Leads and colors are unchanged. We quote:-Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25. Drywhite lead, 51c red do, 41c to 41c. London wasned whiting, 50c to 60c; Paris white, \$1.25; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.75; other bran's Venetian rec, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yeliow other, \$1.50; Spruce cchio, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.70 per 50

Oils, Paints, and Glass -- Linseed is ad-

feet for first break. SALT. - A fair jobbing trade is in progress. We quote elevens 432 to 44c; twelves 41c to 43c; these quotations would be shaded for round lots; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy

\$2; rock salt \$10 a top. Wook -The volume of trade is moderate There is a scarcity of rulled wools, and the tendency is to firmness in all descriptions, good prices. We quote:—Cape, 13c to 16c; Australian, 20c to 30c. Domestic, A super, 27c to 38c; B super, 22cto 24c; unassorted, 21c to 22c; fleece, 19c to 21c nominal; black, 21c to 22c.

Fish.—The only trading being done is in dry cod at \$3 to \$3 25. Old herrings have no price. No new pickled salmon yet to

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.-There is still a short supply of fresh ground flour on this market. We quote: Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$4.00 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Amitoban), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.50 to \$4.60 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 per brl, \$14.50 to 15.00; Mess pork, Western, to \$4 20; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$3.95; do per hel, \$14 00 to 00 00; India mess beef, per to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.50; to \$6.00 to \$0.00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00.00 to \$4.10; Extra Superfine, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Fanev. \$3.35 to \$3.50; Spring Extra, to \$00.00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 121c; our duty is to cure disto \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Spring Extra, to 00.00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; \$3.30 to 3.40; Superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.75; green, per lb, \$00.00 to 00.00; Lard, Western, AN EAST BOSION WOMAN DRAWS A Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (apring extra), \$1.50 in pails, per lb. 93 to 91c; Bacon, per lb, 101c to \$1.55 do (apperfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; City to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tal-An item was published in one of our daily to \$1.55 do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; City

at \$440 to \$450 per bbl. In bags there is Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and split peas at \$3.75 per bbl. Commeal is quiet at \$1.50 to

MILLFEED.-There is a good demand for bran, sales on track having occurred at \$12.00 to \$12.50 per ton, and we quote \$12.00 to \$12.50 for car lots on track and at \$13 to \$14.50 for smaller lots. Shorts \$1 to \$2 per ton

WHEAT .- There has been very little new business on spot. In this market we quote prices more or less nominal as follows:anada red winter \$20 to \$5c; Canada white do Sle to 83c, and Canada spring 82c to 85c CORN.—Corn may be quoted here at 51c

OATS.—There is a wide range in prices, owing to a portion of the stock offering being musty, and we quote from 30c to 32c per 32 lbs., as to quality.

PEAS -The market continues firm, sales having been made for shipment at 72½ per 66 lbs. alloat.

RyE. - The market is very dull and inactive. Holders ask 580. MALT. - There is no change in this article.

good Montreal malt being offered at 90c per bushel in bond, and we quote 85 to 90c. Ontario malt is steady at 70 to 80c, as to

BARLEY .- There will be nothing in this market of any consequence until the new crop is offered. Choice samples of malting barley are nominally quoted at 56 to 58., and feed do. at 45 to 47c per bushel. BUCKWHEAT.—Supplies are limited, but the demand is slow, and prices range from 48

to 50c per 48 lbs. SEEDS. - The market is without any special feature, and prices are nominally steady as follows: -Red clover \$7 to \$7.25 per bushel, alsike at \$7.50, and timothy at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER .- Since the slight flurry in cream ery butter, there has been a lull, with the edge of the advance in prices a little off, but scarcely sufficient to warrant any material alteration in quotations. Commission houses complain of the dulines of the local demand. The quality of Eastern Townships have been very disappointing this year. We repeat last week's quotations:—Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, finest, 144c to 15c; l'ownships, fair to good, 13c to 14c1; Morrisburg, finest, 141c to 15c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Brockville, finest, 141c to to 15c; Brockville, fair to good, 11c to 13c; Western, finest, 13c to 13½c; Western, fair to good, 10c to 12c; low grades, 8c to

CHEESE.-The easier turn in the market already noticed has been supplanted by a decidedly steadier market all round, and the cheaper cheese which was promised for this week, by last week's indications, have not surpass the neighbors in the matter of farm stock. If he cannot afford to at once stock his farm with finely bred horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, he can at least take steps in that direction. It will not cost much to buy a solo, 10, 20, 10, 20, 21, 21, 26; No. 1 China, 220 to 230; No. 2, 21c to 23

PRINTS! PRINTS!

