


## 106305

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun this year, and two of the Moon, those of the Moon only being visible.
I.-April the 5th, the Sun will be totally eclipsed, but entirely invisible on this continent.
II.-April 20th, in the morning there will be a partial Eclipse of the Moon. Magnitude, 8.544 digits, or óver two-thirds, on the Northern limb. At Montreal it begins at 40 minutes past two, midđles 10 minutes pást 4 , ends 43 minutes past 5 .
III.-September 28th, an Annular Eclipse of the Sun occurs, but it will pot be visible in this country.
IV.-October 13th, in the evening, a partial Eclipse of the Moon will take place visibly. Magnitude, 11.976 digits on the Southern limb. This Eclipse begins before the Moon rises here, and therefore will rise ( 5 h .15 m .) with the Eelipse upon it. At Montreal this Eclipse middles at 6 h .0 m ., and ends 34 minutes past 7.

## DURATION OF THE SEASONS, \&c.




## APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE SUN.

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Sun's Apogee July 2nd,.......... } \\ \text { Sun's mean distance, March 81st } \\ \text { and October 3rd .......... }\end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l}\text { distance } \\ \text { from the }\end{array}\left\{\begin{array}{l}96,702,364 \\ \text { Earth. }\end{array}\right\} \text { English miles. } \\ 95,103,000\end{array}\right\}$.

## APPEARANCE OF PLANETS, 1856.

Mercury will be visible in the West soon after sunset about 29th January, 23 rd May, and 19th September, and in the East just before sunrise, about 18th March, 16 th July, and 5th Nov.

Venus will be morning star until 19th July, then evening star until 10th May, 1857. Mars will be morning star until 1st April, then evening star until 7th July, 1857. Jupiter will be evening star until 5th March, then morning star until 26 th September, then evening star until 11 th A pril, 1857. Saturn will be evening star until 24th June, then morning until 81st Dec.

1st Month.
JANUARY.
31 Days.


January. - It is well to consider how your farm may be made more productive this year than last. If any crop failed last year, enquire the cause. Don't work without thinking. Despise not the lessons of science and experience. Marling land has not been much tried in Lower Canada. If you can get it without drawing too far, put 100 bushels on an acre. Most of the marl in Canada is rich in lime, and is therefore a most valuable fertilizer. Mixed with vegetable mould, and made into compost, it forms a first rate edressing for young clovers in the spring.



2nd Month．

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|  |  | ew Moon．．．．．．．．$\left.\quad 6 . \begin{array}{c}\text { D．} \\ \text { H．M．} \\ 42\end{array}\right)$ Morning． |  |  |  | s． |
|  |  | irst Quarter，．．．．． 12 9 18 Evening． |  | 9.12 |  | 31 |
|  |  | ull Moon，．．．．． 20 20 46 Evening． | 17 | 7 －12 |  | 19 |
|  |  | ast Quarter，．．．．．28 847 Evening． | 25 | 512 |  | 22 |
|  | DAYs． |  |  | He sun． |  | moon． |
|  | Ek． |  | Ris．${ }^{\text {S }}$ | Sets．｜S．D．S． | P ． | R．\＆S |
| 1 | Frid． | Battle of Brieune， 1814. | 7285 | 5001710 | m |  |
|  |  | Purification of Virgin Mary， | 26 | 21653 | m |  |
|  | S． | Quinquagesima Sunday． | 7255 | $5 \quad 31636$ | 7 | 516 |
|  | Mon． | Earthquake in Canada， 1663. | 23 | 51618 | 1 | 614 |
|  | Tues． | Shrove Tuesday．From now， | 22 | 6160 | 19 | Sets． |
|  | Wed． | Ash Wednesday．through these | 21 | 71542 | 19 | 544 |
|  | Thur． | days to the ninth you may expect windy | 19 | $915 \quad 23$ | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | 75 |
|  | Frid． | and stormy weather． | 17 | 1114 | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | 829 |
|  | Sat． | Milan placed in a state | 16 | 121445 | \％ | 940 |
|  | S． | 1st Sunday in Len |  |  | ¢ |  |
|  | Mon． | Union of U，and L．Canada proclaim－ | 14 | 1514 6 | $\xrightarrow{\sim}$ |  |
|  | Tues． | If wind be W．or S．W．［ed， 1841. | 13 | 171346 | $\bigcirc$ | 09 |
|  | Wed． | look out for snow，if N．or N．E．then | 11 | 181326 | \％ |  |
|  | Thur． | be sure of cold but fair weather． | 9 | $13 \mid 136$ | 8 |  |
|  |  | Valentine day．Busy time just | ， | 201246 | 4 | 340 |
| 16 | Sat． | now at the Post Office． | 6 | 221225 | ［ | 439 |
|  |  | 2nd Sunday in L |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mon． | Luther died 1546. | 7－4 ${ }^{1}$ | 2512 | $\stackrel{1}{6}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 28 \\ 6 & 7\end{array}$ |
|  | Tues． | Time to overhaul potatoes and fruit． | 2 | 261123 | $\sigma$ | 641 |
|  | Wed． | It may be cold but will be fair， | 700 | 28110 | $\Omega$ | Rises． |
|  | Thur． | For such the lunar aspects are． | 658 | 301039 | $\Omega$ | 627 |
|  | Frid． | Washington born 1732. | 57 | 311017 | $\Omega$ | 727 |
|  | Sat． | Sir J．Reynolds died 1792. | 55 | 33 9 95 | 如 | 827 |
|  |  | 3rd Sunday in Lent and St．Matthias． | 6545 | 534933 | 収 | 928 |
|  | Mon． | Look out for rain and snow， | 52 | 359811 | $今$ | 1030 |
|  | Tues． | Which may come，who can know？ | 49 | $\begin{array}{llll}37 & 8 & 49\end{array}$ | $\simeq$ | 1185 |
|  | Wed． | Grand Duke of Oldenburgh d．1853， | 48 | 38826 | $\sim$ | Morn． |
|  | Thur． | The wind is changeable and［ a .70 ． | 46 | 4084 | m |  |
|  | Frid． | the weather very unsettied． | 45 | 41） 741 | m |  |

February．－It is said that farmers，as a class，evince a greater degree of indifference in acquiring information from books than any other elass．It is true that of late years there has been consideràble improvement．Farmers and farmers＇sons ought to be well posted up on the state of their country． But they should especially acquaint themselves with the whole science of agriculture．It is the parent of all seiences，－coëval with the history of man，and the surest safeguard to a nation＇s prosperity and welfare．It is well said that agriculture is the most healthful，the most useful，and the most noble employment of man．


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4th Month.

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|  |  | ew Moon,....... 5059 Morning. |  | 112 |  | 47 |
|  |  | irst Quarter,..... 111158 Evening. |  | $9 \quad 12$ |  | 28 |
|  |  | ull Moon, . . . . . 20420 Morning. | 17 | 711 |  | 25 |
|  |  | ast Quarter, .... 27633 Evening. | 25 | 511 | 57 | 47 |
|  | DAYS |  |  | HE SUN. |  | MOON. |
| M. | W EEK. |  | Ris. | Sets. S.D.N | P. | R. $\& \mathrm{~S}^{\text {S }}$ |
|  | Tues | All fools day, so called. | 5456 | 623448 | 19 | 14 |
|  | Wed- | We look for weather cool and fin | 43 | 25.511 | $x$ | 434 |
|  | Thur | And shall expect the sun to shine. | 40 | $\begin{array}{llll}26 & 5 & 34\end{array}$ | ~ | 452 |
|  | Frid. | But now high winds and cloudy days. | 39 | $\begin{array}{llll}27 & 5 & 57\end{array}$ | H | Sets. |
| 5 | Sat, | Canada discovered 1409. | 37 | 29620 | 犬 | 721 |
|  | S | 2nd Sunday after Eas | 356 | 630643 | $\bigcirc$ | 839 |
|  | Mon. | Obscuring Sols delightful rays. | 33 | 3178 | $\bigcirc$ | 958 |
| $8$ | Tues. | Let not the farmer yet despair, | 32 | 32 7 <br> 27  | $\checkmark$ | 1113 |
| 9 | Wed. | For now again the weather's fair. | 30 | 38750 | ४ | Mora. |
| 10 | Thur. | Prepare to plough although 'tis cold, | 28 | $\begin{array}{llll}34 & 812\end{array}$ | II | 039 |
| 11 | Frid. | For spring and summer are foretold. | 26 | $\begin{array}{llll}36 & 8 & 34\end{array}$ | II | 121 |
| 12 | Sat. | Earl of Durham born 1792. | 24 | 37856 | do | 218 |
| $18$ | S. | 3rd Sunday after Easter. [1853. | 226 | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 9 & 17\end{array}$ | \% |  |
|  | Mon. | Turkey rejects Russian proposals |  | 40.939 | $\sigma_{0}$ | 818 |
| 15 | Tues. | Glasgow banquet to Mrs. Stowe 1853. | 19 | 41100 | $S$. | 342 |
| 18 | Wed. | The aspects are threatening; weather | 17 | 431022 | $\Omega$ |  |
| 17 | Thur. | unsettled ; much snow melted ; merry | 15 | 441043 | M | 421 |
| 18 | Frid. | sleigh bells ceased. Ploughing began | 13 | 45104 | \% | 440 |
| 19 | Sat. | in Missisquoi Co.; Quebec Co. hard. | 12 | 461124 | 奴 | Rises. |
|  | S. | 4th Sunday after Easter. | 10.6 | 481145 | $\sim$ | 719 |
| 21 | Mon. | Yesterduy and to-day rain and storm. | 8 | 49125 | $\sim$ | 825 |
| 22 | Tues. | Changeable for a few days. |  | 501225 | m | 931 |
| 23 | Wed. | St. George's Day. |  | 51.1245 | m | 1040 |
| 24 | Thur. | Earl Catheart, Gov. Gen. Can., 1846. | 3 | 5313 5 | F | 1143 |
| 25 | Frid. | St. Mark. [1853.] | 2 | 541324 | 7 | Morn. |
| 26 | Sat. | The Atrato launched at Greenock | 00 | 561344 | F | 040 |
| $27$ | S. | 5th Sunday after Easte |  |  | $V^{\circ}$ | 124 |
| $28$ | Mon. | Look to the wind, if N. W., fair, |  | 581422 | $18$ |  |
| 29 | Tues. | If S. W., rainy. |  | 591440 | $\sim$ | 234 |
|  | Wed. | Washington inaugurated 1789. | $54 / 7$ | 001459 | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | 30 |

April.-Most of crops in 1855 were above an average. Hay in most counties was light, but far exceeded 1854. Oats came in plentifully, and Lower Canada will not have to import as much flour by many thousand barrels. But now let the farmer for 1856 be sure to cultivate a large breadth of land, and do it well. Why should we import food? Or if we cannot raise all the wheat we need, we can surely export other produce to cover or more than cover the imports. Every farmer should make arrangements this year, (depending on Providence,) for a larger return of every kind of produee.
1856.]

