

Heard.

THE DOMINION



ALMANAC

FOR

1872.



AND

CANADIAN CHRONOLOGY.

"Let us con- sider the Calendar of Earth,
The Shadowy record of its chequered past."
—G.A. Pugh.

OTTAWA:
TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY

1871.

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C. A. BUNDELMAN
Managing Director.

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"Let us con o'er the Calendar of Earth,
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—Old Play.

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THE COMMONS

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

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THE COMMONS

THE CALENDAR.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Golden number..... 11		Dominical Letters. G F
Epact..... .. 20		Julian Period..... 6585

The year 1872 is the latter part of the 5875th and the beginning of the 5876th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5633, commences on the 30th September, 1872.

The year 1872 answers to the 6585th year of the Julian period, to the 2652 from the foundation of Rome, to the 2648th year of the Olympiad, and to the 7381st of the Byzantine era.

THE MONTHS.

The year seems to have been divided into months before the Deluge, for we read in Genesis; "In the second month, the seventeenth day of the month." Our present months are lunar, with an additional eleven days to increase the lunar year of 354 days to the common one of 365 days.

The names of the months are of Roman origin. January was called after Janus, the two-faced God, because it begins and may also be said to end the year. February is so named from Febro, to cleanse; March, the third month, was formerly the first, and was dedicated to Mars; April is derived from the verb Aperire, "to open," buds and flowers then beginning to open; May is said by some antiquarian, to have been named by Romulus, in honor of the Majores or class of Senators who assisted him in the Government of Rome; June is likewise said to have been so named in honor of the Juniores, another class of Senators; August the next month, was named after Augustus; September was formerly the seventh month, reckoning from March, and takes its name from Septem, seven; October

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November, December were named from octo, eight; novem, nine; and decem, ten, as they stood in that order in the old Roman Calendar.

The Saxons used the following names to designate the months; January the Wolf month; February the Springwort month, because young cabbages then began to sprout; March the lengthening month; April the Easter; May the Three Milkings, as cows were milked three times a day; June the meadow month; July the Hay month; August the Barn; September the Grist, and October the Wine month; November the Windy, and December the Winter, and afterwards the Holy month, on account of the Birth of our Saviour.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FEASTS OR FESTIVALS,
ANNIVERSARIES &c., &c.

New Year's Day*.....	January	1
Epiphany*.....	"	6
Septuagesima Sunday.....	"	28
Shrove Tuesday.....	February	13
Ash Wednesday*.....	"	14
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent...	"	18
St. David.....	March	1
St. Patrick.....	"	17
Palm Sunday.....	"	24
Annunciation, Lady Day*.....	"	25
Good Friday*.....	"	29
EASTER SUNDAY.....	"	31
St. George.....	April	23
Rogation Sunday.....	May	5
Ascension Day, Holy Thursday*.....	"	8
Pentecost, Whit Sunday.....	"	19
Trinity Sunday.....	"	26
Birth of Queen Victoria*.....	"	24
Corpus Christi*.....	"	30
Accession of Queen Victoria*.....	June	20
St. John Baptist.....	"	24
St. Peter and St. Paul*.....	"	29
DOMINION DAY.....	July	1
St. Michael.....	September	29
All Saints Day.....	November	1
Birth Prince of Wales.....	"	9
St. Andrew.....	"	30

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First Sunday in Advent.....	December	1
Conception of the Virgin Mary*.....	"	8
St. Thomas.....	"	21
Christmas Day*.....	"	25
St. John the Evangelist.....	"	27

The feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are legal holidays in Lower Canada. Thanksgiving or Fast Days fixed by proclamation are also legal holidays in the Lower Provinces.

The only legal holidays observed in the Upper Province are New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ash Wednesday, Queens' Birthday, and any day set apart by proclamation.

The year 5633 of the Jewish era commences on September 6, 1872. Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on December 5, 1872. The year 1289 of the Mahomedan era commences on April 13, 1872.

In the Moons' phases the hour of the change only is given without the minutes, to suit the whole Dominion as the time varies in different localities.

Prognostications of the weather with regard to the moons changes may be fairly stated as follows: The nearer to midnight the finer the weather; the nearer to noon, wet and stormy.

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JANUARY.

" If January calends be summerly gay,
 " 'Twill be winterly weather till calends of May."

JANUARY, the first month in our present Calendar, was also the first month in the Roman calendar. It was not the first month of the year in Britain till 1752, when the Legislature, by an act passed in the preceding year, altered the mode of reckoning time from the Julian to the Gregorian style. At this time it was directed that the legal year which then commenced in some parts of the country in March, and in others in January, should universally be deemed to begin on the first of January.—January derives its name from Janus. Macrobius expressly says it was dedicated to him because, from its situation, it might be considered to be retrospective of the past, and prospective to the opening year. It consists of thirty-one days, though originally only of thirty days. The Anglo-Saxons called January *Wolf-month*.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter	3 d.	5 h.	p. m.	Perigee	9 d.	11 h.	p. m.
New Moon	10	19	a. m.	Apogee	22	7	p. m.
First Quarter	17	7	a. m.				
Full Moon	25	noon.					

		SUN.	
		Rise.	Set.
		h. m.	h. m.
1	M	<i>Circumcision. New Year's Day.</i>	
2	T	7 34	4 34
3	W	7 34	4 35
4	Th	7 34	4 36
5	F	7 34	4 37
6	S	7 34	4 38
7	S	7 31	4 38
8	M	<i>First Sunday after Epiphany.</i>	
9	T	7 33	4 40
10	W	7 33	4 41
11	Th	7 33	4 42
12	F	7 33	4 43
13	S	7 32	4 44
14	S	7 32	4 45
15	M	7 32	4 46
16	T	7 31	4 47
17	W	7 31	4 48
18	Th	7 31	4 48
19	F	7 30	4 50
20	S	7 30	4 51
21	S	7 30	4 52
22	M	7 29	4 52
23	T	7 28	4 53
24	W	7 28	4 53
25	Th	7 28	4 55
26	F	7 27	4 56
27	S	7 27	4 57
28	S	7 26	4 58
29	M	7 26	4 58
30	T	7 25	5 00
31	W	7 24	5 01
		7 25	5 03
		7 22	5 04
		7 21	5 05
		7 23	5 07
		7 19	5 08
		7 18	5 09

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FEBRUARY.

" At Candlemas the cold comes to us."

FEBRUARY, the second month of the year. It was called by the Saxons Fever month, from which some trace its name, while others attribute it to the word *februo*, to purify or cleanse.

