## SCHNEIDER \& TAYLOR'S

 CANADIAN


FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1871.


Gremille, (Ont. :
PUBLISHED BY SCHNEIDER \& TAYLOR.
 KEEPB CONETANTLY ON HAND OR MANUYACTUREB TO ORDER EVERY DEECRIPTION OF

 pIe stadmpernurik Merchants', Traders' Accomint Books. Rematrin -新 . Salour Exticise Pass and Memo. fin


## - DIARIES, WALLETS

 and BANRERSํCASES.

Estimates Estimates furnished and a liberal disount allowed to Country Booksellers, Printere, \&c. MONTREAL.

## SCHNEIDER \& TAYLOR'S CANADIAN |IIIIIIITIS IIIIIIIIU

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1871.



## (b゙raville (1)nt. :

PUBLISHED BY SCHNEIDER \& TAYLOR.

## EXPLANATION OF CALENDAR PAGR.

The Publisher of this Almanac, with a view to increase its circulation and usefulness, has adapted its calculations for the whole country. The Moon's changes are given for five different places, viz. : Quebec, Montreal, Kiugston, Toronto, and London. The rising and setting of the Sun are given for Montreal and Toronto. The rising and setting of the Moon are given with sufficient exactness for all practicul purposes. The weather prognostications are again calculated according to the table of the celebrated Dr. Herschel ; and for extraordiaary accuracy, Miller's Almanac retains its wonderful popularity.

## CEREONOLOGICAL OICLES.

| Dominical Letter. . . . . . . . . . . A, | Julian Period. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Golden Number. . . . . . . . . . . . 10 | Jewish Year, commencing |
| dewish Lunar Cyelc.. ........ 7 | 30th September. ......... |
| Epact or Moon's Age........... 9 | Mohammedan Year . . . . . . . . . |
| Solar Oycle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 | Roman Indiction........... |

## MOVABLE FESTHVALS.

| Septuagesima Sund | 5 | Easter Sunday..... . . . . April |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sexagesima.. " ... " | 12 | Rogation Sunday....... May |  |
| Quinquagesims " | 19 | Ascension Day......... | 8 |
| Ash Wednesday........ " | 22 | Pentecost. . . . . . . . . . | 8 |
| Quadragesima.......... " | 26 | Trinity Sunday... . . . . . June | 8 |
| Palm Sunday . . . . . . . . April | 2 | Corpus Christi.......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Good Friday . . . . . . . . | 7 | Advent Sunday........ . . Dec. | 8 |

## RANK 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.

| Circumcision............Jan. | $1$ | Corpus Christi ........June |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Epiphany.. | 6 | St. Peter and St. Panl... | 29 |
| Annunciation Vir. M..... March | 25 | All Saints Day.......... Nov. |  |
| Good Friday............April | 7 | Conception of th |  |
| Ascension Day.......... May | 18 | Virgin Mary .......... . Dee. |  |
| Queen's Birth Day | 24 | Ohristmas Day........... | 5 |

LOVELL'S and the "Now Series" or School Books are now

Vernal
Summer Autumns Winter S

Venus that date Star thro and a $M$ Star afte 30th, and brilliant Olarke,

The Eclipses of the year are few and not of general importance to the dw+llers in this Dominion for reasons discernible in the following statement respecting them:
I. There will be a partial Eelipse of the Moon on the 6th day of January, visible in the eastern parts of this continent. The moon rises partially eclipsed at Quebec 4.23 ending 6.2. At Montreal 5.29 ending 5.53. At Torente it begins 4.35 and ends 5.48 .
II. On the 17th 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 Canadians invisible.
d. h. $m$.

Vernal Equinox begins.....March $20 \quad 8 \quad 12 \mathrm{ev}$. lasting ...92 $\quad \mathbf{2 0} \quad \mathbf{2 0}$
 Autumnal Equinos "


## APPEARANQES OF THE PLANETS, 1871.

Venus will be an Evening Star to the 26 th of September and from that date a Morning Star to the end of the year. Mars is an Evening Star througbout 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 30th, 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. Olarke, with his new and powerful achromatic telescope.

## Generally used throughout the Dominion.

## 1st Month. JANUARY, 31 Days. Begins on Sunday.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston, | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{6}$ |  | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{~m}_{29} \mathrm{ev}$. | $\mathrm{h.}_{4} \mathrm{~m}$. | h. m. 4 4 5 | $\mathrm{h}_{8} \mathrm{~m}$. ${ }^{\text {ev. }}$ |
| Third Quarter....... | 14 |  | 4 2 7 8 | 4 17 <br> 1 51 ev. | ( 439 ev . | 357 ev . 181 mo |
| New Moon ......... | 20 | 744 ev . | 788 ev . | 726 ev . | 714 ev . | 76 ev . |
| First Quarter........ | 28 | 826 mo . | 820 mo . | 88 mo . | 756 mo . | $748 \mathrm{mo}^{\circ}$ |


| dats. |  | Montreal. |  | Toronto. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { The } \\ & \text { Moon. } \end{aligned}$ | Sun on Meridian. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M. | Week. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Rises. } \end{aligned}$ | Sun | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Rises. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Sets. } \end{array}$ | South | R. | 17 12 10 22 <br> 25 12 12 37 |
|  | A. <br> Tues. <br> Wed. <br> Thu. <br> Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { h. m. } \\ 746 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 44 \\ 44 \end{array}$ | h. m. <br> 420 <br> 21 <br> 22 <br> 23 <br> 24 <br> 25 <br> 27 | h. m. <br> 7 <br> 70 <br> 40 <br> 40 <br> 39 <br> 39 <br> 39 <br> 39 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \text { h. m. } \\ 428 \\ 29 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 81 \\ 82 \\ 38 \\ 34 \end{array}$ |   <br> Deg. Min. <br> 23 1 <br> 22 1 <br> 22 5 <br> 22 50 <br> 22 44 <br> 22 37 <br> 22  <br> 22 30 <br> 22 23 |  | Calendar, Aspects, \&c. Circumcision. Snow has fallen plentifully. More expected about now. Snow and stormy week. Sleighing good in Quebec. Epiphany. Rather poor in W. Ontario. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 18 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | A. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thu. Fri. Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{7} \dddot{44} \\ 44 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 42 \\ 42 \\ 41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{4} 28 \\ 29 \\ 81 \\ 33 \\ 34 \\ 35 \\ 37 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{4} \quad 3^{3} \\ 36 \\ 37 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 40 \\ 41 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | 22 15 <br> 22 6 <br> 21 58 <br> 21 48 <br> 21 39 <br> 21 29 <br> 21 18 | $\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 38 \\ 7 & 38 \\ 8 & 43 \\ 8 & 49 \\ 9 & 55 \\ 1 & 14 \\ \text { Morn. } \\ 0 & 13 \end{array}$ | ist Sunday after Eipiphany Changeable and unsettled. N . much appearance of thaw Rather severe frost. A powerful N. Wester. Breezy biustering day. Cold but not severe. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | A. Mon. Tus. Wed. Wed. Thi. Fri. Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{790} \\ 40 \\ 39 \\ 39 \\ 38 \\ 37 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{3} \ddot{38} \\ 39 \\ 41 \\ 42 \\ 43 \\ 45 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \\ & 81 \\ & 81 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 44 \\ 45 \\ 46 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 21 & 6 \\ 20 & 56 \\ 20 & 44 \\ 20 & 32 \\ 20 & 20 \\ 20 & 7 \\ 19 & 54 \end{array}$ | 1 10 <br> 5 24 <br> 2 36 <br> 3 51 <br> 5 8 <br> 6 12 <br> Sets.  <br> 5 12 | 2 ind Sunday after EMpiphany. Uncomfortable prospeets. Don'tstart on a long jonrney Damp-chilly-raw winds. Not much change. Rough and cold rain or snow if wind $\mathbf{E}$. $\mathbf{N}$. E. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 23 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | A. <br> Tues. <br> Wed <br> Thu. <br> Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} 735 \\ 84 \\ 83 \\ 82 \\ 81 \\ 81 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{49} 9 \\ 51 \\ 52 \\ 58 \\ 54 \\ 55 \\ 56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 729 \\ 29 \\ 29 \\ 27 \\ 27 \\ 26 \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{4} \ddot{52} \\ 53 \\ 54 \\ 56 \\ 57 \\ 58 \\ 59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ 10 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 17 \\ \hline 27 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ \text { Morn. } \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 3rd Sunday after Epiphany. <br> Weather not severe but cold enough for comfort. Conversion of St. Paul. Rather dubious appearances Weather unsettled. squally and wearisome. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{29} \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A. } \\ & \text { Mon. } \\ & \text { Tues. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \dddot{7} \ddot{2 g} \\ 28 \\ 27 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \dddot{588} \\ & 609 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \quad 65 \\ & 1739 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 10 \\ 2 & 19 \\ 2 & 17 \\ 3 & 15 \end{array}$ | 4th Sunday after Epiphany. The month ends in a quiet winterly manner. |

