


## IGXPLANATION OF CALENDAR PAGE.

The Publisher of this Almanac, with a view to increase its circulation and usefulness, has adapted its calculations for the whole country. The

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## BANK HOLIDAYS IN ONTARIO.

Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birth Day and each day appointed by Royal Proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving day.


## HOLIDAYS OF PUBLIC OFFICES IN QUEBEC.


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## ECLIPSES DURING THE YEAR 1871.

The Eclipses of the year are few and not of general importance to tie dwellers in this Dominion for reasons discernible in the following statement respecting ihem:
I. There will be a partial Eclipse of the Moon on the 6th day of January, visible in the eastern parts of this contíment. The moon rises partially eclipsed at Quebec 4.23 euding 6.2. At Montreal 5.29 ending 5.53 . At Toronto it begins 4.35 and ends 5.48 .
II. On the 17 th of June, there will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun, not visible in America.
III. On the 2nd of July, there will be a partial Eclipse of the Moon, not visible in these parts.
IV. On the 11th of December there will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun, to Canadiaus invisible.

## EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

## APPEARANCES OF THE PLANETS, 1871.

Venus will be an Evening Star to the 26th of September and from that date a Morning Star to the end of the year. Mars is an Evening Star throughout the year. Jupiter is an Evening Star until June 30th, and a Morning Star from that date to October 22 and again an Evening Star after that date. Saturn will be a Morning Star until March the 30 th , and an Evening Star from that date to the end of the year. The brilliant Sirius has a non-luminous companion star, discovered by Mr. Clarke, with his new and powerful achromatic telescope.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVFD AT PUBLIC OFFICES.
New Year's Day.......January 1 Easter Monday............ April 10 Ash Wednesday......February 22 The Queen's Birthday....... May 24 Good Friday ........... April 7 |Christmas Day ............. Dec. 25


Janvary.-Farmers may wonder why we here introduce the name of Bismarck, the Prussian premier. Read what follows:-The Count on hearing that the peasants on his estate were in the habit of working on Sundays, wrote to hig bailiff to stop it. He replied that all their time was occupied ia working on his estate, and they had only Sundays to work on their own land. The Count then authorized him to allow those work on their own vest their own crops first when they were ripe, but who had land to haron Sunday. The peasants were so much affected by to forbid their working Yhey resolved that the Count should lose noted by this generons offer that Kis work bas been better attended to nothing by caring for them first. the Sabbath.



2nd Month. FERRUARY, 28 Days. Begins on Wednesday.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebec. | Montreal. | Pembroke. | Toronto. | London. |
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| Full Moon. | D. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Third Quart | 12 | $10{ }^{-9} 12 \mathrm{mo}$. | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 8 \mathrm{mo} \\ 10 & 6 \mathrm{mo}\end{array}$ | 856 mo . | 844 mo . | 836 mo . |
| New Moon.......... | 19 | ${ }_{9}{ }^{10} 12 \mathrm{mo}$, | $\begin{array}{cc} 10 & 6 \mathrm{mo} . \\ 8 & 55 \mathrm{mo} . \end{array}$ | $\text { 9. } 54 \mathrm{mo} \text {. }$ | $942 \mathrm{mo}$ | 932 mo. |
| First Quarter........ | 27 | $\frac{1}{5} \quad 1 \mathrm{mo}$ | 8 55 mo <br> 5 44 mo | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & 48 \mathrm{mo} \\ 5 & 82 \mathrm{mo} . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & 81 \mathrm{mo} \\ 5 & 20 \mathrm{mo} \end{array}$ | 823 mo . |



Frbruary.-It is most likely that the Ontario Act for the draining of lands will prove highly beneficial to the country at comparatively small
 cost. But let not the agriculturists of Canada depend on acts of parliament for their improvement or the improvement of their estates. More attention must be paid practically to the matter of drainage. We are happy to know that this is the case. Exercise skill and judgment in the application of labour and capital. It is proved by large experience that the expeuses. incurred in careful drainage are soon restored to the farmer in the increase of his produce and the health of his stock.



March.-The hog is treated by most farmers as though he were a miserable, unclean and dirty animal, and onght not to receive any special attention or care. This is a mistake, and is the cause of disease in the young pig. The cough in the young animal may be avoided or mitigated by providing him with dry, clean and comfortable quarters. Dampness and rain are hurtful. Good shelter with purified sleeping apartments will be found profitable. Succulent food with kind attentiong will be beneficial. If the cough continues it is recommended to mi with the daily food of each animal a teaspoonful of epsom salts, for ${ }^{x}$ three months pig. Take better care of the porkers.
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April.-As far as we have heard the last summer's drouth was long continued, and covered a large portlon of this continent. Much suffering bas been the result. Care must be taken to provide against the consequences through the winter of ' 70 and ' 71 . Every blade of hay and straw must be taken care of. Thire must be no waste at the beginning. When the farmer comes to this month he will be over the extremity of winter, but this note will be read long before this time. We urge not without good reasons the utmost care in the wintering of stock. If the farmer is duubtful about bringing his stock safe through, it would be advisable to diminish the number by an early and profitable sale.
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May.-Please don't allow your cattle, pigs, colts and horses to run on the highways and public roads : of course a respectable farmer will not. But there are many careless people whose pastures are poor who do not seem to consider the mischief that may be done by the practice referred to. Many seem to think they have a right to do so. But most of the litigations between farmers hive arisen from hungry cattle turning from a dry, barren roadside, and by force entering pasturage or fields where they are intruders and do immense damage to crops. Fences may be ever so high and strong, but some creatures have wonderful skill in r'moving ohstructions, and the best way is for every farmer to keep his cattle, \&c. at home.

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6th Month.
JUNE, 30 Days.
Begins on Thursday.


Junk.-Horseshoeing is a business of great importance. For summer use let the toe of the hoof grow out to its natural length, long enough to get five nails into a side of the shoe instead of four, and that withont eircroaching on the sensitive heel. At the heel, bring the ends of the shoe in mutil they just c.ear the frog. Dou't be afraid of a flat foot. Leave off the heel caulks and make the toe caulk very low and long, and if for light travelling thin and hard. When the ground is unfrozen this method is good and useful. Even old foundered horses, juveterate stumblers will travel quité well again if some attention is paid to their shoeing according to the above suggestiuns.