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8th Month.
AUGUST.
31 Days.



9th Month.
SEPTEMBER.
D. $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{M}$.

D First Quarter,..... 711 3 Morning.
○ Full Moon, . . . . . . . 14915 Morning. ( Last Quarter, ...... 21 0.55 Morning.
New Moon, . . . . . . . 281054 Evening

30 Days.
sun on M. or Noon mark
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$11 \quad 57 \quad 2$

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| DAYS. |  | Calenirar, Axpects, \&c. | the sun. |  |  | the moon. |  |
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| M. | Wekr. |  | Ris. |  | S.D.N | P . | R.\&S. |
|  | Mon. | Great fire at V | 26 | 35 |  | 収 | 40 |
|  | Tues. | Great fire of London, 1666, O. S. | 27 |  | 741 | 奴 | 56 |
|  | Wed. | Cool fine day. | 28 |  | 719 | $\simeq$ | 819 |
|  | Thur | British Troops sa | 29 |  | 657 | $\bumpeq$ | 839 |
|  | Frid. | Oromwell died 1658. | 31 |  | 634 | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | 9 |
|  | Sat. | Frequent s | 33 |  | 612 | T | 937 |
| 8910111218 |  | 16 | 34 |  | 49 | m | 1019 |
|  | Mon. |  | 35 |  | 527 | F | 1112 |
|  | Tues. | Sebastopol taken by the Allie | 36 |  | 5 | F | Morn. |
|  | Wed. | Crown of Hungary found at Orsova, | 37 | 17 | 441 | $\pm$ | 17 |
|  | Thur. | Battle of Plattsburg 1814. [1853. | 38 | 15 | 419 | 19 | 131 |
|  | Frid. | Miss Cunningham ar, for dis, tracts at | 39 |  | 356 | 19 | 9 |
|  | Sat. | Changeable, chiefly dull [Lucea 1853. | 40 | 11 | 333 | ~ | Rises. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | S. | 17th Sunday after T | 41 | 6 | 310 | ~ | 626 |
|  | Mon. | 14th, English and French landed at | 42 |  | 246 | t | 650 |
|  | Tues. | Unsettled weather, but on [Eupatoria | 43 |  | 228 |  | 717 |
|  | Wed | the whole fine and seasonable. | 45 |  | 20 | $\bigcirc$ | 745 |
|  | Thur | Some fear of frost al night | 46 |  | 137 | $\bigcirc$ | 820 |
|  | Frid. | Troops in Crimea preparing for | 48 |  | 113 | $\checkmark$ | - |
|  | Sat. | The Battle of the Alma 1854. | 9 |  | 050 | $\bigcirc$ | 953 |
| 21 |  |  |  |  | 027 | II | 1052 |
| 22 | Mon. | Days fair, nights cool. |  |  |  | [ | 115 |
| 23 | Tues. | Considerable work to be done | 53 | 52 | S. 19 | 5 | Morn. |
| $24$ | Wed. | by some farmers : don't delay, |  | d | 48 | $\sigma_{0}$ |  |
| $25$ | Thur. | the weather is precarious. |  | 48 |  | כ |  |
| $26$ | Frid. | Lord Raglan takes pos. of Balaklave | A | $74$ | 129 |  |  |
|  | Sat. | Nelson boru 1758. [1854 | 58 | 84 | 158 | $\Omega$ | 412 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | S. | 19th Sunday after Tri |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| 24 | Mon. | St. Michael and all An |  |  | 2 240 |  |  |
| 30 | Tues. | Whitfield died 1770. |  |  |  |  |  |

September.-A gentleman who deals in facts and figures as well as fine cattle, informs us that he cut last winter more than 200 bushels of sweet apples to his milch cows, and that the incrensed quantity and richness in quality of the milk paid him better than any other use to which he could have applied them. He states that he is raising trees annually for the purpose of producing apples for stock. Another important statement of his is, that since he has fed apples to his cows, there has not been a case of milk fever among them.
1856.]

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10 th Month.
OCTOBER.
31 Days.


Octobkr.-This is a favourable month for draining low lands; and in all cases where the cultivator's means will admit of the outlay, this branch of labour should be attended to, eve at the sacrifice of many little jobs which it is desirable should be performed chis month. When underdrains are made, they should be constructed at least thirty inches in depth, and if the timber or other material employed be of a durable nature, such drains will prove effective in keeping the land in order fifty years. Lower Canada requires a great deal of underdraining.
1856.

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1856.$]$ MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER.




November.-On the subject of fattening animals we would say: Let the food be well prepared in abundance, and given regularly. The animal sbould not be needlessly disturbed between the hours of feeding. All creatures fatten much faster in the dark than in the light, because of their greater quiet. Turkeys and geese fatten more rapidly when confined in dark rooms, and fed by hand at stated hours. You may be sure a pig is doing well when he eats his food quickly, and then lies down to sleep until the hour of feeding returns. All fattening animals require peace and plenty

## 1856.]

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## AYs.

## MOON.

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Morn.
$\begin{array}{ll}0 & 57 \\ 1 & 57\end{array}$
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1856.] MEMORANDUM FOR NOVEMBER.25 25


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## THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

## aides: De:Camp, \&c.

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Colonel Irvine, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.
Lt. Col. Duchesnay, extra Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

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James Ryan, Messenger.
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Narcisse F. Be Charles Wilso
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J. G. Gouillard, Clerk of the French Journals,

René Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.
Olivier Vallerand, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Michael Keating, Chief Messenger.
Edward Botterel, Door Keeper.

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Beauce. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dunbar Ross.
Beauharnois ..................Charles Daoust.
Bellechasse ...................-Fortier.
Berthier. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pierre E. Dostaler.
Bonaventure........... . . Thomas Meagher.
Brant (East Riding)............. David Christie.
Brant (West Riding) . . . . . . . . . . Herbert Biggar.
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Bytown (Town). .............. Agar Yielding.
Bytown (Town)................. Agar Yielding.
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Cornwall (Town) . . . . . . . . . . . . . Roderick McDonald.
Drummond and Arthabaska ..... Jean Baptiste E. Dorion.
Dundas . . . . . . . . .............John Pliny Crysler.
Durham (East Riding) ........ Francis H. Burton,
Durham (West Riding) . . . . . . Henry Munro.
Elgin (East Riding) ............ George Southwick.
Elgin (West Riding) . . . . . . . . . George MacBeth.
Essex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Arthur Rankin.
constituen
Frontenac . .
Gaspé
Glengary ...
Grenville (Sou
Grey
Haldimand
Halton. . . .
Hamilton (Cit
Hastings (Nor
Hastings (Sou
Huntingdon.
Huron and Br
Iberville
Joliette.
Kamouraska
Kent
Kingston (Cit
Lambton . .
Lanark (Nortl
Lanark (South Laprairie
L'Assomption
Laval
Lennox and A
Leeds and Gre
Leeds (South
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L'Islet . . . . .
London (Town
Lotbinière ..
Maskinongé.
Megantic
Middlesex (Ea
Middlesex (W
Missisquoi (Ea
Missisquoi (W
Montcalm
Montmagny.
Montmorency
Montreal (City

## k.

and Clerk
Translator. ad Second

CONSTITUENCIES.



Toronto (City
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Verchères
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Clerk Assistan
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Law Depart
Translator's
Fanning, A: G
do. ; Frank Bar
Power, Asst. d General De
Henry Hartne
H. B. Stuart,

Aug. Laperière
Junior Clerks.
General Com
mittees and of
Clerk of Comn

Governor Ge
General's Secr
Office Keeper

Toronto (City) . . . . . . . . . . . . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Hon, J. H. Cameron، } \\ \text { J. G. Bowes. }\end{array}\right.$
Two Mountains . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. B. Daoust.
Vaudreuil. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. B. Mongenais.
V.erchères . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . George E. Cartier.

Victoria. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . James Smith.
Waterloo (North Riding) ...... H. M. Foley.
Waterloo (South Riding) . . . . . . Robert Ferrie.
Welland . ......... . . . . . . . . . . John Frazer.
Wellington (North Riding) .....William Clarke.
Wellington (South Riding) . ...A. J. Ferguson.
Wentworth (North Riding) . . . . .Robert Spence.
Wentworth (South Riding) ..... Samuel B. Freemata.
Yamaska . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ignace Gill.
York (North Riding) . . . . . . . . Joseph Hartman.
York (East Riding)............. Amos Wright.
York (West Riding) . . . . . . . . . John W. Gamble.

## 护ermantent (a)ticers ILegislatife Masembly.

Chief Department.-W. B. Lindsay, Clerk ; W. B. Lindsay, Jr., Clerk Assistant; Wm. Ross, Deputy Clerk Assistant ; Thomas Vaux, Accountant ; Chatles Langevin, Assistant do.
Law Department.-G. W. Wicksteed, Law Clerk.
Translator's Department.-G. Levesque, D. P. Myrand, William Fanning, A: G. Lajoie, French Translators; E. P. Dorion, Asst. do. ; Frank Badgley, English Tranislator ; W. Wiloon and Wm. P. Power, Asst. do.