Jandary.-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 his bailiff to stop it. He replied that all their time was occupied in working on his estate, and they had only Sundays to work on their own land. The Count then authorized him to allow those who had land to harvest their own crops first when they were ripe, but to forbid their working on Sunday. The peasants were so much affected by this generous offer that they resolved that the Count should lose nothing by caring for them first. His work has been better attended to than ever. Farmers should keep the Sabbath.

| 1871] | Memorandum for jandary min 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | - |
| 2 | $\square-2-1-2$ |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 | 2170.0.0. |
| 6 | - - |
| 7 |  |
| 8 | - |
| 9 | - 5 |
| 10 |  |
| 11 |  |
| 12 | -1/7e |
| 13 | 41 |
| 14 |  |
| 15 | - 7 |
| 16 |  |
| 17 |  |
| 18 |  |
| 19 | $8-\square$ |
| 20 | - |
| 21 | $\square$ |
| 22 | - |
| 23 |  |
| 24 |  |
| 25. | -2atay |
| 26 | - |
| $\underline{27}$ | $+2$ |
| 28 |  |
| $\underline{29}$ | Thury |
| 30 |  |
| 31 | - |
| U | ER'S Hoadine Copy Books in 12 Nos. |

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



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 expenses incurred in careful drainage are soon restored to the farmer in the increase of his produce and the health of his stock.
nesday.

Tondon.
a. m .

886 mo . 982 mo . 823 mo . 512 mo .
nn
an.

- $\quad 8$.
51
27
27
14
17
ts, \&c.
old.
in Mary
now.
uds.
uds.
ikely be
oughout ble days, of snow, d tire
ects.
AX ist Office教
......
$\qquad$
a rough
ning of
y small liament tention appy to lication spenses ncrease

3rd Month. MARCH, 31 Days. Begins on Wednesday.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Tormento. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. |
| Full Moon. | 6 | $10 \quad 51 \mathrm{ev}$. | 10.45 ev . | $10 \quad 33 \mathrm{ev}$. | 1021 ev . | 1018 ev . |
| Third Quarter...... | 18 | 532 ev . | 526 ev . | $5 \quad 14 \mathrm{ev}$ | ${ }^{5} 2 \mathrm{ev}$. | 454 ev . |
| New Moon......... | 20 | $11 \quad 12 \mathrm{ev} .$ | $116 \mathrm{ev} \text {. }$ | $10 \quad 54 \mathrm{ev}$. | $1042 \mathrm{ev} \text {. }$ | $1034 \mathrm{ev} \text {. }$ |
| First Quarter. | 29 | 156 mo . | 150 mo . | 138 mo . | 126 mo . | 118 mo . |


| vays. |  | Montreal. |  | Toronto. |  | Sun's Declinat. | The Moon. | Sun on Meridian. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ |
| M | Week. | Rises. | Sets. | Rises. | Sets. | South. | R. \& S. | 17 12 8 30 <br> 25 12 6 5 |
|  |  | h. m. | h.m | h. m. | h.m. | Deg. | h. | candar, Aspocta, |
| 1 | Wed | 645 | 542 | 643 | 541 | 735 | 257 | David's D |
| 2 | Thu. | 44 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 712 | 349 | weather but fro |
| 3 | Eri. | 42 | 44 | 40 | 44 | 49 | 487 | Continues fair and fine for |
| 4 | sat. | 40 | 45 | 39 | 46 | 623 | 523 | these days. |
|  | A | $\dddot{738}$ | 5 47 | 637 | 548 | 63 |  | 2nd Sunday in Le |
| 6 | Mon. | 38 | . 48 | 25 | 49 | 589 | Rises. | It is pretty certain that the |
| 7 | Tues. | 34 | 49 | 33 | 50 | 516 | 640 | whole of this week will be |
|  | Wed | 31 | 51 | 31 | 51 | 453 | 7 9 | fine and pleasant for the |
| 9 | Thu. | 29 | 53 | 29 | 53 | 429 | ${ }^{9} 5$ | season with tendencies to |
| 10 | Fri. | 27 | 54 | 27 | 55 | 46 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 17\end{array}$ | change towards the end. |
| 11 | Sat. | 25 | 55 | 25 | 56 | 342 | 1131 | Changeable. |
| 12 | A. | 624 | ¢56 | 6 73 | 5 57 | 319 | Morn. | 3rd Sunday in |
| 13 | Mon. | 22 | 58 | 22 | 58 | $2{ }^{5} 5$ | 043 | We do not think the |
| 14 | Tues. | 20 | 59 | 20 | 61 | 232 | 163 | weather will change much |
| 15 | Wed | 18 | 61 | 18 |  | 26 | 255 | but will remain on the |
| 16 | Thu. | 16 | 2 | 16 | 3 | $1{ }^{1} 44$ | 852 | whole pleasant for March |
| 17 | Fri. | 14 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 121 | 440 | St. Patriok's Day. |
| 18 | Sat. | 12 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 057 | 511 | A changeful day. |
| 19 | A. | 610 | $\bigcirc$ | 810 | 67 |  | 5 | 4th Suinday in Lent |
| 20 | Mon. | 9 |  |  |  | $0{ }^{0} 9$ | Sets. | There will be wind and |
| 21 | Tues. | 7 | 8 | 6 | 1 | North13 | ${ }_{7}^{6} 51$ | storms this week, bnt not |
| 22 | Wed. | 5 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 017 | 752 | much downfall of either |
| 23 | Thu. | 3 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 852 | rain or snow, but a little |
| 24 | Fri. |  | 18 |  | 13 | 124 | 943 | of both with slee |
| 24 | Sat. | 559 | 15 | 559 | 14 | 143 | 1053 | Annunciation of V. Mary. |
| 26 | A. | 5 57 | 616 | 556 | 616 |  | 1i 52 | 5th Sunday in Len |
| 27 | Mon. | 55 | 17 | . 56 | 17 | 255 | Morn. | A gale of wind doing some |
| $2$ | Tues, | 53 | 18 | 5 | 18 | 258 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 47\end{array}$ | damage to trees, \&c., may |
| 2. | Wed | 52 | 19 | 53 | 20 | 322 | 141 | be expected. There will |
| 30 | Thu. | 50 | 20 | 51 | 21 | 345 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 31$ | be heavy rain, very cold |
| 31 | Fri. | 48 | 21 | 49 | 21 | 8 | 316 | and chilly to-iay. |

March. - The hog is treated by most farmers as though he were a miserable, unclean and dirty animal, and ought 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 mitiyated by providing him with dry, clean and comfortable quarters. Dampness and rain are hurtful. Good shelter with purified sleeping upartments will be found profitable. Succulent food wit's kind attention will be beneficial. If the cough continues it is recommended to mix with the daily food of each animal a teaspoonful of epsom salts, for a three months pig. Take better care of the porkers.