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7th Month.
JULY, BI Days. Begins on Satnrday.

| Moon's Phases. | Quebec. | Montreal . | Pembroke. | Toronto. | London, |
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| Full Moon. . . . . . . . . $\mathbf{D}_{2}$ | h. m . <br> 8.48 mo . | h. m . <br> 842 mo | h. m. | h. m | h. m. |
| Third Quarter....... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8 8 21 mo . | 8. ${ }^{8} \mathrm{l}$ mo. | 8 8 8 80 mo \% | 818 mo . | 810 mo |
| New Moon.......... 17 | 039 ev . | 083 ev . | 021 ev . | $0{ }_{0} 91 \mathrm{mov}$. |  |
| First Quarter....... ${ }^{25}$ | 18 mo . | 057 mo . | 0.45 mo . | 038 mo . | $025 \mathrm{ev} .$ |
| Fnll Moon........... 81 | 429 ev . | 423 ev . | 411 ev . | $\begin{array}{lll} \\ 3 & 59 \mathrm{eV}\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 85 \mathrm{mov} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |


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if northerly cool wind but if northerly cool wind but
not sufficient to counteract wholly the effects a hot sun. Dry.
Morn. 5ith Sunday after Trinity.
5th Sunday after Trinity.
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8th Month. AUCEST, 31 Days. Begins on Tuesday

| Moon's |  | Quebec. | Montreal. | Pembroke. | Toronto. | Lond |
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| Third Quar New Moon. | $1{ }^{7}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 11 & 36 \\ 2 & \mathrm{ev} . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} 88 \mathrm{mmo}$ | ${ }_{1} 1188 \mathrm{ev}$ mo. | ${ }^{1} 1848 \mathrm{ev}$. | 1058 ev. |
| Nirst Quarter | 23 | 647 mo . | 641 mo . | 629 mo . | 617 ev . | 19 mo |
| Fuil Moon.. | 80 | 133 mo . | 127 mo . | 115 mo . | 13 mo . | 055 mo |



Avaust. - In these days when disease of the thloat prevailshend particularly a dry, hacking coingh, those afflicted may be benefitted by trying what virtue there is in common salt. We commenced by using it three times a day-morning, noon and night. We dissolved a large teaspoonful of common salt in a tumbler ful! of cold water, and with this we gargled effectually just before meal time. During the following winter we were not only free from the usual coughs and colds but a dry, hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We a'tribute our improvement to the salt gargle. Others have tried it with the same results, and we can heartfly recommend this simple remedy for sore throat an coughs.

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9th Month. SEPTENIBER, 30 Days. Begins on Frid


September.-Some years ago we gave a piece of advice which it has been suggested should be repeated. Canada thistles should be mown down when they. are in full bloom or a little past ; one cutting will gen. erally suffice. Large quantities have frequently been destroyed by once mowing, and it has been equally successful on white alders when cut in the same forward-state. White daisies or johnsworts are hard to exterminate. Where a good supply of plaster or gypsum is scattered over the land white or red clover may take the place of johnswort. Buc there is nothing better than sheep for destroying weeds. By repeatedly pasturing with sheep the daisy will disappear, so will johnswort and other less troublesome weeds. You maj destroy your weeds and feed your sheep.
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10th Month. DCTOBER, 31 Days. Begins on Sund


Octcber.-Farmers, let one or more of your boys learn a trade. C tion them against running off to cities or towns to seek offices or beco clerks in dry good or other stores. Any boy that takes a dislike to far ing, and has a hankering after what he may think an easier life, is to watched and cautioned against himself; yes, against himself, for he in very great danger of running headlong to ruin. Give that boy a tra don't give him pocket money and intimate to him that he may do as pleases. The probability is that he will hang round the old house and nothing for himself or any body else. If there are more bcys than be useful on the farm give some a good trade.

11th Month. NOVEMBERE, 30 Days. Begins on Wednesday

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November.-Once more we suggest to farmers the propriety of paying some attention to the scipnce of their business. It will not do now to decry against book learning. Not to say anything of the many valuable treatises now extant on scientific agriculture which are within the reach of all, there are now published many first-class periodicals devoted to agricurture, horticulture and kindred si bjects. We have sometimes been greatly grieved when a farmer has spoken to us in such a way about books and papers as to lead to the corclusion that in his opinion money so spent was money thrown away. I is not so, and a little thought will convince any one of the necessity of thought and reading.

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12th Month. DECEMBEIE, 31 Days. Begins on Friday 1871.]


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## The fonlal famit:

the queen.
Viotoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, \&c., Quee Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was b rn at Kensingtón Palac May 24, 1819 ; succeeded to the tirnne June 20, 1837, on the dea of her uncle, King William IV ; was crowned June 28, 1838; an married, February 10, 1840 , to his late Royal Highness. Prin Albrt.. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Ruyal Highug Edward Duke of Kent, son of Kincy George III. The Children of H Majesty are :-
Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, Princess Roy of Exgland anu Prossia, burn November 21, 1840 ; aud married to Royal Highness Frederick William of Prussia, January 25, 1858, an has issue three sons and two daughters.
His Ruyal Bighn-ss Albirt-Edward, Pringe of Walms, born Nor 9, 1841 ; marri id, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark' (Princess Wales $)$, born December 1,1844 , and has issue two sons and three dang ters, Prince Alb rt Victor, born January 8, 1864 ; Prince Geur Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1845, Priucess Louise Vietori Alexantria Dagmar, born February 20, 1867, and Vietoria Alexandri Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.
Her Royal Highness Alice-Mand-Mary, born April 25, 1843 marrie to H. R. H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, Juy 1, 1862, and hir issue five children
His Royil Highness Alfred-Ernest-Alb-rt, Duke of Edinburgh, bor August 6, 1844.
Her Rnyal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 184 married July 5, 1866, Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstei and has issuetwo children. -
Her Royal Highness Louisa-Caroline-Alberta, borv March 18, 1848.
His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Pittrick-Alhert, born May 1, 1850
His Ruyal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Al bert, burn A pril 7, 1853
Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victuria-Feodore, burn April 1 1857.

Augnsta-Wilbelmina-Louisa, Duchbss of Cambidide, niece of th Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to Her Majesty, burn July 25, 1797 married, in 1819, the lave Duke of Cambridge.
George-Frederick-William-Charles, K. G., Duke of Cambaider, cousit to Her Majesty, born March 26, 1819.
George-Fred rick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K. G., Duk or Combrrland, ex-King of Hanover, cousin to Her Majesty, burn Maj 27, 1819, married Princess Frederica of Meckleuburg-sitelitz, and ha besue a son and two danghters.

Augusta-Caroline-Cbarlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Lnuisa, dauglo ter of the late Duke of Cambridge, cousin to Her Majesty, born, July Is 1822, married, June 38, 1843, to Frederick Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and bis a son.
Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizibeth, daughter of the late Duke Cambridge, cousin to H-r Majesty, boro Novenber 27, 1833, married Jun 12, 1866, Francis Paul, Prince of Teek, bas issue a daugbter and a son.
Leopold It, King of the Belgians, materaal cousin of the Queen, bura April $9,1835$.

## Govirno

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## DOMINION OF CANADA.

## Seat of Goternment, Ottawa.

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Govirnor General.-His Excellency The Right Hon. Lord Lisgar, C.B. G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada, \&c., \&c., \&c.