February was not in the calendar of Romulus. It was added to the year by Numa, who gave it the twelfth place in the calendar. The Decemviri transferred it to the place where it now stands. Numa assigned 28 days to it, in order that the sum of the year might be an uneven number, according to a Pythagorean fancy. In an ordinary year February has twenty-eight days; in Bis-sextile or Leap-year, it has a twenty-ninth day, as happens this year.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter	2 d.	5 h.	a. m.	Perigee	7 d.	10 h.	a. m.
New Moon	8	9	p. m.	Apogee	19	9	a. m.
First Quarter	16	2	a. m.				
Full Moon	21	6	a. m.				

			SUN.	
			Rises.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.
1	Th	Parliament House, Quebec, burnt, 1854.	7 17	5 11
2	F	<i>Candlemas</i> , or Purif. of <i>B. Virgin Mary</i> .	7 16	5 12
3	S		7 15	5 13
4	S	<i>Sexagesima Sunday</i> .	7 14	5 15
5	M	"Colonist" office, Toronto, burnt 1856.	7 12	5 16
6	T	Series of earthquakes com. L. C., 1663.	7 11	5 17
7	W		7 10	5 19
8	Th	Demonstration in Toronto against Buffalo Convention, 1856.	7 09	5 23
9	F	Canada ceded to Brit, 1763. Union of U. & L. Canada 1841.	7 07	5 22
10	S	<i>Queen Victoria</i> married 1840.	7 06	5 23
11	S	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday</i> . Lord Sydenham Governor, 1840.	7 05	5 24
12	M	Cobden sailed for Canada 1859.	7 03	5 26
13	T	<i>Shrove Tuesday</i> .	7 02	5 27
14	W	<i>St. Valentine's Day</i> . <i>Ash Wednesday</i> . First day of Lent.	7 01	5 28
15	Th		6 59	5 30
16	F		6 58	5 31
17	S		6 56	5 32
18	S	<i>First Sunday in Lent</i> . Canada settled 1534.	6 55	5 34
19	M		6 53	5 35
20	T	Tithes abolished in U. Can., 1823.	6 52	5 36
21	W	Ninety-two resolutions passed in Can. Parliament, 1831.	6 50	5 38
22	Th	Ogdensburgh captured by the British, 1813.	6 49	5 39
23	F	Election riot Montreal, 1855.	6 47	5 40
24	S	<i>St. Matthias</i> .	6 45	5 42
25	S	<i>Second Sunday in Lent</i> .	6 44	5 43
26	M		6 42	5 44
27	T	Sir J. Colborne Adm., 1838.	6 40	5 45
28	W		6 39	5 47
29	Th	Intercalary day.	6 37	5 48

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MARCH.

"Better late ripe and bear, than early blossom and blast."

MARCH, the third month of the year, contains 31 days. The Roman year originally began with March, and it was in fact so considered in England before the alteration of the style, the legal year commencing on the 25th March. The name of the month is said to be derived from Mars, the God of war. Ray, in his collection, has this proverb, relating to this month: "A bushel of March dust is worth a King's ransom," thereby expressing the importance of dry or dusty weather at this season, in an agricultural point of view.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter	2 d	3 h	p.m.	Perigee	6 d	9 h	a.m.
New Moon	9	8	a.m.	Apogee	28	5	a.m.
First Quarter	16	10	p.m.				
Full Moon	24	9	p.m.				
Last Quarter	31	10	p.m.				

		Sun.	
		Rises.	Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.
1	F	<i>St David's Day.</i>	
2	S	6 35	5 49
		6 34	5 51
3	C	<i>Third Sunday in Lent.</i>	
4	M	6 32	5 52
5	T	6 30	5 53
6	W	6 29	5 54
7	Th	6 27	5 55
8	F	6 25	5 57
9	S	6 23	5 53
		6 22	5 59
10	S	<i>Fourth Sunday in Lent.</i>	
11	M	6 23	6 01
12	T	6 18	6 02
13	W	6 16	6 03
14	Th	6 15	6 04
15	F	6 13	6 06
16	S	6 11	6 07
		6 09	6 08
17	S	<i>Fifth Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick's Day.</i>	
18	M	6 07	6 09
19	T	6 06	6 10
20	W	6 04	6 12
21	Th	6 02	6 13
22	F	6 00	6 14
23	S	5 58	6 15
		5 57	6 16
24	S	<i>Sunday next before Easter.</i>	
25	M	5 55	6 18
26	T	5 53	6 19
27	W	5 51	6 20
28	Th	5 49	6 21
29	F	5 48	6 22
30	S	5 46	6 24
		5 44	6 25
31	S	<i>Easter Day. Battle of Lacolle Mill, 1734.</i>	
		5 42	6 26

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APRIL.

"If there be a rainbow in the eve,
"It will rain and leave"

APRIL, the fourth month of the year, consists of thirty days, which was the number said to be assigned to it by Romulus, Numa Pompilius deprived it of one day, which Julius Cæsar restored, and which it has ever since retained. In the original Alban or Latin calendar, April held the first station, and that consisted of thirty-six days. It is usually considered to have been derived from *aperire*, to open; either from the opening of the buds, or of the bosom of the earth in producing vegetation. The Anglo-Saxon calls it *Oester* or *Easter-monath*. In this month the sun travels through parts of the signs of Aries and Taurus, that is to say, of those parts of the *æcliptic* which astronomers designate by those names. The real motion of the sun among the constellations is through Pisces and Aries.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon	7 d	8 A	p.m.	Perigee	1 d	4 h	p.m.
First Quarter	15	5	p.m.	Apogee	15	1	a.m.
Full Moon	23	9	a.m.	Perigee	27	2	a.m.
Last Quarter	30	4	a.m.				

			SUN.	
			Rises.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.
1	M	<i>All Fools Day.</i>	5 49	6 27
2	T		5 39	6 28
3	W		5 29	6 29
4	Th	Earl G. Drummond, K. C. B. Adm. 1815,	5 37	6 31
5	F	Canada discovered 1499.	5 33	6 32
6	S		5 31	6 33
7	S	<i>First Sunday after Easter.</i>	5 30	6 34
8	M	Gr. Fire in Toronto 1849.	5 28	6 35
9	T	Hudson's Bay Co. established 1692.	5 26	6 37
10	W		5 24	6 38
11	Th	Clergy Reserve Bill passed 1853.	5 23	6 39
12	F	Gr. Fire in Montreal, 1788.	5 21	6 40
13	S	America discovered 1492.	5 19	6 41
14	S	<i>Second Sunday after Easter.</i>	5 18	6 43
15	M		5 16	6 44
16	T		5 14	6 45
17	W	Brock's monument destroyed 1843.	5 13	6 47
18	Th	Tremendous hurricane U. C., 1855.	5 11	6 47
19	F	Extensive Fire in Quebec 1856.	5 09	6 48
20	S		5 08	6 50
21	S	<i>Third Sunday after Easter.</i>	5 06	6 51
22	M		5 05	6
23	T	<i>St. George's Day.</i>	5 03	6 53
24	W	Earl Cathcart Gov. Gen. 1848,	5 02	6 54
25	Th	<i>St. Mark.</i>	5 00	6 56
26	F	Parliament House Montreal burnt by the mob 1800.	4 58	6 57
27	S	Battle of York 1813.	4 57	6 58
28	S	<i>Fourth Sunday after Easter.</i>	4 55	6 59
29	M		4 45	7 00
30	T		4 53	7 01

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MAY.

