BURY & McINTOSH,

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS,

MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS,

Corner St. James and St. Peter Street.

Entrance on St. Peter Street.)

GEORGE BURY, *Official Assignee.* JOHN McINTOSH, *Accountant.*

Aug 8, '77 1y

EDUCATIONAL, &c.

LORETTO ABBEY,

WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA.

A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland. Board and Tuition—$150 per annum. Send for circular and address to

July 25-1y LADY SUPERIOR

LORETTO CONVENT,

Niagara Falls, Canada.

Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year $150. For futher information and prospectus, address

July 18-1y LADY SUPERIOR.

CONVENT

—OF OUR—

LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville. Ontario.

Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto.

Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of September.

The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents destrous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education.

For particulars, please address

THE LADY SUPERIOR,

July 25, 77-1y Loretto Convent, Belleville.

CONVENT

—OF THE—

Congregatior de Notre Dame,

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

It is well-known that the city of Kingston, built on the shores of Lake Ontario, is one of the healthiest localities in the Dominion. The Convent, now completely remodelled and enlarged, can accommodate far more pupils than in former years. It imparts the knowledge of all that is suited to make a young female an accomplished lady.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition in English and French,	
Fancy Work and Plain Sewing	$80.00
Music—Piano	20.00
Bed and Bedding if furnished by the Institution	10.00

Payments to be made quarterly in advance. The year begins the 3rd September.

N.B.—Lessons in Drawing, Painting, Vocal Music, and other Branches not specified here from extra charges.

Aug 22, '77 2

PRACTICAL GUIDE

—FOR—

CONFESSION AND COMMUNION.

A short treatise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book contains every thing necessary to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Sacrament of Penance—in its practical form. An examination of conscience adapted to every age, with summary explanations on the most frequent sins. Prayers before Confession—Communion. Prayers for Mass, &c., &c., which makes a very handy Manual for such persons who intend to make a good Confession and Communion.

Price, Bound—Cloth	0.20
Paper	0.12½
By the hundred—Cloth	$16.00
Paper	$10.00

Any order sent to the REV. G. F. E. DROLET, Parish Priest of St. Columban, Sillery, carefully attended to.

Sept 26, '77 7

CONVENT

OF THE SISTERS OF THE

Congregation of Notre Dame,

WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental needle work.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition in French and English	$6.00
Music and use of Instrument	2.00
Drawing and Painting	1.00
Bed and Bedding	1.00
Washing	1.00
Entrance Fee	3.00

The Scholastic year commences in SEPTEMBER, and closes at the end of JUNE. Nov 14, '77-14

Stained Glass For Churches, Etc.

A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England,

Supplies European Art Glass at the prices charged for the inferior article hitherto used here for Stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows. Send for prices, &c.

PRIZES RECEIVED:

London 1871. Philadelphia 1876--First Prize

Late of London, Eng.

Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

June 20, '77 1y

ORGANS Superb $340 Organs, only $95. Pianos, *Retail Price by other manufacturers* $900, only $260. Beautiful $650 Pianos, $175—*brand new, warranted* 15 *days' test trial.* Other bargains, want them introduced. *Agents wanted. Paper free.* Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington N. J. PIANOS

Nov 14, '77-1y

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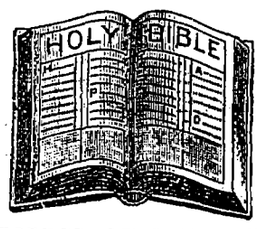
MADE BY

S. R. WEEDEN & SON,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

☞ Samples Sent on Receipt of Address.

25-4



CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL!

Read the list of Books we are offering at twent-five cents per week: Elegent Family Bibles, "Life of the Blessed Virgin," "Father Burke's Lectures and Sermons," "Lives of the Saints," "Life of Pope Pius IX," and a fine assortment of Mission and other Prayer Books. Also McGeoghegan and Mitchell's "History of Ireland," and "Life of Daniel O'Connell." The above works are all published by the well-known firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., of New York, and will be delivered in advance on receipt of the first payment at

JAMES JORDAN'S BOOK STORE,

574 CRAIG STREET, (nearly opposite Cote)

By dropping a note or a Postal Card we will send samples of the above-named books to any address for examination, free of charge. A choice selection of Albums may be had on the same terms.