Francis Turville, Governor's secretary ; lieut-col. J. C. McNeil, V. C., ailitary secretary and-aide-de camp ; Lieut-col. Irvine, principal aide-deamp; lieut-col. Duchesnay, lieut-cul. Beruard, lieut-col. F. Cumberland, xtra aides-de-camp..
Deputy Gıvernors to sign Money Warrants.-Wm. H. Lee and Wm. A. limsworth.
Phily Council.-Minister of Justice and Attorney General, bon. Sir J. A. Maedunald, K.C.B. ; Minister of Militia and Defence, hon. Sir G. E. Gartier, Bart. ; Minister of Customs, Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B. ; Minister o. Public Works, hon. H. C. Langevin, C.B.; Minister of Inland Revenue, on. Alex. Morris ; Secretary of State for Provinces, bon. Juseph Howe ; President of the Privy Council, hon. Chas. Tupper; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, hon. P Mitchell ; Postmaster-General, hon. A. Camphell ; Hinister of A griculture, hon. C. Dunkin ; Secretary of State for Canada, 10n. J. C. Aikins; Herfiver General, hon. J. C. Chapais ; Minister of Finance, Sir F. Hincks, C.B., K.C.M.G.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## Seat of Government-Tolonto.

Lieutenant-Governor-Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B.
Private Secretary.-E. G. Cuitis.
Executive Council - Attorbey-general, hon. J. S. Macdonald ; secretary and registrar, bon. M. C. Cameron ; minister of agriculture, hon. John Carling ; commissioner of crown lands, hon. Stephen Richards ; treasurer, hon. E. B. Wood ; clerk, John Ross.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## Seat of Government- Quebec.

Lieutenant-Governor.- Hon. Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, knight; Arthur Tasch reau, major, 17 th batıalion V. M., aide-cie-camp.

Executive Council - Hon. P. J. O. Chanveau, premier, provincial recretary and registrar, and minister of public instruction; hon. Gédéon Ouimet, attorney general; hon. Jos. Gibb Robertson, treasurer; hon. Joseph O. Beaubien, commissioner of crowa lands; hon. Louis Archambault, commissioner of public works; hon. C. B. DeBoucherville, speaker Legislative Council ; hon. George Irvine, solicitor general.

## PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Public Instruction.- Hon. P. J. O. Chanvean, Minister of Public Instruction ; Dr. Louis Giard, Secretary to the Minister of Public Instruction; H. H. Miles, Assistant Secretary.

Sule of Lands, Western Section.-W. F. Collins, Secretary.

Woods and Forests.-L. A. Robitaille, Superintendent.
Sale of Lauds, Eastern Section.-L. D. Lemoine, and L. L. Rivard Secretaries.

Cadastral Office, Montreal. - J. B. Varin, Sceretary.
Cadastral Office, Quebec.-P. L. Morin, and Hector Leber, surveyors and draughtsmen.

Crown Timber Agents.-Ottawa, A. J. Russell, Assistant Commis sioner ; C. S. MeNutt, agent; Montreal, C. E. Belle, agent; J. C. Cour. solles, clerk. Three Rivers, A. Dubord, agent; Wm. Lamb, clerk Chicoutimi, G. Duberger, agent. River du Loup en bus, C. T. Dubé, agent. Ca leton, P. Q., J. N. Verge, agent, Quebec:

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

## Lieutenant-Governor.-Hion. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L., Frederickton.

 Executive Council.-Hon. John McAdam, president of the Council ; Hon. W. M. Keller, commissioner Public Works; Hon. Geo. E. King, Attorney General ; Hon. J. A. Beckwith, Provincial Secretary, Registrar and Receiver General ; Hon. B. Beveridge, and Hon. Wm. Lindsay and Hon. Wm. Taylor, (without office;) F. A. H. Stratton, Clerk Executive Council.> NOVA SCOTIA.

## Seat of Government-Halifax.

Lieutenant Governor.-Major Gea. Sir Charles Hastings Doyle,
K.C. M.G.

Adminis rator of the Government.-The Hon. Edward Kenny.
Executive Council-Hon. W. Annand, treasurer; hon. M. I. Wilkins, attorney-general; hon. W. B. Vail, provincial secretary; hon. R. Robertson, commissioner of Mines and Works.
Hon. R. A. McHeffey, hon. J. Fergusson, hon. E. P. Flynn, hon. Jared C. Troop, hon. James Cachran, members without office.

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

His Honor Sir Robert Hogdson, Knight, administrator ; R. Robinson Hogdson, private secretary; hon. Benjamin Davies, colonial secretary; hon. James Warburton, colonial treasurer; D. O. M. Reddin, attorneygeneral ; William E Clark, controller of customs ; bon. John Aldons, commissioner of crown and public lands; J. Alexander Diangwell, registrar of dreds and keeper of plans; Joseph Ball, surveyor general, in connection with crown land office; J. A. Macdonald, postmaster general ; Edward Reilly, Queen's printer; Rev. Dr. Jénkins, librarian, Henry Neszard; surveyor of shipping; Louis F. Davies, solicitor general.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Newfoundland is a sufficient Post Office address for all the following: Lieutenant Governor.-His Excellency Stephen J. Hill, O.B ; private seeretary, captain Shea, R.A.; Colonial aide-de-camp, Edward L. Jarvis, Esq.

Executive Council.-Hons. Charles F. Bennett, (Premier), James S. Clift, Thomas Talbot; Thomas Glen, receiver-general; Major Renouf,
nrveyorattorney Council.
Public general ; receiver of works.

Lieut.

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urveyor-general and chairman of Board of works; Joseph T. Little, attorney general ; Robert Alsop, colonial secretary and clerk of Executive Council.
Public Officks (Drpartmevtai).-Hon. Joseph T. Little, attorneygeneral ; hon. Ronert Alsop, colonial secretary ; hon. Thomas Glen, receiver general ; Major Renouf, surveyor-general and chairman of Board of works.

## MANITOBA.

Sat of Government-Fort Garry.
Lieut. Governor.-The hon. Adam G. Archibald.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR TEE CITE OF MONTREAL.
Protestant Board.-Hon. Jas. Ferrier, rev. Dr. Jenkins, rev. Dr. Brncroft, rev. Professor McVicar, J. Thompson, Esq., ; Wm. Lunn, Esq., S. T.

Roman Cathalic Board.-Rev. Ronsselot, Ed. Murphy, Esq., N. Valois, Esq., L. Belanger, Esq., P. S. Murphy, Esq., rev. P. Leblanc ; M. Desnoyers, S. T.
sohool commissioners for the city of quebec.
Protestant Board.-Rev. C. Hamilton, W. Walker, Esq., R. F. Smith, Esq., O. Wurtele, Esq., Wm. Hossack, Esq., Jos. Whithead, Esq., ; rev. W. B. Clarke, S. T.

Roman Catholic Board.-Joseph Crémazie, Esq., rev. Jos. Auclair, rev. Jas. Niville, rev. Z. Charest, rev. B. McGauran, T. Fournier, Esq.

## EVIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Quebec.-L. Stafford, agent; F. J. Doré, assistant; Wm. Anderson, interpreter ; Montreal-J. J. Daley, agent ; Ottawa - W.J. Wills, agent, Kingston-Macpherson, agent ; Toronto-J. A. Donaldson, agent ; Hamilton-R. H. Rae, agent; St. John, N. B.-Rnbert Shives ; Miramichi, N.B.-J. J. G. Layton ; Halifax, N.S.-E. Clay.