General Department.-W. P. Patrick, Chief Office Clerk ; Henry Hartney, Asst. do. ; W. Spink, Routine and Record Clerk; H. B. Stuart, English Writing Clerk ; E. Denechaud, French do.; Aug. Laperière, Assist. do. ; W. B. Ross and Herman Poetter, Junior Clerks.

General Committee Department.-Alfred Patrick, Clerk of Committees and of Controverted Elections ; J. P. Leprohon, 1st Asst. Clerk of Committees ; F. H. Blanchet, 2nd do.

## DEPARTMENTS PUBLIC.

CIVIL.
Governor General Secretary's Office,-Viscount Bury, Governor General's Secretary ; H. Cotton, Chief Clerk ; Phillip S. Hill, Oftice Keeper ; G. Boxall, Messenger.

Provinciat Secretary's Office.-Honorable George E. Cartier; Provincial Secretary ; Etienne Parent, Assistant Secretary, East ; Edmund A. Meredith, Assistant Secretary, West ; T. D. Harrington, Chief Clerk.

Clerks-Eastern Branch.-T. Ross, Henry Jarmy, W. H. Jones, A. R. Roche, S. Tetu, G. S. Bertrand.

Clerks—Western Branch.-Grant Powell, H. E. Steele, Charles Birch; John Gow, Office Keeper ; James Dorr and N. Fradet, Messengers.

Provincial Registrar's Office.--Hon. George E. Cartier, Registrar; Thos. Amiot, Dep. Provincial Registrar; William Kent, 1st Clerk; G. H. Lane, 2nd do.; Amable Bélanger, Extra Clerk; Maxime Valiquette, Messenger.
$\qquad$
Receiver General's Office.-Hon. E.P.Taché, Receiver General; C. E. Anderson, Dep. Receiver General ; T. Dufort, I. B. Stanton, G. C. Reiffenstein, L. F. Dufresne, F. Braun, Clerks ; W. Hedge, J. F. Pellant, C. W. Shay, Extra Clerks ; F. L. Casault, Messenger.

## COURTS OF JUSTICE AND TERMMS.

Under the New Judicature Act; 12 Vic., caps. 37 and 38, and Amendments.

## COURT OE QUEEN'S BENCH. <br> Honorable Sir Louis H. LaFontaine, Ohief Justice. <br> " Thomas O. Aylwin, <br> " $\left.\quad \begin{array}{l}\text { Jean F. Duval, } \\ \text { Rénế C. Caron. }\end{array}\right\}$ Puisné Judges. <br> COURTS IN APPEAL AND ERROR.

TERMS:-Montreal-1st to 12th March and 1st to 12th Oetober.
Quebeo - 7 th to 18 th January and 1st to 12 th July.
J. U. Beaudry, Clerk and Law Reporter.

## COURT OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

TERMS :-Montreal—14th March and 14th October.
Quebeo-20th January and 14th July.
Threx-Rivers-2nd February and 11th September.
Sherbrooke (District of St. Francis)-12th February and 1st September'。
Kamouraska-5th April and 5th November.
Terms to continue till the business is closed.
Extraordinary terms may be held by Proolamation.

Montreal-1 ary, July a Quebec-1st
Three River
Kamourasea-
Sherbrooke27th July.
Prece- (Dist 13th Septe

## J. Boston,

H. Coffin, and
thonotary; Jo of the Crown; French and F McGinn, Gaol

William S. Green, Clerk
F. G. Bowe A. De Tonnau
I. G. Ogden

Valère Guillet,
M. Shepher and Prothonoti Bonaventure.

Hon. Mr. Jus
A. Lafontine

Hon. Hypolit
" John S.
" J. C. Br
E. Cartier, ary, East ; arrington,

H. Jones,

e, Charles
N. Fradet,
er, RegisKent, 1st a Clerk ;

General ; Stanton, . Hedge, essenger،
endments.

## SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

## Jurisdiction in suits over $£ 15$ Currency.

Hon. Edward Bowen, Chief Justice. puissí judges.
Hon. Dominique Mondelet,
" Charles Dewy Day, Hon. William Badgley,
". Charles Dewy Day,
" Wm.C. Meredith,
" Edward Short,
" George Vanfelson
" O. J.E. Mondelet,
" Auguste N. Morin,
Montreal-17th to 27th, both days included, of each month except January, July and August.
Quebeo-1st to 20th of April, September and December.
Three Rivers-12th to 25th February, 1st to 14th June and November.
Kamourasea-26th March to 4th April, and 26th October to 4th November.
Sherbrooke-(District of St. Francis.)-2uth to 31st January, and 16th to 27th July.
Perce-(District of Gaspé)-21st to 30th August.-New Oarlisle-4th to
13th September; the sittings at the two places forming only one term.
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
J. Boston, Sheriff; Major H. Sanborn, Deputy Sheriff; S. W. Monk, W. C, H. Coffin, and L. J. A. Papineau, Prothonotary ; John Honey, Deputy Prothonotary ; Jos. Jones and Charles J. Coursol, Coroners ; A. M. Delisle, Clerk of the Crown; Charles E. Schiller, Deputy Clerk of the Orown; R. Dillon, French and English Translator and Interpreter; G. Stanley, Crier ; Thos. MoGinn, Gaoler; B. Delisle, High Constable.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.
William S. Sewell, Sheriff; E. Boroughs and L. Fiset, Prothonotary; Jas. Green, Clerk of the Crown; B. A. Panet and J. A. Panet, Coroners.

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.
F. G. Bowen, Sheriff; W. Bell, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown; C. A. De Tonnancour, Coroner

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.
I. G. Ogden, Sheriff; E. Barnard, Prothonotory and Clerk of the Crown, Valère Guillet, Coroner; Philip Burns, High Constable.

DISTRICT OF GASPE.
M. Shepherd, Sheriff; J. Wilkie and G. Tremblay, Clerk of the Crown, and Prothonotary ; W. Tilly, Coroner for Gaspé ; W. Fitton, Ooroner for Bonaventure.

DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.
Hon. Mr. Justice William K. McCord,
A. Lafontine, Prothonotary ; L. M. Coutlée, Sheriff.

CIRCUIT COURTS.
district of montreal.
Jurisdiction in suits up to £15 Currency.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Hon. Hypolite Guy, } \\ \text { " } \\ \text { "John S. McCord, } \\ \text { J. C. Bruneau, }\end{array}\right\}$ Judges. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { S. W. Monk, } \\ \text { W. C. Coffin, } \\ \text { L. J. A. Papineau, }\end{array}\right\}$ Clerk, Montreal

| George Pyke, Deputy Olerk, Montreal Circuit. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frs, X. Bender. ... | Clerk, Berthier |  |
| L. DeLorimier | " L'Assomption |  |
| L. Lepage. | " Terrebonne |  |
| F. H. Lemaire. | " Two Mountains |  |
| A. Lafontaine.... . | " Ottawa |  |
| O. Bastien | " Vaudreuil |  |
| Louis Beaudry. | " Beauharnois |  |
| F. H. Marchand... | " St. Johns |  |
| Peter Cowan...... | " Missisquoi |  |
| L. O. LeTourneux. | " St. Hyacinthe |  |
| T. R. Chevallier. . | Richelieu |  |
| Edward Barnard, Clerk, Three Rivers Circuit, |  |  |
| William Bell Clerk, Sherbrooke |  |  |
| Edward Borroughs, and \} |  |  |
| L. Fiset, Clerk | \}Quebee |  |

Stanstead Circui 15th to 24th M

Quebec Circtitin the year, ex

Juridical dayg--T day.

GENER
A. M.
C. E.

Montheal-8th Quebeo-8th Jan Three Rivers-8 Sherbrooke-1st
Kamourabka-7th
Montreal Circuit-City of Montreal-From the 10th to the 15th of eacls month, except January, July and August.
Berthier Circuit-In the Parish of Berthier-21st to 30th of January, May and September.
L'Assomption Circuit-In the Parish of St. Pierre de L'Assomption-l iet to 10th March, July and November.
Terrebonne Circuit-In the Parish of St. Louis de Terrebonne-12th to 21st March, July and November.
Two Mountains Circuit-In the Parish of St. Benoit-7th to 16th January, May and September.
Ottawa Circuit-At the Village of Aylmer-20th to 29th January, May, and September.
Vaudreuil Circuit-In the Parish of St. Michel de Vaudreuil-1st to 10th March, July and November.
Beauharnois Circuit-In the Parish of Ste. Martine-12th to 21st of March, July and November.
St John's Circuit-In the Parish of St. John the Evangelist-10th to 19th February, June and October.
Missisquoi Circuit-At Nelsonville, in the Township of Dunham-21st to 28th February, 30th June and October.
St. Hyacinthe Circuit-At the Village of St. Hyacinthe-10th to 19th February, June and October.
Richetieu Circuit-In the Parish of St. Ours-21st to 28th February, 80th June and October.

## DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

Three Rivers Circuit-At the Town of Three Rivers-on the last six juridical days of the months of March, May, June, September, November aud December.

## DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

Sherbrooke Circuit-At the Town of Sherbrooke-on the last six juridical days of the months of February, March, June, September, and October, and on the first six juridical days of the month of December in each year.
Richmond Circuit-At the Village of Richmond, in the Township of Ship-ton-from 10th to 19th March and September.

## COMMISSIONEI

SUPER
Samtuel
Louis J.
William
John Bo
J. A. La

Joseph J
William
J. Belle,

William Ermating L. D. René Cotret C. M. Delisle.

Conslabl

M
Col. De Rottenbur Lt. Col. D. Macdo Lt. Col. A. De Sal

## POS'

H
Secretary's Offic Clerk; O. R. Griff G. Sheppard, Thir

Stanstead Circuit-At Stanstead Plains, in the Townehip of Stanstead15 th to 24th May and November.