Nov 14 '77 14

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Feb. 9th 1878:— 4,304.
Corresponding week last year:— 4,398.
Decrease.....94.

Two per cent decrease of purchasers served. Seventeen per cent increase in money taken.

LIST OF CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Splendid line of Serges, in Brown, Prune, Green, Olive Brown, and Grey, worth 15c, reduced to 12c.

Splendid line of Spring Serges, in all the New Colors, to be sold at 17c per yard.

A lot of Fine Pattern Cloth reduced to 15c per yard.

Splendid line of Persian Cord, in all colors, to be sold at 18½c, 20½c, and 23½c per yard.

Special line of Empress Cloth, all Wool, to be sold at 28c, 33c, and 39c per yard.

Special line of German Serges, in all the new Colors, to be sold at 30c and 35c per yard.

Rabbit Fur Cloth, at 75c per yard only.

List of Cheap Fancy Silk.

Special line of Fancy Striped Silk, in all the New Patterns, to be sold at 58c per yard.

Special line of Washing Silk, in Grey and Black Stripe, to be sold at 50c per yard.

Splendid line of Fancy Striped Silk, in all the new Shades, to be sold at 72c per yard.

Splendid line of new, cheap Silk, in all the new Colors, to be sold at 72c, 84c, and 90c per yard.

List of Cheap Black Silks.

A lot of Black Silk to be sold from 45c to 90c per yard.

Good quality Black Silk to be sold from 99c to $1.25, per yard.

Extra quality Black Silk to be sold from $1.30 to $3.10 per yard.

BLACK GOODS.

Every piece of Black Lustre reduced in price.
Every piece of Black Paramatta reduced in price
Every piece of Black Cobourg reduced in price.
Every piece of Black Persian Cord reduced in price
Every piece of Black Russell Cord reduced in price
Every piece of Black Empress Cloth reduced in price.
Every piece of Black French Merino reduced in price.
Every piece of Black Cashmere reduced in price
Every piece of Black Crape reduced in price.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Ours is the Store for all kinds of Black Goods. All new. All in perfect condition, and all cheap.

S. CARSLEY.

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

THE MAMMOTH.

JOHN RAFTER & CO.

456 NOTRE EAME STREET.

The stoek of Dry Goods held at the above address comprises a full assortmenr of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the followinc price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remember our motto—"Value for Value Received:"

CATALOGUE OF PRICES:

Flannel Department.

Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c.
White Saxony Flannels, 17½c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 32c.
White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c, 45c.
Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17½c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c, 30c, 33c.
Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 20c, 35c, 38c, 45c.
Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c.
Plain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all selling at 29c and 32c.
Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 29c, 30c 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures 7-8 of a yard wide.

Blankets For Man And Beast.

Stocks of White Blankets, selling from $1,75 to $6 50.
Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from $1,25 to $4,00.
Large lot of Horse Blankets, from $1,25.

Table Linen Department.

Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c.
Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c.
Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 27½c to 50c.
White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c.
Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per dozen.

Roller Towelling.

Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, 12½c.
Huckaback Towelling, price, 12½c, 14c, 18c.
Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c, 16c.
Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c each.
Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

White and Grey Cottons.

Horrockses White Cottons, full stock.
Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c.
Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 3¾e.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
Large lot of all wool Tweeds, only 50c.
Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.
Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c.
Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c.
Real English Buckskin, only 95c.
Special lot Silk Mixed, only $1,00.
Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only $1,00.
Best West of England Tweeds, only $1,35.
Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only $1,30.
Basket Coatings, only $2,20.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at $2,40.
Best make Diagonal Coatings, $2,75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only $3,15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 75c, 90c, $1,00, $1,20, $1,30, $1,35.
Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c.

Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1,00.
Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from $1,00 to $2,00 each.
Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c.
Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c.
Men's Flannel Shirts, price, 75c.

Endless variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c., prices low.