## Emigration agents in europe.

William Dixon, agent at London ; J. G. Moylan, agent at Dublin ; Charles Foy, agent at Belfast; David Shaw, agent at Glasgow; E. Simays, continental agent at Antwerp.

The American Agriculturist says that the reports from the Harrison potato are wonderfully favorable. It has withstood both drought and wet better than any other variety. It has everywhere given good crops. Ont to single eyes and planted singly, it has yielded fully one bundred for one and in some cases two-hundred fold. L. T. Mapes, of Orange county, New York, reports one hundred and eighty good marketable potatoes, besides small ones, for one planted.
RATES OF POSTAGE.

| Desgription of Matter. | Between any place in Canada. | To Great Britain by Canadian Mail Line. | To Grieat Britain by Cunard and OTHER STHAMERS from New York. | To France by Canadian Mail Line. | To the Unitud Statig. |
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| Letters | 3 ets. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., prepaid | 6 cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., prepaid | 8 cts. per $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ oz., prepaid |  |  |
| Local or "Drop" L | ${ }^{5}$ Local Letters, 1 unpaid. | 6ts.por $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., prepaid | 8 cts. per $\frac{1}{\text { a }}$ oz., prepaid | Prepaymt reqd. | 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., prepaid. 10 cents " unpaid. |
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| Books and Pamphl | 1 cent per oz.-Prepayment by Stamp required. | British Book Post (a). | 9 cents per 408. | French Book Post | 1 oent per oz.-Prepayment required. |
| Circulars, printed | 1 cent each when sent singly. - Prepayment by Stamp required. | Do. |  | o. | Do. Do |
| Newspapers, Canadian, (sent to subscribers). |  | If prepaid from office of publication, subject to same commuted rates as to subscribers in Canada. | As by Canadian Steamer (covering Canadia) Postage only) but subject on delivery to 1d. | Do. | Same as between places in Canada, subject on delivery to American Postage. |
| Newspapers, Transien | 2 cents each.-Prepay ment by Stamp required. | Canada. <br> cents each-Prepayment by Stamp required. | Stg. each. <br> cents each-Prepayment by Stamp required. | Do. | 2 cts. each.-Prepayment by Stamp required. |
|  | $1 \mathrm{ct}$. per 4 oz .-Prepayment by Stamp required. | each No., if publishin Canada: British k. Post, if Foreign (a) | cents per 4 oz .-Prepayment by Stamp required. | Do. | cent per 4 oz.-Prepay. ment by Stamprequir'd. |
| Parcels | 1 cent per oz.-Prepay. ment by Stamp requi red. | ents each ; or, in ulk at British Book | cents each.-Prepayment by Stamp required. | Do. | cent per oz.-Prepayment by Stamprequir'd. |
| Parcels. | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ars. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (c)-Prepayment by Stamy required. |  |  |  |  |
| Patterns and Samples of 1 Merchandise. | 1 cent per oz,-Prepay- | ish Book Post (a). |  |  |  |
| Photographs (Cartes de Visite). | Do. Do. Do. | Do. Do. |  | nch Book Post 1 | oent per ox.-Prepay- |

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(a) BRITISH BOOK POST.
Under 2 ounces. ..... 4 cents.
Between 2 and 4 oz. ..... "
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" 8 and 12 oz"and so on. Adding 6 cents for every 4 oz .(b) FRENCH BOOK POST.
Under 2 ounces. 4 cents.
Between 2 and $40 z$ ..... 8 6
" 8 oz , and 1 ib . ..... $"$
and so on.
(c) PARCEL POST.


Parcels sent by Post to places in Canada may contain books, daguerreotypes, photographs, printer's proof and copy, military returns, states and rolls containing written figures and signatures, returns, deeds, legal papers, and all transmissions of a like character, not beiug strictly letters.
A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books, publications, works of literature and art, maps or prints, photographs, daguerreotypes, when not on glass, or in frame containing glass; any quantity of paper, vellum, or parchment (to the exclusion of letters); and the book, maps, papers, \&c., may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three; and may be either British, Colonial or Foreign.
Book l'ackets must be open at bolh ends or both sides.

## REGISTRATION.

No letter, Book, Newspaper, Parcel or Packet of any kind whatever can be received for registration unless both postage aud registration fee are fully prepaid.

## REGISTRATION FEE ON LETTERS.

To any place in Canada, Newfoundland or Prince Edwards Island 2 cents.
" the United States.
" the United Kingdom. $\qquad$

- France.

Australian colonies, Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$; Newspapers, 5 cents each.
Bermuda, Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 2 cents each.
British Columbia. Letters. 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 5 cents each.
Cuba and St. Thomas, Letters, 28 cen's per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Gibraltar, Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.; New*papers, 4 cents each.
India, Letters, 22 cents per oz. ; Newspapers, 6 cents each.
Italy (not inclu'ting Rome), Letters, 23 cents per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; Newspapers, 6 cents under
2 oz . -13 cents under 4 oz .
Malta, Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz; Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Manitoba, Letter: 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.
Newspapers and registration of Letters same as to the other Provinces in Canada.
Newfoundland, Lettors, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$; Newspapers and Books, same as betweon places in Canada.
New Zealand, Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; Newspapers, 6 cents each.
Norway, Letters, 18 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 8 cents under 2 oz- 16 cents under 4 oz .

Prince Edward's Island, Letters, Books, Papers, \&cc., the same as between places in Canada.

Prussia, Letters, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; Newspapers, 8 cente under 2 oz. -16 cents under 40 .

Rome, Letters, 16 cents $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}$ oz. ; Newspapers, 4 cents each.

Switzerland, Letters, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; Newspapers, 8 cents under 2 oz.- 12 cents under 4 oz .
Vancouver's Island, Letters, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 2 cents each.
West Indies (British), Letters, 10 cents per oz., if marked via New York, 12 cents ria Halifax; Newspapers. 2 cents each.
West Indies (Foreign) except Cuba and St. Thomas, Letter3 28 cents per $\frac{t}{8}$ oz., if marked via New York; 12 cents via Halifax; Newspapers, 3 cents via New York; 2 cents via Halifax.

## MEMORANDA.

Prices Current and Circulars for Great Britain, to pass as such, may not beplaced in envelopes.

Photographs in Cases, within the Dominion, are liable to Parcel Post rates.
Samples or Seeds, including Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots, \&c., pass at one cent per oz. within the Dominion, prepaid
Letters containing money or Valuable Enclosures should be registered.

## MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Canadian Money Order Offices draw upon all the Money Order Offices in Eugland, Ieland, and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling. and grant as many Orders for $£ 10$ sterling each, as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as uncer:


ON THE LOWER PROVINCES.
The Canadian Money Order Offices draw upon all Money Order Offices in Prince Edward Island and New foundland. The Orders, like those of the United Kingdom, are made payable in sterling money, and for sums up to $£ 10$ sterling. The terms are:-

For Orders up to $£ 5$.

