

effect to arrangements between them and their creditors, and for the punishment of fraud." In Province of Quebec, this enactment applies to traders only. In Province of Ontario, to all persons whether traders or non-traders. In these Courts, the County Court Judge in each county presides—the only appointments made in pursuance of this statute being those of "official assignees," who are to be nominated "by the Board of Trade at any place, or the council thereof, within the county or district in which such Board of Trade exists, or in any county or district adjacent thereto in which there is no Board of Trade."

TERMS OF THE COURTS.

APPEAL TERMS.—Commence on the second Thursday next after Hilary, Easter, and Michaelmas Terms.

LAW TERMS.—Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins third Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter.

CHANCERY TERMS.—*Examination Terms.*—From first Tuesday of February to the Saturday after second Tuesday of April; and from first Tuesday of September to the Saturday after first Tuesday of November.

HEARING TERMS.—From fourth Monday in April until Saturday of the following week; and from third Monday in November until Saturday of the following week.

COUNTY COURT TERMS.—Commence on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, and end the following Saturday.

TO PRESERVE WOOD FROM FIRE.—A process for preserving wood deserves a short notice, since it offers one or two advantages over the processes commonly adopted. These consist in impregnating the wood with either a metallic solution, as sulphate of copper or sulphate of iron, or creosote of coal tar. This last gives a disagreeable odour to the wood, and the two former more or less change the colour. In either case the process is not adapted for floorings or other woodwork that is left exposed. The new material suggested is borax. Wood to be preserved is immersed in a saturated solution of this salt, and heat is gradually applied until the solution reaches 212 deg Fahr., and it is then left for ten or twelve hours, according to the nature of the wood and the size of the planks. The wood is then to be removed from the tank, and stacked for a time, and then it is again immersed in a weaker solution of borax for about half the former time. It is then to be dried and will be ready for use. It is advisable to dry hard woods before immersion, and put them in the solution while the wood is still warm. With this process, it will be seen that no alteration of colour is produced and another recommendation is that the wood will be rendered very much less combustible. The rapidity with which a fire now spreads from floor to floor, shows the great desirability of adopting some means for at least delaying the progress of the flames. We have no doubt the use of borax, as here suggested, would effect this without adding very much to the expense of the structure. If it is desired to make the wood impermeable to water, this can be done by dissolving some shellac in the solution of borax. It would give a brownish colour to the wood, but would not be otherwise objectionable, and flooring would be rendered non-absorbent at all events to cold water.

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