

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

HOAR ON CANADA.

THE ANTI-TREATY MAN PAYS US A COMPLIMENT.

No Commercial Reciprocity Until Country and Justice are Established.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 10.—Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, delivered his long threatened address on the fisheries question, in the form of a public document, makes over sixty closely printed pages, besides which the Senator felt impelled to add a summary not contained on the printed document.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

What is Going On Over the Water.

LONDON, July 11, 1888.—Our transatlantic cousins are arriving in shoals, and, in the language of the hotel-keepers who inhabit what has become the foreign quarter of the metropolis, London is "full up."

It has been reported to the War Office that a considerable number of militia battalions, chiefly belonging to the Northern district, are in the present year found to be much below their establishment. It is stated that this is owing to the very large increase in the number of men being discharged during the preliminary drill or training, and also to the fact that at the medical examination (now made by army surgeons) a considerable proportion have been found wholly unfit for service, and have been discharged.

It is a somewhat curious fact that a considerable number of militia battalions, chiefly belonging to the Northern district, are in the present year found to be much below their establishment. It is stated that this is owing to the very large increase in the number of men being discharged during the preliminary drill or training, and also to the fact that at the medical examination (now made by army surgeons) a considerable proportion have been found wholly unfit for service, and have been discharged.

It is a somewhat curious fact that a considerable number of militia battalions, chiefly belonging to the Northern district, are in the present year found to be much below their establishment. It is stated that this is owing to the very large increase in the number of men being discharged during the preliminary drill or training, and also to the fact that at the medical examination (now made by army surgeons) a considerable proportion have been found wholly unfit for service, and have been discharged.

It is a somewhat curious fact that a considerable number of militia battalions, chiefly belonging to the Northern district, are in the present year found to be much below their establishment. It is stated that this is owing to the very large increase in the number of men being discharged during the preliminary drill or training, and also to the fact that at the medical examination (now made by army surgeons) a considerable proportion have been found wholly unfit for service, and have been discharged.

It is a somewhat curious fact that a considerable number of militia battalions, chiefly belonging to the Northern district, are in the present year found to be much below their establishment. It is stated that this is owing to the very large increase in the number of men being discharged during the preliminary drill or training, and also to the fact that at the medical examination (now made by army surgeons) a considerable proportion have been found wholly unfit for service, and have been discharged.

It is a somewhat curious fact that a considerable number of militia battalions, chiefly belonging to the Northern district, are in the present year found to be much below their establishment. It is stated that this is owing to the very large increase in the number of men being discharged during the preliminary drill or training, and also to the fact that at the medical examination (now made by army surgeons) a considerable proportion have been found wholly unfit for service, and have been discharged.

It is a somewhat curious fact that a considerable number of militia battalions, chiefly belonging to the Northern district, are in the present year found to be much below their establishment. It is stated that this is owing to the very large increase in the number of men being discharged during the preliminary drill or training, and also to the fact that at the medical examination (now made by army surgeons) a considerable proportion have been found wholly unfit for service, and have been discharged.

It is a somewhat curious fact that a considerable number of militia battalions, chiefly belonging to the Northern district, are in the present year found to be much below their establishment. It is stated that this is owing to the very large increase in the number of men being discharged during the preliminary drill or training, and also to the fact that at the medical examination (now made by army surgeons) a considerable proportion have been found wholly unfit for service, and have been discharged.

delay, and the Chief Commissioner has consequently delayed his departure to Upper Barrow.

O'DONNELL EXPLAINS.

HOW HE WAS INDUCED TO PROSECUTE THE TIMES.

Farnell Working Hand in Hand With Gladstone.—The Times' Charges to be Enquired Into by a Commission of Judges.—Salsbury Compromising Balfour.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, in an interview to-day, said that up to February he had intended to treat his libel suit against the Times as a purely personal matter. At that time, however, Mr. Davitt wrote to him, offering every assistance in Mr. Parnell's power to further his interests. On finding that Mr. Parnell was willing to assist him he felt himself bound to regard the representations put forward on behalf of the Parnells for a better prosecution of the case.

Immediately before the opening of the trial, however, he heard that Mr. Davitt had Mr. Parnell was learning to other advisers that the Liberals were pressing upon him the necessity of adopting a more cautious policy. Last month he himself was asked to pursue the same over-cautious policy, which led to the collapse of his case.

Mr. O'Donnell contended that in consequence of this a great deal of serious and important work had been done, and that the Government was not to be blamed for the result. He said that the Government was not to be blamed for the result.