## 5.

For Orders over $£ 5$, and up to $£ 10$ 25 cents.

## SAVINGS BANK DEI'ARTMENT.

The Postmaster-General will receive at any of the Post Office Savings Banks, deposits paid to the postmasters by persons wishing to place their money in the Government Savings Banks.
2. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.
3. At each Post Office Savings Bank, the Savings Bank regulations may be read by the public, giving full information with respect to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money, and ihese regulations are printed on the cover of the pass-book supplied to each depositor.
4. Any person may have a deposit account. Any deposits will be received daily during the ordinary hours of post office business, of any number of dollars, from $\$ 1$ up to $\$ 300$, the total amount which can be received irom a depositor in any one year, except in cases to be specially autho ized by the Postmaster General.
5. The postmasters of the oflices named will act as agents for the receipt of the money deposited for transmission to the Postmaster-General; and for the payment by the Postmaster-Gieneral of money withdrawn by depositors.
6. Each depositor will be supplied with a pars-book, and the sums paid in, or withdrawn, will be entered therein by the postmaster receiving or paying the same. In addition, a direct receipt for each amount paid in, will be sent to the depositor from the Postmaster-General, and the Postmaster-General will issue a cheque, payable at any Post Office Savings Bank desired, for any \&nm withdrawn.
7. Every depositor's account will thus be kept with the Yostmaster General, and depositor may pay into his or her account with the Post Office Savings Bank, at any of the Savings Bank Post iffices which at the time may best suit his convenience, und may exercire the same choice in drawing out money, subject only to the obligation of producing the pass-book, in proof of identity-whenever paying in or drawing out money.
8. Int re-t at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum will be allowed on deposits lying i the ordinary depesit accounts, but when a depositor has $\$ 100$ deposited, he or s.ae may request the f'ostmaster-General to transier this sum to a special account, a'id will then receivecertificate of such special $\$ 100$ deposit, bearing interest at 5
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## COURTS OF JUSTICE.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Court of Quren's Benoh.-Hon. J. F. Duval, Chief Justice; Réné E Caron; L. T. Drummond; William Badgley ; S. C. Monk, Puisn. Judges.
Court in Appeal and Error.-Montreal, 1st March, 1st June 1st September, 1st Drcember; Quebec, 12th March, 12 h June, 12th September and 12ih December; L. W. Marchand, Clerk of Appeals; Charles Drolet, Deputy do.

Coury of Criminal Jurísdiction.-Montreal, 24th March and 24th September; Quehec, 24th January and 24th June; Three Rivers, 2nth Murch and 20th September ; Sherbrooke, 1st April and 1st O'tober ; Arthabaska, 20th February and 20th Octuber; Bea:harnois, 20th March and 20th November; St. Hyacinthe, 1st May and 1st December; St. John's, 22nd May and 121 h December; St. Scholastique, 7th January and 2nd July ; Aylmer, 21st January and 1st July.

Terms to continue till the business is closed. Extraordinary terms may be held by proclanuation

Superior Cocrt. Jurisdiction for sums éxceeding \$200. Hon. William Collis Meredith, Chief Justice ; Hon Charles Mondelet ; Hon. Peter Winter, Hon. Andrew Stuart, Hon. Edward Short, Hon. David Roy, Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, Hon. Aimé Lafontaine, Hon. Joseph N. Bossó, Hon. Robert McKay, Hon. Fred. A. Torrance, Hon. Jos. A. Berth lot, Hon. L. V. Sicotte, Hon. A. Poletie, Hon F. G. Johnson, Hon. Jean Taschereau, Hon. Jos. U. Beandry, Hon, Ls. E. N. Casault, Hon. Thos. K Ramsay, Assistant Judge.

## TERMS.

* Montreal.- $\dagger$ Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Sonlanges, Laprairie, Chambly, Verchéres, and city of Montreal. Held at

[^0]Montreal from 17th to 27 th of every month, except January, July and August. Hubert, Papineau and Honey, prothonotaries; G. Pyke, deputy prothonotary ; Tancrède Bouthillier, sheriff; M. H. Sanborn, Deputy sheriff. Joseph Jones, coroner.

Quebrc.-Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorenci, Levy, Lotbinière and cily of Quebec. Held at Quebec from 1st to 5th of every month, except Janu ry Ju'y and August. Fiset and Burroughs, prothonotarivs ; Hon. Charles Alleyn, sheriff.
Utrawa.-Utawa and Poatiac. Held at Aylmer from 13th to 19th February, June and November. A. Driscoll, prothonotary ; Louis M. Coutlée, s eriff.

Theee Rivers.-Maskinongé, St. Maurice, (including city of Three Rivers', Chaplain and Nicolet. Held at Three Rivers from 13th to 19th of March, June. September and December. Edward Barnard, prothonotary ; S. Dumoulin, sheriff.

St. Franols.-Richmond, (including town of Sherbrooke), Wolfe, Compton, and Stanstead. Feld at Sherbrooke from 20th to 26th February, May, October and December. Short and Morris prothonotaries ; G. F. Bowen, sheriff.
Terrebone-Argenteuil, Two Mountains, and Terrebone. Held at St. S holastique, from 13th to 19th Fehruary, May and October. Jules R. Berihelot, protho otary ; Alphonse Raby, sheriff.
Jolierte.-L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette. Held at Joliette from 13th to 19th February, May and October. Louis Thomas Groulx, prothonotary ; B. H. Leprohon, sheriff.

Richeliev.-Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier. Held at Sorel from 13th to 19th March, June and November. Antoine N. Gouin, prothonotary; Michel Mathieu, sheriff.

- Rimoeski - Rimouski. Held at St. Germain from 13th to 19th March, -June, and October. Frs. MagloireDorme, prothonotary ; Achille Fournier, sheriff.

Arthabaska--Megantic, Arthabaska, Drummond. Held at Arthabaska from 13th to 19th February, May and October. prothonotary ; Auguste Quesuel, sheriff.
Bedpord.-Shefford, Miss quoi and Brome. Held at Nelsonville from 13th to 19th February, May and October. Fredrrick T. Hall, prothono-: tary ; Foster and Cowan, sheriffs.

St: Hyacinthe.-St. Hyacinthe, Bagot and Rouville. Held at St. Hyacinthe from 22nd to 28th February, June and November. Louis G. Delormier, prothonotary ; Louis Taché, sheriff.
Ibrrville.-St. Johus, Napierville and Iberville. Held at St. Johns from 16th to 21st March, June and November. Frs. H. Marchand, prothonotary ; J. F. Desrivières, sheriff.

Beacharnors.-Huntingd $n$, Beauharnois and Chateguay. Held at Beauharnois from 13th to 19th March, June and November. P. J. U, Beandry, prothonotary ; Louis Hainault, sheriff.

## CIRCUIT COURTS.

 jurisdiction for sums not exceeding $\$ 200$.Montreal Distric.-Montreal Circuit, Montreal, 10th to 15th of every month, except January, July and August.

