

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Seat of Government, Quebec.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor the Honorable Theodore Robitaille; Thos. Chapais, private secretary and Captain Sheppard, aide-de camp; Walter Lennan, messenger.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q. C., premier, commissioner of agriculture and public works.

Hon. L. O. Loranger, attorney general.

Hon. J. G. Robertson, treasurer.

Hon. E. T. Paquet, provincial secretary and registrar.

Hon. J. J. Ross, speaker Legislative Council.

Hon. E. J. Flynn, commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. W. W. Lynch, solicitor general.

OFFICERS.

F. Fortier, clerk of the Executive Council; G. Grenier, deputy clerk; P. L. T. No mandin, second clerk; O. Vallée, messenger.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Seat of Government, Toronto.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor the Hon. J. B. Robinson.

Private Secretary.—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney general, hon. Oliver Mowat, Q. C.; provincial treasurer, hon. S. C. Wood; commissioner of public works, hon. C. F. Fraser, Q. C.; provincial secretary, hon. A. S. Hardy, Q. C.; commissioner of Crown lands, hon. T. B. Pardee, Q. C.; minister of education, hon. Adam Crooks, Q. C.; clerk of Executive Council, J. G. Scott, Q. C.

A MASSACHUSETTS FARMER says that he has planted the following crops after the early peas have been marketed and the vines pulled: "I have tried all with good success—squash, horse radish, cabbage, all kinds of turnip, sweet corn, tomatoes, spinach, rye for fodder, clover to plough under corn fodder, and string beans. By getting two crops from the land the peas do not cost much, except the cost of the seed, picking and marketing. The second crop is the profitable one, as there is but one coat of manure applied for both crops."

MA. CH.—We do not recollect to have said any thing in these notes concerning Veterinary Studies. In some of the larger cities and towns there are Schools for the training and education of Veterinary Surgeons. As the raising of live stock is becoming more general, it is a pity there exists so little knowledge of diseases and their appropriate remedies. Every farmer should possess a fair knowledge of Veterinary Science, for there will always be use for such knowledge where there is a good supply of live stock. Considering the value and increasing numbers of animals of all sort, let every farmer study the best works that can be procured. Thousands of dollars would be saved annually if a little more effort were made to procure and apply suitable medicine for the various diseases to which live stock are liable.