Call early and secure the Bargains.

Oct 31st-12-1y

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan 30 '78-25

AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO SELL CORN.

An Essex farmer has hit on an admirable method by which the price of corn has been enhanced much beyond the market price. The inventive farmer lives near Maidstone Cross, where corn is worth from thirty to forty cents per bushel. The agricultural gentleman has a large quantity of corn, and he desposes of the cereal in this wise:—He keeps a number of gaunt and hungry hogs which he sells for adout $5 per hundred pounds, stipulating that they are to be delivered and weighed at a certain hour next day. He then gives the animals all the corn they can stow away just before the weighing takes place, and consequently he has sold nearly all his corn at $5 per hundred, while his less ingenious neighbours have to take from sixty cents upwards. Thus do the blessings of invention and science ever cast their illuminating rays across the path of the truly good.

GENERAL HINTS ABOUT HIVES.

No one should attempt to keep bees in any but a moveable frume hive. The time to make bee-keeping successful and profiatble in an old log and box gums is gone. They afford too many hiding places for the moth and its progeny of worms, and make its too difficult—indeed, next to an impossibility—to extricate them. A good Plain movable frame hive, well painted, will last a life-time. Common sense will teach any one that where a bee can enter a moth can enter. The secret of success in bringing out moths is to keep youre colonies dry and strong in a close, well-made hive, and they will attend to that part of the business themselves. The beekeeper is rich in proportion to the strenght of his colonies and not the numberof of his hives. If one wishes bees to do well, by all means keep the hives full and strong. It is very important that every hive, of whatever kind, should be provided with a large ventilator, directly, under the combs, covered with wire-cloth, with a slide so arranged that it may be opened as little, or much, as may be desired.

CURED CORN FODDER.

Over the parts of the United States and Canada where cattle are fed in the stables for six months of the year, more or less, because grazing is impactible, owing to long winters, cured corn fodder becomes a very valuable forage when *properly treated* or prepared for the herd, whether milch cows or store cattle. To throw it out in the yard, or to feed it in the stable as hay is fed, in wasteful. To use it to the best possible advantage, it should be finely cut and well mixed with shorts or cotton-seed meal, wet with boiling hot water. Prepared in this way—a layer of cut corn fodder, and then a layer of shorts of cotton-seed meal, or Indian meal instead, a very excellent feed for cattle is thus made better than hay that sells for $20 a ton and upwards. Maize, meal and its like contain too much of abuminoid elements, fat starch, etc., for healthful economical feed, while the cured fodder corn contains too little, for the amount of coarse fibre; the mixing in the way indicated even though farmers do not all believe in cooking food for cattle, will be highly advantrdeous. Try it.

FAILURE OF ORCHARDS

Nothing is more common than the sight of orchards in a declining state. If the trees have been blanted a number of years, the decline is usually ascribed to their age. They are "getting old." But in this comparatively new country, there are few orchards whose age hurts them. Poverty of soil from double cropping without manure, is much more frequently the true explanation of the case. To a practised eye, there is no difficulty in detecting a starved tree. The country is full of them. Along with starvation, there are pretty sure to be insect depredators. The borer gets into the trunk, the tent-caterpillar preys on the leaves, and the codling moth devours the fruit. To make matters worse, some tree butcher is hired to prune the trees, who cripples and maims them fearfully. Large limbs are cut off, with stumps left to project, and gradually decay to the parent trunk. No wondor orchards decline under such treatment. Give them liberal manuring, rid them of insects, prune them properly and they will be thrifty and fruitful, repaying generously the care and attention bestowed upon them.

BROAD-CHESTED HORSES.