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Vaadreuil County, Vaudreuil, 1st to 5th of March, July and November.
Soulanges County, Coteau Landing, 6th to 10th March, 6th to 9 th July, 6th to 10th November.
Quebse Distri. T.-Quebec Circuit Court, 16th to 21 st January and
Verchères County, Verchères, 1st to 5tb February, May and October. June, and 20th to 25 th of every-month, except July and August.
Lotbinière Circuit, Lotbiniere, 13th to 22 nd March, July and November.

Portneuf Circuit, Cap Santé, 7th to 16th January, May. and September.

Threa Rivers District.-Three Rivers Circuit, Three Rivers, 7th to 12ıh March, June, September and December.

Maskinongé County, River du Loup, 26th to 30th January and May, and September 28th to October 2nd.

Ottawa District.-Ottawa Circuit, Aylmer, 7th to 12th February, June and November.

Ottawa County, (2nd;) Papineauville, 7th to 10th January, May and September.

Pontiac Circuit, Portage du Port, 2nd to 7th March, 20th to 25 th June, and 3rd to 8th November.

Terrebonne District. - Terrebonne Circuit, St. Scholastique, 7th to 12th February, May and October.

Terrebonne County, St. Jérôme, 2nd to 6th February, Máy and October.

Argeuteuil County, Lachute, 12th to 16th January, May, and September.

Righelimu District.-Richelieu Circuit, Sorel, 7th to 12 th February, May and Uctober.

Berthier Circuit, Berthi r, 25 th to 29 țh Fobruary, May and October.
Yamaska County, St. Franço ${ }^{\circ}$, 20th to 24th February, May and October.
Bedford Distriot.-Bedford Circuit, Nelsonville, 7th to 12th February, May and October,
Brome County, Knowlton, 10th to 14th March, June and November.
Sbefford County, Waterloo, 21st to 25th January, April and September.

Missisquoi County (2nd), Bedford, 28th to 31st January, May and October.
St. Hyacinthe District.-St. Hyacinthe Circuit, St. Hyacinthe, 22nd to 27 th January, March and October.
Rouville County, Marierville, 15th to 19th February, May and October.
Iberville District.-Iberville Circuit, St. Juhns, 11th to 15th March, June and November.

Napierville County, Napierville, 1st to 5th March, June and November.

Iberville County, Iberville, 6th to 10th March, June and November.
Beauharnots District.-Beauharnois Circuit, Beauharnois, 7th to 12 th March, June and November.
Chateauguay County, St. Martine, 2nd to 6th March, June and November.
Huntingdon County, Huntingdon, 15th to 19th January, April and September.

St. Francis District.-St. Francis Circuit, Sherbrooke, 10th to 16th Fehruary, May, October and December.

Stanstead Circuit, Stanstead Plain, 1st to 4th February, June, Sepember und December.

Compton County, Corkshire, 8th to 12 th January, June and November.

Richmond County, Riclimond, 1st to 5th March, July and November.
Richmend County (2nd), Danville, 141h to 18th January, April and September.

Ahtrabaska Disthict.-Arthakaska Oircuit, Arthabaskaville, 7 to 12 th February, May and October.

Drummond County, Drummondville, 20th to 24th March, June and November.

Megantic County, Inverness, 20th to 24th March, June and November.
phovince of ontario.
COURTS.
Court of Error and Appeal.-Judges, Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B., Chief Justice ; Hon. J. G. Spragge, Chancellor of Ontario ; combined with The Judges of the Chancery, Queen's Bench, and Common Pleas Courts.:

Court of Queen's Bench.-The Jurisdiction of this Court extends to all maniner of actions, causes, and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal, and mixed, within Ontario. Chief Juslice, Hon. W. B. Richards, C.B. Puisné Judges, Hon. J. Morrison and Hon. Adam Wilson.
Court of Chancery.-This Court has the like juriediction as the Court of Clancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administ, ators, co-partnerships, accounts, mortgages, awards, dower, infan's, idiots, lunatics, and their estates, waste, specific performances, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may deciee the issue, repeal, or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses, to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. Chuncellor, Hon. J. G. Spragge, Vice-Chancellors, Hon. Oliver Mowatt, and Hon. S. H. Strong. Muster, John Alex. Boyd.

Court of Common Pleas. - This Court has the same power and jurisdiction as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Chiej Justice, Hon. Juhn H Hagarty. Puisné Judges, Hon. J. W. Gwynne and Hon. Thomas Galt.

Heir and Divtsee Court-Commessioners, the Judges of the Superior Courts, and such other persons as may be appointed by commission under the Great Seal. These duties are to determine ciaims to lands in Ontario, for which no patent has issued from the Crown in favor of the proper claimints, whether as heirs, devis es or assignees. Sitt ngs at Toronto, first Monday in January and July in each year. Clerk of Commissioners, W. B Heward.

County Courts. - Presided over by a resident Judge in each county. Their jurisdicion, extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $\$ 200$; and to alls its relating to debt,
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covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defindant to $\$ 400$; und to all buil bonds atid recognizances of bail given in the County Court to any amount; but not to casts involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, criminal conduct, or seduction. An appeal lies to either of the Superior Courts of Law.

Courts of General Sessions.-Chairman, the County Judge in each county, who, with one or more Justices of the Peace, holds a Court of General Sessions in his county twice a year for trials by jury in cases of felony and misdemeanor, but treason and capital felonies are exempted from their jurisdiction.

Insolvent Debtor's Courts.-By the "Insolvent Acts of 1864 and 1865, ," 27 and 28 Vic., chap. 57 , and 29 Vict, chap. 18, provision is made " for the settlement of the estates of insolvent debtors, for giving effect to arrangements between them and their creditors, and for the punishment of fraud." In Province of Que bec, this enactment applies to traders only. In Province of Ontario, to all persons wheiher 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 nom nated " 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 Trrms.- Commence on the second Thursday next after Hilary, Easter, and Mictaelmas Terms.

Law Tarms.-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.

Chanorry Terms.-Examination Tirms.-From first Tuesday of Februry to the Saturday after second Tuesday of April ; and from first Tuesday of September to the Saturday after first Tuesday of Xovember.

Hearing Terms.-From fourth Monday in April untill Saturday of the foltowing week; and from third Monday in November until Saturday of the folluwing week.

County Court Terms.-Commence on the first Monday in January and July, and end the following Saturday.

Effects of Alcohol.--Experiments made by Drs. Ringer and Richards on men and animals go 10 show that the temperature of the body fails neaily as fast after the use of alcohol in doses sufficient to produce intoxication, as after death itself. The facility with which drunkards freeze to death, is explained by this fact. Dr. Jolly deelares that an increasing tend $\mu$ ney towards mental disease has been generated by the increasing consumption of spirits. Official reports shows that the abuse of alcohol accounts for one-fifth of the insanity in France. - Exchange.

## BANKS IN CANADA.

With their Agencies.