Quebec Circtit-City of Quebec-the last six juridical days of each month in the year, except August.

Juridical days--Every day, not being a Sunday or a holiday, is a juridical day.

GENER AL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.
A. M. Delisle and W. H. Brehaut, Clerk of the Peace.
C. E. Schiller, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, at Montreal. TERMS.
Montheal-8th January, 4th April, 4th July, and 4th October.
Quebeo-8th January, 4th April, 4th July, and 4th October.
Three Rivers-8th January, 4th April, 4th July, and 4th Oetober.
Suerbrooke-1st February, and 1st October.
Kamouranka-7th to 16th January and 17th to 24th July.
COMMISSIONERS FOR REOEIVING AFFIDAVITS FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT, IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Samtel W. Monk,
Louis J. A. Papineau, William F. Coffin, John Boston,
J. A. Labadie,

Joseph Jones,
William Ross,
J. Belle,

Etienne Guy,
William H. Brehaut, James Smith, P. J. Beaudry, George Weeks,
0 . Leblanc,
C. A. Terroux,
A. Pelletier,

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

William Ermatinger, Inspector and Superintendent of Police,
L. D. René Cotret, ?
O. M. Delisle.

Clerks.
Constables appointed under the Ordinances 2 Vict., c. 2. Joseph Rousseau and John Shephard.

## MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

Col. De Rottenburg, Ad. General.
Lt. Col. D. Macdonald, Deputy Ad. General, Upper Canada.
Lt. Col. A. De Salaberry, Deputy Ad. General Lower Canada.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Robert Spenoe, Post Master General.
Secretary's Office.-W. H. Griffin, Secretary; Edwin R. King, Chief Clerk; O. R. Griffin, First Clerk; H. S. Weatherly, Second Clerk; William G. Sheppard, Third Clerk. Cashier, John Ashworth.

Accountant's Office--E. J. King, Adcountant; Robert Julyan, E. C. Hayden, D. M. Wright, R. Oliyer, D. Lawson, Senior Clerks; J. Audette, C. MacKenzie, C. Stewart, Junior Clerks,

Dead Letler Office,-J. T. McCuaig, Inspector; J. McDonogh, Olerk.
Money Order Branch.-P. Lesueur, Superintendent; W. White, First Clerk; P. Hote, Second Clerk; G. Mason, Third Clerk.

Insjeetor's Branch.-F. S. Freer, Montreal Division-Office in Montreal H. A. Wicksteed, Kingston Division-Office in Kingston; John Dewe, Toronto Division-Office in Toronto; Gilbert E. Griffin, London Division-
Office in London,

## MONTREAL.

## J. B. Meillever, M. D. \& L. L. D., Post Master,

Clerks.-P. W. Cooper, G. E. Laughlin, B. MeEvenue, M. Emery, H. Huddell, M. Murphy, A. Benoit, J. McKeon, A. Robertson, L. Mallard, A. St Jean

Money Letter Clerk:-J. Simpson. Assistant.-M. D. Simpson,
Book:Keeper.-J. Maitland. Assistant.-Wm. Macgillivray.
Letter Carriers.--P. Reilly, J. Drewe, A. Auger, L. Lafricain.
Office Keeper.-J. Mullin.
Office Hours.-In Summer: from Eight A. M. to Seven P. M. In Win ${ }^{\circ}$ ier: from Eight A. M, to Six P. M. On Sundays : from Eight to Ten A.M

## REGULATIONS AND RATES.

 LETTERS.All Letters transmitted by the Post in Canada, with the exception of Packet Letters to and from the United Kingdom, are liable to a uni form rate of Three Pence currency, per half-ounce for whatever distance conveyed-pre-payment is optional-the charge increasing according to the weight of the Letter, one single rate for every additional half-ounce, counting the fraction of a half-ounce as a full rate, thus:
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{oz}, 3 \mathrm{~d}$. Postage ; more than $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$ and not exceeding 1 oz 6 d , do. ; more than 1 Gz and not exceeding $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}, 9 \mathrm{~d}$. do. ; more than $1 \frac{1}{2}$ oz 1 s .3 d . do
The single Packet rate for Letters by the Atlantic Steam Packet Mails to and from England, via the United States, 8d. sterling if unpaid, and 10d. currency if pre-paid, by British Boston Packets, and 1s. 2d. sterling, equal to 18. 4d. currency, when sent by United States Government Packets via New York: the rate on Letters by those Mails, via Halifax, or via Canadian Mail Steamers, is 6d. sterling if unpaid, and 71 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. currency if pre-paid,-and the rating on such Letters must be according to the British scale which is given hereafter.
Letters addressed to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island, are rated with the uniform rate of 3 d . per half-ounce.
Letters for Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West Indies, addressed over land via Halifax, are rated $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. currency per half-ounce.
Letters for Halifax, specially addressed by British Mail Steamers, from Boston, are rated $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. currency.
Letters for Newfoundlaud, addressed by British Mail Steamers, as above,

Pre-payment Oupe of Aood 1 ounce, 2 s . curre Victoria, South burrency, which $\frac{1}{5} \mathrm{zz}$, and 3 s .2 d . Boston,--when will be 1 s . ster British Packet.
Letters posted States, except C 8d. currency per

Letters poste Oregon, address 10 cents, equal to
The Postage r Oregon is an thi ounce.
It is to be und the transmission within the Unite The scale for half-ounce will be Pre-payment o United States, in No additional c
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as above,

Pre-payment of the above Letters is optional. Letters for East Indies, Oupe of Good Hope, Mauritius, Hong Rong, Nen Zealand, rate, per halfounce, 2 s . currency, which must be prepaid. Letters for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Dieman's Land, rate, per half-ounce, 1s. 5 d . rurrency, which must be prepaid. Letters for France, 1s. 8d. currency per $\frac{1}{\circ} \mathrm{zz}$, and 3s. 2d. currency per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, when forwarded by British steamer from Boston, --when forwarded by American steamer froth New York the charge will be 18 , sterling per oz, in addition to rates for transmission by Boston British Packet.
Letters posted at any office in Carada, addressed to any place in the United States, except Califorvia and Oregon, are to be rated with a uniform rate of ©d. currency per half-ounce.
Letters posted in any part of the United States, except Calfornia and Oregon, addressed to Canada, will be rated there with a uniform charge of 10 cents, equal to 6 d . currency, per half-ounce.
The Postage rate on Letters passing between Canada and California and Oregon is an tuiform charge of 9 d , eurrency, equal to 15 cents, per halfounce.
It is to be understood that the above rates include the whole charge for the transmission of a Letter between any place in Canada and any place within the United States between California and Oregon.
The scale for computing the charge upon Letters weighing more than a half-ounce will be the same as that for Letters passing within the Province.
Pre-payment of Letters passing between Oanada and any place within the United States, including Califorvia and Oregon, is in all cases optional:
No additional charge on re-directed Letters.
Persons posting Letters containing valuable enclosures-of whatever de-scription-are requested to observe that no record will be taken by the Post Office of any Letter unless specially handed in for Registration at the time of posting, with payment of 1d. as the Registration charge. A Certificate of such Registration will be granted if required.
The Canada Postage Stamps, when used, will be taken in the United States as evidence of pre-payment of Postage on Letters going from Canada to the United States, and in like manner the Cinited States Postage Stamps on Letters coming into Oanada are to be taken by Post Masters in this Pro. vince as evidence of pre-payment having been made in the United States.
Stamps for the pre-payment of Postage can be purchased from Post Masters at chief offices,

## " USEFUL INFORMATION."

GROWTH OF CANADA.
(From Hogan's Essay on Canada.)
Utp to 1829, the population of both Canadas being but 696,000 , they nccupied a very humble position in the industrial history of America. Since then, although they have had far less than their share of the honor awarded by Europe to the extraordinary advancement of the United States, they have not the less enjoyed the blessings of a prosperity second, as I shall take occasion to show, to no part of them. In 1800 the free population of the United States was $5,305,925$. In 1850 it was $20,250,000$, showing an increase of nearly four hundred per cent.

In 1811 the population of Upper Canada was 77,000 , and in 1851 it was 952,000 , exhibiting an increase, in forty years, of cleven hundred per cent.

During the last ten years，and when an extraordinary impetus was given to the population of the States，on account of the public works in course of construction，and the very high rates of wages paid，their rate of increase was $85 \cdot 27$ per cent．In Great Britain for the same period the rate of in crease was 13.20 per cent．In Upper Canada it was one hundred and four per cent．

The free population，as I have remarked，from 1800 to 1850，of the United States，increased 14，944，075，or a little less than four times．The population of Upper Canada from 1811，being the first year the Census was accurately taken，up to 1851，increased， 875,000 ，or ten times，＂closely approaching thrice the increase of the United States as a whole．
There is perhaps no part of the world known to modern history，with the exception of California and Australia，where a greater increase has taken place in the population．In the latter countries the discovery of gold has tunately，the chief aral stimulant to settlement；but in these places，unfor sightly cutting chief things which labour leaves to mark its footsteps are un out rewards，and bitterly marked by corn fielderly disappointed hopes．But in Canada labour is whole world ；and success is contribute to the riches and comforts of the ample，and makes whole races respectable ．that it raises man by its ex－
Lower Canada，on account of the great tide．
westward，has not increased in great tide of emigration constantly flowing Canada．In the last twenty－five years， ninety per cent，；her population in 1829 having been 500,000 ，and in 185 it was $1,048,000$ ．