1871] 1 2 3 4 $-5$ $-6$ 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

## 19

HODGIN's School History of Canada, \&c.

Wednesday

| 1871] | Memorandum for maroh. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | , |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 | - |
| -6 |  |
| 7 |  |
| 8 |  |
| 9 |  |
| 10 |  |
| 11 |  |
| 12 |  |
| 13 |  |
| 14 |  |
| 15 |  |
| 16 |  |
| 17 |  |
| 18 |  |
| 19 |  |
| 20 |  |
| 21 |  |
| 22 |  |
| 23 |  |
| 24 |  |
| 25 |  |
| 26 | . |
| 27 |  |
| 28 |  |
| 29 |  |
| 30 |  |
| 31 |  | 31

M1LLER's Carpenter? and Mavory spelling Books. A1

4th Month.
A期其L, 30 Days. Begins on Saturday.



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 has 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. There must be no waste at the beginning. When $\mathbf{t} i e$ farmer comes to this month he will be over the extremity of winter, bit this note will be read long before this time. We urge not without g.od reasons the utmost care in the wintering of stock. If the farmer is d oubtful about bringing his stock safe through, it would be advisable to diminish the number by an early and profitable sale.

Saturday.

London.
h. m. 857 mo . 026 mo, 137 ev . 621 ev . ridian

| m. | 8. |
| ---: | ---: |
| 8 | 56 |
| 1 | 36 |
| 59 | 82 |
| 57 | 58 |

pects, \&c. $\mathbf{x}$, so called. aster. Caster. Cool Raster. Easter, fine Easter. Pleasant.
er week. if wind be or North
e and still

Easter
sant. wind but pearing leasant day or this s.

Easter warm.
ays and to 1outh there old mixed sleet.

Easter.
was long suffering he consend straw When f winter, t without farmer is isable to


30
MILLER'S Students Companion by Prof. P. J. Darey, M.A.

Bth Month. MAY, 31 Days. Begins on Monday.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {D }}$ |  | $\mathrm{h}_{6} \quad \mathrm{~m}$. $\mathrm{ev}^{\text {c }}$ | $\begin{array}{rll}\text { h. } & \text { m. } \\ 5\end{array}$ | h. m. | h. m. |
| Third Quarter....... | 11 | 926 mo . | 929 mo . | 9 17 mo. | ${ }_{9} 58 \mathrm{mo}$ | ${ }^{5} 854 \mathrm{mev}$. |
| New Moon.. | 19 | $5 \quad 59 \mathrm{mo}$. | $5 \quad 51 \mathrm{mo}$. | 539 mo . | 527 mo . | 519 mo . |
| First Quarter....... | 27 | $8 \quad 14 \mathrm{mo}$. | $8 \quad 8 \mathrm{mo}$. | 756 mo . | 744 mo . | 786 mo . |



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 bave arisen from bungry cattle turning from a dry, barren roadside, and by force entering pasturage or fields where they are intruders and do immense damıge to crops. Fences may be ever so high and strong, but some creatures have wonderful skill in removing ohstructions, and the best way is for every farmer to keep his cattle, \&c. at home.
n Monday.
18
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
LOVELL9S and the ${ }^{66}$ NEW $_{4}$ SEREIES 9 of School Books.

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

1871]


June.-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 witheut encroaching on the sensitive heel. At the heel, bring the ends of the shoe in until they just clear the frog. Don't be afraid of a flat foot. Leave off the heel canlks 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, inveterate stumblers will travel quité well again if some attention is paid to their shoeing according to the above suggestions.
on Thureday.

| Londm. |
| :---: |
| h. m. |
| $\underline{1} 11 \mathrm{mo}$ |
| 98 ev . |
| 518 ev . |

Ieridian.

|  | $\mathbf{m}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{l}$ | 57 | 80 |
| 1 | 58 | 52 |
| 2 | 0 | 32 |
| 2 | 2 | 16 |

spects, \&c.
th splendour. ind prospects mers.
04
led but in a ne.
will contir some days. and threat-
er Trinity....
r-dark cloud 88 and they
erent parts.
arm.
Trinity. have some d. eat, but on he farmer's good. ohn Baptist. er Trinity. fine. reather. enough to without nds of the flat foot. long, and frozen this inveterate d to their


MILLER'S, LAME'S, MANSON'S and other Pimers.

7th Month.
JULIY, 31 Days. Begins on Saturday.

| Moon's Phases. | Quebec. | Montreal . | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full Moon.......... ${ }_{\text {d }}^{\text {d }}$ | h. m. <br> 848 mo . | h. m. <br> ${ }_{8} \quad \frac{\mathrm{~m}}{42 \mathrm{mo}}$ | h. m. |  |  |
| Third Quarter....... ${ }_{9}$ | 821 mo . | 815 mo . |  | ${ }^{8} 18 \mathrm{l}$ |  |
| New Moon............$^{17}$ | $0{ }_{0} 39 \mathrm{ev}$. | 038 ev . | 021 ev . | $0 \quad 9 \mathrm{ev}$. | $0$ |
| First Quarter........ ${ }^{2} 5$ | 188 mo . | $0{ }_{0} 57 \mathrm{mo}$. | $0{ }_{0} 45 \mathrm{mo}$. | 033 mo . | $025 \mathrm{mo}$ |
| Fnll Moon........... 31 | 429 ev . | 423 ev . | 411 ev . | 359 ev | $\begin{array}{ll} 251 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |


| AY8 |  | Montreal |  | Toronto |  |  |  | Sun on Meridia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | se | Set | Rises |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sat | $420$ | $746$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. m } \\ & 427 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { h. m. } \\ 789 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Deg. Min. } \\ 23 & 8 \end{array}$ | h. m. <br> Rises. | Calendar, Aspects, \&c. Very pleasant. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A. <br> Mon. <br> Tues. <br> Wed. <br> Thur. <br> Fri. <br> Sat. | 421222323242526 | 746464545444444 | $\left[\begin{array}{r} \dddot{4} 28 \\ 29 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 31 \\ 32 \\ 33 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left[\begin{array}{r} 739 \\ 79 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 37 \end{array}\right.$ | 23  <br> 23 3 <br> 22 59 <br> 22 54 <br> 22 48 <br> 23 43 <br> 22 36 <br> 22 30 | $\left[\begin{array}{rrr} 8 & 8 \\ 9 & 3 \\ 9 & 47 \\ 10 & 25 \\ 10 & 54 \\ 11 & 20 \\ 11 & 43 \end{array}\right.$ | 4th Sunday after Trinity. Look which way is thewind. If westerly rain will come, if northerly cool wind but not sufficient to counteract wholly the effects a hot sun. Dry. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 727482830308132 | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \dddot{73} \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 42 \\ 41 \\ 41 \\ 41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{434} \\ 34 \\ 34 \\ 34 \\ 35 \\ 36 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} \dddot{7} 36 \\ 36 \\ 36 \\ 35 \\ 34 \\ 34 \\ 33 \end{array}\right.$ | (130 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { Morn. } \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 32 \\ 0 & 58 \\ 1 & 20 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 43 \end{array}\right.$ | 5ith Sunday after Trinity. Weather steady and of a type similed to last week. Unsettled but there will be showers with considerable heat. <br> Very warm day. |
| 10 | Mon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Thu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 738$\dddot{4} 38$343536373738 | 7307493837363534 | $\dddot{4} 38$39404141424344 | $7 \dddot{72}$323130292928 |  |  | 6th Sunday after Trinity. Thunder and storms. <br> Heavy rains-some wind. <br> Agreeable time all through the country and every prospect of a better harvest than last year. |
|  | on |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Tues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | F |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Sat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  | 439 | 73873313030302827 | $14 \%$ <br> 46 <br> 46 <br> 47 <br> 47 <br> 49 <br> 49 <br> 50 | 7727262524232221 | $\square$ $\cdots$ <br> 19 6 <br> 19 54 <br> 19 41 <br> 19 28 <br> 19 15 <br> 19 1 <br> 18 47 | 17 3 <br> 10 59 <br> 11 26 <br> 11 55 <br> Morn.  <br> 0 29 <br> 1 10 <br> 2 8 | 7th Sunday after Trinity. Beautiful day. <br> St.James' day. <br> This part of the month will be fair and fine but very warm and to-day exhausting. |
|  | Mon | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tue | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thu | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | F |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A. | 446 | 726 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mon. |  |  |  |  | 1818 |  |  |

July. - We have a word to say to farmers about training horses. It is easy to train a horse not to be dangerous, but it r quires patience and good sense in the trainer and something like good sense in the colt, for there is a very great difference in all animals. Be gentle and kind. Early accustom colts to a saddle and girth or harness. Teach them to hold back a carriage on a down hill grade by bracing their hips against it. A horse taught in that way would not be scared if the breast strap should give way or the pole break. Fducate your colts; train them correctly. The usual methods of breaking young horses are cruel and far from successful. Early use to the bit, and early saddling and harnessing with gentle treatment will do wonders.

Saturday.

London.
h. m .
o. 810 mo . o. 743 mo , v. 01 ev . 10. 025 mo . 3 ev. ridian.

| m | 8. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 29 |
| 4 | 52 |
| 5 | 49 |
| 6 | 14 |

spects, sec. Trinity er Trinity. in will come ool wind but to counterhe effects a y. er Trinity. ly and of a to last week. there will ith consider-
er Trinity. torms. ome wind all through and every better har$t$ year.
ter Trinity.
e month will fine but very to-day ex-
ter Trinity. iry.
orses. It is atience and the colt, for e and kind. ach them to ips against breast strap train them ruel and far harnessing


Penmanship, Published by ROBERT MILEER.

8th Month.
AUGUST, 31 Days. Begins on Tuesday.


August.-In these days when disease of the throat prevails and particularly a dry, hacking cough, those afflicted may be benefitted by trying wuat 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 heartily recommend this simple remedy for sore throat an coughs.


spects, \&e.
air, and con-
some days.
re may be,
hole the wea-
gr'bly warm.
er Trinity.
ghtning.
cable but on
fine week.
d and almost
ërテ̈inity.
for warm
cral times
e, and again
ey may be
much wind.
er Trinity.
tor foresees
eather and
entshowers.
ay.
Trinity.
ool.
erday.
and parti-
by trying
git three
teaspoon-
1 this we
g winter
ry, hack-
nt to the
an heart-

9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 30 Days.
Begins on Friday



| ronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: |
| m. | h. m |
| 52 ev . | 444 ev . |
| 51 ev . | 148 ev . |
| 54 mo . | 1146 mo |
| 26 ev . | 018 ev . |
| M Meridian. |  |
| h. m. 8 , |  |
| 11 | 5954 |
| 11 | 5715 |
|  | 5428 |
|  | 41 |

Aspects, \&c. y and continues
$y$ after Trinity. ool too, but now asant. 's change is far continuance of er and prospects eable fall. yafter TVinity. nd fair. to-day and still
ise anything
ill be changerains.
after Trinity. dine. 1 cool. ${ }_{s}$ day. rains for some after Trinity. continue duli ter and to-day ind all Angels. rains.
hich it has ld be mown ag will genred by once when cut in rd to extered over the 3uc there is y pasturing other less your sheep.
 MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER.

10th Month. DCTOBER, 31 Days. Begins on Sunday.


1871
MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER.


Aspects, \&c. after Trinity. some few fine beginning of , but with the nge on the 6th as certainty very showery. after Trinity. ol and rough and rains. inter to day, y fine. in for some and fine.

## after Trinity.

 r, a little unthen Svangelist. ale of wind rains but not in.fter Trinity. ay but now ange and a ne cool and
d Jude.
tier Trinity es out with
8.
de. Cauor become e to farme, is to be , for he is oy a trade, do as he 1se and do than can
by ROBERT MILLER, stationer, Montreal.

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


November.- Once more we suggest to farmers the propriety of paying some attention to the science of their business. It will not do now to decry against book learning. Not to say anything of the many valerable treatises now extant on scientific agriculture which are within the reach of all, there are now published many first-class periodicals devoted to agriculture, horticulture and kindred s. bjects. We have sometimes been greatly grieved when a farmer has stoken to us in such a way about books and papers as to lead to the co clusion 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.
n Wednesday


Meridian.
h. m. s .

| 11 | 44 | 88 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | 48 | 82 |

$\begin{array}{lll}11 & 43 & 57 \\ 11 & 45 & 7\end{array}$
$11 \quad 47 \quad 9$
Aspects, \&cc.
DAy.
pens with cold ain.
nd fine.
after Trinity. but mostly coldrains with
and there w!ll very fine days th.
after Trinity. oon yesterday tendency to er.
but thers will last from the
after Trinity. cold rains st, but in the and even sleighing. rost but very
fter Trinity sterday came nich forecasts rms.
's DAY.
$y$ of paying $t$ do now to ny valuable in the reach 3 devoted to etimes been way about n money so hought will

| 1 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |
| 6 |  |
| 8 |  |

9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
$\frac{22}{23}+\square$

25
26
27
28
29

12th Month. DECGMBER, 31 Dayg. Begins on Priday.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Third Qua | D. | h. m. |  | h. m. | h. m. | h. |
| New Moon.. | 11 | ${ }_{1} 1$ | I1 52 mov . | 10.40 mo . | 128 mo . | 12 mo. |
| First Quarter ...... | 18 | ${ }^{3} 53 \mathrm{ev}$. | ${ }_{3}{ }^{1} 87 \mathrm{ev}$. | $\begin{array}{cc}10 & 06 \\ 3 & 35 \mathrm{ev} \\ 3 & 35\end{array}$ | 10 ${ }^{10} 423 \mathrm{ev}$. | 1036 |
| Full Moon ......... | 26 | 447 ev . | 441 ev . | ${ }_{4}{ }^{4} 29 \mathrm{ev}$. | a 4 417 ev. | 815 489 ev. |