"A cold May and a windy,"
"Makes a barn full, and findy."

May, the fifth month of our present year, was the second in the old Alban calendar, the third in that of Romulus, and the fifth in that of Numa. In the Alban calendar it consisted of twenty-two days; in that of Romulus, thirty one; in that of Numa, thirty. Its etymology is doubtful; by some, it is thought to be derived from *maiores*, a term applied to the governing body of the city by Romulus, by others, and apparently the most probable, it is thought to have been dedicated to *Mars*. The Roman month was under the protection of Apollo. Our Saxon ancestors gave it the name of *Tri-milci*, three milk month, when cows were milked three times a day.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon	7d	9h a. m.			
First Quarter	15	11 a. m.	Apogee	12 d 7h	p. m.
Full Moon	22	7 p. m.	Perigee	24 6	p. m.
Last Quarter	29	9 a. m.			

			SUN	
			<i>R. see Sets.</i>	
			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>
1	W	<i>St Philip and St James</i>	4 51	7 03
2	Th		4 50	7 04
3	F	Smith O'Brien visited Toronto, 1859	4 48	7 05
4	S	Siege of Quebec raised 1778	4 47	7 06
5	S	<i> Rogation Sunday</i>	4 46	7 07
6	M	First Bishop of Quebec died 1708	4 44	7 08
7	T	Reciprocal intercolonial trade, established 1850	4 43	7 10
8	W	Relics of Franklin discovered 1859	4 42	7 11
9	Th	<i>Ascension Day or Holy Thursday</i>	4 41	7 12
10	F	Treaty of Paris, 1763	4 39	7 13
11	S		4 38	7 14
12	S	<i>Sunday after Ascension Day</i>	4 37	7 15
13	M		4 36	7 16
14	T		4 35	7 17
15	W	Hurricane at Terrebonne 1858	4 34	7 18
16	Th	Earthquake at Quebec, 1744	4 33	7 20
17	F	Great Fire at St Hyacinthe 1854	4 32	7 21
18	S	Great Fire in Montreal 1766	4 31	7 22
19	S	<i>Whitsunday or Pentecost.</i>	4 30	7 23
20	M	Christopher Columbus died 1505	4 29	7 24
21	T		4 28	7 25
22	W		4 27	7 26
23	Th	Queen Victoria born 1819	4 26	7 27
24	F	First Priests settled in Canada 1815	4 26	7 28
25	S	<i>Trinity Sunday</i>	4 25	7 29
26	S		4 24	7 30
27	M	Fort George taken by the Americans 1813	4 23	7 30
28	T	1315 houses burnt in Quebec 1845	4 23	7 31
29	W	Restoration of Charles II or King Charles' Day	4 22	7 32
30	Th	Earthquake Lake Erie 1823	4 22	7 32
31	F		4 21	7 33

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JUNE.

"This rule in gardening never forget!"
 "To sow dry, and set out wet."

JUNE, the sixth month of the year, named from the Latin Junius. Ovid makes Juno assert that the same was expressly given in honor of herself. Those who derive the name from Junius Brutus, who began his consulship in this month, forget that, according to tradition, it had received the appellation long before. In the old Latin or Alban calendar, June was the fourth month and consisted of twenty-six days. Romulus is said to have assigned to it a complement of thirty days, Numa, who named it the sixth month, deprived it of one day, which was restored by Julius Caesar, since which time it has remained undisturbed.

The Anglo-Saxons had several names for the month of June. They called it *secrmanath*, dry month; *midsummer-monath*, midsummer month; and *aratiltha-monath*, the earlier mild month, in contradistinction to July.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon	5 d	11 h	p.m.	Apogee	9 d	10 h	a.m.
First Quarter	14	3	a.m.	Perigee	2	11	p.m.
Full Moon	21	2	a.m.				
Last Quarter	27	5	p.m.				

			SUN.	
			Rises.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.
1	S	Parliament first met in Toronto 1797.	4 21	7 35
2	S	<i>First Sunday after Trinity.</i>	4 20	7 36
3	M	Champlain arrived at Tadoussac 1638	4 20	7 36
4	T		4 19	7 37
5	W	Battle of Stoney Creek 1813.	4 19	7 38
6	Th	Great fire in Montreal 1813 & 1852.	4 19	7 38
7	F	Great Fire at Quebec 1862.	4 18	7 39
8	S	Halifax, N.S., settled 1749.	4 18	7 40
9	S	<i>Second Sunday after Trinity.</i>	4 18	7 40
10	M	Gavazzi Riots in Montreal 1853	4 18	7 41
11	T	<i>St. Barnabas.</i>	4 17	7 41
12	W	St. John's Newfoundland almost destroyed by fire 1846.	4 17	7 42
13	Th		4 17	7 42
14	F	College & ch. of Jesuits, Quebec burnt 1649.	4 17	7 43
15	S	Montreal retaken by the British 1776.	4 17	7 42
16	S	<i>Third Sunday after Trinity.</i>	4 17	7 44
17	M	The site of Montreal consecrated 1642.	4 17	7 44
18	T	Earl Dalhousie, Gov. 1820.	4 17	7 44
19	W	100th Regt. sailed for Eng. from Can. 1838.	4 18	7 45
20	Th	Accession of <i>Queen Victoria</i> , 1837.	4 18	7 45
21	F	Quebec "Gazette" first newspaper pub. in Canada, 1764.	4 18	7 45
22	S		4 18	7 45
23	S	<i>Fourth Sunday after Trinity.</i>	4 18	7 45
24	M	<i>St. John Baptist.</i>	4 19	7 46
25	T	Battle of Louisbourg, 1758.	4 19	7 46
26	W	Steamer <i>Montreal</i> burned 1857.	4 20	7 46
27	Th	Coronation of <i>Queen Victoria</i> , 1838.	4 20	7 46
28	F	Great Fire at Quebec 1845.	4 20	7 46
29	S	<i>St. Peter & St. Paul.</i>	4 21	7 45
30	S	<i>Fifth Sunday after Trinity.</i> Sir P. Maitland Lt.-Gov. 1830.	4 21	7 45

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JULY.