The whole of Canada is settled by people of the following countries ：

|  | Origins， |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 흉 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | づ |
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|  | －England and Wales， | 11230 |  |  |
|  | Staland．． | 14565 | 788511 | 93929 90376 |
|  | Canada，French origin， | 61499 | 176267 | 227766 |
|  | United States of French origin，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 669528 | 28417 | 695945 |
|  | United States， 3 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 120580 | 526093 | 651673 |
|  | Nova Scotia and Prince Edward＇s İsland，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 12482 474 | 43732 3785 | 56214 |
|  | New Brunswick，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 474 480 | 3785 | 4259 |
|  | Newfoundland， | 51 | 2634 79 | 3114 |
|  | East Indies， | 47 | 345 | 393 |
|  | Gernany and Holland，．t．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 | 106 | 110 |
|  | France and Belgium，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 159 | 9957 | 10116 |
|  | Italy and Greece，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 859 | 1007 | 1366 |
|  | Spain and Portugal，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 28 | 15 | 43 |
|  | Sweden and Norway，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 | 57 | 75 |
|  | Russia，Poland and Prussia， | 12 | 29 | 41 |
|  | Switzerland， | 88 | 188 | 198 |
|  |  | 38 2 | 209 | 247 |
|  | Guernsey，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 118. | 14 | 18 |
|  | Jersey and other British Islands，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 293 | 131 | 424 |
| Born | n at sea，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 830 | 1851 | 2181 |
|  | th place not known， | 10 2446 | 168 889 | 178 3335 |
|  | Total Population， | 890261 | 952004 | 842265 |

Sinee this Oen Upper Canada h In Upper Can whole population from any other In Lower Can entire population than the natives Stanstead，Sheffo ordinary number there are two tho

The inhabitan numerous in the Ottawa．
In Lower Cana The Township German origin，al In the Counties o population is also

The monetary banks，and if proo and how healthy fact that for a pe failure，sufficiently pers of last fall a payment or whos of the bank cbarte the country are gr upon a subject wh it here，a table is the principal bank

Montreal Bank
Upper Canada B
City Bank
People＇s Bank．．．
Quebec Bank．．．
Bank of British
Commercial Ban
Or an increa
All these banks
England，Ireland
Prance，Germany，
The number of 1854 was forty－thr being one paper to The papers publi of Canada West in The French pape population of Cana 66，000．
tus was given 8 in course of e of increase he rate of in. tred and four
of the United e population as accurately aching thrice
ory, with the se has taken of gold has laces, unfor steps are un dships with da labour is nforts of the on by its ex
ntly flowing with Upper increase of and in 1854

## intries :



Since this Oensus was taken, the population has increased to $2,800,000$, Upper Canada having increased 308,000, and Lower Canada, 150,000 .
In Upper Canada the native born Canadians are eleven-nineteenths of the whole population, and the natives of Ireland more than double the number from any other country.
In Lower Canada the native born Canadians are as eight to one of the entire population, and the natives of Ireland are four times more numerous than the natives of any other country. In the Counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford, Megantic, and Missisqoui, in this Province, a more than, ordinary number of natives of the United States have settled : in Missisquoi there are two thousand, and in Stanstead more than three.
The inhabitants of French Canadian origin in Upper Canada are most numerous in the Counties of Essex, Prescott, Glengary, and in the City of Ottawa.
In Lower Canada there are very few Upper Canadians.
The Township of Waterloo, in Upper Canada, contains 5237 persons of German origin, and it is remarkable for great prosperity and very fine farms. In the Counties of Haldimand, Perth, East York, and Welland the German population is also numerous and equally prosperous.

## BANKS, \&o.

The monetary system of Canada is carried on by means of incorporated banks, and if proof were required of how wisely these have been enonducted, and how healthy the mercantile interests of the colony are under them, the fact that for a period of nineteen years there has not been a single bank failure, sufficiently affords it. As a contrast to this, the American newspapers of last fall advertised a list of 367 banks which had recently suspended payment or whose notes were pronounced worthless. The late extension of the bank charters in Canada shews that the requirements of the trade of the country are greatly increasing; and without venturing further remarks upon a subject which requires so much more space than could be devoted to it here, a table is annexed, shewing the present and prospective capitals of
the principal banks in the two Provinces:


All these banks have agencies in the principal towns of the Province, in England, Ireland and Scotland, and in many of the commercial cities of
Pranee, Germany, and Holland.

The number of French and English papers published in Canada East in 1854 was forty-three. Population of Canada East in 1851 was 890,261 , being one paper to 20,000 .
The papers published in Canada West in 1854 were 114, and the population
of Canada West in 1851 was 942,004 , being one paper to 8000 inhabitants.
The French papers published in Canada East in 1854 were eleven. French population of Canada East in 1851 was 669,522 , being one newspaper to
60,000 .

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN CANADA IN 1851.

|  | Canada East. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Canada } \\ \text { West. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Church of England. | 45402 | 223190 | 268592 |
| Church of scotland, | 4047 | 71540 | 75587 |
| Free Presbyterians... | 746866 | 167695 | ${ }_{914561}$ |
| Other Presbyterians, | 22681 | ${ }_{5}^{7} 3512$ | 827385 8383 |
| Wesleyan Methodists, | 5799 | 109040 | 114839 |
| Episcopal Methodists, | 7 | ${ }_{49636}$ | 49443 |
| New Conuexion Methodists, | 42 | 8666 | 12108 |
| Baptists, Methodis | 11935 | 40514 | 52449 |
| Lutherans, | 4493 <br> 18 | ${ }_{12089} 45353$ | 49846 |
| Congregationalists, |  | 7747 | 11674 |
| Ouak | 163 | 7460 | 7623 |
| Bible Christians | 16 | 5726 | 5742 |
| Christian Church, | 10 | 4093 | 4103 |
| Second Adventists | 1369 | 663 | 2032 |
| Protestants, | 10475 | 1733 | 12208 |
| Jews, ....... | 348 | 2064 <br> 103 <br> 103 | 2064 451 |
| Menonists and Tunkers, |  | 8230 | 8230 |
| Universalists, | 3450 | 2684 | 6144 |
| Unitarians, | 349 | 834 | 1183 |
| Creed not kn | 12 | 247 | 259 |
| No creed given. | 390 | 6744 | 7134 |
| All other creeds not classed, | 4521 | 35740 | 42261 |
|  | 13534 | 7805 | 21639 |
| Total population in 1851, | 890261 | 952004 | 1842265 |

## ROUTES, DISTANCES, \&c.

Routes, Distances, and Rates of Passage.-From Quebeo to Montreal, 180 miles, by steamer, every day at 5 o'olock, through in 14 hours.

| By the Royal Mail Packets, | Steerage. |  | Cabin |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stg. | Cy. | Stg. | Cy |
|  | .3s 0d | 3s 9d | 145 | 17 s 6d |

By Cars.
From Montrbal to Western Caxada.- Daily by the Royal Mail Line steamer, at $90^{\prime}$ 'clock, A. M., or by railroad to Lachine, at $12 \sigma^{\prime}$ clock.

| Montreal to | Distance. Miles. | Deck fare. |  | Cabin fare. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{Cy}$ | Stg. | Cy. |
| Cornwall | 78 | 58 | 6s 3d | 118 | 1389 d |
| Prescott ${ }^{\text {Brockville }}$ | 127 189 | 68 | 78 cd | 14s | 17s 6d |
| Kingston. | . 189 | 88 | 10s od | 20 s | 25 s 0 d |
| Cohourg. | .. 292) | 129 | 15 s 0 d | 288 | 25s 0d |
| Port Hope Bond Hea | .. 2989 | 12s | 15 s 0 d | 288 | 35s 0d |
| Bond Hea | $\left.\begin{array}{l}. .818 \\ .1817 \\ 18\end{array}\right\}$ | 148 | 17 s 6 d | 34s | 42s 6d |
| Whitby... | .. 8377 |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto Hamilto | .. 367 ) | 168 | 20s 0d | 36s | 458.0 d |
| Hamilton | .. 410) |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago. | .. 596 .. 874 | 24 s 32 s | 30s 0 d | 5018 808 | \$144 |

[^0]From Montreal to Ogdensburgh Cape Vincent.太acket's Harb Oswego.. Rochester. Lewiston Buffalo... Oleveland Cleveland. Thledo and Mi
Passengers by th and Lewiston.
The passengers if
Steerage passage fr

* $\quad$ *

From Hamilto ROAD.-The new sl connecting at that

To Dundas
Flamboro'
Paris.
Woodstock, .........
Ingersoll
London
Eckford
Chatham
Windsor
Detroit, Michigan
Chicago, Illinois..
Steamers leave Ch
Emigrants on arri H. J. Spalding, Age advice and direction
Passengers for the sylvania, and Indian Ottawa River as Rideau Canal, by ste

From Montreal to
Carillon.
Grenville
L'Orignal.
Ottawa City.....
Kemptville
Merrickvill
Smith's Falls
Smith's Falls......
Oliver's Ferry ...
Isthmus
Jones' Falls ..........
Kingston.