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## RULES FOR HEALTH.

The man or woman who drinks a cup of strong tea or coffee or other stimulant in order to aid in the better performance of any work or duty, public or private, is a fool, becsuse it is to the budy and brain an expenditure of what it has not yet got: it is using power in advance, and this can never be done, even once, with impunity.
The less a man drinks of anything in hot weather the better; for the more we drink the more we want to drink, until even ice-water palls and becomes of a metallic taste; hence the longer you can put off drinking cold water on the morning of a hot day, the better you will feel at night.

Drinking largely at meals, even of cold warer or simple teas, is a mere babit, and is always hurtful. No one should drink at any one meal more than a quarter of a pint of any liquor, even of cold water, for it always retards, impairs, and interferes with a healthful digestion.

An eminent physician says that the white rubber used for nursing bottles and infants toys, is very poisonons, causing sore month skinefuptions, decayed teeth, spinal curvature, and death. In Europe the sale of it is probibited by law.

## A DISINFECTANT WORTH KNOWING.

We dare say very few persons are aware that coffee is a valuable dis-
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employment of three ounces of fresh roasted coffee, whilst the other parts of the house were permauently cleared of the same smell by being simply traversed with the coffee-roaster, although the cleansing of the pit continued for several hours after. The best mode of using the coffee as a disinfectant is to dry the raw bean, pound it in a mortar, and then roast the powder on a moderately heated iron plate, until it-assumes a dark brown tint, when it is fit for use. Then sprinkle it in sinks or cesspools, or lay it on a plate in the room which you wish to have purified. Coffee-acid or coffeeoil acts more readily in minute quantities.

## TO KEEP BLUE CALICO OR LAWN FROM FADING.

Put an ounce of sugar of lead into a paifful of cold water; in this solution suak the material to be washed for two hours, and let it dry before being washed and ironed. All shades of blue may thus be kept from fading when washed.

## CHEERFULNESS IS A CHARMING CHARACTERISTIC•

Who does not love a blithesome spirit, with its nimble footsteps and cheery tones, its unclouded brow and radiant smile, its warm, genial n\& rue? We all can cultivate cheerfulness. By it I do not mean festive geiety, with its giddy mirth and song-but serenity, that exquisite state that so reminds one of the bright and glowing spring, the fresh and sparkling morn. Not only will it brighten our own lives, but it will cast halo of light around the lives of others.

## HOW TO SECURE TENDER MUTTON.

The Practical Farmer says: "Conversing recently with a prominent sheep breeder of New York, who had travelled extensively in Eagland and on the Continent, we inquired bis opinion as to the superiority of the English and continental mutton over what is usually found in the American market. He bad been struck with this himself, and made it a point of especial attention in visiting large flocks, to enquire as to the utmost approved modes of feeding and management of sheep.
"The answer to our question was all comprised in a single sentence' They feed turnips,'-and with theic aid a three or four years old wether, (anage which in this country would require near a twelve hours' stew to
"Now we want to impress this fact unon sheep breeders, that if they want to collect a crowd around their stalls, and get a reputation for tender and juicy mutton, they must raise ruta bagos and turnips-a practice which they are about as free from being guilty of, in this section, at least, as raising flax or hemp."

## TAPPING MAPLE-TREES.

The rapid wasting away of the forest trees, especially of the sugar maple, has induced greater circumspection on the part of the owners of sugar orchards than during the early settlement of the country. Then a tree was regarded as something to be gotten rid of, and as the sugar-
maple generally had possession of the best ground for farming purposes, tapping the trees by boxing was regarded as a ready means of getting a present supply of sugar while promoting an early death of the tree. By this process a tree would be girdled in three or four years, and be the more readily removed from the soil. But now the sugar-maple is regarded as a source of gain,-hence, in extracting its saccharine, the boxing system has been abandoned, and the less exhausting one of tapping substituted for it. But even this is often recklessly done by boring deeply into the tree, thus weskening it and producing decay, when a slight perforation would eliminate the sap without impairing the vitality. When a young sugar orchard is intended as permanent, great care in tapping should be exercised. Without this, their vitality will diminish rapidly. Hence an orchard which ought to last a life-time will die out in a few years, thus depriving the owner of a domestic luxury which a little care and forethought might have preserved through successive generations. If the auger, gouge, or both, are used, the incisions should be light, and so dispersed over the suiface of the body as to give it a chance to heal before a second one is made in its immediate vicinity. In this way the holes will grow over and the vitality of the tree be so little affected as to render the flow of sap nearly uniform for a long series of years.

## POULTRY,

The marks or indications that a pullet will become a good hen, are a small head, bright eyts, a tapering neck, full breast, straight back, full ovoidal-shaped body, and noderately long gray-colored legs. No yel-

Hen thould swo, cleane pond, feed hens when barley feedin land; grain Po at Cb duck Fo boile week scour
soit f do do $n$ low-legged chicken, says an English writer, should be kept, as their flesh is not so good; and therefore they should not be bred frim. As to the color of the feathers, it is a matter of fancy, it being no matter whether black or white, or an intermingling of these and otber colors ; mottled gray is deemed a good color by some.

A chicken never eats more tenderly than when killed a short time before dressing, but if not so used, it may hal $g$ in the larder three or four days in winter. An old fowl is better, for being kept a week or more in winter. The criterion of a fat hen when alive is a plump breast and the rump feeling thick, fat, and firm on being handled; fat should be found under the wings. White flesh is generally deemed preferable, though some poulterers insist that a yellow-skinned cbicken makes the most delicate roast.

Turkeys hatched in May will be full grown by winter, and if well-fed are then ready for use, at Thanksgiving and Christmas time, whena fayorable market is created for such poultry. Young cocks are selected for roasting, and hens for boiling.

Getse, the product of early summer batching, will be full-grown by winter. The criterion of a.goose is plumpness of muscle over the breast and thickness of rump, when alive ; and in addition, when dead and plucked, a uniform covering of white fat under a fine skin on the breast. It is a good young goose that weigbs twelve pounds at Christmas. A green goose is deemed a greater delicacy than a turkey. Goose is better for being kept a few days before roasting.

Ducks, early hatched and properly fed, are in good condition for tbe table in early winter, and never eat better than when killed and immediately dressed and cooked.

Hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, and pigeons must be kept apart. They thould be let out to roam and pick about every morning for an hour or swo, then should have their morning meal. Hens and turkeys eat the cleanest when fed on a glass plot. Geese and ducks should be fed vear a pond, or at least where a ready supply of water may be had. In winter, feed twice a day, morning and afternoon, the latter soon after noon. For hens and turkeys, boiled potatoes, in their skins, are excellent feed when a little warm, broken with the hand. In winter, wheat, oats, rye, barley, or maize should be added. In summer, use grain only with noon feeding. Ducks may be fed in a like manner. Geese do best on grass land ; in winter, they should have turnips, and cut raw potatoes, with grain at the noon feeding.

