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FOR THE MILLION, AT EDWARD STUART'S, Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and desirable HATS.

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Blankets for Man and Beast. Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to \$2.50. Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

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Our Retail Establishments. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY.

It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry...

BUCKETT BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with brass. Also, Cast Iron, Steel, and Brass Bells.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. A large Stock Just received. To be sold cheap. MEILLEUR & CO'S, 632 CRAIG STREET.

P. O'NEIL, DEALERS IN Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store. The best quality of FRESH HAY always on hand.

PROFESSOR WANTED at the Catholic Model School at St. Patrick, Rawdon, P. Q. He must speak the French and English languages.

ESTABLISHED 1864. W. P. NOLAN & CO., PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL.

FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA. QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPTEMBER 1875.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY.

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE. HENCHY'S HOTEL, QUEBEC, 15th October, 1877.

REPAIRS OF REFRIGERATORS. Now is the time to leave your orders, which will be properly attended by MEILLEUR & CO.

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET.

CUNNINGHAM BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cemetery Work a Specialty.

MANTLES AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c. MADE TO ORDER.

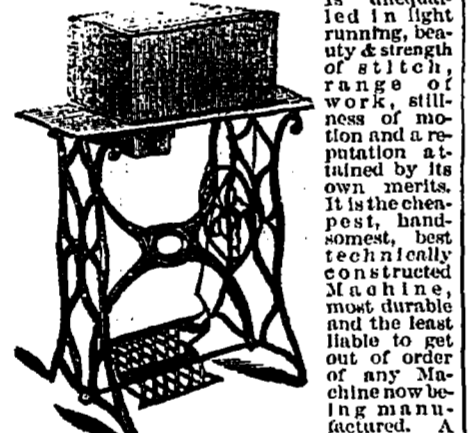
OWEN MCGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE.

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET. (2nd Door from MCGILL).

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. Prices \$35 with attachments.

THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE. Is unequalled in light running, beauty & strength of work.



of attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere.

J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer, AGENT FOR New York and Paris Fashion Co's 'Recherche' Paper Patterns.

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BUCKETT BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with brass.

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CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO. (Conducted by the Ladies of Loreto.)

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

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 80 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

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GRAY'S CASTOR-OIL. A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing.

THE MIC-MAC REMEDY. A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY.

DEAR SIR,—Telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday.

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SEWERAGE OF CITIES (MONTREAL IN PARTICULAR.) BY A SANITARY ENGINEER.

A correspondent in one of your contemporaries takes exception to some of the statements made in my last communication to your journal.

He states that a scheme of general sewerage may be well devised and carried out, and yet its benefits much curtailed if the property owners do not attend to the effectual drainage of their own premises.

This statement made as it is in a general way, I entirely endorse. If the proprietors do not provide means for the removal of the waste and other matter generated within their premises, so as to have them conveyed into the public sewer, they cannot profit by the efficiency of that sewer.

But the trouble in Montreal is that the sewers are not efficient.

He says that my communications consist of repeated and exaggerated statements, damaging alike to the city and to the reputation of those who were connected with its drainage.

I would be sorry to say or to do any thing to injure the reputation of anyone; nor did I understand that I was doing so in the communications I have written.

In a late communication I pointed out the difficulties which a city engineer has often to encounter, and in many instances he is compelled to submit to dictation or resign his office.

In my exposure of the defects in the sewerage of Montreal, I had this idea in view for the reason that I did not believe that an engineer unacquainted in his professional duties by those higher in authority, would devise a plan of sewerage, which every citizen perceives now to be an abominable nuisance.

The correspondent bears me out in this position, for he states that the electors threaten their representatives in the Council with vengeance if their views are not carried out in the sewerage of their districts.

This being the case, I cannot see how a gentleman who has been only an assistant in the City Surveyor's office, can be to blame for defective sewerage; nor can I understand how any exposure of the defects of the sewerage can affect his reputation.

