

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending March 30th, 1878: 3,933. Corresponding week last year: 3,973. Increase: 40.

MONTHLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during Month of March, 1878: 18,549. Same Month last year: 16,078. Increase: 2,471.

FURNISHING.

We are now showing the best value ever had in Montreal of the following lines: Grey Cotton Sheeting, Bleached Cotton Sheeting, Unbleached Table Linen, Bleached Table Linen, Unbleached Table Cloths, Bleached Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Towels.

Our stock of the above is large, fresh and in good condition, and from the advantages we have over all other retailers in the city, we guarantee to offer all these Goods at much lower prices than other stores.

READ THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

- S. Carsley's Sheetings. Unbleached Cotton Sheeting, at only 17c per yard. Good and wide Unbleached Cotton Sheeting, at only 20c per yard. Very Good and Wide Unbleached Cotton Sheeting, at only 23c per yard. Good Bleached Cotton Sheeting, at only 21c per yard. Good and Wide Bleached Cotton Sheeting, at only 25c per yard. Very Good and Wide Bleached Cotton Sheeting, at only 35c per yard. Very Good and Wide Twilled Cotton Sheeting, at only 35c and 38c per yard. S. Carsley's Table Linen. Useful Unbleached Table Damask, at only 22c per yard. Good Half Bleached Table Linen, at only 20c per yard. Very Good Quality Unbleached Scotch Table Linen, at only 40c and 48c per yard. Backskin Scotch Table Linen, at only 67c per yard. Bleached Table Damask, at only 45c per yard. Very Good Quality Bleached Table Damask, at only 55c per yard. S. Carsley's Table Cloths. Good Unbleached Scotch Linen Table Cloths, at only 75c. Very Good Scotch Unbleached Linen Table Cloths, at only \$1.05 each. Very Good and Large Sized Unbleached Table Cloths, at only \$1.33. A large Stock of Bleached Damask Table Cloths, from \$1.00 each. S. CARSLY. 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

JAMES FOLEY.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 213 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery.

Ladies' and Childrens' Jackots. Also, a large assortment of Gents' Shirts and Drawers. June 27, 1877.

STILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON! We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE AT THOMAS BRADY'S, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while as a general rule we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co., No. 31 St. Lawrence st. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's boys, and youths' ready-made clothing in every variety, Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doerings, &c. On the first floor is the stock of over coats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and cutting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The 3rd and 4th floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c., in bales. Their clothing for excellence of quality and first class workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superior, well fitting, stylish, and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit they are sure to be suited by going to this fine establishment.—Adv.

M. FERON, Undertaker, 21, ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL. July 25th-70-11 \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address BRISSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan 30 '78-25

AGRICULTURE.

will be greatly improved by taking it apart, washing with soap and water, and dressing it with some good water-proof preservative.

A very reasonable work: now is to procure some heavy plank, and make a stone boat for every team. One does not know how useful these implements are on a farm, until they are tried. To haul stone is only one of their many uses.

Kept tied to the trellis; cut away all superfluous growth; look out for the great green worm, it takes leaves and young fruit, and a single one will make sad work with a vine; the droppings usually show where the enemy is, catch—it can't bite or sting—and crush.

Separate yards for feeding may be made by putting up a few panels of portable, or other fence, across the main yards. A few strands of fence wire, stretched from one side to the other, make a good division and the snow does not drift against it.

Feed troughs and racks should be provided for yard feeding, both for grain and fodder, so that nothing may be trampled under foot and wasted, and strong animals may not drive off or annoy the weaker ones. We can easily contrive so that the animals of all kinds must do precisely as we wish.

Seeds of all kinds should be procured at once. Seed dealers are overrun with orders just when farmers want the seeds to sow, and the chances are that these want can not all be supplied at a day's notice. Those who buy seed at home, sometimes have to leave their work in the field and hunt up seed from their neighbours, who, having sold the best, have only the refuse left. Prices are always higher just at sowing time. The man who must have an article, is in the power of the seller.

Light feeding of grain is preferable for ewes. Too much cornmeal will be positively injurious. Half a pint of corn a day will be sufficient, alternated with a pint of wheat, bran, or whole rye. A mixture of one quart of salt, and one ounce of sulphur, placed in a box where the sheep can always reach it, will be beneficial. Early lambs with their dams should have warm pens in sheltered parts of the stables during the coldest weather. Such pens are very useful for ewes that reject their lambs.