Mr. Parnell's latest move.—Mr. Parnell's declaration of the new Home Rule Bill is very important, showing whether it is more important than the question at issue between him and the Times, and is soon to say. The Irish Home Rule Bill is an advance of what he calls the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Parnell's latest move.—Mr. Parnell's declaration of the new Home Rule Bill is very important, showing whether it is more important than the question at issue between him and the Times, and is soon to say. The Irish Home Rule Bill is an advance of what he calls the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Parnell's latest move.—Mr. Parnell's declaration of the new Home Rule Bill is very important, showing whether it is more important than the question at issue between him and the Times, and is soon to say. The Irish Home Rule Bill is an advance of what he calls the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Parnell's latest move.—Mr. Parnell's declaration of the new Home Rule Bill is very important, showing whether it is more important than the question at issue between him and the Times, and is soon to say. The Irish Home Rule Bill is an advance of what he calls the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Parnell's latest move.—Mr. Parnell's declaration of the new Home Rule Bill is very important, showing whether it is more important than the question at issue between him and the Times, and is soon to say. The Irish Home Rule Bill is an advance of what he calls the Home Rule Bill.

welcomed an independent tribunal of learned and wise men. It was impossible for him to say more until he had had an opportunity to examine the proposed bill. He objected to Justice Stephen, who, it is rumored, will be appointed on the committee, on the ground that he is a violent extremist.

England's G.S. Company was destroyed, involving a loss of \$50,000. FLOATING WHEAT AND TIMBER. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 12.—The storm of Monday night was the most disastrous which has visited this region during the past week, and the loss of property in a range of twelve counties hereabout is estimated at \$250,000.

A GRAVE IN THE SUNSHINE. THE KATH. After the attending physicians informed him finally that there was no hope of his recovery, the late Archbishop Lynch made a codicil to his will directing the church authorities to lay him in the sunny spot, near the north wall of the palace garden.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE IRISH BISHOPS. Mandeville's General.—The Government's Programme.—Parnell and Imperial Federation. LONDON, July 10.—In an interview with a reporter of the Daily Telegraph last evening, Mr. Parnell said he believed the Home Rule movement would result in the establishment of an Imperial Parliament, in which England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the colonies would be represented.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME. In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Smith, the Government leader, moved that precedence be given daily to Government business during the remainder of the session. He asked the assistance of the House in making the county bill workable.

A GREAT FLOOD. THE GREAT AND MONOGAHELA RIVERS CAUSE GREAT DAMAGE—BRIDGES AND HOUSES WASHED AWAY—TOWNS UNDER WATER. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 12.—The heavy rains of Monday and Tuesday night at the head waters of the Monongahela and Cheat rivers at Piedmont, Pa., have caused the most disastrous overflow of the Cheat and Monogahela rivers since 1852.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL. A CAREFULLY WRITTEN DOCUMENT—THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH TO THE STATE. A London cable says: The Papal encyclical is nine columns long, and while eminently dignified and elegant in language, seems so carefully designed to hurt nobody's feelings that its effect on the political situation in Italy, as elsewhere, will not be great.

MR. DILLON IN JAIL. The prison officials deny that any change has been made in the treatment of Mr. Dillon in consequence of the charges made that the death of Mr. Mandeville was directly due to the privations he was compelled to undergo while in prison.

DUBLIN, July 11.—Mr. O'Leary, the ex-Fenian, has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal, in which he says he does not approve of Mr. Parnell's proposal to retain the representation of Ireland in the British House of Commons, as it would simply keep open the sore between England and Ireland.

England's G.S. Company was destroyed, involving a loss of \$50,000. FLOATING WHEAT AND TIMBER. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 12.—The storm of Monday night was the most disastrous which has visited this region during the past week, and the loss of property in a range of twelve counties hereabout is estimated at \$250,000.

A GRAVE IN THE SUNSHINE. THE KATH. After the attending physicians informed him finally that there was no hope of his recovery, the late Archbishop Lynch made a codicil to his will directing the church authorities to lay him in the sunny spot, near the north wall of the palace garden.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE IRISH BISHOPS. Mandeville's General.—The Government's Programme.—Parnell and Imperial Federation. LONDON, July 10.—In an interview with a reporter of the Daily Telegraph last evening, Mr. Parnell said he believed the Home Rule movement would result in the establishment of an Imperial Parliament, in which England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the colonies would be represented.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME. In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Smith, the Government leader, moved that precedence be given daily to Government business during the remainder of the session. He asked the assistance of the House in making the county bill workable.

A GREAT FLOOD. THE GREAT AND MONOGAHELA RIVERS CAUSE GREAT DAMAGE—BRIDGES AND HOUSES WASHED AWAY—TOWNS UNDER WATER. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 12.—The heavy rains of Monday and Tuesday night at the head waters of the Monongahela and Cheat rivers at Piedmont, Pa., have caused the most disastrous overflow of the Cheat and Monogahela rivers since 1852.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL. A CAREFULLY WRITTEN DOCUMENT—THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH TO THE STATE. A London cable says: The Papal encyclical is nine columns long, and while eminently dignified and elegant in language, seems so carefully designed to hurt nobody's feelings that its effect on the political situation in Italy, as elsewhere, will not be great.