He says he has been for twelve years assisting the City Surveyor, who during that time caused all sewers to be constructed at grades which give a velocity deemed by the best authorities of this day to be sufficient.

He says the greater portions of the city are effectively drained, and he challenges me to point out any sewer that is too large, although he says it must be admitted there are small portions of the old sewers unnecessarily large.

He proposes, as a test of the efficiency of the sewers that have been built within his own time, that a committee of some of our leading architects or builders select any of those sewers, and that it be opened for their inspection, at such places as may be indicated by them.

The velocity to which your correspondent refers as being admitted by the best authorities to be sufficient is 2 1/2 feet per second.

If the velocity of sewerage be anything less than this a deposit will be formed in the bottom of the sewer; which will increase and putrify from day to day, until it is flushed out or otherwise removed.

This velocity is equivalent to 40 miles a day. It follows then that if your correspondent is right, any sewerage, although formed in the remotest part of the city, will be removed off and discharged into the river in a few hours after its formation.

Now, it is a property of sewage that it does not putrify and decompose so as to produce a dangerous gas before the expiration of about three days after its production.

It would follow from this that before putrefaction and decomposition has time to commence, the sewage of Montreal is conveyed into the river and removed many miles away from the city.

This is what would would occur if your correspondent is correct. Let us now enquire whether this does occur.

After a thorough investigation of the whole subject of sewerage by the English Board of Health, the "general conclusions" of that body were published, and among them the following:—

Offensive smells proceeding from any works intended for house or town drainage, indicate the fact of the detention and decomposition of refuse, and afford decisive evidence of mal-construction, or of ignorant or defective arrangements.

Our citizens are well aware that the offensive smells emitted through the gullies in Montreal are of the most abominable kind, and are a nuisance all over the city.

It follows from the above quotation that sewage matter is detained and decomposed in the sewers, so that the velocity does not exist as your correspondent represents it; and the assertion that the greater portions of the city are effectually drained is not a correct representation of the actual state of things, a fact which it would be wicked to conceal from the citizens.

Sewers too large.—Seeing that sewage matter is detained in the sewers of Montreal during certain intervals of time required, it is manifest that it has not the regular velocity capable of propelling it forward.

Now, from hydraulic science, we know that the velocity varies as the square root of the inclination and hydraulic mean depth; but there is no doubt that the inclinations, or grades of the sewers, are sufficient for good sewerage if they are properly utilized; moreover, your correspondent says so; it follows then that the hydraulic depth is deficient; but as the latter quantity varies directly as the section of sewerage and inversely as the wetted perimeter, it follows that when the velocity is too small the wetted perimeter is too great for the quantity of sewerage; that is, the sewerage is flowing in too large a bed, or, in other words, the sewer is too large for its duty.

It does not appear to me that architects and builders are the most suitable parties to report on a system of sewerage. I do not believe that such gentlemen take much pains to become acquainted with hydraulic science, and on that account they would scarcely be proper parties to be selected in order to ascertain what amount of duty a sewer has to perform, and whether it is properly proportioned to fulfil that duty.

They could report very well on the character of the masonry, but that is a small item. If a merchant's set of books have to be examined, a writing master is not the person that will be selected to make the examination; for it is not in the penmanship the parties take any interest.

With respect to ventilation of sewers, he says, in substance, that the use of the man-holes for that purpose should not be entertained; in summer be more or less filled with mud, and in winter would be absolutely sealed up with from six inches to two feet of snow.

He says the carrying of the soil-pipe through the roof of the house, as recommended some years ago by Dr. Carpenter of England, is the most effective means yet known for the ventilation of sewers, and is especially adapted to this climate, and is pending its legal enforcement by law on the citizens of Montreal, it was deemed advisable to keep the gullies untrapped, and that wherever a street gully is trapped it is owing to private interest overriding public welfare.

Such is the theory that governs the sewerage of Montreal, and such are the principles

whose practice has given rise to its sanitary condition.