## 1851.

| anada | Total. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 33190 | 268592 |
| 71540 | 75587 |
| 87695 | 914561 |
| 79096 | ${ }^{93385}$ |
| 53512 | 82733 |
| 09040 | 114839 |
| 49636 | 49443 |
| 8666 | 12108 |
| 10514 | 52449 |
| 15353 | 49846 |
| 12089 | 12107 |
| 7747 | 11674 |
| 7460 | 7623 |
| 5726 | 5742 |
| 4093 | 4103 |
| 663 | 2032 |
| 1733 | 12208 |
| 2064 | 2064 |
| 103 | 451 |
| 8230 | 8230 |
| 2684 | 6144 |
| 834 | 1183 |
| 247 | 259 |
| 6744 | 7134 |
| 5740 | 42261 |
| 7805 | 21639 |
| 2004 | 842265 |

Montreal, 180

```
Cabin
tg. Cy.
l}\begin{array}{l}{17\textrm{s}6\textrm{d}}\\{12\textrm{s}6\textrm{d}}
```

Line steamer,
Cabin fare.
stg. ${ }^{\text {Cy. }}$
$\frac{11 s}{13 s} 9 \mathrm{dd}$
14s 178 6d
20s
28s
34s
36s
56s
80 s
d at Toronto

Daily by the American Line Steamer, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

| From Montreal to | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Distance } \\ & \text { Miles. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deck fare. } \\ & \text { Stg. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Cabin fare. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capensburgh | 138 | 68 | 7 s 6 d |  |  |
| \$acket's | 190 | 88 | 10 s 0 d | 208 | ${ }_{25 s} 0 \mathrm{~d}$ |
| Oswego. | ${ }_{29}^{24}$ | 128 | 15 s 0 d | ${ }_{24}^{24}$ | 30 s od |
| Rochest | 286 | 14s | 1786 | 268 | 32s 6d |
| Lewiston |  | 16s | 20s 0d | ${ }^{308}$ | 37868 |
| Buffalo | ${ }_{467}^{436}$ | 20s | $25 s$ od | 348 388 | 42 sc 6 d 478 d |
| Sandusky.. | 661 | 268 | 32 s 6d |  |  |
| Toledo and Munr | ${ }_{9} 721$ | ${ }^{288}$ | 35 sod | - | 二 |

Passengers by this line tranship at Ogdensburgh to the lake steamers for Oswego and Lewiston.
The passengers for both lines embark at the Canal Basin, Montreal.
Steerage passage from Quebec to Hamilton,
" " " " Buffalo,.......................................................................................8s 9d

From Hamilion to the Westery States, by the Grrat Wbstern Railroad. -The new short route to the West.-Trains leave Hamilton daily for Detroit, connecting at that city with the Michigan Central Railroad for Chicago.

| Distance. Miles. | Emigrant Train.Stg. |  | First Class Train. <br> Stg. <br> $\mathbf{C y}$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Dundas <br> Flamboro' $\qquad$ 6 9 | $0 \mathrm{~s}_{6} 6 \mathrm{~d}$ | 0s 7 72 d | is 0 d | 183 d |
| Paris .........4.............................. 20 | 280 d | 28 6d | 3888 |  |
| Woodstock, .............................. 48 | 3s 0d | 2888 3898 | 3888 580 d | $4 s 6 d$ $6 s 3 d$ |
| London .................................................. 47 | - 886 d 489 d | 4s 4 did | 7 sod | 889 d |
| Eekford ......................................... 96 | 489 d 680 d | 68 od 78 6d | $9 s$ 98 14s 0 d | 13 s 3 d |
| Chatham ..................................... 140 | 6s od | $786 d$ 8898 | ${ }^{148}$ " 0 d | 178 6 6d |
|  | 8s 0d | 10s od | 20s 0d |  |
| Chicago, Illinois............................ 465 | 16s 0d | 20s 0d | 4/s od | $55 \mathrm{~s} 0 \mathrm{~d}$ |

Steamers leave Chicago daily for Milwaukie and all other ports on Lake Michigan.
Emigrants on arriving at Chicago, if proceeding further, will on application to Mr. H. J. Spalding, Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, receive correct advice and direction as to ronte.
Passengers for the Western parts of the United States of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, must take the route via Buffalo.
Ottawa River and Rideat Canal.-From Montreal to Bytownand places on the Rideau Canal, by steam, every evening. By Robertson, Jones \& Co.'s Line.


Passengers proceeding to Perth, Lanark, or any of the adjoining settlements, should land at Oliver's Ferry, 7 miles from Perth.
Freight steamers leave Montreal daily for Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton. Passage to Kingston

4 stg . 5 s Oy .
Toronto and Hamilton
.8 s
10s"
Throughout these passages, children under 12 years of age are charged half price, and those under 3 years are free.
Passengers by steamers from Quebeo to Hamilton-Luggage free ; if by railroads, 100 lbs , is allowed to each passenger ; all over that quantity will be charged.
The Gold Sovereign is at present worth 24 s . 4d. Cy.; the English Shilling 1s. 8d. and the English Crown-piece 6s. 1d.
$\omega$ Through Tickets can be obtained on application to this office.
A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT,

| $\underline{\text { Principal. }}$ | 1 Month |  | ea |  | Prin'p | al | 1 Mon |  | 1 |  |  | Prin | al\| | 1 Mon | onth | h 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $810$ | ${ }_{0}^{\mathrm{D}} . \mathrm{C}_{0}$. $\mathrm{M}_{0}$ |  |  |  | Dolls. |  | D. ${ }^{\text {D. }}$ c. |  | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline \text { D. } & \text { c. } \\ 0 & 36 \end{array}$ |  |  | Dolls |  |  | $\text { c. } \mathrm{M} \text {. }$ $200$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|r} \hline \mathrm{M} \\ 0 & \mathrm{D} \end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |  |  | 3 | 0 |  | 70 | 08 | 50 | 042 |  |  |  | 500 | 025 | 250 | 03 | 00 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |  | 0  <br> 0 48 | 40 |  |  | 500 | 30 | 350 | 03 |  |  |
| 30 | 0 | 50 | 18 | 0 |  | 100 |  | ${ }_{0} 0$ | $0{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | 800 | ${ }_{0}$ | 40 | 0 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{0}{ }^{2}$ |  |  | 0 |  |  | 10 | 01 | 120 | 0 |  | " | ${ }^{90} 0$ |  | 450 | 05 |  |  |
|  | 03 | 510 | 30 |  |  | 3010 | $10 \quad 15$ | 0.1 | 180 | 0 |  |  | 100\|0 | - 50 | 50 | $0^{\prime} 6$ | 00 |  |

The interest of any sum in dollars for 6 days, is the same sum in mills : viz. of $\$ 100,100$ mills, or 10 cents ; $\$ 6,600,660$ mills, or $\$ 6,60$, etc. Money at compound interest will double itself in 11 years, 10 months, an 22 days.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MONTHLY MEANS OF TEMPERATURE AT MONTREAL AND GREENWICH.

|  | Montreal. | Greenwich. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 18.58 | 37.79 |
| February | 16.08 | 87.06 |
| March. | 28.98 | 42.20 |
| April | 41.04 | 47.10 |
| May | 56.12 | 53.64 |
| June | 68.97 | 60.03 |
| July | 71.38 | 61.48 |
| August | 71.04 | 61.19 |
| September | 58.50 | 56.99 |
| October | 44.53 | 49.33 |
| November | 32.36 | 44.57 |
| December | 18.50 | 39.97 |

The mean temperature of the month of July at Montreal during four years was 71.36 , while at Greenwich the mean of seven years was 61,43 . The mean highest temperature at Montreal in July was 97.70 , at Toronto 88.28, at Greenwich 85.37. The mean lowest temperature at Montreal in July was 58.25, at Torunto 42.86, and at Greenwich 45.80.-Morris' Essay.

A comparisor exceedingly int Report of the B

Canada
Ohio
U. States and T

Upper Canada. Lower Canada. All Canada.. Ohio.
United States..

Upper Canada. Lower Canada. All Canada. Ohio. United States..

In Ohio the cit

The total ex
Total home
of
Total seed a

Total numbe And per Cel
lements, should amilton. 5 s Oy . 10s " ged half price,
$f$ by railroads, arged. hilling 1s. 8 d .;

## Chief Agent.

## T.

Conth 1 Year.

C. M. D. C. M. $20 \quad 02 \quad 40 \quad 0$ $\begin{array}{cccc}25 & 0 & 00 & 0\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}30 & 03 & 60 & 0\end{array}$ | 35 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 0 | 8 | 80 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 0 & 40 & 0\end{array}$ 306000

um in mills : etc. Money an 22 days.

INS OF ICH.

Greenwich. 37.79
37.06
42.20
47.10
53.64
60.03
61.48
61.19
56.99
49.33
44.57
39.97
g four years 61,43. The oronto 88.28 , real in July Essay.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

A comparison between the produce of Canada and the United States is exceedingly interesting, and the following has been prepared from the Report of the Board of Registration and Statistics:-


In Ohio the cities and towns are included, in Canada theyare excl uded.

Total number of bushels of wheat as per calculations. . $15,162,662$
And per Census returns, Upper Province, 12,802,272 Lower Province, $3,400,000$
$16,202,272$

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Open from Montreal to Quebec,

| to Quebec, | 168 | miles, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| " Portland, | 292 | " |
| " St. Thomas, | 208 | " |
| " Brockville, | 126 | " |

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Thomas Barry, Esq., M.P.,
George Carr Glyn, Esq., M.P., H. Wollaston Blake, Esq.,

Robert McCalmont, Esq., K. D. Hodgson, Esq.

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" Sir Allan MeNab,
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W. H. A. Davies.-Chief Accountant.
S. A. Corser.-Supt. Portland District.
D. Stark. - Supt. Montreal Distriet.
H. M. Fosdick.-Qucbec and Richmond District. W. S. McKenzie, Esq.-Local Superintendent. THROUGH FARES.
Montreal to Boston, by Railway throughout,. .
 Station, Gorham, and proceed with the same ticket Mountains TOURISTS' TICKETS.
From Montreal to Quebec, White Mountains, Portland and
Boston, and vice versd, by Railway throughout,.. .. $\$ 12.00$
Railway and Steamboat, .. ..
Travellers furnishing themselves with these tickets have the liberty of stopping at any station, and proceeding with the same ticket at any time
during the season.

Ticket Agents for the Grand Trunk Railway,-J. W. Wheeler, 61 Commissioner Street, Montreal ; T. D. Shipman, Toronto; H. M. McKay, Niagara.

SEA BATHING.-Cape Elizabeth, Saco, Kye Beach, \&c.-Return Tickets (available for the whole summer), with liberty to stop at the White Mountains, will be issued by the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Portland and back. Children under three years of age free: over three and under
twelve, half price.

The following pages for 1855 . hints suggested in republish them.

Work for Jan them good warm Supply the troug them and their a in the manageme ing is betier and your cattle will healthy and heart

Work for Frb litter. If you hav remember that ev source of revenue. each provided wit the whole of the $y$ hogs free access, You may find goo stock profitable, a
Work for Mar you want them; for preparations $f$ enough sugar for $y$ yield sap for 2001 gar. If things are business will seare The production of other branch of far
Work for Apri farming tools. A without the aid of made strong but th constructed upon s tested. When the this work until the practicable. In s always selecting th

Work for May.month. It should crop of auy thing selected. Our seas aid of scientific kno judiciously. Now farmer should negle rests and comforts selected fruits adap
Work for June.delays are dangerou

## AGRICULTURAL, \&c.

## WORK FOR THE YEAR.

The following paragraphs appeared as the foot notes of our Calendar pages for 1855. We have prepared new notes for this Almanac, but as the hints suggested in these are good and of perpetual use, we think it best to republish them.