Tegmber, -Cattle when standing in the stable often suffer for want of water. A simple and ingenuous plan is suggested by which a constant supply may be obtained. Provide a small, fixed trough a foot or so square and six or eight inches deep for each stall. Let these be exactly on a level, and connect them by means of a pipe opening into each one with a barrel which is fed by another pipe leading from the water supply. This last pipe must be firnished with a faucet and a floating ball valve so adjusted that it will keep the water in the barrel at the level required for the small troughs. The supply of water will be regulated by the action of the floating valve and the supply kept in the troughs.

| ins on Pridag. | 1871.] memorandum for drobmbir. |
| :---: | :---: |
| nto. Lomion. | 1 |
| ${ }_{\text {h. }}^{\text {hi }}$ mimo. | 2 |
|  | 3 |
| - | 4 |
|  | 5 |
|  | 6 |
| 219 | 7 |
| Aspects, \&o. | 8 |
| ef fin | 9 . |
| n Ad ent <br> change on the | 10 |
|  | 11 |
|  | 12 |
| Adivent.... | 13 |
|  | 14 |
| of sow, with | 15 |
| eather. | 16 |
| Advent <br> ble and un- | 17 |
| mok ${ }^{\text {now }}$ now for | 18 |
| ${ }_{1 E}$ | 19 |
| Ȧvent. | 20 |
|  | 21 |
| ends rather | 22 |
| cold. | 23 |
|  | 24 |
| a constant | 25 |
| r so square actly on a | 26 |
| one with a | 27 |
| ply. This valve so | 28 |
| equired for the action | 29 |
|  |  |
| rohants, | 31 |

## The conaly family.

THE QUEEN.
Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, \&c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819 ; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King Willian IV; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, February 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness, Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The Children of Her Majesty are :-
Her Royal Highness Vigtoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, Pringess Royal of England and Pressia, born November 21, 1840 ; and married to his Royal Highness Frederick William of Prussia, January 25, 1858, and has issue three sons and a daughter.

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, Pringe of Wales, born Nov., 9, 1841 ; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue two sons and two danghters, Prince Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864; Prince George Frederiek Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1845, Princess Louise Victoria Alexandria Dagmar, born February 20, 1867, and Victoria Alexandria Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.
Her Royal Highnes Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843 m arried to H. R. H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue three daughters.
His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844.
Her Royal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and has issue a son.

Her Royal Highness Loouisa-Caroline-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.
His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.
His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.
Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victuria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, Duchess of Cambridas, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to Her Majesty, born July 25, 1797 ; married, in 1819, the late Duke of Cambridge.

George-Frederick-William-Charles, K. G., Duke of Cambridge, cousin to Her Majesty, born March 26, 1819.

George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K. G., Duks of Comberland, ex-Kivg of Hanover, cousin to Her Majesty, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters.

Augustà-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, cousin to Her Majesty, born, July 19, 1822, married, June 38, 1843, to Frederick Grand Duke of MecklenburgStrelitz, and has a son.
Mary-A delaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, cousin to Her Majesty, born November 27, 1833, married June 12, 1866, Francis Paul, Prince of Teck, has issue a daughter and a son.
Leopold II, King of the Belgians, materual cousin of the Queen, born

Lieut
Arthur
Exec retary a Ouimet Joseph bault, Legislat

Depa of Publi lic Instr Sute April 9, 1835.

# DOMINION OF CANADA. 

## Sala of Government, Ottawa.

d, \&c., Queen, ngton Palace, on the death 3, 1838; and oness, Prince yal Highness ildren of Her
incess Royal aarried to his 1858, and
, born Nov., (Princess of two danghnce George uise Victoria Alexandria

43 m arried 62, and has
burgh, born
y 25, 1846, ig-Holstein,

18, 1848. May 1, 1850. pril 7, 1853. n April 14,
ece of the 25, 1797;

DGE, cousin
G., Duke , born May z , and has
sa, daugh:n, July 19, cklenburgarried June and a son. neen, born

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## Seat of Government-Toronto.

Lieutenant-Governor-Hon. W. P. Howland, O.B. Private Secretary.-E. G. Curtis.
Executive Council.-Attorney-general, hon. J. S. Macdonald ; secretary and registrar, hon. 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.

## Siat of Governuent- Qugotic.

Lieutenant-Governor.--Hon. Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, knight; Arthur Taschereaut, major, 17th batfalion V. M., aide-ce-camp.
Exbcutive Cousorl - Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, premier, provincial secretary and registrar, and minister of publie instructión; hon. Gédéori Ouimet, attorney general; hon. Jos. Gibb Robertson, treasurer; hon. Joseph O. Beaubien, commissioner of crowe lands; hon. Lonis 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. Chauveau, Minister of Public Instruction; Dr. Louls Giard, Secretary to the Minister of Public Instruction; H. H. Miles, Assistant Secretary.
Sale of Lands, Western Section. - W. F. Collins, Secretary.

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

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

Crown Tinber Agents.-Ottawa, A. J. Russell, Assistant Commissioner ; C. S. McNutt, agent; Montreal, C. E. Selle, agent ; J, C. Coursolles, clerk. Three Rivers, A. Dubord, agent; Wm. Lamb, clerk. Chicoutimi, G. Duberger, agent. River du Loup en bas, C. T. Dubé, agent. Carleton, P. Q., J. N. Verge, agent, Quebec.

## PROVINCE FO NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant-Goaernor,-Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L., Frederiekton.
Exerutive Council.-Hon. John McAdam, president of the Oouncil ; 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 SOOTIA.

## Siat of Government- Halipax.

Lieutenant Governor.-Major Gen. Sir Charliss Hastings Doyle, K.C. M.G.

Adminis'rator of the Government.-The Hon. Edward Kenny.
Execiutive 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 d.aaJr 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 ; hon. John Aldous, commissioner of crown and public lands; J. Alexander-Dingwell, registrar of deeds 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. Jenkins, libarian, Henry Naszard, surveyor of shipping ; Louis F. Davies, solicitor general.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

Executive Councll,-Hons. Charles F. Bennett, (Premier), James S. Clift, Thomas Talbot; Thomas Glen, receiver-general ; Major Renouf,
survey attorn Counc Pubi genera receive of wor

Kieu

Prot croft, S.T. Rom
Esq., L
noyers,

Prote
Esq.,
W. B.

Roma
Jas. Ni

Queb
interpre
Kingato
Hamilt
michi,

Willi
Charles
Simays,

## The

potato better t to singl and in New Yo besides
L. Rivard, r, surveyors nt Commis. J, C. Couramb, clerk. J. T. Dubé,
iekton.
Oouncil ;
o. E. King,
, Registrar indsay and k Executive
vas Doyle, I. Wilkins, R. Roberthon d.aaJr
surveyor-general and cbairmsn of Board of works; Joseph T. Little, attorney general ; Robert Alsop, colonial secretary and clerk of Executive Council.

Public Offiges (Dbparthratal).-Hon. Joseph T. Little, attorneygeneral ; hon. Rovert Alsop, colonial secretary ; hon. Thomas Glen, receiver general ; Major Renouf, surveyor-general and chairman of Board of works.

