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White Weish Advances, Weise Weish Advances, Weise Weish Stand Standy Flannels, 17tc., 20c., 23c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 35c., 35c., 35c., 35c., 35c., 35c., 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c., 35c., 35c., 35c., 42c. Plain Colors, in Blue, Plnk, Magenta, Amber,—all selling at 29c. and 25c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c., 23c., 29c., 36c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 55c. The 55c. line measures gora yard wide.

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Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to Still.
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white Table Linen,—price from 35c. to 75c. Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c. per Roller Towelling. Heavy Stock of Towelling,-prices: 5c., 7c., 9c.,

10c., 12]c. Huckaback Towelling,—price, 12]c., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c., 14c., 16c. Ruck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12jc., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. 3ath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c.

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Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
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Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.
Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.
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Stacks of Small Cneck Tweeds, only \$1.
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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 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 rotail 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 street. 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' readymade clothing in every variety,—Canadian and scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of fovercoats, 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 of every description. They carry at all times a fine slock of tweeds, broudcloths, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excellence of quality and first-class work-manship and finish, cannot be surpassed. We commend any of

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Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

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

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

For particulars, please address
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
July 25, '77-ly. Loretto Convent, Belleville.

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A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing-cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

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Price, 25c. per bottle. For sale at all 1 by Sats. HENRY R. GRAY, CIT 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.

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

To Major Ino. Lanc. GREENFIELD, Mass. To Major Jao. Lanc. GREENFIELD, Mass.

DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a milignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

Price, \$5 per package.

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Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid, on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable institutions.

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(From the Commercial Review.) THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both enterprising themselves and the promoters of enterprise in others. When we consider that the preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless, the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitherto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent saleability of a few are truly remarkable, with special reference to the following Remedies:— Remedies :-

Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup.

For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-fulling re-sults, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, &c. Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup

Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colies, Diarrhose, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, dc., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the above.

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Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of tonics and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemia, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskilful arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind.

Cortificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Coderre's Proprietary Remedies, viz: Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic

Flixir, Expectorating Syrup. We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the above Proprietary Remedies as manufactured by J. E. Codderre, M. D., do certify that they are carefully prepared with medical substances suitable for the treatment of the diseases for which they are recommended.

the diseases for which they are recommended.

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Professor of Midwifery.
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OLD. Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address at home. Costly outfit free. Address
-L TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dame ANNIE KEENAN, wife of Donald McLean, of Verdun, in the District of Montrest, Trader, has this day, the Twenty-seventh day of July eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, instituted an action against her said husband for

montreal, 27th July, 1878.
Montreal, 27th July, 1878.
L. N. BENIAMIN,
S1-6 Plaintiff's Attorney.

SEWERAGE OF CITIES (MONTREAL IN PARTICULAR.)

BY A SANITARY ENGINEER.

VI. 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, 1 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 effici-ency 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 that 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 Carpenter intended to diminish the gas in the reason that I did not believe that an engineer uninfluenced 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 supposition, for he states that the electors threaten their representatives in the Council with vengeaned if their views are not carried out in the sewerage of their districts. This being the case, 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 assist ing 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

The velocity to which your correspondent refers as being admitted by the best authorities to be sufficient is 21 feet per second. If coal ventilator for the man-hole so as to renthe velocity of sewerage be anything less than | der the sewer gas innocuous on its escape 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 cor-respondent 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 before the expiration of about three days after ticular trap for that purpose, which he deits production. It would follow from this scribes and delineates.

After a thorough investigation of the whole gas is forced out of it, and driven into every subject of sewerage by the English Board of house connected therewith.

"Offensive smells proceeding from any works intended for house or town drainage, indicate the fact of the detention and decomposition of ordure, and afford decisive evilence of mal-construction, or of ignorant or

defective arrangements." Our citizens are well aware that the offensive smells emitted through the gullies in the Corporation. The citizens of Montrea lows from the above quotation that sewage sewers, so that the velocity does not exist contributed my share to the public good. 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 hyquantity varies directly as the section of sew-

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 scertain 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 manholes for that purpose should not be entertained; for the perforations in the covers would 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, pending its street gully is trapped it is owing to private and 9 feet 6 inches. The difference between interest overriding public welfare.

Such is the theory that governs the sewer- was 41 inches. age 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 a ventilating pipe through the roof of a house. He simply used 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 syphoned out. If there had been efficient traps, and not deventilating the sewer through it never entered | Aug. 16th. his head. This ventilating pipe even fails in many instances to accomplish what was ex-

pected from it by Dr. Carpenter. Suppose a farmer lives convenient to the river St. Lawrence and above the Lachine 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. sewer with his pipe.

The idea that the perforations in the manhole 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 per-forations 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 o what there is in view.