"If St. Swithin weep, that year, the proverb says,"
 "The weather will be foul for forty days."

July, now the seventh, was originally the fifth month of the year, and was called by the Romans, Quintilis. Mark Anthony altered the name to Julius, the gentle name of Caius Caesar, who was born in it. In the old Latin calendar it had thirty-six days. Romulus reduced them to thirty-one, Numa to thirty; but Julius Caesar restored the day of which Numa had deprived it. Our Saxon ancestors called July *Med Month* meadow month, from the meadows being then in full bloom. On the 3rd of July the dog days are supposed to begin.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon	5d	1h p.m.	Apogee	6d	7h p.m.
First Quarter	13	3 p.m.	Perigee	29	8 a.m.
Full Moon	20	5 a.m.			
Last Quarter	27	5 a.m.			

		SUN	
		Rises.	Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.
1	M	<i>Dominion Day</i> , Confederation proclaimed, 1867.	
2	T	4 22	7 45
3	W	4 23	7 45
4	T	4 23	7 45
5	F	4 24	7 45
6	S	4 24	7 41
7	S	4 25	7 41
8	S	4 26	7 41
9	T	4 26	7 43
10	W	4 27	7 43
11	T	4 28	7 42
12	F	4 29	7 42
13	S	4 30	7 41
14	S	4 30	7 41
15	S	4 31	7 40
16	T	4 32	7 39
17	W	4 33	7 39
18	T	4 34	7 38
19	F	4 35	7 37
20	S	4 36	7 36
21	S	4 37	7 35
22	S	4 38	7 34
23	T	4 39	7 33
24	W	4 40	7 32
25	T	4 41	7 31
26	F	4 42	7 30
27	S	4 43	7 29
28	S	4 44	7 28
29	M	4 45	7 27
30	T	4 46	7 26
31	W	4 47	7 25
		4 48	7 24

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AUGUST.

"A dry Summer never made a dear peck."

The month of August was originally called Sextilis, being the sixth month in the Alban or Latin calendar; and this name, as is stated, it retained in the calendars of Romulus, Numa, Pompilius, and Julius Cæsar. Since Nuraa's reform, however, it has held only the 8th place in the series of months. In the Alban calendar, Sextilis consisted of only 28 days; in that of Romulus, of 30; and Augustus Cæsar from whom it derived its new name of August, extended the number of days to 31, which has continued ever since.

Our Saxon ancestors named August the "weed month, as abounding in noxious and useless herbs. Lammas day the first of the month, is also called the Gate of August, probably from the Gothic *Hol* or *Ial*, a wheel indicating that revolution of season which brought the return of harvest.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon	4 d	5 h	a.m.	Apogee	2 d	9 h	p.m.
First Quarter	12	1	a.m.	Perigee	17	6	p.m.
Full Moon	18	4	p.m.	Apogee	30	5	a.m.
Last Quarter	25	4	p.m.				

		SUN	
		Rises.	Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.
1	Th	<i>Lammas</i>	
2	F	4 49	7 23
3	S	4 59	7 22
		4 51	7 20
4	S	4 52	7 19
5	M	4 53	7 18
6	T	4 55	7 17
7	W	4 56	7 15
8	Th	4 57	7 14
9	F	4 58	7 12
10	S	4 50	7 11
11	S	5 00	7 10
12	M	5 01	7 03
13	T	5 03	7 06
14	W	5 04	7 05
15	Th	5 05	7 04
16	F	5 06	7 02
17	S	5 07	7 01
18	S	5 08	6 59
19	M	5 09	6 57
20	T	5 10	6 56
21	W	5 11	6 54
22	Th	5 13	6 52
23	F	5 14	6 51
24	S	5 15	6 49
25	S	5 16	6 48
26	M	5 17	6 46
27	T	5 18	6 44
28	W	5 19	6 42
29	Th	5 21	6 41
30	F	5 21	6 39
31	S	5 23	6 37

DOMINION ALMANAC.

OCTOBER.

"Set trees poor, and they will grow rich,"
 "Set them rich, and they will grow poor,"

October, in the year of Romulus, was strictly what its name implies, the eighth month. With us it is tenth. Domitian, who was born in this month gave it his own name; but it lasted during his life only. —Antonius Pius, in honor of his wife, Frustina; and the flatterers of Commodus, assigned to it one of their patron's epithets, "Invictus."

Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors called it *se teoða monað*, the tenth month: they also gave it the name of *Winter-fyllith*, winter beginning.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon	2d	11a a.m.	Perigee	12d	2h p.m.
First Quarter	9	4 p.m.	Apogee	24	4 p.m.
Full Moon	16	noon.			
Last Quarter	24	4 a.m.			

		SUN.	
		Rise.	Set.
		h. m.	h. m.
1	T	5 58	5 41
2	W	5 59	5 39
3	Th	6 00	5 37
4	F	6 02	5 36
5	S	6 04	5 34
6	S	6 05	5 32
7	M	6 06	5 30
8	T	6 07	5 29
9	W	6 09	5 27
10	Th	6 11	5 25
11	F	6 12	5 23
12	S	6 14	5 21
13	S	6 18	5 20
14	M	6 15	5 18
15	T	6 16	5 17
16	W	6 17	5 15
17	Th	6 19	5 13
18	F	6 20	5 12
19	S	6 21	5 10
20	S	6 22	5 08
21	M	6 24	5 07
22	T	6 25	5 05
23	W	6 26	5 04
24	Th	6 27	5 02
25	F	6 29	5 01
26	S	6 30	4 59
27	S	6 31	4 58
28	M	6 32	4 56
29	T	6 33	4 55
30	W	6 34	4 54
31	Th	6 35	4 52

DOMINION ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER.

"Plough deep, whilst sluggards sleep,"
"And you shall have corn to sell and to keep."

November, the 11th month of the Julian year, was the ninth in the year of Romulus whence it received its name. This name was assigned to it in the Alban calendar. It originally consisted of thirty days, which were continued by Romulus and Numa. Julius Cæsar gave it another day but Augustus reduced it again to thirty, and this number it has ever since retained.

Our Saxon ancestors called November *Blot-month*, blood month, the month of sacrifice, because at this season the heathen Saxons made a provision for winter, and offered in sacrifice many of the animals which were then killed.

Martelmas or Martinmas beef, cured about the festival of St. Martin, the 11th of this month, was a provision formerly well known, and in some places still known.