MR. DILLON IN JAIL. The prison officials deny that any change has been made in the treatment of Mr. Dillon in consequence of the charges made that the death of Mr. Mandeville was directly due to the privations he was compelled to undergo while in prison.

DUBLIN, July 11.—Mr. O'Leary, the ex-Fenian, has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal, in which he says he does not approve of Mr. Parnell's proposal to retain the representation of Ireland in the British House of Commons, as it would simply keep open the sore between England and Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 11.—Mr. O'Leary, the ex-Fenian, has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal, in which he says he does not approve of Mr. Parnell's proposal to retain the representation of Ireland in the British House of Commons, as it would simply keep open the sore between England and Ireland.

PARNELL AND FEDERATION. LONDON, July 10.—In an interview 1/2 night movement would result in the establishment of an Imperial Parliament in which England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the colonies would be represented. Each country would have a separate legislature to manage its local affairs. The Imperial Parliament, he thought, would supply the place of the House of Lords. Mr. Parnell also believed that the next general election would result in the return of the House of Commons of a majority of 129 Gladstonians.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF Father Labelle. PRIZES - A VALUE, \$50,000. Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches. TICKETS, \$1.00. NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the few simple but powerful articles of diet which I have discovered, I can cure any individual who is afflicted with indigestion, flatulence, or any other ailment connected with the stomach and bowels. My medicine is purely vegetable and is entirely free from any opium or other narcotic. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all the above-named ailments. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Dr. J. C. Smith, 101 West 23rd St., New York City.

STOPS STOMACH. DR. KLINE'S GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE. For all BRUISES, NERVE DISEASES, COLIC, STOMACHIC AFFECTIONS, etc. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all the above-named ailments. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Dr. J. C. Smith, 101 West 23rd St., New York City.

WARDS, 24 SAMPLES FREE. FINE BUGGIES. Phaetons, Villages and Grand Carts. Gladstones, Juggs, etc. NICE! GOOD! CHEAP!

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, etc. This is the most reliable and most successful remedy ever shown in curing.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, etc. This is the most reliable and most successful remedy ever shown in curing.

ACHE. Is the name of so many ills that here it whys we make our boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and easy to take. One or two pills twice a day is strictly vegetable and do not grip or irritate, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials of 25 cents; two for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

\$85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE! This watch is made of solid gold, and is a most valuable and reliable timepiece. It is a most valuable and reliable timepiece. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Price, \$85. Dr. J. C. Smith, 101 West 23rd St., New York City.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A FRAGMENT (FROM THE POEM 'IN OTHER DAYS.')

But hark, the bells peal out again, Their music steals to me once more, As in those other days, and when I sang not with a heart so sore.

CAUSING AN IMPRESSION.

Many ones made by B.H.H. have been those of chronic sufferers known throughout the district through the very fact of their having been afflicted for years.

ERECTOR OF OFFICERS.—At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association, of Almonte, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. D. F. Foley, P.P.; president, John O'Reilly; first vice-president, Patrick Daly; second vice-president, T. McAniff; secretary, T. W. McGarry; assistant secretary, P. J. Slattery; treasurer, J. Curlio. Committee of management—Edward McGarry, John Ryan, B. Bolton, P. F. McGarry, P. Oakley, M. Fay, R. Johnson, J. Malone and A. Setang.

A DYING WISH

to try Burdock Blood Bitters is often expressed by some sufferer upon whom all other treatment has failed. Marvelous results have often been obtained by the use of this grand restorative and purifying tonic under these circumstances.

The British museum has just received a new Diana of date about 100 A.D., which ranks as the most beautiful one of its kind. It is fully draped, yet has a suspicion of natural charm in a contour somewhat foreign to the usual representation of that goddess.

AN OLD TIME FAVORITE. The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus and bowel complaints prevail.

The silver fête at South Kensington produced a wonderful outpouring of titled ladies seeking the sovereigns of the public in aid of the Victoria hospital. The Duchess of Manchester, Lady Forbes, Lady Mandeville and Lady Alice Montagu sold flowers.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

At the advanced age of last week a good volume of business is reported, although we learn of sales of small sized lots at the old figure, namely, \$1.75 for standard chestnut.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL GRAIN AND FLOUR.—We quote:—Canada red winter wheat, 90c to 97c; Canada white, 90c to 97c; Canada spring, nominal; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 96c to 98c; No. 2 do., 85c to 96c; No. 1 Northern, 94c to 95c; peas, 85c to 87c; oats, 40c to 50c; barley, 55c to 60c; corn, 72c to 75c, duty paid.

There seemed to be a better demand for flour, in fact a brisk enquiry for extra was reported on Chicago wharf sales of 250 barrels at \$4.30 and 300 bags at \$2 were wanted.

