WEEKLY TEST.

an sales Entropps Humber of purchasers served during the week 4601 ending May 25th, 1878 :-Corresponding week last year:-4527. Increase 74.

2396

Silks! Silks!

Next week several large lots of Striped, Plain Colored and Black Silks will be offered much below regular value.

Carsley's Mixed List.

Gent's 4-ply Linen Collars. Men's Good Regatta Working Shirts, 38c each. Men's strong clastic Webb Braces, 29c, 25c, 3ec. Men's Oxford Working Shirts, (heavy), 45c. Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs: Misses' Corsets, 250 per pair.

Carsley's Mixed List.

All-silk Handkerchiefs, assorted colors, 10c, 13c, 15c, 20c. Ladies, genuine French Wove Corsets, 68c. Gent's Dogskin Gloves, 50c. Ladies' Fancy Silk Scarfs, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c. Gent's Linen Cuffs, 4-ply, 23c, 25c per pair. Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, from 25c per pair.

Carsley's Mixed List.

Men's fine Dress Shirts, 90c, \$1. Coat's 300 yard six-cord Spools, 55c per dozen. Fine Silk Webb Gossamers, 45c per yard. Good assortment of nursing, French and Thomson's Corsets.

Beautiful Sash Ribbons, all silk, from 35c. Ladies' Silk Clock Balbriggan Hose, 19c per pair. Ludies' Ottoman Striped Hose, 13c, 19c.

Carsley's Mixed List.

Rich Black Silk Fringes, 20c, 25c, 30c. Moonlight Galoons, 7c, 9c, 12c. Men's Ribbed Merino Underwear, 33c. Men's Unbleached Cotton Underwear, 19c, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

Our Challenge Kid Gloves, 38c, is a wonder. Beautiful Kid Gloves, 43c, 65c, worth double.

Carsley's Mixed List.

Ladies' Merino Underwear, low neck, short sleeves 30c, 36c, 38c, 42c, 45c, 48c, 55c, 68c, 88c, \$1 Ladies' Hosiery, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 13c, 15c, 21c, 25c,

Good assortment of Children's Hose. Ladies' Fancy Lace Ties, 18c, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c,

Beautiful Renaissance Lace, 15c, 22c, 39c, 38c.

Carsley's Mixed List. Fancy Silk Buttons, all shades, 25c for 6 doz. Fringed Edge Ribbons for Scarle, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. Men's Half Hose, Sc, 10c, 12c, 15c, 19c, 25c, 29c, 35c, 40c. 45c.

Men's Rich Scarfs, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30o, 35c, 40c, 45c. Men's heavy Twill Working Shirts, 98c, \$1.

Buy beautiful Kid Gloves, 38c, 43c, 65c per pair. Wool Fringes, 6c per yard. Wool Fringes, 12c doz. yards

Debeige! Debeige! Three cases single and double width Debeige Dress Goods to be sold cheap next week,

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MONTREAL, P. Q. May 23, '77. 1-41-y

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SECRET SOCIETIES AND POLITICS.

STARTLING IF TRUE

The Liverpool Catholic Times translates from the Gazete d'Italia, the letter of its French correspondent who professes to have had an interview with a leading English Freemsson, a friend of Mr. Gladstone's, and a follower in politics of the ex-Pre-