MOON'S PHASES

New Moon	1d 1h a m	Perigee 6d 4h p m
First Quarter	7 11 p m	Apoogee 21 1 p m
Full Moon	14 midnight	
Last Quarter	23 1 a m	
New Moon	30 2 p m	

		SUN	
		Rises	Sets
		h. m.	h. m.
1	F	6 37	4 51
2	S	6 38	4 50
3	S	6 39	4 48
4	M	6 40	4 47
5	T	6 42	4 46
6	W	6 43	4 44
7	Th	6 44	4 43
8	F	6 46	4 42
9	S	6 47	4 41
10	S	6 48	4 40
11	M	6 50	4 39
12	T	6 51	4 39
13	W	6 52	4 38
14	Th	6 54	4 37
15	F	6 55	4 36
16	S	6 56	4 35
17	S	6 59	4 34
18	M	7 00	4 33
19	T	7 01	4 33
20	W	7 02	4 32
21	Th	7 04	4 31
22	F	7 05	4 31
23	S	7 06	4 30
24	S	7 07	4 29
25	M	7 08	4 28
26	T	7 10	4 27
27	W	7 11	4 26
28	Th	7 12	4 26
29	F	7 13	4 25
30	S	7 13	4 25

St Andrew

DOMINION ALMANAC.

DECEMBER.

"Blessed be St. Stephen,"
 "There is no fast upon his even."

This month still retains the original name assigned to it in the Alban and first Roman calendar adopted, according to tradition, by Romulus, in both of which it was the tenth, as the name signifies. Our Saxon ancestors called it *midwinter* month, and *Yule* month from a "wheel," emblematical of the Sun's revolution or return in his annual course.

This month was anciently consecrated to Saturn. In the Alban calendar it consisted of thirty five days; Romulus reduced it to thirty, and Numa to twenty nine days. Julius Cæsar restored the day of which Numa had deprived it, and Augustus added another day, which it still retains.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter	7d 7h a m	Perigee	3d 7h a m
Full Moon	14 5 p m	Apogee	19 8 a m
Last Quarter	22 9 p m	Perigee	31 9 a m
New Moon	30 2 a m		

		SUN	
		Rises	Sets
		h m	h m
1	S	7 14	4 25
2	M	7 15	4 24
3	T	7 16	4 24
4	W	7 17	4 24
5	Th	7 18	4 24
6	F	7 19	4 24
7	S	7 20	4 24
8	S	7 21	4 24
9	M	7 22	4 24
10	T	7 23	4 24
11	W	7 24	4 24
12	Th	7 25	4 24
13	F	7 26	4 24
14	S	7 26	4 24
15	S	7 27	4 24
16	M	7 28	4 25
17	T	7 28	4 25
18	W	7 29	4 25
19	Th	7 30	4 26
20	F	7 30	4 26
21	S	7 31	4 27
22	S	7 31	4 27
23	M	7 32	4 28
24	T	7 32	4 28
25	W	7 32	4 30
26	Th	7 33	4 30
27	F	7 33	4 31
28	S	7 33	4 31
29	S	7 33	4 32
30	M	7 33	4 33
31	T	7 34	4 34

JANUARY.

Care of Live Stock requires much of the farmer's time and attention at this season, Feed sufficiently and water regularly; if you fail in either you cannot have profitable stock, whatever the breed may be. In most parts of the country farmers have now the means of improving their Stock by the importations made of late years. For the Dairy, Ayrshires are preferred; for large beef cattle, the Short Horn breed, which is increasing rapidly. The Devons are well liked, and for active working oxen there is no better race. Where one or two cows are kept to supply a gentleman's family with the richest milk and cream, the Alderney breed is to be selected in preference to all others, but they are too tender for country farms, do not roam enough through the wild pastures, and stay about the barns waiting to be fed, while other cattle are fattening in the bush. The large Short Horns require rich level pastures, the Devons and Ayrshires are as hardy as the shag-giest mongrels. The Herefords are beautiful animals, but although a few have been imported, they have not come generally into favor.

FEBRUARY.

CANADIAN FRUIT.

A resident of the Niagara District, in the Province of Ontario, who has recently visited England, writes the following communication to the Editor of the *Ontario Farmer*, an agricultural journal published monthly at Toronto:—

The fact that there is a large portion of Canada well adapted to fruit growing is becoming daily more manifest, and the good reputation of Canadian fruits is now well established, whether the test be for beauty, flavour, or long keeping qualities. In the British Markets our apples are looked upon very favourably, and command a good price, and if suitable varieties be shipped, the returns are generally profitable. There is no reason in the world why pears should not also find their way to trans-atlantic ports.

In January of last year, while in London, I exhibited a small collection of Canadian apples at a meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society. Before my departure for

England, I had been promised by several extensive orchardists in this neighborhood a large number of specimens, but they all failed to fulfil their promise. Determined however, not to be completely foiled, I went down into my own cellars, and selected about twenty-four varieties, and these I packed in a trunk and took them with me; this was at the beginning of December, and about the end of January they were placed on the tables at South Kensington. They were reported on very favourably by the Fruit Committee of the Society, and a special certificate was awarded me for the display. Had I been better prepared I could have quadrupled the number of sorts, but as it was, the effort was very successful. The fruit was all grown on one farm. If the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will make an effort next autumn, and get up a complete collection of the fruits then in season, I will guarantee to have them well displayed in London. Such a show would be a better advertisement for Canada than miles of figures and acres of statistics.

MARCH.

During this month sheep require more attention than at any other time. If they have not been well cared for during winter, some will die. If the early lambs are not looked for and tended many of them will die. Feed the ewes well, giving grain daily, as well as hay; shelter from the north and west winds, and have your sheds so protected that the south west rains will not drive into them. Do not shut up your old sheep in the barn (except in severe frost) if you can help it, but they must be kept dry, and lambs must be kept warm. The finest breed of Sheep at the Exhibitions is the Cotswold, but it is not liked so well as the Canadian Leicester, (a larger sheep than the English Leicester,) of which a considerable number have been imported and spread over the country. They give very heavy fleeces of long wool, and large "quarters" for the table. These Leicesters are admirably adapted for improving the common breed of the Country, as the cross shows at once increase in size and productiveness in wool. Thorough bred animals yield a fleece of from 15 to 20 pounds weight annually, and lambs from a common sheep with a thorough bred ram will, at a year old, yield a fleece of 10 or 12 pounds. Another breed has been imported more sparingly,

viz.: the Southdowns; those are beautiful sheep, with short fine wool. For the table Southdown mutton and Southdown lamb is appreciated as superior to all others. If our farmers were to raise Southdown in greater numbers, they would become known and sought for in our markets, and bring a better price.

HOW TO MAKE A HOT-BED.