## MANITOBA.

> Seat of Government-Fort Garry.

Eieut. Governor.-The hon. Adam G. Archibald.

> SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Protestant Board.-Hon. Jas Ferrier, rev. Dr. Jenkins, rev. Dr. Bancroft, rev. Professor McVicar, J. Thompson, Esq., ; Wm. Lunn, Esq. S.T.

Roman Catholic Board.-Rev. Rousselot, Ed. Murphy, Esq., N. Valois Esq., L. Belanger, Esq., P. S. Marphy, Esq., rev. P. Leblanc; M. Desnoyers, S. T.

## sohoor comacssioners yor the city of qugbeg.

Protestant Board.-Rev. C. Hamilton, W. Walker, Esq., R. H. Smith, Esq., C. Wurtele, Esq., Wm. Hossack, Esq., Jos. Whithead, Esq., ; rev. W. B. Clarke, S. T.

Roman Catholic Board.-Joseph Crénazie, Esq, rev. Jos. Auclair, rev. Jas. Niville, rev. Z. Oharest, rev. B. MeGauran, T. Fournier, Esq.

## EMIGRATION 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. Ruè, agent; St. John, N. B.-Robert 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 Harrisou potato are wonderfully favorable. It has withstood both drought and wet better than any other variety. It has every where given good crops. Cut to single eyes and planted singly, it has yielded fuily one bundred for one, and in some cases two-hundred fold. L. T. Mapes, of Orange county, New York, reports one handred and eighty good marketable potatoes, besides small ones, for one planted.


No lette received f

To an
" the
"the
" Fr8
Australi
Bermud
British
Cuba an
Gibralts
India, I
Italy ( $n$
2 oz. -13
$\frac{\text { Malta, }}{\text { Newfou }}$
Newfou
tween pla
New Ze
Norway
under 40
Prince
in Canad
Prussia
ander 40
Rome,
R.

ROBERT MILLER, Manufacturing Stationer and Importer
(a) BRITISH BOOK POST.

and so on.
(b) FRENCH BOOK POST.

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 being 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, \&cc., may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three; and may be either British, Colonial or Foreign.
Book Packets 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 and registration fee are fully prepald,

## registration fee on letters.

To any place in Canada, Newfoundland or Prince Edwards Island 2 cents.
"the United States.
5 "
"the United Kingdom.
8 "
"France
Australian colonies, Letters, 23 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Gibraltar, Letters, 23 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 3 cents each.
India, Letters, 83 cents per oz.; Newspapers, 5 cents each.
Italy (not incluting Rome), Letters, 23 cents per oz.; Newspapers, 6 cents under 2 oz . 13 cents under 4 oz .

Malta, Letters, 23 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz; Newspapers, 3 cents each.
Newfoundland, Letters, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapors and Books, same as between place in Canada.

New Zealand, Letters, 23 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 5 cents each.
Norway, Letters, 27 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 6 cents under 2 oz- 13 cents under 4 oz .
Prince Edward's Island, Letters, Books, Papers, \&c., the same as between places in Canada.
Prussia, Letters, 23 cents per $\frac{1}{\text { oz. }}$; Newspapers, 6 cents under 2 oz. -13 cents under 4 oz.

Red River, Letters, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Rome, Letters, 29 cents per 1 oz .; Newspapers, 8 cents eacil.

## R. Miller Manufactures and keeps constantly in ofoek

Switzerland, Letters, 26 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 6 cents under 2 oz. -13 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 $\frac{1}{1}$ oz., if marked via New York, 12 cents via Haifax; Newspapers. 2 cents each.
West Indies (Foreign) except Cuba and St. Thomas, Letters 22 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., if marked via New York; 12 cents via Halifax; Newspapers, 3 cents via New
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. 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 England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to in 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 under:

## ON THE LOWER PROVINCES.

The Canadian Money Order Offices draw upon all Money Order Offices in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. The Orders, like those of the United Kingdom, are made payable in sterling money, and for sums up to $£ 10$ sterling. The terms

> For Orders up tolet5.
> For Orders over $£ 5$, and up to $£ 10$.
> 25 cents.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster-General will receive at any of the Post Office Savings Banks, depoaits 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 these 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 $\$ 1$ year, except in cases to be spent which can be received from a depositor in any one year, except in cases to be specially authorized by the Postmaster General.
5. The postmasters of the office
money deposited for transmission to the Postmaster-Gagents for the receipt of the by the Postmaster-General of money withdrawn by depositors and for the payment
6. Each depositor wlll be supplied with awn by depositors. withdrawn, will be entered therein by the postmaster receiving sums paid in, or In addition, a direct receipt for each amount paid in will be or paying the same. from the Postmaster-General, and the Postmaster- will be sent to the depositor payable at ahy Post Office Savings Bank desired, for any sum withdrawe a cheque, 7. Every depositor's account will thus be kept with the Postmaster Gu. a depositor may pay into his or her account with with the Postmaster General, and any of the Savy pay into his or her account with the Post Office Savings Bank, at any of the Savings Bank Post Offices which at the time may best suit his convethe obligation of producing the pass-book, in proof of ident money, subject only to or drawing out money.
8. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum will be allowed on deposits lying in the ordinary depcsit accounts, but when a depositor has $\$ 100$ deposited, he or and will then receivecertificate of such special $\$ 100$ this sum to a special account, per cent. per annum.
9. Pos amount
10. N nor for thereto.

These exceedi than $\$ 10$ duplicat than tw Any The dut notes, $\mathbf{c}$ for viol

## Cou

oz, -18 cents each. lew York, 12
per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., if New York;
not beplaced
st rates.
cent per oz.
d.

DOM.
ler Offices in um up to $£ 10$ ded to make
eents.
"
es in Prince d Kingdom, The terms
ents.
"
rings Banks, oney in the
all deposits
may be read positing and he pass-book
ceived daily, lars, from *1 in any one eral.
ceipt of the the payment
paid in, or ng the same. he depositor e a cheque, n. deneral, and gs Bank, at his conveject only to er paying in
posits lying sited, he or ial account, nterest at 5
9. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depo $p$.tor, or the amount of any sum deposifed or withdrawn.
10. No charge will be made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster-General in relation thereto.

## THE STAMP ACTS.

These Acts impose a duty on every promissory note, draft, or bill of exchange, not exceeding $\$ 25$. I cent; not exceeding $\$ 50,2$ cents; less than $\$ 10,3$ cents; not less than $\$ 100$, if executed singly, 3 cents per $\$ 100$ or fraction thereof: if executed in duplicate, 2 cents per $\$ 100$ or fraction thereof on each part if executed in more than two parts, 1 cent per $\$ 100$ or fraction thereof on each part.
Any interest payable with the note at maturity must be counted as part thereof. The duty is to be paid by bill stamp, on which the date is to be written. Bank notes, checks, and money orders, are exempt. These Acts impose heavy penalties for violation.

## COURTS OF JUSTICE.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Court of Quern's Bench.-Hon. J. F. Duval, Chief Justice; Réné E. Caron; L. T. Drummond; William Badgley; S. C. Monk, Puisné Judges.

Court in Appgal and Error.-Montreal, 1st Mareh, 1st June 1st Sep* tember, 1st December; Quebec, 12th March, 12th June, 12th September and 12ih December ; L. W. Marchand, Clerk of Appeals; Charles Drolet, Deputy do.