LOCAL PROVISIONS.—The market for provisions has been quiet, but a fair trade has been done at prices which show no quotable change.

EGGS.—The bulk of the sales were at 17c, at which figure receivers were sellers and the market may be called steady at that.

BUTTER.—There has been no change in the butter market, but sales of June creamery were rumored at 19c to 20c in the country.

CHEESE.—In this market there was little doing, but the undertone was strong. The cheese in by boat sold well, 9c being paid for 1,000 boxes.

FRUIT.—The demand for oranges has continued good with sales of Valencia in cases at \$8 to \$10 for packed fruit. Sales of Java oranges have also been made at \$3 a box.

LEMONS.—The late hot spell brought on a good enquiry for lemons, and sales of Palermo and Messina fruit in boxes have been freely effected at \$4.75 to \$5, a few very fancy being reported at \$6. Naples lemons have sold at \$8 to \$9.

STRAWBERRIES.—The strawberry season is nearly over and prices are higher for the limited supplies now arriving.

RASPBERRIES.—Supplies of raspberries have commenced to arrive and sales have been quick at \$1 per pint.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Manures consisting of potash, phosphoric acid and ammonia, or nitrate, appear competent to grow large crops of wheat continuously.

An English authority has computed that in the last three or four years more pigs have died in the United States from cholera than have been raised in the British Isles.

The Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners, after due investigation, reported that the hog cholera in that State is not being fed by swills containing germs of the disease brought from the west in fresh pork.

It is scarcely possible to have land free from weeds; seeds of the common weeds seem to be everlasting, and are so numerous that the plants still continue to appear after many years of most persistent destruction.

It has been found in California that a cold air blast dries fruit in the most satisfactory manner. Samples of fruit dried in this way—prunes, apricots and apples—two years ago are still in a perfect state of preservation.

A correspondent of Orchard and Garden has bagged many clitters when in blossom to prevent them from being blown away by the wind. It has been found that they have produced no grapes unless the blossom were ready to drop or already off when bagged.

The value of any kind of farm stock is very largely determined by its feeding the first year of its life. Experience counts for much, though every successful breeder knows how greatly the character of a young animal is changed by unwholesome or improper food.

There is no quicker or handier way of disposing of refuse, such as manure, etc., than to rot them down in a compost heap. Surely dead animals are best disposed of in this way. The most common fermenting agents used in the compost heap are stable manure and night-soil.

Professor Arnold has said: "The scum of the milk of dairymen are discolored by the idea that the ripening of cream and the development of high flavor of butter is only in the scum of the cream the butter will be for their putrefaction and their pockets, and also for the consumers."

Begonia grows well in a light, sandy loam with a small addition of leaf-mould. They are quite at home in the shade, but require a moist, warm temperature to fully develop the beauty of the foliage. They do not tolerate well a "room plant," but the dry air of the parlors is their bane. Nevertheless, they are still handsome and interesting plants in a room.

When hens learn to eat eggs they never forget the trick, and should be killed before they could teach others the habit. Eggs should be gathered twice a day during cold weather, and only glass or porcelain nest-eggs should be left in at night. By noticing which egg to break those imitation eggs which are sometimes discovered.

Improved plants are like improved animals; their very improvement makes it necessary that the care by which they were produced should be continued. When this is not done they may not do nearly as well as an old kind, habituated to some extent to hardship. It is a fact that scrub farmers succeed best with scrub stock and scrub crops.

A little care thrown into the pigs confined in pens will be readily seen, and will apparently do them more good than the pig will eat. It seems to be especially needed by the pig fed mainly on corn, which is apt to sour on their stomachs and destroy their appetites. Pigs that are kept where they can reach fresh soil will fatten at it, and there is no doubt that it is good for them.

It has been ascertained that a given amount of food and attention will produce many pounds of chicken flesh as it will of hog flesh. If so, why cannot farmers make quality-raising profitable and eat nutritious chickens instead of so much bacon? A pound of fresh fish will produce more physical strength or muscular power than a pound of fat bacon, but there are many people who do not believe it.

By repeated cropping with the same crop soils are more quickly exhausted than where a

COAL.

At the advanced age of last week a good volume of business is reported, although we learn of sales of small sized lots at the old figure, namely, \$1.75 for standard chestnut.