mier :-History shows the part that secret societies have taken in European politics. The action of socie-ties which of themselves have neither power nor authority, but which, when the occasion arises, enrol themselves in the service of despotism and ambition, in order to arrive at their ends, is to-day more powerful than it has ever been; and, accordingly, the genius of their mandatories has placed this action at the head of Europe, of which it will shortly be the sovereign arbiter. I have often told you that into the Eastern Question, there enter only the hand and the projects of Bismarck, and this my personal information once again proves to me. Yery recently I have had occasion to approach a personage who in a friend of Mr. Gladstone, and one of the highest dignaturies of English freemasonary. Well, I shall now endeavor to give a resume of the part of the conversation which I am permitted to divolge. It may be very instructive, and will perhaps cast a little light on events which hitherto have remained obscure. I am a declared partisan of those who desire that the national dignity of France shall, in no case, suffer from the am bitious designs of Russia and Germany, and I think a true English patriot ought to entertain the same sentiments toward his country. I frankly assured my interlocutor that I could not succeed in understanding Gladstone and his party. went so far as to ask if they had sold to Russia the humiliation and the ruin of old Eagland He replied to me with an almost mysterious "Sir, I can assure you that there are few men air: in England who can explain the part that we are compelled to take. You must not believe that the opposition we offer to the Government is a light and thoughtless opposition. For my part, I am as English as you are French, and I would die of shame if I beheld the national flag humiliated. We are not sold to Russia, but we believe it our duty to do what we are doing for the defence and the honor of England's power. Know you what separates us on the political arena? I will tell you. Your friends in England have done all in their power to oppose by force the Russian invasion, and I hope you know how to appreciate their conduct. If I were not what I am, and if I knew not what I know, I would have done what your friends have done and desire to do. They have hoped for the effective concurrence of France and Austria who. as well as England, are interested in the Eastern Question. As to ourselves, we are fully aware that England could not-cannot count on the two Powers; and for this reason alone we have counseled, and we still counsel, abstention.—"And why?" I asked.—"It is perfectly unnecessary," he replied, "to tell you that the Austrian like the French Government finds itself delivered up to secret societies. It is the secret societies that have originated the East-rn Question, by pushing the Danubian provinces into rebellion. It is these societies that have forced Russia into war-they who desire the agrandisement of Russia in the East, because in the West they must attein an end at which it would be impossible to arrive without the consent of Russia, to whom it is necessary to give satisfaction. The Carbonarian Movement in Italy; Freemasonry in France, England, and Austria; Internationalism in Switzerland and Belgium; and Socialism in Germany-all these tohands the destinies of Europe. The present English Government would be right if it could count on Austria and on France; but if it could count on Hungary, it could no longer count of Austria properly so called, where Freemasonry is all-powerful; and this divergence which divides the Austrian Empire into two parts will undoubtedly paralyze its action and prevent it from allying itself with England. On the other hand, the least reliance cannot be placed on the support of France—particularly since the capitulation of Marshal MacMahon and the access to power of the Radicals. There also Freemasonry is all-powerful. Bismarck, our Grand Master, is more powerful at Paris than the actual President of the Republic. It is quite unnecessary to speak of Italy; it belongs, body and soul, to Prince Bismarck; it is he directs everything by the sid of secret societies which have confided to him their interests." At that moment, I could not help interrupting my noble interlocutor to observe that it appeared to me little worthy of England and France to allow themselves to be towed by the Prussian Chancellor-especially as it is evident that he proposes to himself above all the bumiliation of England and France." "But," he

AGRICULTURE

replied, "what do you wish us to do slone? Even were English Freemasonry to detach itself from one of the three countries which belong to the

Masonic concert in Europe, what could this country alone do against the rest of Europe? You see

the force of events conducts us always to the same

point ?"-Liverpool Catholic Times.

HARLY POTATOES

Should be got in without delay. With this crop earliness is a great advantage where boetles abound. TOP DRESSING FALL GRAIN,

Grainfields that look unthrifty and yellow after the drying winds of the spring, will be benefited by a top-dressing of active fertilizer; this will help the our hens and pullets may be very acceptable as well as beneficial in a business and domestic point of clover and young grass.

FODDER CROPS. Fodder Crops for early use are to be put in as soon as possible. Make a succession of sowings, that the crops may follow each other every ten

POULTRY MANURE.

This is a valuable fertilizer, and may be used with most benefit on corn. It may be scattered in the hill at planting or afterwards spread about the hill upon the surface. It is well to mix it with an equal bulk of plaster.—American Agriculturist.

CEMENT. For a good cement for seams in roofs take equal quantities of white lead and white sand, with as much oil as will make it into the consistence of putty. In a few weeks it will become as hard as stone.

FEED,

Feed little and often to young chicks. Cracked wheat, swollen with hot water, and fed warm, will push them on very fast. We find a good place for s coop is beneath a plum or cherry tree. A curculio has no chance to escape their sharp eyes. If properly cared for poultry ought to pay more profit made into porridge as a substitute for milk; but if than any thing, else on the farm—the garden exespted, perhaps.

PURE PARIS GREEN.