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For Prints in style, color and variety of patterns, go to the Largest Print House in S. CARSLEY'S.

CARSLEY'S FOR DRY GOODS. CARSLEY'S FOR DRY GOODS. CARSLEY'S FOR DRY GOODS.

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Having under most advantageous circumstances purchased a quantity of hair, we are offering a guaranteed HAIR MATRIESS at prices usually charged for Fibre and other Foreign and objectionable matter. Buy your Bedding at

S. CARSLEY'S.

CURTAINS AND CARPETS. CURTAINS AND CARPETS, CURTAINS AND CARPETS,

Tempting lines in the above departments are now offered.

Several parcels of new goods have arrived, placed in stock, at prices that must seil S. CARSLEY'S,

JONAS BROOKSJA SONS.

Parties requiring the very best Sewing Cotton, for Hand or Machine use, should ask for Brooks' Spool Cotton. It is the popular sewing cotton in England for manufacturing purposes and private use, and has been for generations past. Ever since Messrs, Brooks Bros, have reduced the price to the same as ordinary spool cotton the demand has kept steadily increasing.

PROVISIONS.

PORE, LARD, &c .- A fair business is reported in hog products at steady prices. The stock of Montreal short cut mess pork is getting down to small proportions and prices are firmer, sales having been made this week at \$15.00 per bbl. for good sized lots. Chicago clear cut has been placed at \$14 50 to \$15.00 and regular Western mess has sold at \$14.00. In lard we hear of sales of Fairbanks in pails at 91c to 91c per lb. Canada lard has sold at 9c. Smoked meats are usually dull at this season of the year, but a moderate business has been done in hams and bacon, at steady rates. Tallow is still selling at low prices, sales having been made during the week in pails, per lb, 91c to 91c; Lard, Canadian, low, common refined, per lb, 41c to 5c.

FRUIT.

APPLES.-Receipts of American have been very heavy, and have sold down to \$2.50 per bbl. in a small way, lots selling at \$2 to \$2 25, showing a further decline of \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl. during the week, and a total drop of \$4.50 to \$5.00 per bbl. within the past five weeks. Canadian apples are arriving more freely with sales reported at \$3.50 per bbl. CALIFORNIA FRUIT. - Receipts of pears have

been extraordinarily heavy, and have sold all the way from \$2 to \$1 per box. Plums both green and blue have realized \$2 to \$2 25 per box. Peaches are steady at \$3 per crate. LENONS-The market continues very firm. under light supplies, with business reported

at \$7.50 to \$8 per box, and \$9 per case.

BERRIES—During the past few days there have been heavy receipts of raspberries, and sales have been protty brisk at 60c per pail. Garden raspherries 10c per quart, and black. berries 12c to 15c per quart.
PEARS—Arrivals of Bartletts from New

York State are increasing, and values are settling down gradually, a few sales being reported at \$7 to \$9 per bbl, with Bells selling at \$5 per bbl.

GRAPES-Receipts are beginning to show better volume and prices have an easier tendency. Concords selling at 12c per lb and Delaware at loc per lb.

Cocoanurs -- Sales have been made a \$8 60 per 100, CURRANTS, &c.—Red, black and white currants are quiet at 50c per pail; goose-

berrica 75c per quart. TOMATOES-Receipts have been very heavy and business has been done on the basis of 600 to \$1 per box.

ORANGES—The supply is very limited, and sales have been made at \$7 to \$8 per box, and high as \$14 to \$15 per case.

CCUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs. - The second crop of fresh eggs have commenced to arrive, a good portion of which packers are putting on one side for future use. The local demand continues fair for fresh stock, which sells at 141c to 15c per dozen, other kinds selling at 131c to 14c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market has had a steady tone all week for hay, the receipts of loose being light, which have been taken up readily, at from \$9.50 to \$12.00 per 100 bundles, as to quality. Pressed hay has also been in fair request at \$12.00 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 \$7.00 per ton. Loose is steady at \$3.50 to \$6.00 per 100 bundles.