Work for January. - Be sure and pay attention to your live stock, Give them good warm sheds, not air tight but something more than mere shelter. Supply the troughs of sheep, horses and cattle, with common salt. Keep them and their apartments clean. Remember this as a safe standing rule in the management of your animals, that cleanliness and regular good feeding is better and much more profitable than irregular profusion. In spring your cattle will tell your neighbours of their good treatment by their healthy and hearty appearance. Take a pride in baving good stock.
Work for Frbruary. - Through the winter be careful of straw and coarse litter. If you have more coarse fodder than is required to feed your stock, remember that every bit of it may be converted into manure, and become a source of revenue. Coufine your horned cattle and sheep into separate yards each provided with comfortable sheds. Spread a thick layer of straw over the whole of the yards once or twice a week, and at the same time allow the hogs free access, so that the layers may be regularly and thoroughly mixed. You may find good use for all your manure, and it is a sure way of making stock profitable, and your farm pay well. Waste not, want not.
Work For March.-Don't have your farming implements to repair when you want them; look after these during the winter months. It is time for preparations for sugar making. If you have the means, make at least enough sugar for your own family use, 150 trees of medium growth will yield sap for 200 lbs . of sugar, 25 gallons of molasses and a barrel of vinegar. If things are orderly about your farm, the labour required in this business will scarcely be felt : you can yet do little or nothing on your land. The production of maple sugar is capable of yielding as large profits as any other branch of farm labour.

Work for April.-Spring approaches. Inspect your plonghs and other farming tools. A successful system of agriculture cannot be carried on without the aid of efficient implements. It is not sufficient that they be made strong but they should be of the most approved kinds. Have them constructed upon scientific principles, selecting those that have heen fairly tested. When the snow leaves the ground, repair your fences. Don't leave this work until the land is in order for ploughing, but get at it as soon as practicable. In spare hours of rainy weather, prepare your various seeds, alwaysselecting the best of everything.

Work for May.-In Lower Canada much depends on what is done this month. It should be a busy month. Reasonably to hope for a profitable crop of auy thing, the ground must be well prepared, and the seed well selected. Our seasons are so variable that experience must be called to the aid of scientifie knowledge. Study beforehand, and apply your knowledge, judiciously. Now is the time to look after the garden and orchard. No farmer should neglect these departments. They will remunerate. The interests and comforts of a family demand a good garden, and an orchard of well selected fruits adapted to your climate.
Work for June.-Some seeds may be profitably sown in this month, but delays are dangerous. Plant corn and potatoes before the 10 th, if you can.

Remember too that carrots, parsnips, rutabaga, and other turnips, are among the most useful and profitable of products. Don't let your cattle run over your meadow lands and pastures before the ground is settled or the grass milk, hay tea, and flax seed jelly have After the first fortnight, skimmed that can be given to calves. Give them a little well cured profitable food bed of straw,
Work for July.-Hay harvest will begin shortly, but don'timagine there is nothing to be done in the mean time. Keep down weeds and exterminate thistles. Turn over long manure or place it in large heaps in a field where it may be required, and let it ferment. Layers of alluvial soil laid through the heaps will improve both the manure and the mould, and will greatly increase the amount of manure. The garden requires attention, and the orchard looking after. The roads must be repaired.
Work for August. - The season for hay making is short and is not ended when the farmer finds some early sown grain ready for harvesting. Make hay in small cocks rather than by scattering it about too much. Use the your grain get too ripe before it is is a most efficient implement. Don't let dead ripe, are not as nutritious for winter fodder. wheat straw, if cut when more valuable, but even if only equal, it becomes more profitable the grain stated above. Turnips, carrots, beets and mangold hoed during the present month.
Work for Srptember. - The farmer's toils are never ended. This month is also a busy one. A good deal of grain has to be got in, and it is necessary land, or clearing new will be re all the harvesting be done, ploughing old L. C., but our advice against such may be wery little winter wheat is sown in Work for October.-Now is the time for noticing in the suitable time. ploughing. Don't skim the surface three or for making experiments in deep You will soon reap the benefit. Drain your low lands, Begin your frepth. chopping, and have it piled ready for drawing in winter. Take up root croops, and let them be carefully putaway. Pick out tainted potatoes. In digging let them be exposed to the air as little as possible, and to preserve them well exclude all light and air from the place where they are kept.
Work for November,-During long winter nights the farmer should pay some considerable attention to the cultivation of his mind. Agriculturalists country. Good schools ought to influence in managing the affairs of the periodical should be in the house receive his support. A good agrieultural books of general literature. Huse of every farmer. He should have some good of agriculture and the principles therd possess works which explain the theory when book learning is despised,

Work for December. - The frugal farmer will lose no time in having his outhouses snugly repaired to protect his stock from cold and storm. In L. C. this is specially necessary. If animals are provided with comfortable Never let them be exposed to the less food to carry them through the winter. invariable concomitants of our witers blasts of wind, snow, and sleet the demands economy. Prepare rails and posts for fencing stock of provender if not already done. Get up your wood for another year, and to trashing house warm,

We have write a sma class of farm comply with house keepe cultivate ate
First rate more labour inasmuch as you have suf tub and wart as when take renuet is the curd is well to two hours, hotter it is $p$ will the che tenderet and to an excess curd has that is precipitate formation of dense, and ver by hand or a After this, it i passed throug is then placed is then plaoed other day, if is curd enoug quantity is ob mixed. In put enough to cove made of sheet lap over four o the vat for an is pressed the clot cloth turned or some time ; it is either of wood ciently consolid must then be tur Place it again u fresh cloths, till all right, should few days, placin room, where it w door will mould.
A cheese prebs de, is very triffin four to ten cows,
rnipe, are among $r$ cattle run over tled or the grass tnight, skimmed t profitable food hay, and a good
'timagine there and exterminate in a field where oil laid through will greatly intion, and the or-
nd is not ended vesting. Make nuch. Use the ent. Don't let w, if cut when pose the grain able by the fact must be twice

This month is it is necessary ploughing old heat is sown in suitable time. nents in deep ble that depth. your firewood up root crops, . In digging preserve them rept. er should pay riculturalists affairs of the agricultural ve some good in the theory has gone by
in having his torm. $\ln$ L. comfortable h the winter. ad sleet the f provender to trashing keep your

## Cheese Making from a Small Dairy.

We have received requests from reveral of our lady correspondents to write a small article on cheese making, especially in reference to that large class of farmers who keep but few cows. It always gives us pleasure to comply with the requests of the ladies, especially to those who are good cultivate a emall garden to milk a cow, make good butter and cheese, and

First
more labour in propor made from a few cows, but it is attended with inasmuch as the curd has to be made ant made, than in a larger dairy, you have sufficient to make a good size every morning, and placed aside till tub and warmed to the proper temperat cheese. The milk is placed in a as when taken from the cow ) by abature ( 95 deg . Fah. or about as warm renuet is then added, the milk well stirres a portion of heated milk. The curd is well come. The time this will occupy varies from fifteene till the to two hours, according to the amount of rennet, the from fifteen minutes hotter it is put together, and the more rennet, the temperature, \&e, 一the will the cheese come. As a general thing, the lere is added, the quicker tenderet and sweeter will be the curd. If it comes toor it is coming, the to an excess of lactic acid being formed from the sugar quickly, it is owing curd has that hard, tough, white appearance that is the case when the curd is precipitated by vinegar, or any other acid; but if there is a very curd formation of lactic acid, the curd is gradually precipatated in flakes, is less dense, and very sweet and tender. It is then broken up quite fine, either by hand or a curd-breaker made up for the purpose, which cuts into pieces. Aftor this, it is allowed to stand and settle. The whey is then drawn off and passed through a sieve, to remove any curd there may be in it. The curd is then plaoed in a strong cloth, and well pressed, to remove the whey. It other day, if the mill place, and the operation repeated daily-or every is curd enough to make a keep sweet, as it will in the full-till there quantity is obtained, the curd is all broken desired size. When the right mixed. In putting the curd in the vat to bea up very fine, salted and well enough to cover the whole cheese is placed in the a cloth sufficiently large made of sheet tin, and from three to six inchin the vat, a "fillet," (usually lap over four or five inches when placed around the and sufficiently long to the vat for an inch or so, and the eloth drawn the cheese, is place insdie pressed the cloth will not cut it. The whole of stra.ght, so that when it is eloth turned over the top of it, a smooth board place is then put in, the some time; it is taken from under and punctured all over with pressed for either of wood or iron. Place it in the press again until it has become suffi, ciently consolidated to take out of the vat without falling to piece suffimust then be turned or inverted in the vat, and a clean cluih put around it Place it again under the press, occasionally turning it, and putting around fresh cloths, till the cheese, when pressed, does not wet them. It is then all right, should be kept in the dairy, or some other cool, damp place, for a few days, placing a little salt around it, when it may be taken to an upper room, where it will require turning very frequently, or the side next the door will mould. Let the room be dark and well ventilated.
A cheese press may be purchased for $\$ 5$, and the cost of the vats, fillets, de, is very trifling; so that it is to us surprising that so few farmers, with, four to ten cows, never make any cheese - not even enough for their own
oonsumption. Good cheese sells for nearly as much as butter, and yet a cow will give, to say the last, as much again cheese as she will butter. It is true the whey is not so good to fatten hogs as the sour milk, yet it contains much nutritive matter, and is a valnable food for shoats, on a good drink for fatting hogs; yet we think it would be more profitable to make cheese, at the present relative price of the two articles, than butter.-Genesee' Farmer.