WOOL.—The market here refuses to sympathize with the firmness in Europe, and hence sales of greasy Cape have been made at from 13c to 15c according to quality.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market for green city hides is quiet, with prices unchanged, sales being reported at 6c, 5c and 4c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, a lot of 100 bales being mentioned at 5c.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES.—The receipts of horses for week ending July 14th, 1888 were 269; left over from previous week, 17; total for week, 286; shipped during week, 25; to hand for sale and shipment, 21; left stable for city, 10. Arrived thoroughly bred and other imported stock at these stables for week, and shipped per G. T. R. Wednesday at 11.50 p.m. as Pomeranian, 23 horses consigned to J. M. Huston of Blandville, Illinois; 39 to Bowls & Haddon of Jacksonville, Wisconsin; 7 to John Grills of La Harpe, Illinois; 14 to E. Miller of Arcene, Illinois; 13 to C. M. Mootes of Normal, Illinois; 5 to S. Swanson, Ex. as. Collins; 120 Shetland ponies, consigned to E. E. Elliott of West Liberty, Iowa. Trade during the week has been quiet, very few American buyers in, and the local trade slow.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES.—The receipts of live stock for the week ending July 14th, 1888, were as follows:—1,555 cattle, 1,665 sheep, 139 hogs, 148 calves; left over from last week, 817 cattle. Total for week, 2,182 cattle, 1,665 sheep, 139 hogs, 148 calves. Exported and sold during week, 1,631 cattle, 1,415 sheep. On hand for sale and export, 351 cattle, 500 sheep, 158 hogs, 158 calves. Exports for week ending July 14th, 1888, 1,041 sheep, 1,976 hogs; do. last week, 1,148 sheep, 180 hogs.

There was a little better demand for export cattle this week, and several sales were made at a slight advance over last week's prices. Butchers' cattle were lower, owing to the continued supply of half-fed grass cattle. Hogs, sheep, lambs and calves about the same as last week.

We quote the following as being average values:—Export, good average, 1,250 to 1,400, 5c to 6c; do., medium, 1,100 to 1,200, 4c to 5c; butchers', good, 1,000 to 1,100, 4c to 5c; butchers', medium, 8c to 4c; butchers', 3c to 4c; hogs, 1c to 2c; sheep, 1c to 1c; lambs, each, \$8.00 to \$4.00; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$7.00.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Manures consisting of potash, phosphoric acid and ammonia, or nitrate, appear competent to grow large crops of wheat continuously.

An English authority has computed that in the last three or four years more pigs have died in the United States from cholera than have been raised in the British Isles.

The Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners, after due investigation, reported that the hog cholera in that State is not being fed by swills containing germs of the disease brought from the west in fresh pork.

It is scarcely possible to have land free from weeds; seeds of the common weeds seem to be everlasting, and are so numerous that the plants still continue to appear after many years of most persistent destruction.

It has been found in California that a cold air blast dries fruit in the most satisfactory manner. Samples of fruit dried in this way—prunes, apricots and apples—two years ago are still in a perfect state of preservation.

A correspondent of Orchard and Garden has bagged many clitters when in blossom to prevent them from being blown away by the wind. It has been found that they have produced no grapes unless the blossom were ready to drop or already off when bagged.

The value of any kind of farm stock is very largely determined by its feeding the first year of its life. Experience counts for much, though every successful breeder knows how greatly the character of a young animal is changed by unwholesome or improper food.

There is no quicker or handier way of disposing of refuse, such as manure, etc., than to rot them down in a compost heap. Surely dead animals are best disposed of in this way. The most common fermenting agents used in the compost heap are stable manure and night-soil.

Professor Arnold has said: "The scum of the milk of dairymen are discolored by the idea that the ripening of cream and the development of high flavor of butter is only in the scum of the cream the butter will be for their putrefaction and their pockets, and also for the consumers."

Begonia grows well in a light, sandy loam with a small addition of leaf-mould. They are quite at home in the shade, but require a moist, warm temperature to fully develop the beauty of the foliage. They do not tolerate well a "room plant," but the dry air of the parlors is their bane. Nevertheless, they are still handsome and interesting plants in a room.

When hens learn to eat eggs they never forget the trick, and should be killed before they could teach others the habit. Eggs should be gathered twice a day during cold weather, and only glass or porcelain nest-eggs should be left in at night. By noticing which egg to break those imitation eggs which are sometimes discovered.

Improved plants are like improved animals; their very improvement makes it necessary that the care by which they were produced should be continued. When this is not done they may not do nearly as well as an old kind, habituated to some extent to hardship. It is a fact that scrub farmers succeed best with scrub stock and scrub crops.

A little care thrown into the pigs confined in pens will be readily seen, and will apparently do them more good than the pig will eat. It seems to be especially needed by the pig fed mainly on corn, which is apt to sour on their stomachs and destroy their appetites. Pigs that are kept where they can reach fresh soil will fatten at it, and there is no doubt that it is good for them.

It has been ascertained that a given amount of food and attention will produce many pounds of chicken flesh as it will of hog flesh. If so, why cannot farmers make quality-raising profitable and eat nutritious chickens instead of so much bacon? A pound of fresh fish will produce more physical strength or muscular power than a pound of fat bacon, but there are many people who do not believe it.