If there is anything more generally misunderstood than another, it is the end Dr. Carpenter had in view when he recommended ventilating pipes through the roof of a house.

He simply desired this ventilating pipe to get rid of the sewer gas which had entered the waste pipes of the house and forced the water traps; he had also in view the prevention of the water traps from being siphoned out. If there had been efficient traps, and not dependent on water as a seal, he never would have recourse to this ventilating pipe. He simply used it as an auxiliary to the water trap, and certainly the preposterous idea of ventilating the sewer through it never entered his head.

This ventilating pipe even falls in many instances to accomplish what was expected from it by Dr. Carpenter.

Suppose a farmer lives convenient to the river St. Lawrence and above the Laclaire Rapids, and that at time of high water in the river his cellar gets flooded. To relieve his premises from this nuisance he builds a drain from his cellar to a locality having a lower level, and he is accordingly relieved; for the drain carries off any water which enters his premises. Dr. Carpenter did exactly a similar thing to carry off the gas entering a house from the sewer. No man in his senses will suppose that the farmer intended to diminish the flood in the St. Lawrence with his drain, and it is equally absurd to suppose that Dr. Carpenter intended to diminish the gas in the sewer with his pipe.

The idea that the perforations in the man-hole covers will get filled with mud is correct if they are made intentionally to get filled; but if made as they ought to be made, and as they are made elsewhere, they never can get filled. In winter time the gullies do not get "sealed," and yet they are subject to the same climatic influence as the perforations of the man-hole covers. When the principles of ventilation and the end sought by it are considered, it will appear that the winter does not at all enter as a function of what there is in view.

The supposition that it is against "the public welfare" to trap the gullies is certainly extraordinary; but when the startling announcement is made that it is the intention of the Corporation to keep them open until all the citizens shall have pipes through the roofs of their houses, public attention should be directed to it at once. If such a course is continued, Montreal, although bad enough at present, bids fair to become yet the plague-spot of North America.

The correspondent quotes "Latham" and "Waring," two eminent authorities, and yet the course which is being pursued in Montreal shows a contempt for their teaching. Latham ventilates the sewers through the man-hole, and is so cautious about preventing sewer gas from coming in contact with the citizens, that he not only recommends the trapping of the gullies and describes several traps for that purpose, but he has himself invented a charcoal ventilator for the man-hole so as to render the sewer gas innocuous on its escape from the sewer.

In this city it is believed to be against "the public welfare" to cut off the sewer gas from the citizens, and the gullies are left open to poison the people for the public good. Such a state of things may well induce a stranger to ask whether the citizens of Montreal are intelligent beings.

"Waring" acts similarly to "Latham." He recommends Latham's charcoal ventilator for the man-holes. He directs that the gullies should be trapped, and recommends a particular trap for that purpose, which he describes and delineates.

Contin's Dock.—The correspondent referred to cites Contin's Dock and the William street sewer as an example, but as it does not require much reasoning to perceive that every time the contents of Contin's Dock is discharged into the William street sewer, the gas is forced out of it, and driven into every house connected therewith.

The statements made in my communications on sewerage contain no exaggerations, as the correspondent says; they do not even give the grossest errors; but this exposure is correct, and any contradiction of it will make the case worse.

The letter of the correspondent referred to is an important one, inasmuch as it exposes the programme intended to be carried out by the Corporation. The citizens of Montreal are properly explained to them, they are sure to act. If my communications are explanatory enough to them, I shall feel that I have contributed my share to the public good.

IRELAND AGAINST SCOTLAND.

The Emerald and Hamilton Rowan Clubs are composed of about one thousand young Irishmen. For ten years past they have been devoted to social and charitable objects, but recently their ambition was turned to the cultivation of athletic skill and prowess, in emulation of the Caledonians and Scottish-Americans.