Young Trees will meet with their greatest trial this month and next, and some that made no growth early in the season will require great care to save them. As a general thing it does but little good to water trees that seem to be at a stand still; with but little foliage, there is slight demand upon the roots; a mulch, to retain the moisture of the soil, will answer much better than watering; if the surface soil be kept light and mellow by frequent stirring, it will serve as a mulch. It often helps a languishing tree to protect its trunk, or stem, from the scorching effects of the sun. This may be done by binding some moss lightly about it; by placing a handful of straight straw against the sunny side, and fastening it there with a string or wisp; or by a wooden shield, made by tacking two thin boards together to form a V trough, which is set against the tree.

In all well trained vines, the laterals—the side shoots that appear in the axils of the leaves, are kept pinched back to one leaf. When they first push, pinch of all but one leaf; after a while the bud in the axil of that leaf will push pinch the growth back to one leaf; a third may start but seldom more. Pick of the large beetles, and the caterpillars they are seldom so numerous that they can not be hand-picked.—Watch for mildew, especially in a warm, moist time, and dust thoroughly with sulphur.—Vines may be propagated by layering the shoots of this season's growth, when they have become hard enough to handle without breaking; bend down the shoot and place two or three joints of it—the leaves being removed from the joints—in a trench a few inches deep; the end of the shoot may be tied to a stake. It is a good plan to lay a flat stone over the buried portion, as this keeps the earth moist and thus favors the formation of roots.

Plants set out of doors for the summer, are apt to suffer from neglect. It would conduce greatly to their health to prepare a place for them, a mere frame of boards as wide as the height of the pots, put down a layer of coal-ashes on which to set the plants, and then, having put in the pots to allow each plant sufficient room, fill in between them with coalashes. This will not only prevent drying out so rapidly, but avoid injury to the roots by the sun falling directly upon the pots—an unsuspected cause of much damage. This plan will prevent the plants from being thrown over by the wind, otherwise some other means must be devised. Most greenhouse plants need shade in the hottest part of the day, and should be so placed as to secure this. Several insects that are not known in the greenhouse, may visit the plants when set out, and vigilance is required. Fuchsias should never be turned out into the open ground, unless in a much sheltered place; the hot sun and winds soon destroy their beauty; if taken out of the house at all, the veranda is the best place for them, and if they can be set where the flowers can be seen from below they will be all the more effective. Keep the weeds from growing in the flower pots.

In estimating the comparative value of those two kinds of seed, a correspondent of the Country Gentleman uses the following argument: "The skin of the potato is nearly impervious to moisture, and as it remains entire, the water is retained within, and the tuber is a long time in shrivelling. As soon as out, the moisture escapes rapidly. If, therefore, the ground is dry and cloddy, and the time of planting late, it is best to plant the potatoes whole. If cut pieces are used as seed, it will be found that many of them dry up and fall to grow, and the crop is broken by vacant spaces. By early planting in rich and mellow ground, the moisture is retained in the cut pieces, and all grow freely; and the advantage derived from cutting, namely: fewer stalks and fewer and larger potatoes, are secured without difficulty." Most of our old farmers claim that it is good policy to cut potatoes for a week or two before they are planted, and spread them out in a dry place in order that a dry film may form over the cut portion; they claim that until such a covering is formed the cutting will not sprout at all, and that the process is more rapid under the conditions named than when in the ground. We have often tried the plan of cutting before planting time, and rolling the cuttings in ground plaster, but beyond the convenience of handling we do not note any perceptible results.

A little trimming is useful to most trees at this season. The blackberry and raspberry may have their tops shortened so as to leave the canes about four feet long. Some do this earlier in the season, but the buds are apt to burst if it is done too soon. In like manner, pear and apple trees that grow well, but produce no fruit, are benefited by having say half of some of the young growth cut back. The buds then left are very likely to form flower buds in place of growth buds for next season. It has been recommended by gardeners, to cut out the old shoots of raspberries, etc., after they have done bearing; but on observation, it is our bold vine that we see very little good; it is not positive injury and the partial shade the old stems make, seems rather beneficial than otherwise under our hot sun. Strawberry planting often commences in August. It has been recommended by successful cultivators of strawberries that heavy manuring is not good for the strawberry, except in very poor soils. Wet soils are not good, but the soil cannot well be too deep. In the field subsoil, and in the garden dig to least 12 to 18 inches. Strawberries do better moderately close than too wide apart. Some plant in four feet beds; three rows in each bed. It is better, if convenient, to make a new plantation every year. Sometimes the ground becomes infested with fungus; if so it is useless planting on the same ground year after year. After a piece of ground has been got ready, if convenient, roll it well with the garden roller. When ready to plant, if the weather is not showery, make holes with a dibble. Fill the holes with water; when it soaks away, put in your plant, which should have been in water to prevent wilting. But in putting in the plant do not plant too deep, for in this way 99 hundredths of all the strawberries that die in the year from transplanting are killed. "Too deep" is when anything but the small fibres are buried under the surface.—J. B. in Colonial Farmer.