The Hot-bed should be in a warm position, facing the South, and sheltered from the North and West. Procure fresh stable manure—shake up with a fork, and throw it into a heap, in which state allow it to remain for four or five days; then again shake it up as before, and in three days more it will be in a fit state for making the bed. Lay out the ground six inches larger every way than the frame that is intended to be used, and build up the bed with this dung to the height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, (this height will answer for vegetables, and flower seeds can be put in after they are removed) pressing it firmly in the rear, so as to have a good slope to carry off the rain. After putting on the lights, allow a day or two to elapse, so as to let the violent heat be exhausted, and then spread evenly over the whole bed, four or five inches of light sandy loam. Sow seeds in pots, and place in the frame; but shou'd it be wanted to sow seeds in the soil of the bed, and three inches more of light sandy loam. To have a "Cold Frame," set the hot-bed frame on any spot of warm ground, covering it at night, so as to retain the warmth gained during the day.

APRIL.

Vegetable seeds that may be sown, from the middle of April to the end of May, thermometer in the shade averaging 45 degrees.

Beet,	Carrot,	Cress,
Celery,	Cabbage,	Cauliflower,
Endive,	Kale,	Lettuce,
Parsley,	Parsnip,	Onions,
Peas,	Radish,	Turnip,
Spinach.		

The choice of soil, when choice can be made, is of great importance, the best being a light soil, composed of eaf mould, sand, and loam, the next best substitute for leaf

mould, being well decayed stable manure, or better yet, decayed refuse hops from the breweries; in short, anything of this nature that will tend to lighten the soil, the point to be avoided being a weight of soil, either from the nature or quantity of it.

The nature of the soil is not of so much importance for the germinating of large, vigorous seeds, as Peas, Beets, Beans, Corn, etc. But with the delicate, slow-sprouting sorts, as Celery, Parsnip, Egg Plant, or Peppers, it is of much importance. Seeds of nearly every garden vegetable should be sown in rows; the distance apart, according to the variety, and the depth proportioned to the size of the seed. No better information can be given in this matter, than the old rule of covering the seed with about its thickness of soil, but this should always be followed up by having the soil pressed closely down. We have seen many acres of Carrots and Parsnips lost for want of this simple attention; the covering of the seeds being loose, the heated air penetrates through, drying the seeds to shriveling, so that they never can vegetate. Our farmer readers no doubt, have had plenty of similar experiences with turnips, where they have been sown broadcast without rolling. Another advantage in rolling after seed sowing is that it leaves the surface smooth and level, thereby lessening greatly the labor of hoeing. Instead of adopting the questionable practice of steeping seeds, preparatory to sowing in dry, hot weather, we prefer first to thoroughly saturate the bed with water, and after it has dried enough, so that it can be raked without clogging, sow the seed. It is much better to do this than water after the seed has been sown, as it has a tendency in most soils to bake the surface.

MAY.

Vegetable seeds that may be sown in the open ground, from the middle of May to the middle of June, Thermometer in the shade averaging 60 degrees.

Lima Beans,	Bush Beans,
Cranberry Pole Beans,	Scarlet Runner Beans,
Sweet Corn,	Musk Melon,
Water Melon,	Squash,
Pumpkin.	Tomato,
Nasturtium,	Cucumber.

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy ground. They should not be planted in the open air until there is a prospect of settled, warm weather. Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil, in each a shovelful of well-rotted manure. When all danger from insects is past thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be plucked when large enough, whether required for use or not, as if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness.

Melons thrive best in a moderately enriched light soil; the hills should be six feet apart each way. Previous to planting, incorporate well with the soil in each hill a couple of shovelfulls of thoroughly rotted manure; plant twelve or fifteen seeds in each hill, about the middle of May, and when well up, thin out three or four of the most promising. Pinch off the leading shoots as the growth becomes too luxuriant, and if the fruit sets too numerously, thin out when young, which will increase the size of those remaining and cause them to ripen quicker.

The Tomato is one of the most important of all garden products. The seed should be sown in a hot-bed about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart, and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out four or five inches apart in another hot-bed, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot; they are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground; they are planted, for early crops, on light sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart, in hills, in which a good shovel-ful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils, which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun for a few days until the plants are established. Sufficient plants for a small garden may be started by sowing a few seeds in a garden pan or flower pot, and placing it in a sunny window of the sitting-room or kitchen.

JUNE.

active month of the gooseberry and currant; within the last two years well nigh annis throughout the Dominion. Where do

the grubs come from ? During a fine day in May a yellowish fly, size of a house fly, but with two pairs of wings, may be seen hovering over the bushes. Its eggs are deposited on the under surface of the leaves, along the veins. Shortly the grubs are hatched, and commenced their work of destruction ; they feed and fatten, and cast their skins, and feed and fatten again, stripping the bushes of their leaves, and then when full grown they drop into the earth, where they change into flies, and then come forth to deposit a fresh supply of eggs on such bushes as may have previously escaped destruction. There are several remedies. Hot water, not boiling, but hotter than the hand can bear, poured over the bush kills the grubs without injuring the plant. Hellebore Powder in water showered from a watering pot is more manageable and quite as effectual, if not more so. Lime and ashes dusted over the leaves wet with dew, are useful. The sovereign remedy is hand picking, which in the case of young bushes should always be resorted to. All these remedies are greatly strengthened by heavy manuring and high culture, which enable the bushes to throw out fresh shoots and leaves more quickly than the old ones are eaten.

No garden is complete without a few sweet, aromatic, or medicinal herbs, for flavoring soups, etc., and pains should be taken to harvest them properly. This should be done on a dry day, just before they come in full blossom, then dried quickly and packed closely, entirely excluded from the air. Sow in spring, in shallow drills one foot apart; and when well up thin out or transplant a few inches as under.

JULY.

Our manner of treating the celery crop, of late years, is very much simplified. Instead of sowing the seed in a hot bed or cold frame, as formerly, it is sown in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work in April, and kept carefully clear of weeds until the time of planting in June and July. The tops are shorn off once or twice before planting, so as to ensure "stocky" plants, which suffer less on being transplanted.