They contested for the first time yesterday in the Jones's Wood Colosseum. About three thousand persons were present. The particular interest of the occasion was due to the competition between Lynch of New York. On the fourth of June last Ross met Lynch in Jones's Woods, and after an exciting trial, they parted without any decisive result.

They contested yesterday for \$1,000 and the championship. Ross is six feet and a quarter of an inch in height, and he weighs 197 pounds. Lynch is only five feet ten inches in height, and he weighs 180 pounds. In the contest which preceded the event of the day there was considerable interest. There were three silver prizes, four gold ones and four which were composed of money.

Lynch and Ross first threw a weight of 50 pounds from the side. The distances in three trials were: Lynch, 21 feet 6 inches, 22 feet 10 inches, and 24 feet; Ross, 24 feet 9 inches, 24 feet 10 inches, and 24 feet. Ross was the winner. In putting a 50-pound weight from the shoulder, Lynch measured 19 feet 7 inches, 20 feet 4 inches, 20 feet 4 inches; and Ross, 17 feet 10 inches, 19 feet 3 inches, 18 feet 8 inches. Lynch was the winner. In throwing a 16-pound hammer, Ross's score was 86 feet, 97 feet 24 inches, 95 feet 3 inches; and Lynch's, 80 feet 10 inches, 98 feet, 93 feet. Ross won. The 12-pound hammer was flung by Ross 105 feet 2 inches, 107 feet 10 inches, 110 feet; and by Lynch 101 feet 6 inches, 98 feet 9 inches, and 107 feet, Ross winning. Lynch put a 30-pound stone from the shoulder 29 feet 4 inches, 31 feet 2 inches, 30 feet 1 inch; and Ross sent it 27 feet 7 inches, 28 feet, and 31 feet. Lynch winning. Lynch put a 16-pound stone 40 feet 7 inches, 43 feet 3 inches, 45 feet 4 inches. Ross measured with a 30 foot 10 inches, 29 feet 4 inches, and 38 feet 10 inches. Lynch won. The best trial was in the standing broad jump. Lynch cleared 9 feet, 9 feet 10 inches, and 9 feet 10 inches, beating Ross, who cleared 9 feet 2 inches, 9 feet 5 inches, and 9 feet 6 inches. The difference between the best distance of the one and of the other was 4 1/2 inches.

Those who knew the capabilities of both

men were now convinced that Ross was defeated. Lynch had won four trials against two won by Ross. There remained only two more, and one of these Lynch was pretty sure, because of his greater height and elasticity of limb. This was the running high jump. Ross cleared a height of four feet and eleven inches, and failed at five feet. Lynch bounded over the bar lightly, and was hailed as victor with hearty cheers. As the five points scored by Lynch made him the victor, the final 100-yard race was declared off, although Ross wished to run. Lynch said that he could not win it because of the condition of his knee, and he would rather give it to Ross than to run it.—New York Sun, Aug. 16th.

NOTES FROM THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

ORMSTOWN. This is a thriving settlement of about fifteen hundred inhabitants. Its oldest resident is Mr. Winter, who emigrated from the old country in the year 1827, and who claims that his late mother was a first cousin to the Hon. Peter J. McGill, founder of the McGill University, Montreal. The village is well supplied with churches and schools, and agriculture is the leading branch of industry. The harvest has not been better for over 20 years; grain averages from 15 to 18 bushels per acre, and hay about two tons. The Chateauguay River runs through the country, and gives abundant pleasure to sportsmen and travellers. Bass, pickerel and white fish are plentiful.

MELOCHEVILLE is rather a dull place, and is inhabited chiefly by French Canadians. The settlement is inhabited by the Lockers and their families, who live by their hard industry in attending to the locks of the Beauharnois Canal. Each locker is furnished with a nice stone house, wood and coal oil, and also a very fair salary by the Government. There is only one grist mill. The canal is about 12 miles long, having nine locks. The inhabitants are blessed with good schools, and as a rule, they are good Christians and educated. The face of the country is stony.