As many are giving their experience on raising potatoes, I will give mine. Although my ground is plowed in the fall, I plow it again in the spring. I then harrow it until it is very mellow. With a plank I then make it very smooth and level, and with a shovel-plow I make furrows three and one-half feet apart and four or five inches deep. In the furrows I drop, twelve inches apart, potatoes cut in halves (split from end, or cut through the seed end) each piece being pressed into the earth by stepping on it. I then reach a chain or rope to each end of a 4 by 4 inch scantling, making a hill six feet from the scantling to the centre; and ride over the furrows lengthwise. Should any remain uncovered, a man with a hoe can complete the job in a very short time. My potatoes are thus covered evenly, and come up even. As soon as they are fairly up, I go over them again with my scantling and cover them again. The last covering levels the ground smooth, causes the potatoes to set early, and delays the ravages of the bugs a week or more. When the potatoes are of a suitable height, I take a shovel-plow and hill up the drills slightly. When the bugs appear, I go over the drills with a common sprinkler holding 12 quarts, with a tablespoonful of Paris green in it. A man can sprinkle as fast as he can walk. When weeds make their appearance, I go over the field with the shovel-plow, raising the earth a little higher than before. The third time I put on the flanges, and thus scatter earth among the tops to cover the weeds remaining in the hills. I never use a hoe, but go through and pull out any weeds that may remain. As often as the bugs hatch a new crop, I use the sprinkler. I plant the early varieties, and as soon as ripe I dig them with the shovel-plow, having the flanges on. By plowing deep nearly all the potatoes are thrown to the surface. They are then sorted and put into the cellar, or marketed. My average yield, one year with another, is 150 bushels; average price, 40c per bushel.—A Farmer, in Country Gentleman.

So long as the growing season lasts, there will be weeds, and so long as there are weeds there is work. Some writers insist that weeds are by no means an evil, as without them the soil would not get the needed stirring. Use of the hoe or some equivalent implement in a dry time will help the plants greatly, and those well cultivated will resist the drought much better than the neglected ones. Many of the early crops, such as peas, early cabbages, early potatoes, etc., will be off, and the land should at once be made ready for something else. In market gardens land is too valuable to lie idle, but it is not rare to see, in private gardens, a place allowed to run to weeds after the crop is off. If not wanted to produce supplies for the family, it is better to grow something that can be fed to the cow, the pigs, or even the chickens, than weeds. Succession crops of several things may be sown, Beans, Beets, Carrots, Cucumbers, Sweet Corn, and later, Radishes and Spinach, are among the things that may be sown to fill cleared places, and late Cabbages and cauliflowers, and sweet herbs may be transplanted to them from the seed bed. Celery is to be set out from the middle to the end of the month. We have long ago given up growing it in trenches; set the dwarf kind six inches apart, in good soil, and keep cultivated during the season, until the time to earth. Those who prefer the use of trenches, can make them 15 inches wide, and a full spade deep, taking care to have some good soil at the bottom, which should be well manured; set the celery in two rows, 8 inches apart, and the plants at 6 inches in the rows. Squashes, melons, and cucumbers, are all liable to attack of insects of the same kind. The worst enemy is the "borer," which enters the vine near the root, and if not discovered early and cut out, destroys the whole plant. Covering the vine with earth for several joints next the root, is said to be a preventive. Before the plants get too large eggs of the squash-bug may be found on the under side of the leaves and killed.

TO LET—Farm of 180 acres, at Longue Pointe, 3 1/2 miles from Montreal. Very suitable for milk selling. Possession first of May next. Apply on the premises to Mrs. E. QUINN, or to F. A. QUINN, 31 St. John the Baptist street, Montreal. 27-1f

P. O'NEILL, DEALER IN... Hay, Oats, & General Feed Store. The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at reasonable prices. A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET. March 16 '78

COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings,) 49 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

BASKERVILLE & BROS. (OTTAWA CITY) Previous to their removal first May next to the large Brick Store now occupied at Junction St. and St. Denis Street, they are offering their ENTIRE STOCK AT COST PRICES. All are invited to see the reductions that are going. They also guarantee the choicest Wines, Liquors, Teas, General Groceries and Provisions. Their spring importations, now ordered, are the largest yet made, and the premises that they are going into the first May next cannot be surpassed in the Dominion for convenience to themselves and customers. Families desiring supplies do not miss the opportunity. No. 1 LABRADOR HERRINGS, the cheapest in the market. Feb 29, 78-13DR