Is the best remedy for the beetle. Last year we mixed it with plaster, which is much cheaper than Milkmen pever raise their own cows, and the same flour, does not scatter so much when the wind is used to be true of butter and cheese dairymen. The blowing, and adheres to the leaves equally well. Increasing difficulty of buying the chicest daily As it is best to be prepared for the beetle a supply of the Paris green should be procured in readiness for but they all consider the method a costly one, m re

CHOICE AND PREPARATION OF SEED. No plant is more improved by choice of seed and careful cultivation than corn. To deter birds from pulling the seed, and out-worms from nipping the aprouts, it has been found effective to roll the seed in pine ter, and then in plaster. The scent of the tar will remain a long time, and will be disagreeable to the vermin. The tar can be most easily applied by mixing it with hot water and then stirring in the corn: well meeting of the same result

HORSES Now, with hard work, teams require good care. Horses will come from the field in much better condition if they are protected from worry from the flies. The best protection is a thin sheet made to fit the neck, with holes for the ears, and to buckle under the throat, and to cover the back banging loosely at the sides to give access of sir beneath. It should be held by a crupper and beneath the tail. Too much corn fed now is apt to produce irrita-tion of the skin and make the animals restless. Cleanliness will be found a great comfort to them.

SHEEP AND LAMBS. The most profit from a sheep is to raise a lamb that will sell for more than the mother is worth. This can be easily done by caring well for the earliest lambs. A lamb, 94 days old, and well fattened, will often sell for ten dollars in the cities. and half that in country villages. A half-bred Cotswold lamb, fed now with a little mixed cat-meal and bran, and suckled by a native ewe, will make an excellent Market lamb. Lambs now being fed should be protected from cold storms, and the owes should have some extra feed.

MAIN PLANTING.

The Main Planting for fodder should be corn. The Evergreen Sweet corn; the early Canada Dutton, King Philip and other small-growing varieties are best. Plant with the Albany, or other planter, in rows 36 inches apart and close together in the row, using about 3 bushels of seed per acre. A fine fertilizer, such as guano, or one of the special corn manures, may be dropped along with the seed with the planter mentioned. If barn-yard manure is to be used, the drills may be opened with a plow, the manure scattered in the furrow and covered with the plow, and the seed planted wish the planter, or be sown by hand on the manure and covered by the plow. A grain-drill with only three spouts open may be used for sowing fodder-corn.

EGG RAISING.

The egg traffic of this country has risen to an impartance which few comprehend. The aggregate transactions in New York city alone must amount to fully, \$80,000,000 per annum, and in the United States to \$15,000,000. A single firm in that line of business in the East handled \$1,000,000 worth of eggs during the year. In Cincinnati, too, the traffic must be proportionately large. In truth, the great gallinaceous tribe of our country barnyard contributes in no small degree to human subsistence, egge being rich in nutritive properties, qual to one half their entire weight. Goose, duck, hen, pullet. and partridge eggs are the principal kinds produced in America. We have nothing, however, like what we are told used to be found in Madagascar, or have been found there, the gigantic wos egg, measuring thirteen and a half inches in extreme Isnath and holding eight and a half quarts. One of these birds, with a single effort, might supply a modern boarding-house with omelettes for a day. The perishable nature of the eggs has naturally detracted from their value as a standard article of diet. The peculiar excellence of eggs depends upon their freshness, But lately the process of crystallizing has been resorted to, and by this process the natural egg is converted into a vitreous substance of a delicate amber tint, in which form it is reduced seven-eights in bulk compared with barrelled eggs, and retains its properties for years unimpaired in any climate. gether are the same thing under different names; This is an achievement of science and mechanical are the same society which, to-day, holds in its ingenuity, and has a most important bearing on the question of cheaper food, by preventing waste, equalizing prices throughout the year, and regulating consumption. In this form eggs may be trans ported without injury, either to the equator or the poles, and at any time can be restored to their original condition simply by adding the water which has been artificially taken away. The chief ogg-desicating companies are in St. Louis and New York. No salts or extraneous matters are introduced in the process of crystalizing, the product being simply a consolidated mixture of the yolk and Immense quantities of eggs are preseserved in the spring of the year by liming. Thus treated, they are good for every purpose except boiling. It is a common trick for some dealers to palm off eggs so treated as fresh, so that imposition is easily practiced. In the desicating process, however, the dif-ference becomes apparent, as from four to five more limed eggs are required to make a pound of eggs crystalized than when the fresh eggs are used, and eggs in the least tainted will not crystalize at all. Some of the most experienced egg dealers declare that there is no profit in raising poultry to compare with producing eggs. A single hen will lay from twelve to fifteen dozen per annum, selling at an average of thirteen cents per dozen, and the birds thus occupied can be housed and fed for less than fifty cents for the whole period. In the Fast, the price per dozen is much higher. Here we buy them by the dozen. Step into an Eastern produce or greezy establishment, and they sell so many eggs for a quarter of a dollar. There is no reason why the crystallizing process should not become quite general, and egg production stimulated as never before, and the food supply receive large accessions from this source. The already great and increasing consumption of eggs in England and France shows a growing appreciation of this form of food compared with any other. It is thought the sanual sales in the United States slone must aggregate nearly \$20,000,000. In Lims, Poru, eggs sell at one dollar per dozen, equal to four dollars per pound crystalized. It is thought that this new process of preserving for utilization the industry of