By repeated cropping with the same crop soils are more quickly exhausted than where a

COAL.

At the advanced age of last week a good volume of business is reported, although we learn of sales of small sized lots at the old figure, namely, \$1.75 for standard chestnut.

WOOL.—The market here refuses to sympathize with the firmness in Europe, and hence sales of greasy Cape have been made at from 13c to 15c according to quality.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market for green city hides is quiet, with prices unchanged, sales being reported at 6c, 5c and 4c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, a lot of 100 bales being mentioned at 5c.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES.—The receipts of horses for week ending July 14th, 1888 were 269; left over from previous week, 17; total for week, 286; shipped during week, 25; to hand for sale and shipment, 21; left stable for city, 10. Arrived thoroughly bred and other imported stock at these stables for week, and shipped per G. T. R. Wednesday at 11.50 p.m. as Pomeranian, 23 horses consigned to J. M. Huston of Blandville, Illinois; 39 to Bowls & Haddon of Jacksonville, Wisconsin; 7 to John Grills of La Harpe, Illinois; 14 to E. Miller of Arcene, Illinois; 13 to C. M. Mootes of Normal, Illinois; 5 to S. Swanson, Ex. as. Collins; 120 Shetland ponies, consigned to E. E. Elliott of West Liberty, Iowa. Trade during the week has been quiet, very few American buyers in, and the local trade slow.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES.—The receipts of live stock for the week ending July 14th, 1888, were as follows:—1,555 cattle, 1,665 sheep, 139 hogs, 148 calves; left over from last week, 817 cattle. Total for week, 2,182 cattle, 1,665 sheep, 139 hogs, 148 calves. Exported and sold during week, 1,631 cattle, 1,415 sheep. On hand for sale and export, 351 cattle, 500 sheep, 158 hogs, 158 calves. Exports for week ending July 14th, 1888, 1,041 sheep, 1,976 hogs; do. last week, 1,148 sheep, 180 hogs.

There was a little better demand for export cattle this week, and several sales were made at a slight advance over last week's prices. Butchers' cattle were lower, owing to the continued supply of half-fed grass cattle. Hogs, sheep, lambs and calves about the same as last week.

We quote the following as being average values:—Export, good average, 1,250 to 1,400, 5c to 6c; do., medium, 1,100 to 1,200, 4c to 5c; butchers', good, 1,000 to 1,100, 4c to 5c; butchers', medium, 8c to 4c; butchers', 3c to 4c; hogs, 1c to 2c; sheep, 1c to 1c; lambs, each, \$8.00 to \$4.00; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$7.00.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Manures consisting of potash, phosphoric acid and ammonia, or nitrate, appear competent to grow large crops of wheat continuously.

An English authority has computed that in the last three or four years more pigs have died in the United States from cholera than have been raised in the British Isles.

The Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners, after due investigation, reported that the hog cholera in that State is not being fed by swills containing germs of the disease brought from the west in fresh pork.

It is scarcely possible to have land free from weeds; seeds of the common weeds seem to be everlasting, and are so numerous that the plants still continue to appear after many years of most persistent destruction.

It has been found in California that a cold air blast dries fruit in the most satisfactory manner. Samples of fruit dried in this way—prunes, apricots and apples—two years ago are still in a perfect state of preservation.

A correspondent of Orchard and Garden has bagged many clitters when in blossom to prevent them from being blown away by the wind. It has been found that they have produced no grapes unless the blossom were ready to drop or already off when bagged.

The value of any kind of farm stock is very largely determined by its feeding the first year of its life. Experience counts for much, though every successful breeder knows how greatly the character of a young animal is changed by unwholesome or improper food.

There is no quicker or handier way of disposing of refuse, such as manure, etc., than to rot them down in a compost heap. Surely dead animals are best disposed of in this way. The most common fermenting agents used in the compost heap are stable manure and night-soil.

Professor Arnold has said: "The scum of the milk of dairymen are discolored by the idea that the ripening of cream and the development of high flavor of butter is only in the scum of the cream the butter will be for their putrefaction and their pockets, and also for the consumers."

Begonia grows well in a light, sandy loam with a small addition of leaf-mould. They are quite at home in the shade, but require a moist, warm temperature to fully develop the beauty of the foliage. They do not tolerate well a "room plant," but the dry air of the parlors is their bane. Nevertheless, they are still handsome and interesting plants in a room.

When hens learn to eat eggs they never forget the trick, and should be killed before they could teach others the habit. Eggs should be gathered twice a day during cold weather, and only glass or porcelain nest-eggs should be left in at night. By noticing which egg to break those imitation eggs which are sometimes discovered.

Improved plants are like improved animals; their very improvement makes it necessary that the care by which they were produced should be continued. When this is not done they may not do nearly as well as an old kind, habituated to some extent to hardship. It is a fact that scrub farmers succeed best with scrub stock and scrub crops.