Court of Criminal Jurisdiction.-Montreal, 24th March and 24th September; Quebec, 24th January and 24th June; Three Rivers, 29th March and 20th September ; Sherbrooke; 1st April and 1st October ; Arthabaska, 20th February and 20th October; Beauharnois, 20th March and 20th November; St. Hyacinthe, 1st May and 1st December; St. John's, 22nd May and 12ih Deeember; 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 proclamation.

Suprrior Cocrt. Jurisdiction for sums exceeding \$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. Berthelot, Hon. L. V. Sicotte, Hon. A. Polette, Hon. F. G. Johnson, Hon. Jean Tascherean, Hon. Jos. U. Beandry, Hon. Ls. E. N. Casault, Hon, Thos. K. Ramsay; Assistant Judge.

## TERMS.

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

[^0]
## Books,

Booke and Church Servicen in every variety of Binding.

Montreal from 17th to 27th 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.
Quebec.-Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorenci, Levy, Lotbinière and city of Quebec. Held at Quebec from 1st to 5th of every month, except January July and August. Fiset and Burroughs, prothonotaries ; Hon. Charles Alleyn, sheriff.
Otrawa.- Ottawa and Pontiac. Held at Aylmer from 13th to 19th February, June and November. Henry Driscoll, prothonotary ; Louis M. Coutlée, sheriff.

Three 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. Francis.-Richmond, (including lown of Sherbrooke), Wolfe, Compton, and Stanstead. Held at Sherbrooke from 20th to 26th February, May, October and December. Short and Morris prothonotaries ; G. F.
Bowen, sheriff.

Trrrebone-Argenteuil, Two Mountains, and Terrebone. Held at St. Scholastique, from 13th to 19th February, May and October. Jules R. Berthelot, protho otary ; Alphonse Raby, sheriff.
Joliette.-L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette. Held at Joliette from 13th to 19th February, May and October. Louis Thomas Groulx, prothonotary ; B. H. Leprohon, sheriff.
Rioheliev.- Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier. Held at Sorel from 13th to 19th March, June and November. Antoine N. Guuin, prothonotary ; Michel Mathieu, sheriff.
Rimouski.-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 Quesnel, sheriff.
Bedford.-Shefford, Missiquol and Brome. Held at Nelsonville from 13th to 19th February, May and October. Frederick T. Hall, prothonotary; Foster and Cowan, sheriffs.

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

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

## CIRCUIT COURTS.

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

## R. MILLER Manufactures and keeps constantly in wtock

Vaa
ber.
Soul
July,
Quer
Verc
June,
Lotb
ber.
Port
ber.
Thar
12th M Mas
and Se Otr
June a Otta
Septem Pont
June, Terf
12th F Terr
Octobe Arge
tember Rich
May an Bert Yam
Octobe Bedy
May an Brom Sbef
tember Missi
Octobe St.
to 27 th Rour Iber
June al Napi
ber. Iberv Beau
March, Chat
vember Hunt
Septem

July and e, deputy , Deputy nd city of t January . Charles ber.
Soulanges County, Coteau Landing, 6th to 10th March, 6th to 9th July, 6th to 10th November.
Quebrc Distri. t. -Quebec Circuit Court, 16th to 21 st January and
Verchères County, Verchères, 1st to 5th February, May and October. Jane, and 20th to 25 th of every month, except July and August.
Lotbinière Circuit, Lotbinière, 13th to 22nd March, July and November.
Portneuf Circuit, Cap Santé, 7th to 16th January, May. and September.
Threa Rivers Distriot.-Three Rivers Circuit, Three Rivers, 7th to 12th March, June, September and December.
Maskinongé Oounty, River du Loup, 26th to 30th January and May, and September 28th to Octover 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 25th 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, May and October.
Argenteuil County, Lachute, 12th to 16th January, May, and September.
Richelisu District.-Richelieu Circuit, Sorel, 7th to 12th February, May and October.
Berthier Circuit, Berthi r, 25th to 29th February, May and October.
Yamaska County, St. François,. 20th to 24th February, May and 0 ctober.
Bedpord Distrior.-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 27th 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.
Beauharnois District.-Beauharnois Oircuit, Beauharnois, 7th to 12th 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. Franois Dibtrict.-St. Francis Circuit, Sherbrooke, 10th to 16th February, May, October and December.

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

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

Richmond County, Richmond, 1st to 5th March, July and November. Richmond County (2nd), Danville, 14th to 18th January, April and September.

Arthabaska District.-Arthakaska Circuit, Arthabaskaville, 7 to 12th February, May and October.

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

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## courts.

Court of Error and Appeal.-Judges, Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B., Chief Justice of Ontario ; Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Ohancellor 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 manner of actions, causes, and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal, and mixed, within Ontario. Chief Justice, Hon. W. H. Draper, C B., Puisjné Judges, Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L. and Hon. J. Mor-. rison.

Court of Chancery.-This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, accounts, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, 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 decree the issue, repeal; or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chaneery in England possesses, to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. Chancellor, Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L., Vice-Chancellors, Hon. Oliver Mowatt, and Hon. John Godfrey Spragge. Muster, Andrew Norton Buell.

Court of Common Pleas - This Oourt has the same power and jurisdiction as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Chief Justice, Hon. W. B. Richards. Puisné Judges, Hon. A. Wilson, and Hou. J. Wilson.

Heir and Diviser Court-Commissioners, the Judges of the Superiot Oourts, and such other persons as nay beappointed by commission uuder the Great Seal. These duties are to determine ciaims to lands in Ontario, for which no patent has issued from the Grown in favor of the proper claimants, whether as beirs, devisees or assignees. Sittings at Toronto, first Monday in January and July in each year. Clerk of Come missioners, W. B. Heward.

County Courts.- Presided over by a resident Judge in each county. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $\$ 200$; and to all s its relating to debt;
coven partie recog to cas sland Super amou

Cor
count
Quar
cases
exem
Ins
1865
mad
effec
puni
trad
non-
presi
thos
Trad
in w
ther
$\underset{\text { Eas }}{\mathrm{A}}$
I
Sall
end
Mor
rury
Tue
folt
the
Ap
on
nes
tox
fre
inc
ine
of
covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant to $\$ 400$; and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court to any amount ; but not to cases 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. These Courts also possess equity powers to the amount of $\$ 200$, subject to an appeal to Chancery.
Courts of Quarter Sessions.-Chairman, the County Judge in each county, who, with one or more Justice of the Peace, holds a Court of Quarter Sessions in his county four times a year for trials by jury in cases of felony and misdemeanor, but treason and capital felonies are exempted from their jurisdiction.

Insulfent Debtor's Coubts.-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 Quebec, this enactment applies to traders only. In Province of Ontario, to all persons whether traders or non-Iraders. In these Courts, the County Court Judge in each county presides-the only appointments made in pursuance of this statute being those of " official assignees" who are to be nominated " by the Board of Trade at any place, or the council thereof, within the county or distriet in which such Board of trade exists, or in any county or district adjacent thereto in which there is no Board of Trade."
terms of the courts.
Appeal Terms.- Commence on the second Thursday next after Hilary, Easter, and Micbaelmas Terms.
Law Tkrms.-Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins third Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter.

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

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

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

## BANKS IN CANADA.

## With their Agencies.

Plades.
Names of Banks.