The supposition that it is against "the public welfare" to trup the gullies is certainly extraordinary; but when the startling annonneement is made that it is the intention of the Corporation to keep them opened 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 plaguepot 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 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 par-

Cantin's Dock .- The correspondent referred to cites Cantin's Dock and the William street sewer as an example, which, he supposes, is moved many miles away from the city. This opposed to my statements; but as it does not is what would would occur if your correspon- require much reasoning to perceive that every dent is correct. Let us now enquire whether | time the contents of Cantin's Dock is discharged into the William street sewer, the

body were published, and among them is the tions on sewerage contain no exaggerations, as the correspondent says; they do not even give the whole case-they only expose some of 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 Montreal are of the most abominable kind, are pretty lively, and when a threatened evil and are a nuisance all over the city. It foi- is properly explained to them, they are sure to act. If my communications are explanamatter is detained and decomposed in the tory enough to them, I shall feel that I have

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 vesterday in the Jones's Wood Colosseum. About three thousand persons were present. The particular interest of the occasion due to the competition between Duncan Ross of Toronto and Thomas Lynch of New York. On the fourth of June last Ross met Lynch in Jones' Woods, draulic depth is deficient; but as the latter and, after an exciting trial, they parted with out any decisive result. They contested yesage and inversely as the wetted perimeter, it terday for \$1,000 and the championship. Ross follows that when the velocity is too small is six feet and a quarter of an inch in height, the wetted perimeter is too great for the quan- and he weighs 197 pounds. Lynch is only tity of sewage; that is, the sewage is flowing five feet ten inches in height, and he weighs in too large a bed, or, in other words, the 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 56 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 56-pound weight from the shoulder, Lynch measured 19 teet 71 inches, 20 feet 4 inches, 20 feet 4 inches; and Ross, 17 feet 10 inches, 19 feet 3 inches, 18 feet 81 inches. Lynch was the winner. In throwing a 16-pound hammer, Ross's score was 86 feet, 97 feet 21 inches, 96 feet 3 inches; and Lynch's, 80 feet 101 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, 43 feet 4 inches. Ross measured with it 36 feet 10 inches. 39 feet 4 inches, and 38 feet 10 inches. Lynch won. The seventh trial was in the standing general enforcement by law on the citizens of broad jump. Lynch cleared 9 feet, 9 feet 10 Montreal, it was deemed advisable to keep inches, and 9 feet 101 inches, beating Ross, the gullies untrapped, and that wherever a who cleared 9 feet 2 inches, 9 feet 5 inches, the best distance of the one and of the other

Those who knew the capabilities of both bounded laughter of the passengers.

men were now convinced that Ross was defeated. Lynch had won four trials against two won by Ross. There remained only two more, and of one of these Lynch was pretty sure, because of his greater lightness 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 vic. tor the final 100-yard foot race was declared pendent on water as a seal, he never would off, although Ross wished to run. Lynch said have recourse to this ventilating pipe. He that he could not win it because of the consimply used it as an auxiliary to the water dition of his knee, and he would rather give trap, and certainly the preposterous idea of it to Ross than to run it .- New York Sun,

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 beloved 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 chieffs 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 Chatcauguay 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. Stockraising 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 parlor tables of every householder; schools and churches decorate

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 picest of fish. The national game of lacrosses The statements made in my communica- 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 Reverned. 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 1782. 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 clausmen 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 no he is a worn out pilgrim left as 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. Macrea'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

> Lancaster, Aug. 19, 1878. "Is there anything that will make grains

patronize his house.

come up quick?" asked a gentleman farmer of the old husbandman. 'Well, no, I don't know of nothin' that' ill do it," was the genial old fellow's reply; "unless it's crows." Then the gentleman farmer wanted to know where he could get some.

E. R. A. F.

THEY FOUND OUT .- The Scottish Highlanders have long been famed for their rough and ready, but shrewd, mother wit. The forlowing, for instance, is merely a common specimen of the natural logic of the Gael: Donald, brown as a berry, and newly from his native hills, was a passenger on board a certain steamboat plying between Aberdeen and Glasgow. Two smart city-bred gents on deck thought they would have a side-splitting laugh at the simple mountaincer's expense. "Donald, can count any?" "Och, ay," replied the Highlandman; " she'll may be can count one 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 slapping his knees in sudden gladness, as if he had just solved some problem, he cried aloud. Shentlemen, there will be a hunner "A hundred!" cried the laughter—vulsed fops; "caplain yourself." "Woll," said." Donald, thumping himself on the breast, "herhansel is one (1) and you two nothings (00's); is not tat a hunner?" (100). The crest-fallers coxcombs retired to their cabin amidst the un-