POTATUES - Receipts of early rose potatoes have increased during the last five days and prices are back again to 60c to 65c per bag, after going as high as 75c to 80c.
ONIONS.—Spanish onion are selling at \$3

per case. The demand is fair and prices are steady. Honey.-A lot of about 200 lbs of choice new white clover honey attained, was sold in this market a few days ago at 11c per lb,

TORUNTO WHOLKSALE MARKETS

Nothing new to report. Business is considered fair and remittances good.

DRY GOODS.—The present is by no means an active season in this line of business. The

market for domestic products continues in about the same state, which is dull. FLOUR AND MEAL —A little more activity is observable this week, but it is not sufficiently marked to attract more than a pasting notice. Trading has been confined for the most part to superiors and extrar, and nothing in the former can be had under \$3.60 Prices are unchanged. Both catmeal and

cornmeal are dull, and but little bran is moving. The figures are still \$10 to \$10.50. GRAIN. -- Compared with last week prices are from two to three cents lower for both fall and spring wheat. Sales are low at the decline, business being almost confined to local mitlers. There is no export demand. Oats are scarce and wanted at 36c. Rye is in better request at 55 to 56a. Corn is higher,

say 50c to 53c, but few sales are heard of. HIDES AND SKINS.—There is an active enquiry for hides at steady prices. Stocks are light. Lambs and pelts have advanced to 45c, at which figure all offering are ready bought up. There has been no change in calf-skine, and trading is somewhat dull. Tallow is also very flat. Large lots can only be sold at a sacrifice.

PROVISIONS. -- We learn that there is a fair trade being done in bacon and at firmer prices. Long clear is now bringing So in case ots. Hams also are firmer at 1410 141c, the latter figure for canvassed. There is no change in the butter market; local wants are being supplied at 13 to 14c. The feeling in cheese is ateady and we make no change in our quotations. Eggs are rather stiffer, say 134c. Other articles under this heading are as quoted last week.

Wool.-Fleece continues to move freely at prices which are strong and unchanged. In pulled there is a steady demand from the factories at former figures. Glue stock is tiem at 27 to 3c.

A New York tailor thinks the sign of the times point to a gradual approach of gentlemen's styles to the old fashioned knee breech es and frilled shirts.

READ

DR. BAKER EDWARDS.

Ph. D. D. C. S., F. C. S., THINKS OF THE

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ANALYST, MONTHEAL, Aug. 4, 1886.

I hereby certify that I have analyzed a sample of "St. Leon Miners' Water," taken from the bulk from the store cerllars in Montreal, and I am able to confirm the general result of the analysis published by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., published in the report of the Geological Survey, 1868; also the analysis of Prof. C. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, New York, made in 1876. made in 1876.

The water of these now famous MEDICINAL

The water of these now famous Medicinal Springs still bears the same general character, with no diminution of curative property.

The total solid saline contents per imperial gallon amounting to 1316 grs., of which 873.56 consists of Marine Chlorides, Bromides and Lodides; besides these salts it contains the rurer Alkaline bases of Lithium, Barium and Strontium, which are known to be Powerful Alteration, which are known to be Powerful Alteration by the Chalpheate Carbonates of Iron and Magnesium. These are so super salvands wit a Carboretted Hydrogen Gas as to protect them from alteration by Oxidation from

them from alteration by Oxidation from atmospheric air. The water thus supplied is therefore in its native state; and possesses all those qualities which have rendered the Springs so famous for curative and restorative properties, both for internal and external applications.

> (Signed.) JUHN BARER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.S., F.C.S. Ex-Professor of Chemistry and Assor or Carlyst,
> Public Analyst,
> Montteal

The St. Leon Water 1 For sale by all leading druggists and grocess, at 25c a gallon, and wholesale and retail by

THE ST. LEON WATER CO. Telephone 1412. 4 Victoria Square. A. POULIN, - - - Manager,

PLAIN FACTS

A Common Sense Article from A Common Sense Doctor Regarding

DISEASES OF MEN.

The Terrible Consequences of Indiscretion, Exposure & Overwork

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN, READ!

NO APOLOGY.

We are Physicians, not Divines; Specialists, not Moralists; ease when and where we can, even though the one who claim our aid is unworthy of it. And, when we think of how many innocent ones suffer

from diseases which

NO APOLOGY-Continued. vice perpetuates, hor many pure women little children, and honest men are the victims of the faults of others, we feel that we owe no apology for the circulation of the fact that WE NEVER FAIL TO CURE PRIVATEDIS EASES of every name and nature.