## Offigers.



Newcas Napane Neioma Orange

Oshaw Ottawa

Owen
Paris. Pembr

Perth

Peterb

Picton Port $A$

Port 1
Presce
Quebe

Paper Bage of every quality and size suitable for all trades



## 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, because it is to the body 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 largeiy at meals, even of cold water or simple teas, is a mere habit, and is always hurtful. No one should drink at any one m-al more than a quarter of a pint of any liquor, even of cold water, for it always retards, impairs, and interferes with a heslthful digestion.

An eminent physician says that the white rubber used for nursing bottles and infants toys, is very poisonous, causing sore mouth skin eruptions, decayed teeth, spinal curvature, and death. In Europe the sale of it is prohibited by law.

## A DISINFECTANT WORTH KNOWING.

We dare say very few persons are aware that coffee is a valuable disinfectant. Experiments, however, have proved that it is the most powerful means, not only of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but of actually destroying them. A room in which meat in an advanced degree of decomposition bad been kept fur some time, was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee-roaster being carried through it, containing a pound of coffee newly roasted. In another room, exposed to the effluvium occasioned by the clearing out of a manure pit, so that susphuretted hydrogen and ammonia in great quantities could be chemicully detected, the stench was completely removed in half a minute, on the
employn of the ho traverse tinued fo
tant is t
der on a
when it
a plate
oil acts

Put
solution
being w
when

Who
cheery natrue gaiety, that so sparkli halo of

The sheep and on Englis ican $m$ of espe approv
" Th
'they
(an ag
make
" N
want and jv
which as raie

The
maple
sugar
tree
employment of three ounces of fresh roasted coffee, whilst the other parts of the house were permanently cleared of the same smelt 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 pailful of cold water; in this solution soak 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 natrue? We all can cultivate cheerfulness. By it I do not mean festive gaiety, with its giddy mirth and song-bnt 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: "Oonversing recently with a prominent sheep breeder of New York, who had travelled extensively in England and on the Continent, we inquired his opinion as to the superiority of the English and continental mutton over what is usually found in the Americen market. He had 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 their aid a three or four years old wether, (an age which in this country would require near a twelve hours'stew to make it eatable), eat as tender as chickens.
"Now we want to impress this fact upon 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 thr own - rs of sugar orchard 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 saecharine, 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 weakening 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 surface of the body as to give it a chance to heal beforea 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 ben, are a small head, bright eyes, a tapering neek, full breast, straight back, full ovoidal-shaped body, and moderately long gray-colored legs. No yel-low-legged chicken, says an English writer, should be kept, as their flesh is not so good ; and therefore they should not be bred from. 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 other 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 hang 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 broast 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 chicken 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 Tbanksgiving and Christmas time, whena fav orable market is created for such poultry. Young cocks are selected for roasting, and hens for boiling.

Geese, 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 weighs 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 the table in early winter, and never eat better than when killed and immediately dressed and cooked.

Hens thould swo, th cleanes pond, o feed tw hens a when a barley, feeding land ; i grain a

Poul at Ohr ducks,

For boiled weeks. scouri soft fee do bes do not
It is
regula worry sure to careles

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 grass plot. Geese and ducks should be fed near 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 18 lbs . 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 should be fed on soft feed and not suffered to go into the water for three weeks. Goslings do best on tender grass, 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.

Tobacco 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 he commenced the practice of bedding on a thick 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 Utica 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 cako.

A large black beetle, wearing upon his broad back rows of mostbrilliant gold dots, is the friend of the farmer. From its eggs, are produced the corn grub killer, the most inveterate foe of the cut worm, with which
executed with neatness and dispatch at R. MILLER'S.
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 small quantities and with articles containing little nitrogen, such as fruits and fine flour. Those persons whose occupations necessitate bard labor, and who cannotafford much fresh meat, will find in cheese a most wholesome 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 inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slackened. When the slacking has been thoroughly effected, 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 desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow 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 American-tbe latter is the cheapestone pound of Indian red, one pound of common lamp black. 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 found much superior both in appearance and durability to the common whitewash.

## WEATHER WISDOM.

Changes of weather may be forsseen, often at long intervals, by other aids far more efficacious than those of the moon, or of weather cycles. The apparatus required may, with the exception of a barometar and the clonds, be all found in the animal kingdom, a careful observation of the habits of some of the denizens of which is the sure road to successful weather wisdom. There seems to be a sensibility to atmospheric cbange in the lower orders of creation which answers them as instincts, and directly gives them information which man only arrives at by the longer road of reason. The scent of the hound is an instance of a delicate sense, which we cannot form an idea of, though it may help us to conceive the possibility 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 as any the barometor can give; and when puss turns her thil to the fire, and in that position commences to wash her face, it is said the same event is predicted. It is as true of the skies as of domestic affairs, that when the hen crows, a change for the worse
is at har ing, tha

Robi tree is least ; have th denotes brown absent. rials en ders, a

Frog

- their la they re similar the we mornin ing da

An i
Utrech
accura nions, days $b$
army
cators
somes
a ppeat
the ap
to the
trunks
open
We
leeche
and a
cries
mean
foresi
to kill
forsak
By
and
By w
the w
action
come.
fled a
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 an infallible 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 weather. 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 curious 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, <br> 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 certain defeat of the French army into a glorious victory. But snailes are remarkable weather indicators. Like frogs, their colors change on the approach 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, frogs and leeches, and a few domestic animals, combined with a good barometer, and accurate observation of the language of the clouds, and the song and cries of birds, any parson 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 have? What teaches the bees to kill their drones early if a wet summer is coming or the watertowl 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 earth if the winter is to be cold? In all these cases there is distant foresight, for action is taken a month at least before the anticipated foul or fair can come. Reäson cannot fathom the mystery; it has to confess itself baffled and excelled by the light enjoyed by insect and bird and brate.

Sehool Book Publisher, and General Book-Binder,

# WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS! 



## WINDOW SHADES! WINDOW SHADES!!

MEW ADD ELECAMT DEsuEMs,

$$
\text { FOR } 1871 .
$$

I am now making these GOODS a leading feature in my business, and have so perfected my arrangements with the Manufacturers in Great Britain, that my customers, if they prefer it, can have their orders shipped direct from the factories. The wall paper can be had done up in assorted bales of 500 pieces, at from $4 \frac{1}{2}$ cents to 50 cents per piece or from stock at the lowest prices.

## ROBERT MILLER,

## importer and wholesale

CANADIANSCHOOL SLATES. THE BE IN THE WORLD.

PRICE LIS TO THE TRADE.

| Sizes. |
| :--- | ROBERT MILLER,

Manufacting Stationer, MONTREAL.

## (C) RTOHR <br> COMBINED WRITING AND. COPYING INK.

THIS Combination Ink is now used by the precipal Commercial Houses, Banks, Railroads, and other Corporation, and gives perfect satisfaction.

> WALKDEN'S Extra Black Copying Ink Register Ink

STEPHENS' Ink, Black, Red, Blus and Fancy. Encre Nationale, Violette Communicative, Copying Inks, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ROBERT MILLER,



[^0]:    * Districts. $\quad \dagger$ Counties, \&c., comprised.

    Appeals from the Circuit Court to the Queen's Bench are allowed, by the 20th Vict., chap. 44, see. 60 , in cases over $\$ 100$.
    Every day, not a Sunday or a Holy day, is a Judicial day.
    The Circuit Court at the che-flieu of a district has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in and for the various counties in the same district.