WILLIAM MENARD, (Late with JAMES TONER) Begs to inform his friends that he has commenced business on his own account, and will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES, Celebrated Eastern Township Butter always on hand. No. 1 Labrador HERRINGS, Salmon, Green Cod, Haddock, Provisions. Market Produce, &c., at lowest market prices. Goods delivered free of charge. COR. LAGAUCHETIERE & ST. DOMINIQUE STREETS. 32-2

A. BEAUVAIS, WILL SELL TO-DAY, GOOD AND DURABLE PANTS for \$1.50 PANTS for \$1.75 PANTS for \$2.00 PANTS for \$2.25 PANTS for \$2.50 PANTS for \$2.75 PANTS for \$3.00 GIVE US A CALL BEFORE Purchasing Elsewhere. 190 St. Joseph Street. March 27, 78-33

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), WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. These Reprints are NOT SELECTIONS; they give the originals IN FULL, and at about ONE THIRD the price of this English Edition. The latest advances and discoveries in arts and sciences, the recent Review will be sent to one address for \$12.50; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$45, and so on.

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 \$12.50; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$45, 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 are limited.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER. Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do., CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts.) AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

APPLES (very choice, for table use.) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet.) LEMONS, BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine street.

THOMAS KERMODE, WIRE WORKER, 30 BLEURY STREET. Flower Baskets, Flower Stands, Bird Cages, Window Guards and Sieves, always on hand. All kinds of WIRE WORK made to order on the shortest notice and at lowest possible prices. REMEMBER THE PLACE:—30 Bleury Street. March 27, 78-33

PERFECT SAFETY. TOWNSEND'S BEDDING PATENTED FOR ITS PURITY. CHEAPEST AND BEST. Old Bedding Purified by Patent Process. 39 & 41 BONAVENTURE ST., Montreal. March 27, 78-33

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales; Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle. Families Supplied. The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels viz: Thos. J. Howard.....173 St. Peter Street Jas. Virtue.....39 St. Vincent Thos. Ferguson.....280 St. Constant Street Jas. Rowan.....122 St. Urban Wm. Bishop.....479 Lagauchetiere Thos. Kinsella.....144 Ottawa Street O. J. Maisonneuve.....585 St. Dominique Street May 30 '77

J. G. PARKS, PHOTOGRAPHER, and publisher of STEROSCOPIC AND OTHER VIEWS, LANTERN SLIDES, &c. 195 1/2 St James Street, Montreal. Catalogue of views sent by post; prompt attention to enlargements. Mr. Parks has the negatives taken by Mr. Inglis for eight years on St. James Street, also the negatives taken by himself for the last twelve years. Photos can be had from the same Crystal Ivory paintings made, and process taught, photographs made, especially a noted for the same. Six first prizes was awarded for various styles of work at the last Provincial Exhibition, also a number of first prizes at various other Exhibitions. [May 16, 77-17]

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal. ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO W. E. MULLIN & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 14 Chabouilles Square, near G.T.R. Depot, MONTREAL. WE KEEP IN STOCK AND MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES.

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, 333 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand May 2, '77 1-38-y

W. STAFFORD & Co., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q. May 23, '77. 1-41-y

MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 St. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL May 2, '77. 1-38-y

P. A. MURPHY & CO., IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LEATHERS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, ELASTIC WEBS, &c., &c., &c., No. 19 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. May 2, '77 1-38-y

FOGARTY & BRO., BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 245 St Lawrence Main Street, CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET, Dec 5, '77 6-m

BOSSANGE & GARDINER, MONTREAL, GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF MOROCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES. HOUSE IN FRANCE: GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 16 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS

A. LEVEQUE, ARCHITECT, No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. WILLIAM HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59 & 61 St. BONAVENTURE ST., MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

F. B. McNAMEE & CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, 444 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL. F. B. McNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT. May 30, '77 1-42-y

D. BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 12 St. JAMES STREET, Montreal. DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.B.C.L.

JOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES, Near the Jacques Cardier Bank, Montreal. Oct 10, '77 9-5m

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. Philomee Provencier, of the City of Montreal, wife of Edouard Barsalo, Culler, of the same place, duly authorized to enter in justice, Plaintiff, against the said Edouard Barsalo, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted. F. X. THIBAUT, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 4th March, 1878. 31-4

NOTICE. 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. Sec.-Treas.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Julie Tellier dite Lafortune, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Narcisse Portelance, trader, of the same place, Plaintiff; vs. The said Joseph Narcisse Portelance, trader, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this Court, at Montreal. THIBAUT & MCGOWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 9th March, 1878. 32-5