> view.-Gincinnatti Commercial. BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF COWS. Who is to grow the calves for the future beef and dairies of the country, is likely to become an important question. Probably it can be done at the West and Southwest. Even here the improved stock can be grown profitably; but with our ordinary native cattle this cannot be done. It costs more to keep an ordinary calf till it is one, two or three years old than the animal is worth at either see. If the calf is a heifer, and of good milking strain, it will usually sell for more at two years old with a calf than a steer at the same age. But this does not make a profitable business, even with the best of success in breeding. If the cow should prove a failure for milk or butter as natives from the best strains often do, there is the loss of another years' keeping before the animal can be fit for the butcher The principal loss is in keeping the calf till it is a year old. Very often a fat calf at six or seven weeks will sell for about as much as the san o animal kept a year longer. It is a mistake to suppose that calves can be kept cheaply in good thrifty condition. A good deal may be done with catment we count the labor and time lost in feeding, the calf will be a dear one after a year of such keeping. If not fed well, the first year the calf will soon become unthriffy, and can never be made a good saimal. Milkmen pever raise their own cows, and the same cows has forced some good dairymen to raise them; costly than they could afford if they had any other

alternative. For a good milch cow, known to be a deep and continuous milker, shrewd dairy men will offer what may seem to many farmers an almost fabulous price. They can well afford to do so. The cheapest native cows I ever knew were two which in y father bought years and years and paying seemingly the extortionate price of \$99 for one, and \$100 for the other. One was four and the other five years old. They proved to be really remarkable milkers, holding to their milk through the year. One time one of the cows was [by mistake] milked till the day she calved. Usually a rest of three to five weeks was given without milking. The helfer calves of these cows were all good milkers, and most of them kept up the supply of milk till nearly calving. Of such cows, I need hardly say that the calves should all be raised, unless very evidently inferior. It costs little more to keep's good milking cow than a poor one. The difference in product is sometimes enough in a single year to pay the price of a good cow, rather than to accept a poor milker as a gift. The time that a cow will go dry is often a matter of great im-portance. Some cows which yield a fair mess at first will not milk more than, six or seven months per year. Such a cow is scarcely worth owing, except to fatten for beef. The length of time a cow may be milked depends much on previous management. If a helfer is milked after her first calf as long as possible, and has good mith producing food to stimulate the flow of milk, she will retain this habit through life. More care should be taken in feeding and milking heifers on this account. Give them roots, and milk as long as a drop can be got. I like to have heifers come in the first time when not over two years old, and a little younger if possible. Then let them go farrow several months, so that the heifer may get greater size, and also to let the milk secretion run on as long as possible, uncheoked by a new pregnancy. In this way if a heifer is naturally a good milker, she has the best chance to test her capacity, and also to increase it. Much depends on the way a cow has been kept. Cows accustomed to a great variety of food are invariably good eaters and almost always heavy milkers. Thus, the best cows in a neighborhood are usually those of poor men whose one cow is made a pet of, and has all forts of food. Such cows are usually a good bargain at almost any price, though they will rarely do as when taken from their own old homes and turned in with the less varied fare accorded to larger herds. Milkmen have learned that it is important to give cows a variety of food. Hence their purchases of bran, meal, roots and oil-cake. It may not pay farmers to take so much pains, but they can promote the thrift of their herds, and their own profits by changing the animal's food as often as possible. - Correspondent

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1878.

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> By order of the DIRECTORS.

Montreal, May 8th, 1878.

affairs of the Association.

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THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING ECOIETY 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 re-pects 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.

Province of Queen; } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Mary Donahos, of the City of Montreal, wife of Henry MoVittle of the same place, and duly authorised to ester en justice by an order of one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court.

The said Henry Mavittle, 1977 The Plaintiff has instituted an action separation de ions against the Defendant, CURBAN & COYLE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 23rd April, 1878.