BROKEN DOWN. It is a said but unavoicable reflection that the sinew of the country, pillars of society, or the church and of the state, are broken down of physically and mentally before they have reached the zenith of their usefulness. Early indections, the result of ignorance and folly; over-exertion of mind and body, induced by included ambition; dissipation and exposure; are continually working the ruin of thousands, whose abigg appropriate the world needs to the sorre the could be the former. energy and integrity the world needs to preserve the equilibrium of civilization. Some fall below they have yet entered the arena of active life, while many more, energy and by the effects youthful folly, after a few years of ambitious labor find themselves incompetent for the ordinary duties of business and professional life, and are forced to retire ignominiously from the field of action to meet an untimely death or to drag out a weary and unsatisfactory existence, incapact tated for both the duties and enjoyments of life.

EFFECTS OF ABUSE. The leading physicians and scientific asylums and the surgeons of hospitals, unite in ascribing to the effects of self-abuse the good majority of the wasted lives which come under their notice. Said the great Sir Astley Coopers. "Show me an unsuccessful man, a suicide or a meniac, and I will show you a victim of se feabuse. We might cite thousands of such sayings, but this one is the tone of all. Ruined life, shaund health, disappointed ambition, murdled orain, to evitably fellow in du'gence in this terrible half offtimes innocently acquired. Parent's should instruct their children in time, not blame them? that evil which their own neglect first permitted to exist

SPERMATOR IIII A or losss of the seminal fluid, is almost excess, and, unless cured, almost invariably results in complete or partial impotency, and requently in insanity and death. The loss often occurs during the sleep or at the stool, and even troin the slightest cause. Sometimes the escape is innerceptible. Indigestion, innutritial emaciation, shortness of breath, polyntation, nervous debinty, want of energy, vertigo, want of purposes of wight, collisions of the story of the confidence. purpose, dimness of sight, dullness of hearing, aversion to society, blushing, want of confidence avoidance of conversation, desire for solitude, listlessness and inability to fix the attention of particular subject, cowardice, depression of spirits, giddiness, loss of memory, excitability temper, moroseness, etc., are all symptoms of this exhaustion. Subsequently, the yellow ski reveals the bones, the sunken eyes are surrounded by a leaden circle, the vivacious imaginable becomes dull, the active mind grows insipid,—in exact, the spring, or vital force, having lest a tension every function, waves an expression of the spring.

tension, every function wanes in coasequence. The family doctor, never having enquired into the sudject, is ignorant of its dire effects, and often laughs at the poor sufferer who appeals to him for all Most sufferers from such a cause are also family in revealing their secret to one with whom they come in daily contact. Having long recognized the necessity for energetic measures in combating this great cause of shame and misery, we give particular attention to such cases. These trustion us in this delicate matter may rely upon the utanest secrecy being maintained, and, should they place themselves under our professional care, upon a speedy and positive cure. Send stamp for Dr. Kergan's "Golden Monitor," or call on the surgeon, now at the Albion Hotel, for free copy Consultation may also be had free of charge.

IMPEDIMENTS To marriage may arise from impotency or from some this department, having already secured the happiest results in every one of several thousand cases treated.

SUFFERERS From private diseases of either sex should remember that "letters, in a plain exvelope, and give an opinion of every case submitted to us free of charge.

We have made a careful study of all diseases, the Brain, Nervous System and Reproductive System, in all their various forms and complications, and with the aid of an unlimited expension in adopting treatment to individual cases we are enabled to give relief after all others have

utterly failed.

DR. B. H. LEMON, Chief of the British-American Surgeons, together with his staff of its sistants from this particular department of the British-American Medical and Surgical Institution on occupies parlors at the ALBION HOTEL, Montreal, and will continue to do so for a few weeks longer for the benefit of those desirous of a personal interview as well as those unable weeks longer for the benefit of those desirous of a personal interview as well as those unable weeks longer for the benefit of those desirous of a personal interview as well as those unable weeks longer for the benefit of those desirous of a personal interview as well as those unable weeks longer for the benefit of those desirous of a personal interview as well as those unable visit the Institute.

Consultations free regarding any Chronic Disease or Deformity from 8 a.m. until 9 p.m. dei (Sundays excepted). Illustrated treatise, etc., free. Call or write without delay. Letters should be addressed plainly to the Medical Director,

Dr. J. D. KERGAN,

Corner of Woodward and Gratiot Avenues Detroit, Mich., U.S. A.

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