An old horseman" writes in this way to an exchange obout broad chested horses:—Wind is the grand secret of a fast horse. Good lungs will cover a multitude of faults; while on the other hand, perfection of shape or form are useless when the wind is out. The chest therefore, in all cases, should be large and capacious. In shape it may vary somewhat, according to the service of which the horse is to be put. If he is to be kept for slow work and heavy drawing, the chest may be partly circular in form, because this shape is the one for strength and bulk, to receive and bear up against the pressure of the collar; while at the same time sufficient room is secured for that expanfion of the lungs caused by slow and regular work. But if the chest is circular, let it be at the same time deep or else the lungs may be cramped. A horse with a shallow chest is worthless for any purpose. The rule then is this: For a draught horse a circular but deep chest; but as you pass through the different degrees of speed, up to the pacer and trotter, the chest will increase in depth, compared to its roundness, untill, for the highest rate of speed you must have a chest as deep as a greyhound, and at the same time not lacking in breadth. Every breeder should keep this rule in mind when selecting his brood mares and stallions, for he may be sure that shallow-chested parents never beget deep-chested colts.

HOW TO MAKE HOT-BEDS.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Times* says upon the subject:—As it will soon be time to make hot-beds for early cabbage and tomatoes, I will give some of my experience in the last ten years. Any one not experienced might think it a very easy thing to make a hot-bed, but he will find after he has been in the business for years, he will sometimes fail. It requires a great deal more care and attention for early beds than for those later in the season. The first thing is to select a warm, sheltered spot, on the south side of some building, and it should be protected from the cold west winds. After leveling the ground, haul your fresh horse manure (there should be considerable straw mixed with it), and put in a pile, off to one side, where you want the bed. In hauling be careful to have it well shaken apart, so there will be no lumps in it. After this has lain from one to three days, according to the state of the manure when hauled and the weather, commence and shake the manure evenly over the place prepared for the bed, till the manure is not less than twenty or twenty-four inches thick. It should extend eighteen inches beyond the frame on every side. Before putting on the frame, take a wide board, and begin on one side and go over the bed, laying the board on and pressing down by walking on it. This will keep the surface level. If the weather is cool, the manure should be covered as quickly as possible with earth. Common garden soil will be the best for the first two or three inches on the manure, as it will hold the water better than soil from the weeds, but the top should always be light soil from the weeds, and rotted logs. It will not pack or bake after watering. The dirt should not be less than seven or eight inches deep; this will give the plants a good bed to make roots before reaching the manure. As soon as the dirt is on and leveled, put your sash on and cover up tight with boards or straw; then bank up your bed to the top of the frame with manure, and let it remain covered up for thirty-six or forty-eight hours. This will give the bed time to cool off from the first heat, and also any weed seed to germinate that may be in the dirt. Before sowing your seed, rake the bed, and pulverize all the clods; then mark out in rows, north and south not less than six inches apart; scatter in about five or six to the inch; water and cover up again, and leave till the plants begin to come up, which will be in from two days to a week, owing to the heat of your bed.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

No farmer can prosecute his business successfully on poor land, and there is no necessity for doing it for any great length of time. It is a waste of time and money, of energy, and of life itself. It brings neither money to the pocket nor joy to the heart. Farming is a very hard life unless it brings pleasure, aside from profit. It is as necessary for the farmers enjoyment, as it is for his pocket, that his land should produce what it is capable of when well fed and cultivated. And he can no more afford to raise less than that he can afford to pay his hired man full wages and require him to labor but a part of the time. The interest on the cost of his land is running, whether the land yields much or nothing, and the tax-gatherer must be satisfied though the garners be empty. Cultivating a farm without getting from it as large a result as the land is reasonably capable of producing involves a useless loss The difference between a crop of 80 and 20 bushels of corn to the acre is the difference between success and failure. The expense of cultivating the larger crop is but little more than that of the other, while the cost of production of the smaller crop, compared with the result, is very much greater. Here, then, is the secret of the farmer's success or failure. Large crops within a small area should be his aim, and all his energies should be given to its accomplishment. If he has not sufficient manure to enrich twenty acres, let him put what he has upon ten. If the supply is insufficient for ten, then reduce the area to five. At all events, whatever space he cultivates let him enrich it and raise a maximum crop. I venture to lay down this proposition as indisputable, that there are farmers who entertain the idea that they cannot afford to buy fertilizers, who waste enough each year in unwise tillage to supply themselves with them. I have seen such cultivate a large area of poor land at an expense which would have enabled them to fertilize and cultivate one-half of such area so as to make it produce as much as did the whole. And this diminished area could not only have been made to produce as much as twice its extent in acres, but it would be left, after the crop was removed, in a condition which, with a proper rotation, would cause it to increase and to diminish in its fertility. The amount annually lost from too large farms, and the cultivation of too great a surface without remunerative returns, and the sale of whatever is so produced from the farms, without any return to the soil of the elements removed by the crops, is something alarming to contemplate. Such a reckless system would impoverish any land, however productive in its natural condition. And when I reccomend the purchase of natural fertilizers, in order to insure large crops, it is not with a view of encouraging that system of tillage which removes everything from the farm which is produced upon it. Nothing but a truck farm, where vegetables are raised for city consumption, could warrant the expense of such husbandry. —*William Fullerton, in "Our American Farmers."*

NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

DRIED BEEF,
BEEF HAM,
SUGUR CURED HAMS,
SMOKED TONGUES,
PICKLED do.,
CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,)

AT THE

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APPLES (very choice, for table use,)
ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,)
LEMONS,
BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables,

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THOMAS CRATHERN,

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1878.

THE FOUR QUARTERLY REVIEWS

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,

41 Barclay Street, New York,

Continue their *authorized* Reprints of the

EDINBURGH REVIEW (*Whig*),
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TERMS FOR 1878 (Including Postage):

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

For any one Review	$4 00	per annum
For any two Reviews	7 00	" "
For any three Reviews	10 00	" "
For all four Reviews	12 00	" "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	" "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00	" "
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00	" "
For Blackwood and 3 Reviews	13 00	" "
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews	15 00	" "

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to *one address* for $12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the getter-up of the club.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers [applying early] for the year 1878 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1877 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1877; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1877.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to Clubs.

To secure premiums it will be necessary to make *early application*, as the stock available for that purpose is limited.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,

41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

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GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,

(Nun's Buildings,)

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W. E. MULLIN & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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14 *Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot,*

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WE KEEP IN STOCK and MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLES.

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO.,

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A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand

May 2, '77 1-38-y

RICHARD BURKE,

Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER,

689 CRAIG STREET,

(*Between Bleury and Hermine Streets*) *Montreal.*

—:o:—

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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MULLARKY & CO.,

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BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS,

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Dec 5, '77 6-m

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No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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JOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, &c.

No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES,

Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal.

Oct 10, '77 9-8m

NOTICE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to whomsoever it shall appertain, that the Doctors Edmond Robillard, of Montreal, and Napoleon Robillard, of Ste. Genevieve, heretofore of Montreal, have obtained, the 26th Jan. 1878, the benefit of Inventory for the residuary and universal legacy made unto them in virtue of the last will and codicils thereto of the late Mr. Joseph Robillard, their father, in his life time of Montreal, Clerk of the Cattle Market, or Viger Market.

Montreal, 4th Feb. 1878. 27-2

NOTICE.

—:o:—

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power:

1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment society, with the privileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in force.

2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of allotments.

3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of the amount now subscribed, except in so far as respects the holdings of present borrowers, who will remain shareholders for the full amount advanced to them. And if they prefer not to retain such shares, power to make arrangements with them for the repayment of what is due on their loans will be asked.

4th. To increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a reserve fund; to continue to issue temporary shares, if thought advisable; to create a lien on the shares for the payment of claims due to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public securities, and to accept personal, in addition to hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for loans made by it.

And generally for any other powers necessary for the proper working of the said Society.

H. JEANNOTTE, N. P.

tf *Sec.-Treas.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT, Montreal.

No. 1649.

Mary Peacock of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Chester alias William E Chester of the same place, Bricklayer and Builder, and duly authorized *en justice (a ester en justice).*

Plaintiff.

Against the said William Chester alias William E Chester.

Defendant.

The said Plaintiff duly authorized *en justice (a ester en justice)* has instituted an action for separation of property (*en seperation de biens*) against her husband the said Defendant.

J. & W. A. BATES,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 9th January, 1878. 23-6