After the ground has been nicely prepared, lines are struck out on the level surface, 3 feet apart, and the plants set 6 inches apart in the rows. If the weather is dry at the time of planting, great care should be taken that the roots are properly "firmed." Our custom is, to turn back on the row, and press by the side of each plant gently with the

foot. This compacts the soil, and partially excludes the air from the root until new rootlets are formed, which will usually be in 48 hours, after which all danger is over. This practice of pressing the soil closely around the roots is essential in planting of all kinds, and millions of plants are annually destroyed by its omission. After the planting of the celery is completed, nothing further is to be done for six or seven weeks except running through between the rows with the cultivator or hoe, and freeing the plants of weeds until they get strong enough to crowd them down. This will bring us to about the middle of August, by which time we have usually that moist and cool atmosphere essential to the growth of celery. Then we begin the "earthing up" necessary for blanching or whitening that which is wanted for use during the months of September, and November. The first operation is that of "handling," as we term it, that is, after the soil has been drawn up against the plant with the hoe, it is further drawn close around each plant by the firm enough to keep the leaves in an upright position and prevent them from spreading. This being done, more soil is drawn against the row (either by the plow or hoe, as circumstances require), so as to keep the plant in this upright position. The blanching process must, however, be finished by the spade, which is done by digging the soil from between the rows and banking it up clear to the top on each side of the row of celery. Three feet is ample distance between the dwarf varieties, but when large sorts are used, the width of the rows must be at least four and a half or five feet.

AUGUST.

By this month the pastures become bare, dairy stock suffers, and the yield of butter grows small by degrees and uglily less. The remedy for this is to grow green fodder, to be cut and fed to the cows when they come home after their weary march over the pastures, or, what is better, to feed them entirely on green food in the barn yard; the increase of milk will be surprising. Indian Corn (the tall yellow corn) sown very thick in rich soil yields an enormous crop of green stalks that are greatly relished by cows and are productive of milk. Lucerne is another plant that stands repeated cutting, and as it has strong perennial roots does not require annual sowing. The only farmer in America

who seems as yet to have succeeded in its cultivation is Mr. Thomas, at Windsor, N. S., who sowed it on a steep hillside exposed to the coldest winds, and by the side of a strawberry bed; the severe winter of 1869 completely destroyed the strawberry plants but left the Lucerne comparatively uninjured. As to the yield it fully sustains its good character as a forage plant, the number of cuttings is almost double of what can be got from seed clover, and commence much sooner. Pigs are very fond of it, and no green food will they eat up quicker or cleaner. It is said that you can grow Lucerne for sixteen years in succession, and follow with two crops of wheat, and anyone who has seen the large development of roots can readily believe it to be so. Culture at Windsor:—Land, a wet clay loam, was underdrained and subsoiled to a depth of thirteen inches, then drilled up and dunged in drills, bone dust being sown on the dung, young plants kept clean first year. For perfect success, the subsoil should be dried to the depth of at least three feet.

Peas come earliest to maturity in light rich soil. For general crop, a deep rich loam, or a strong loam inclining to clay, is best. For early crops, decomposed leaves or leaf-mould should be used, or if the soil is very poor, stronger manure may be employed. For general crops, a good dressing should be applied, and for the dwarf-growing kinds the soil can hardly be too rich. When grown as a market crop, Peas are never staked, and are sown in single rows, two to three inches deep, and from two to three feet apart, according to the variety or the strength of the soil. When grown in small quantities for private use, they are generally sown in double rows, six or eight inches apart, and the tall varieties staked up by brush. For an early crop, sow in February or March, as soon as the ground can be worked, and make repeated sowings every two weeks for succession. After the first of June, sowing should be discontinued until the middle of August, when a good crop may generally be secured by sowing an early sort.

SEPTEMBER.

The cultivation of Lettuce is universal by all classes, and from its tractable nature and freedom from nearly all insects and disease, it is manageable in the hands of every one. For main early crop, seed may be sown in the open ground

middle of September, and transplanted to cold frames as soon as large enough to handle, being wintered over in the same manner as early cabbage. In dry, well-sheltered spots, by covering up with leaves or litter late in the season, Lettuce plants may be saved over Winter without glass covering, and in southern parts of the country without difficulty. The plants for setting out in Spring are also sown in cold frames in February, and in hot-beds in March, and by careful covering up at night, make plants to set out in April; but these are never so good as those wintered over. For succession crops, sowings may be made in the open ground as early as Spring opens, until July.

In some parts of the country it is a common practice, when the hay is cut, to turn the cattle into the grass fields. It is, however, a very bad practice, and is never seen on good hay farms, except where there are rich marsh lands of vast extent, that cattle cannot injure. The following remarks by the Editor of the *American Agriculturalist* should be read by all farmers once a year;—

“It is a bad thing for all meadows to feed them after mowing, except that rare class where the vegetation is too rank to make good hay. If a field cuts four tons of hay to the acre, feeding a few days might not harm it. But for ordinary mowing land cutting only half as much, grazing cannot fail to reduce the next year's crop, and to shorten the period during which the land can be kept in grass. We noticed this summer in an old meadow the great difference in the yield of hay inside of an old stack-yard, and upon the adjoining land. The circle where the fence stood was very distinctly marked by the ranker growth of grass. Outside, there had been grazing all through the fall. Inside, the fence had protected the grass. Though the outside had the droppings of the cattle, yet the yield upon the inside was at least a third more, and there was no other noticeable cause than the difference in grazing. It is true that by pursuing this plan there is more old fog upon ungrazed land, but that is just what the roots of grasses need for their winter protection. The ground does not freeze so deep, and the grass starts earlier in the spring and makes a larger crop of hay.”

OCTOBER.

One of the greatest comforts of a country home is the perennial supply of vegetables—asparagus, parsnips and spinach in spring; peas, salads, beans, cauliflowers, &c., in summer; and carrots, turnips cabbages, celery, &c., in

winter. But comparatively few of those who live by farming grow many of these things. This is either the result of ignorance or neglect, for a farmer's first duty is to supply his own household. Most persons begin their gardening in April or May; hence the numerous disappointments that occur. Commence your garden in October. Clear away all rubbish, as crops are taken out, clear away all weeds, and as soon as practicable have an ample supply of old manure carted upon the garden and either ploughed in, or have the soil thrown up into ridges by the spade, covering the manure. Thus prepared, your soil is exposed alike to the frosts of winter and the first warmth of early spring, and is ready to receive seed long before a garden not thus treated will be fit for digging. Then if you have a flower garden, and wish to have it cheerful in May and June, when we appreciate flowers most highly, now is the time to plant your Crocuses and Tulips and Hyacinths, and to set out hardy herbaceous plants such as Dielytra, Phloxes, &c.



NOTICE.

PARTIES send advertisements to be inserted in the "Canada Gazette" will hereafter please to observe the following rules:

10. Address the "Canada Gazette," Ottawa, Canada:
20. Indicate the number of insertions required;
30. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, which will otherwise be inserted. The rates being eight cts. for the first insertion, and two cts. for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words.

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BROWN CHAMBERLIN.

Queen's Printer.

Office of Queen's Printer.
Ottawa, 1st December 1871.

NOVEMBER.