## Pruning Orchards.

It is a very good rule, and the nearer it is followed the better, that no shoot should be allowed to remain longer than one year on a tree, that will require removal at any future time. By observing the form which a young tree should take, and rubbing or cutting off improper or nnnecessary shoots in time, any severe pruning at a subsequent period, may be entirely avoided. Hence, the remark has much truth in it, that pruning saws and axes should never enter an orchard-which is strictly correct in all cases, proyided the needless shoots have been lopped in time, when the work may be done with many branches, the result of which is then error is to allow the growth of too the leaves and new growth are small and imperfect, and as a necessary consequence, the fruit is halt grown and stunted. The head should therefore be left open, the branches few, and so evenly distributed through space, that none shall be crowded, and all subjected to the action of air and sunshme, and all continue thrifty and vigorous. A moderate share of care and attention to these particulars might be made to give a very different report of our orchards, from that now presented by the great mass of apples sold in
market. Larger prices, larger crops, and better satisfied purchasers, would market. Larger prices, larger crops, and better satisfied purchasers, would in connectiou with judicious pruning. proviced good cultivation were given

Now is the time that young oreh. the way we have pointed out.-Country should be examined and treated in
Hoeing Corn-Some ask how many Gentleman. other crops. The best answer to thaty times it is best to hoe corn and since by a farmer whom we had obseat question was given us a few days sight of our window. In going over the piece with him in a field of corn in remarkable growth, we asked him how many times he usually hoed his corn. Why, said he, "I do as I was brought up by my father to do. He never had any particular number of times, but hoed it all he could. I find it grows faster, and stands dry weather better, the oftener it is hoed." This is the philosophy of culture; stir the ground. The direction for early and good crops, after the proper previous preparation, would be to stir the ground. Crops are like animals-they need petting and care. A friend was remarking to us, one evening, the difference in the growth of the melons and vines in a neighthor's garden and his own, side by side,fof the same kind of soil, and both rich, with the same kind of preparation for the seed, and the seed sown at the same time. The neighbor's melons were in blossom, while his own, he said, were but three or four inches in height. The difference has been produced by the constant labor and care of the gardener in stirring the ground and regulating the amount of sun and shade, air and moisture they received.-Humpshire Express.
Cabinet Pudding.-Take 6 penny sponge cakes, 1 oz . of Ratifias, 1 oz . candied peel of lemon, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. sugar, 6 eggs ; add to it 1 quart of milk, stick the mould or basir with raisins, and boil it for an hour and a quarter, and send it to table with wine sauce.-Ragent Street.
nd yet a cow r. It is true t it contains ood drink for ke cheese, at esee' Farmer.
tter, that no ee, that will wich a young ssary shoots ely avoided. axes should proyided the e done with rowth of too d, a part die, ssary conseherefore be space, that d sunshme, $e$ and attennt report of ples sold in sers, would were given

1 treated in
e corn and a few days dof corn in larking the y hoed his to do. He ald. I find ed." This early and to stir the friend was melons and kind of soil, e seed sown le his own. e has been tirring the sture they
ifias, 1 oz . nilk, stick arter, and

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1 Thigh Boots, such as the Military Officers of Her Majesty wear in Canada
2 Knee Boots, such as are worn in Canada by private soldiers in Her Majesty's service.
3 Long Russian Boots, such as are worn by civilians in Canada, for the spring and fall seasons...
4 Napoleon Boots, generally worn in Canada during rough weather Such a boot as this should be suitable for our army in the Crimea
5 Patent Leather Dress Wellington Boots, such as are usually worn in Canada.
6 Plain Calf Wellington Dress Boots,-much worn in Canada..
7 Fur Lined Wellington Boots, eork soles, suitable for damp or cold weather. This description of boot has been approved of and worn by the United States Consul in Montreal
8 Double Bottomed Wellington Boots. The soles of these are put on altogether with sprigs..
9 Moose Dear Shank Boots, remark. ably well adapted for the cold Canadian weather, as they are very warm.
10 Montery Boots, much in favor in the United States, and occasionally used in Canada.
11 Coburg Boots, for summer wear in Canada.
12 Congress Boots, much worn in Canada
13 Stogie Boots, worn in Canada by railroad laborers, and others. .
14 Brogans, much used in Canada during the summer...
15 Gaiter Boots, much worn in Canada.

16 The Highland Brogue-worn with the Rob-Roy Kilt-an elegant and appropriate completion of the Highland costume...
17 Curling Boots, worn by members of the Curling Olubs in Canada, - ln patronizing this invaluable boot, the lovers of the noble Scottish game unconsciourly encourage the labor of the Shoemaker, that of the Aborigines of this country, and the Indian Rubber Manufacturer, as the efforts of all these are combined in its production, and no one should be allowed to claim aoquaintance with the "Stanes" unless he is shod in a pair of these.
18 Winter Boots, very confortable for sleigh travelling in Canada.....
19 Oxonian Shoe, much worn, with guiters in Cunada,-an article recommended to the attention of literary and professional Gentlemen..
20 Gentlemen's Slippers, worked by North American Indians,-much worn and admired in Canada....
21 Cricketers' Shoes, worn by members of the Cricket Club in Canada-with these, no player need fear tripping
22 Irish Brogue, sewed altogether with leather,-or as the trade might say, the hemp is all leather.
3 Ladies' Cashmere Boots, welted and heeled, much worn in Canada during the spring and fill seasous ; these bigh heeled boots are the grand conservatives of female health, and have received commendatory notiees in scientific journals.

24 Ladies' Ca soles,-gr for summe 25 Ladies' Cl wear in C 26 Ladies' Co in damp imperviou
27 Ladies' Pru -Great used in C
28 Ladies' K very uniq
29 Ladies' worn in received in honor o Kossuth.
30 Ladies' Wb Canada, a to hymeni
81 Ladies' Alt wear.-T distinguis) an eviden of the ga terminate
82 Ladies' Ko culiarity already al
33 Ladies' El admirably invention advertisen combine been happ duction..
34 Old Buskin worn in C
35 Ladies' Kid worn in C
36 Ladies' Jen worn in C membrane " songstres
87 Ladies' Wh as worn it and serric pensable w them.....
38 Ladies' Cor made and useful, alth
alogue，the original escriptive of their ringly noticed not rent．
gue－worn with ilt－an elegant completion of the e． orn by members lubs in Canada， this invaluable $s$ of the noble nconscioully en－ or of the Shoe． he Aborigines of and the Indian acturer，as the se are combined on，and no one ed to claim ae－ the＂Stanes＂ d in a pair of
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pers，worked by Indians，－much din Canada．．．． worn by mem－ icket Club in lese，no player g． wed altogether $r$ as the trade $m p$ is all leather． Boots，welted worn in Canada $g$ and fall sea－ heeled boots are fatives of female e received com－ es in scientific

24 Ladies＇Cashmere Boots，single 39 Ladies＇Stocking Boots，foxed with soles，－greatly used in Canada for summer wear．
25 Ladies＇Cloth Boots，for winter wear in Canada．
26 Ladies＇Cork Soled Boots，worn in damp weather in Canada，and impervious to moisture．
27 Ladies＇Prunella Boōts，calf foxing． －Great quantities of these are used in Canada．
28 Ladies＇Kid Top Ełastic Boots， very unique．
29 Ladies＇Kossuth Boots， worn in Canada．This article received its pecular designation in honor of the amiable Madame Kossuth．
30 Ladies＇White Kid Boots，worn in Canada，and especially adapted to hymenial occasions．
31 Ladies＇Alma Buskin，for summer wear．－This article has been distinguished by the ladies＇as an evidence of their appreciation of the galantry that gloriously terminated a hard fought battle．
82 Ladies＇Kossuth Shoes，－The pe－ culiarity of this name has been already alluded to．．
33 Ladies＇Elastic Shoe．－This sells admirably in Canada，it is the
－invention of the authors of this advertisement，and their effort to combine elegance with ease has been happily realized in its pro－ duction．
34 Old Buskin Shoe for Ladies，much worn in Cavada．
35 Ladies＇Kid Slippers，as made and worn in Canada．
36 Ladies＇Jenny Lind Shoe，greatly worn in Canada；a constant re－ membrance of the great ＂songstress＂
87 Ladies＇White Kid Dress Slippers， as worn in Canada ；an elegant and serviceable article，and indis－ pensable when oceasion requires them．

5
38 Ladies＇Common Web slipper，as made and sold in Canada，very useful，although not very showy．
eloth，and soled with Indian Rubber，for winter wear in Ca－ nada．With these the severity of northren cold may be disre－ regarded，and slipping avoided．．
40 Gentlemen＇s Patent Calf Shoe， buttoned．This design is purely French，and sells well in Canada．
41 Boys＇Napoleon Boot，very suita－ ble for wet weather and muddy streets．
42 Boys＇Patent Dress Wellingtnn Boot，well calculated to instil habits of neatness in the youthful mind．
43 Boys＇Gaiter Boots，cloth tops， double soled．Those who con－ sider durability，economy，and appearance，purchase these．．．．．．
44 Child＇s Kossuth Buot．The tops can be had in any colored lea－ ther，to suit taste
45 Child＇s Alma Buskins．As the wearer advances step bý step in years the mind cherishes a recollection of the heroic deeds that imparted this name．．．．．．．．．
46 Child＇s Strap Shoe，This article， the origin of which dates many a long year back，still holds firmly the good opinions of parents．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
47 Child＇s Elastic Shoe，－totally subversive of the principles on which Chinese children＇s shoes are constructed．
．．．．．．．．．． Child＇s＂Jeuny Lind＂Shoe．The peculiarity of this article is that there are no side seams in the uppers，which are cut entire out of a single piece of leather thus greatly adding to comfort when worn．An almost unli－ mited quantity of these is sold in Canada．
49 Child＇s Plain Prunella Boot．．．．．．．
50 Child＇s Buttoned Shoe，－worn indiscriminately by boys and girls．Great quantities of these are made and sold．

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