Poultry thus fed never needs special fattening, to have cock turkeys at Christmas time weighing 18lbs. a piece; hens, 15 lbs ; geese, $12 \mathrm{lbs} . ;$ ducks, 8 lbs .; and chickens, 3 to 4 lbs ., plump and fat.
For feeding young turkeys the first four weeks, the best food is hardboiled eggs minced. With young chickens this may be stopped after two weeks. When soft feed is first given to young turkeys, they may die of scouring; hard-boiled eggs prevent this. Young ducks shonld be fed on soit feed and not suffered to go into the water for three weeks. Goslings do best on tender gras s, in warm exposure. Keep them on their feet, and do not suffer them to be exposed to drenching rains.

It is with poultry, as with all other farm animals, they should be fed regularly, never allowing much variation, for animals will wail and worry and thus lose flesh by impatient demonstrations, which are almost sure to be consequent upon negligence, - a stinging rebuke to the heedless, careless or negligent breeder.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Tobacen stems or tobacco put into hens' nests are good to keep them from vermin.
Cooked meal is nearly double the bulk of uncooked yet quart for quart it goes as far. The difference is that much of the food is undigested unless cooked.

Roots in themselves do not fatten much, but they make every ounce of grain food available. The effect of cooked meal and meal fed with roots is similar.

An old stable keeper in England says he has never had a bad foot on his horses, since be commenced the practice of bedding on a thiek layer of sawdust. He finds pine the best, oak the worst.

Muck should never be taken to the field direct from the swanps. It should be exposed to the atmosphere for six months or more, the longer the better, and composed with lime or unleached ashes.
The best way to prevent cows from holding up their milk is to milk the forward teats perfectly dry, then change to the two hind teats and milk very fast, and the desired result will be obtained.

The Uica Herald gives three rules for renovating old pastures :1. In winter, lime them in wet places. 2. In summer, mow them where bushy 3. Keep sheep on them and feed the sheep with beans and oil cake.

A large black beetle wearing upon his broad back rows of most brilliant gold dots, is thec rend of the farmer. From its eggs, are prodiced the corn grub killer, the mest inveterate foe of the cut worm, with which
it gorges itself until it can hardly stir. Its jaws are very strong. Ploughman, spare that bug.

Cherse, according to the statement of Prof. A. J. Bellows, has in it more than twice the amount of food of any other known substance. It should therefore be used in smull quantities and with articles containing little nitrogen, such as fruits and fine flour. Those persons whose occupations necessitate hard labor, and who cannotafford much fresh meat, will find in cheese a most wholesume as well as nutritious food, less expensive and less likely to develope in the human system those scrofulous diseases attributed to animal food.

## WHITEWASH.

Whitewash is one of the most valuable things in the world when properiy applied. It not only prevents the decay of wood, but conduces greatly to the healthfulness of all buildings, whether of wood or stone. Uut-buildings, and fences, when not painted, should be supplied once or twice a year with a good coat of whitewash, which should be prepared in the following way : Take a clean water-tight barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it a half-bushel of lime. Slack it by pouring water over it boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inclies deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slackened. When the slacking has been thoroughly effeeted, dissolve in water, and add two pounds of sulphite of zinc and one of common salt; these will cause the wash to harden and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirab e, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by anding three pounds of y+llow ochre, or a good pearl or lead color by the addition of lamp, vine or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds of umber, Turkish or A merican-the latter is the cheapestone pound of Indian red, oue poind of common lampblack. For common stone color, add four pounds of raw umber and two pounds of lamb black. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be fond much superior both in appearance and durability to the common whitewash.

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## WEATHER WISDOM.

Changes of weather may be foraseen, often at long intervals, by other aids far more efficacions than those of the moon, or of weather cycles. The apparatus required may, with the exception of a barometer and the clonds, be all found in the animal kingdon, a careful observation of the babits of some of the denizens of which is the sure road to successful weather wisdom. There seems to be a sensibility to atmospheric change in the lower orders of creation which answers them as instincıs, and directly gives them information which man only arrives at by the longer road of renson. The scent of the hound is an insiance of a delicate sense, which we cannot form an idea of, thongh it may help us to conceive the pussibility of "pigs seeing the wind" or of horses and cattle "sniffling a distant storm."

A sow carrying straw in her mouth to make her bed is as sure an indication of coming foul weather asany the barometor can give ; and when puss turns her till to the fire, and in that pusition commences to wash heu face, it is satid the same event is predicten. It is as true of the skies do of duilestic ufuirs, that when the hou crows, a change for the worse
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is at hand; and, as to the lord of the poultry-yard, we have the old saying, that-

> "If the cock crows going to bed, He'll surely rise with a watery head."

Robin Redbreast singing in the midst of a rain on the top twig of a tree is au infullible index of a beneficial change to fair for a few days at least; and the screech of the owl under similar circumstances is said to have the same meaning, though the peacock's screech at all times denotes ungenial weathier. Frogs also furni h their-signs, becoming brown on the approach of rain, but remaining yellow so long as it is absent. There is a curions weather-glass made in Germany, the materials entering into the composition of which are two frogs, two small ladders, and a cylindrical vessel of water.

Frogs and ladders being duly put. into the water, if the froggies climb their ladders and look over the vessel's side, foul days are at hand; if they remain below, the sky will continue fine. Leeches in water furnish similar indications ; but spiders and snails are the most remarkable of all the weather prophets; when the former make their webs at night, the morning is sure to be fine ; if they make them in the morning, the coming day may be relied on for a drive or a walk. Hence the saying:
"When you see the gossamer flying, Be sure the air is drying."

An instance is on record of a French officer, confined in a prison in Utrecht during the wars of the French Revolution, having so closely and accurately observed the habits of some spiders that were his sole companions, that he was able, by their movements, to foretell a frost fourteen days before it came, and thereby turn the certaic. defeat of the French army into a glorious victory. But sn iles are remarkable weather indicators. Like frogs, their colors change on the appruach of rain, and some species indicate rain so much as ten days before by tubercles, which a ppear on their bodies, and seem intended for the purpose of imbibing the approaching moisture. As a general rule, these creatures, according to their habits, two or three days before rain, may be seen climbing the trunks of trees, or seeking shelter under leaves, or making their way to open places.
We thus see that, by a careful assortment of spiders, snails, fiogs and leeches, and a few domestic animal, combined with a good barometer, and accurate observation of the language of the clouds, and the song and cries of birds, any person may easily become a weather prophet of no mean practical wisdom. But how shall we account for the more distant foresight of weather which some animals hive? What teaches the bees to kill their drones early if a wet summer is coming or the water owl to forsake their marshes if it is to be dry ?

By what visinn does the swallow know the approach of a fine summer, and consequently set forth early on his migration to northern regions? By what foreknowledge is the worm led to burrow deep in the parth if the winter is to be cold? In all these cases there is disiant foresight, for action is taken a month at least before the anticiuated foul or fair can come. Reason caunot fathom the mystery; it has to confess itself baffled and excelled by the light enjoyed by insect and bird and brute.

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