A little care thrown into the pigs confined in pens will be readily seen, and will apparently do them more good than the pig will eat. It seems to be especially needed by the pig fed mainly on corn, which is apt to sour on their stomachs and destroy their appetites. Pigs that are kept where they can reach fresh soil will fatten at it, and there is no doubt that it is good for them.

It has been ascertained that a given amount of food and attention will produce many pounds of chicken flesh as it will of hog flesh. If so, why cannot farmers make quality-raising profitable and eat nutritious chickens instead of so much bacon? A pound of fresh fish will produce more physical strength or muscular power than a pound of fat bacon, but there are many people who do not believe it.

By repeated cropping with the same crop soils are more quickly exhausted than where a

COAL.

At the advanced age of last week a good volume of business is reported, although we learn of sales of small sized lots at the old figure, namely, \$1.75 for standard chestnut.

WOOL.—The market here refuses to sympathize with the firmness in Europe, and hence sales of greasy Cape have been made at from 13c to 15c according to quality.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market for green city hides is quiet, with prices unchanged, sales being reported at 6c, 5c and 4c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, a lot of 100 bales being mentioned at 5c.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES.—The receipts of horses for week ending July 14th, 1888 were 269; left over from previous week, 17; total for week, 286; shipped during week, 25; to hand for sale and shipment, 21; left stable for city, 10. Arrived thoroughly bred and other imported stock at these stables for week, and shipped per G. T. R. Wednesday at 11.50 p.m. as Pomeranian, 23 horses consigned to J. M. Huston of Blandville, Illinois; 39 to Bowls & Haddon of Jacksonville, Wisconsin; 7 to John Grills of La Harpe, Illinois; 14 to E. Miller of Arcene, Illinois; 13 to C. M. Mootes of Normal, Illinois; 5 to S. Swanson, Ex. as. Collins; 120 Shetland ponies, consigned to E. E. Elliott of West Liberty, Iowa. Trade during the week has been quiet, very few American buyers in, and the local trade slow.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES.—The receipts of live stock for the week ending July 14th, 1888, were as follows:—1,555 cattle, 1,665 sheep, 139 hogs, 148 calves; left over from last week, 817 cattle. Total for week, 2,182 cattle, 1,665 sheep, 139 hogs, 148 calves. Exported and sold during week, 1,631 cattle, 1,415 sheep. On hand for sale and export, 351 cattle, 500 sheep, 158 hogs, 158 calves. Exports for week ending July 14th, 1888, 1,041 sheep, 1,976 hogs; do. last week, 1,148 sheep, 180 hogs.

There was a little better demand for export cattle this week, and several sales were made at a slight advance over last week's prices. Butchers' cattle were lower, owing to the continued supply of half-fed grass cattle. Hogs, sheep, lambs and calves about the same as last week.

We quote the following as being average values:—Export, good average, 1,250 to 1,400, 5c to 6c; do., medium, 1,100 to 1,200, 4c to 5c; butchers', good, 1,000 to 1,100, 4c to 5c; butchers', medium, 8c to 4c; butchers', 3c to 4c; hogs, 1c to 2c; sheep, 1c to 1c; lambs, each, \$8.00 to \$4.00; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$7.00.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

LADIES should attend S. Carsley's July sale for dress material. A splendid lot of novelties in all the leading shades are sold at less than manufacturers' prices.

S. Carsley's parasols and sunshades are all reduced in price during July Cheap Sale.

Six and a half cents will buy a fast color cashmere print at Carsley's during this month.—Star.

JULY CHEAP SALE. SUMMER MUSLIN. SUMMER MUSLIN. SUMMER MUSLIN.

All reduced for July Sale, a very choice stock of Cream ground, with hand-worked Spots, Sprays, Vines and Daisy patterns.

PRINTED MUSLIN. PRINTED MUSLIN. PRINTED MUSLIN. PRINTED MUSLIN.

Selling at reduced prices, choice patterns, fast colors, large stock to select from.

S. CARSLEY. CREAM LAWNS. CREAM LAWNS. CREAM LAWNS. CREAM LAWNS.

For Summer Dresses, plain and figured, all reduced for July sale.

FRENCH PIQUE. FRENCH PIQUE. FRENCH PIQUE. FRENCH PIQUE.

for Summer Dresses, in Cream, White, Navy Blue and Strawberry.

S. CARSLEY. Ladies' Shade Hats, in the newest styles, prices beginning at 10c each. Gauze for trimming, 25c yard, at S. Carsley's.—Copied.

SUMMER FLANNELS. SUMMER FLANNELS. SUMMER FLANNELS. SUMMER FLANNELS.

For Ladies' Underwear, Best English and French Gauze Flannel always in stock.