VALLEYFIELD has the appearance of a great commercial town, on account of its manufacturing. It lies on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, and has all the water power that it requires. Men of ability and brains can find here a good field for any branch of business that they require to begin. At the present there are several factories, giving employment to about seven hundred hands. Religion and education have a good footing. The place is clean and the roads are in a good condition. The Chateauguay runs through, giving abundant chance to tourists.

HUNTINGDON is quite a large, and I may say English, settlement. The land is in a splendid state of cultivation; the present harvest is the best that has blessed the place for years. Wheat, oats and barley cannot be surpassed; potatoes are promising; hay was never better. Stock-raising is carried on to a considerable extent. The inhabitants are hospitable and free, and, as a rule, well educated and industrious. Newspapers are to be found almost in every house; volumes of the sacred Scriptures are to be found on the prior tables of every householder; schools and churches decorate the place.

LANCASTER is rather a large settlement. The Grand Trunk Railway runs through it, giving employment to several persons. Tourists find here a splendid place for fishing, as the river is wide and has many other small rivers running into it, some of which are well stocked with the choicest of fish. The national game of lacrosse has made its way among the descendants of the Highlanders, and Lancaster can boast of having a fine club and good grounds for their sports. It is here where the Very Reverend Father John Macdonald resides. He is now in the 97th year of his age, and is the last of the old Highlanders who emigrated from the Highlands of Scotland in the year 1792. His parents furnished him with a good education, and after a long study he was ordained priest in the year 1815, thus becoming the Apostle of his Highland Clansmen. In this office of his Divine Master he laboured hard for upwards of 65 years, cultivating the hearts and souls of his clansmen for a more glorious kingdom than that of England. His duty was to preach and teach the doctrine of Jesus Christ crucified. This he has done, and he is now a holy relic of the past, awaiting the call of his Divine Lord to those mansions which he has prepared for all those who deny themselves and take up their cross and follow Him. He passes his days and nights in prayer; his bed consists of hard boards, and his pillow is a log of wood. He is like the early Fathers, who passed their days in the wilderness—no covering but the heavens over them, and with the bare earth under them. He has a good home and all the comforts of such, but these luxuries he denies himself, deeming himself not worthy. The population of this place is six thousand. Mr. D. MacDruer is the Town Clerk, and is one of the ablest men in the place. It is a credit to the inhabitants having such a man to superintend their business. Macrae's Hotel is about the best in the place. The proprietor is a very pleasant Highlander, and one who takes the greatest interest in all who patronize his house. E. R. A. F. Lancaster, Aug. 19, 1878.

"Is there anything that will make grain come up quick?" asked a gentleman farmer of the old husbandman. "Well, no, I don't know of nothing that'll do it," was the genial old fellow's reply; "unless it's cows!" Then the gentleman farmer wanted to know where he could get some.

They FOUND OUT.—The Scottish Highlanders have long been famed for their rough and ready, but strong, mother wit. The following, for instance, is merely a common specimen of the natural logic of the Gael:—

"Donald, brown as a berry, and now from his native hills, was a passenger on board a certain steamboat plying between Aberdeen and Glasgow. Two smart city-bred gons on deck thought they would have a side-splitting laugh at the simple mountaineer's expense. 'Donald, can count any?' 'Och, ay,' replied the Highlandman; 'she'll may be can count 'em or two.' 'Then how many are here?' asked the second swell; 'I mean myself, my friend—myself and you?' The Gael seemed to consider deeply for some time, then sleeping his knees in sudden gladness, as if he had just solved some problem, he cried aloud, 'Shentlemen, there will be a hummer—' 'A hummer?' cried the laughter—'alike fops; 'captain yourself.' 'Well,' said Donald, thumping himself on the breast, 'he's not (1) and you two nothings (00's); is, not (1) a hummer?' (100). The crest-fallen coxswains retired to their cabin amidst the unbounded laughter of the passengers.