FLANNEL TWEED. FLANNEL TWEED. FLANNEL TWEED. FLANNEL TWEED.

For Ladies' Travelling Fruits, Garden Suits, and Morning Wrappers. Choice lines to select from.

S. CARSLEY. SUMMER FLANNEL. SUMMER FLANNEL. SUMMER FLANNEL. SUMMER FLANNEL.

For Gentlemen's Shirts, a very choice assortment of Stripes, Checks and Plain patterns, all fast colors.

CHEVIOT FLANNEL. CHEVIOT FLANNEL. CHEVIOT FLANNEL. CHEVIOT FLANNEL.

For Summer Shirts, Best Scotch Union, in Plaid, Striped, Checked and Plain Patterns.

S. CARSLEY. Now is the time to procure bargains at S. Carsley's Ribbon counter. Every piece of ribbon specially reduced for the July cheap sale.—Post.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE. MILLINERY. GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. FOR JULY ONLY.

S. CARSLEY. TRIMMED HATS. TRIMMED HATS. TRIMMED HATS. TRIMMED HATS.

All Reduced for the Sale. TRIMMED BONNETS. TRIMMED BONNETS. TRIMMED BONNETS. TRIMMED BONNETS.

All Reduced for the Sale. A substantial reduction on all Trimmed Hats and Bonnets for the great sale.

S. CARSLEY. All goods in Manchester department at S. Carsley's specially reduced for the July cheap sale.—Select.

WHITE STRAW HATS. WHITE STRAW HATS. WHITE STRAW HATS. WHITE STRAW HATS.

All Reduced for the Sale. COLORED STRAW HATS. COLORED STRAW HATS. COLORED STRAW HATS. COLORED STRAW HATS.

All Reduced for the Sale. Every Hat in stock reduced to a special price for the great sale.

S. CARSLEY. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

All Reduced for the Sale. FEATHERS AND WINGS. FEATHERS AND WINGS. FEATHERS AND WINGS. FEATHERS AND WINGS.

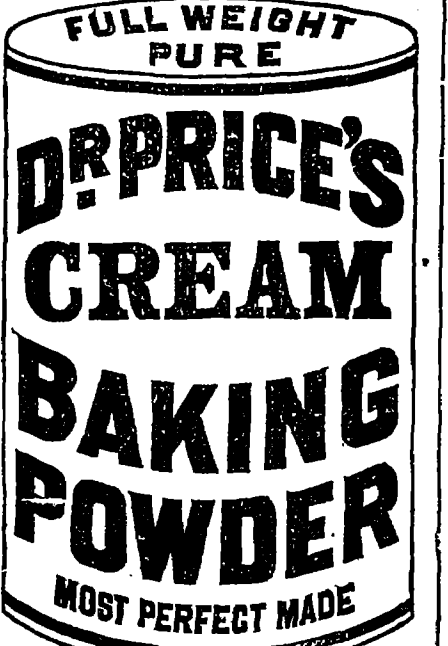
All Reduced for the Sale. Beautiful goods at nominal prices during the great sale.

S. CARSLEY. USE OLAPPERTON'S THREAD. USE OLAPPERTON'S THREAD. USE OLAPPERTON'S THREAD. USE OLAPPERTON'S THREAD.

Use the best thread and take no other; Cleopertou's takes the lead of any other make.

S. CARSLEY. MONTREAL, July 18th, 1888.

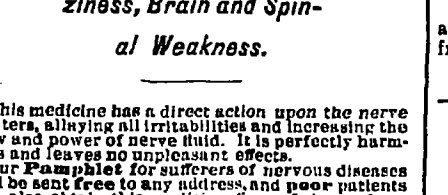
CARSLEY'S COLUMN



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most healthful.



This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.



Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.

NOW HERE.



MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF DR. J. D. KERGAN'S Medical and Surgical Institute, DETROIT, MICH.

ALBION HOTEL, From Monday, July 16th, until Thursday Night, August 16th.

CONSULTATION FREE!

Don't fail to visit them if you suffer from any CHRONIC NERVOUS, URINARY or CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE or FROM A DEFORMITY of any Nature.

THEIR METHOD of treating Catarrh, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Air Passages, is without doubt, the most satisfactory ever offered to persons suffering from those complaints.

THE PULMONOPHNE (Luug Filler), an instrument invented by Dr. Kergan for conveying medicated air of ANY TEMPERATURE through all the air passages of the head, throat and lungs, fills an important part in their treatment, and to its use is directly due their success in curing persons who suffered from the PULMONOPHNE in its LAST STAGES.

FOR REFERENCE AND FULL PARTICULARS call on the Surgeons at the ALBION HOTEL, 9 and 10, daily, except Sundays. Address all letters to the Medical Director, J. D. KERGAN, M. D., Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St., DETROIT, MICH.