EXPLANATION OF THE PHENOMENON OF THE INDIAN SUMMER

This short brilliant season, which, in this climate, precedes the setting in of the winter, is capable of simple philosophical explanation. It is often warm, almost always hazy, with a reddish solar beam, and very varying cloudiness. It nearly always follows a few weeks of weather prophetic of wild winter, and it always immediately ushers it in with cold storms of hail, rain, sleet or snow, and then the weather is generally settled until spring.

Its causes are these: About the last of August ice begins to form along the coasts of the Polar Ocean, and so proceeds by gradual, steady congelation to the south. Now the reverse of the process is a thaw; when ice becomes water, it must imbibe or absorb heat, or it cannot thaw; the heat thus absorbed is taken from the air, chilling that and retarding the spring—so, on the contrary, when water freezes or becomes ice, it gives out the heat that kept it fluid, and the air receives it, giving it unnatural warmth, and affecting the clouds, &c., formed in it.

The hazy or peculiar condition of the atmosphere is occasioned by the ceaseless formation and dissipation of small vesicles of vapor meeting the vision in every direction.

The declining sun, unable to sustain the Indian summer, departs every moment more and more south, and sees the vigorous winter steadily approach, bearing down all before it. Then the inhabitant hears the unmistakable roar of that blast which changes the green livery of summer for a mantle of snow.

The only reason why the Indian summer is not known in Britain is the sea. Russia and Siberia have their Indian summer as well as Canada, and as well defined too. The causes are the same, and so are the explanations. The time is coming when the Indian summer will not reach the latitude of Montreal. The clearing of the forests, and the continual drainage of the land will utterly change our climate. By the labors of the American as well as of our Canadian pioneers, that day will be hastened, and the last of this generation will hardly have disappeared when their children shall gather, in the County of Prescott, the roses of a bright March and of a tender April. Then the glories of the Indian summer will have forever ceased.

DECEMBER.

The care of Farm Implements and Machinery is too much neglected in the Dominion. At this season of the year, it is necessary to see that all such are in good order, and carefully stored in the sheds and barns from the inclement weather of winter, and so as to come out bright and ready for use on the approach of spring. All mud and rust should be washed or scraped off, and the metallic parts moistened with grease or oil. All the work that one man can do upon a farm during the course of a year is so small, that even the poorest farmers should take advantage of every labour-saving implement and machine that is not too costly. Horse labour is cheaper than man's, yet, for want of proper appliances we often see the horse "eating his head off" in the barn, whilst his master is toiling away outside. The potato digger enables a horse to throw out ten times the quantity of potatoes that a man could dig in a day. The horse-rake saves an immense amount of tedious labour in the hay season. Mowing machines are not uncommon now in all our best hay districts. To promote health and comfort of live stock and economy in feed, there are the numerous forms of hay cutters and root slicers. In order that these mechanical inventions may prove beneficial to the farmer, he must take some pains to learn how to use them, and how to keep them when they are not in use. Their should be a convenient water-tight shed large enough to hold all the carts, ploughs, waggons and machines, with a rack near the door for spades, shovels, rakes, &c. A place for everything and everything in its place.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE.

Under the mistletoe pearly and green,
 Meet the kind lips of the young and the old;
 Under the mistletoe hearts may be seen
 Glowing as though they had never been cold,
 Under the mistletoe pearly and green.

Yet why should this holy and festival mirth
 In the reign of old Christmaside only be found?
 Hang up love's mistletoe over the earth,
 And let us kiss under it all the year round.

NOTES ON THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.

Very ignorant ideas prevail abroad as to the climate of this country. Our winters are supposed to be arctic in their duration and severity; and our summers, in like manner, arctic in their brevity and coolness. The statement is current that we have frost every month in the year, and "the rigours of a Canadian climate," have become a proverb. Not only in great Britain and on the European continent, do these misconceptions prevail, but even our American neighbors cherish them to some extent. They confound Canada with Labrador, and the Canadians with Esquimaux. A few years since an intelligent Boston lady enquired of a visitor, if the people of Canada did not usually travel in the winter season in sledges drawn by dogs. This was a glaring case of ignorance, to be sure, but, in a less degree, similar ignorance exists in many quarters. We are thought to inhabit an inclement region, hardly worthy of being styled "home." But the truth is that ours is a singularly pleasant and fruitful land. For natural scenery, varied resources, and ability to sustain a teeming population, we shall search far and wide ere we find a country to surpass the Dominion of Canada. Our climate has been severely criticised, and its extremes of heat and cold have been much complained of, but the healthfulness of this land is established beyond controversy, and our climatic vicissitudes, are by no means unwholesome. No where on earth do the seasons of the year move on in lovelier or grander procession. In spring, we have a quick awakening of vegetable life, and nature puts on her best attire, promptly as a bride on her wedding-morn. Our summer is short, but gorgeous with splendour, and bedecked with flowers that can hardly be surpassed; we have oppressive heat at times, and occasionally drought, but how do our summer showers refresh the face of all things, how welcome is the rain, and how green and beautiful are the fields, the gardens, and the woods, when it falls. In autumn we have the waving fields of grain and tasselled corn; our orchards display apples of gold in baskets of silvery verdure, and we can reckon even the grape among our fruits; our forests present a richly-tin-

ted and many-coloured foliage; we have mid-October days in which the weather is superb; our Indian summer is a splendid valedictory to the season of growth and harvest; a bright and beautiful hectic flush sits upon the face of universal nature as death draws on and we glide imperceptibly into winter. This, though confessedly severe, is exhilarating, hardening animal as well as vegetable fibre, while it has its ameliorations and joys in the fire-side warmth that tempers into geniality the clear frosty air; we have also the merry jingle and fleet gliding of the sleigh, and the skater's healthful sport, together with almost entire exemption from damp and mud, two most disagreeable accompaniments of winter in milder climes. The characteristics of this country are beginning to be known abroad, as its resources are only beginning to be developed at home. It offers inducements rarely surpassed, to industrious, energetic, prudent settlers. Let it only be thickly settled with a population worthy of it, and it will take no mean rank among the countries of the earth. Sunnier climes there may be, but a fitter habitation for a manly, vigorous race—a finer field for displaying the energy, intelligence, and virtues of Anglo Saxons, we may safely challenge the wide world to produce.

For the information of persons at a distance, it may not be amiss to give a short descriptive account of the months as they take their annual journey through the year in the Province of Ontario, and the Dominion of Canada.

JANUARY, in this climate is a severely cold month. About New Year's day we are accustomed to look for pretty sharp weather, which continues without abatement all through the month, except when we have the "January thaw," an old fashioned institution, which, like the "Indian Summer" and many others of the same class, has of late years been going rather out of vogue.

Whatever modifications our climate may undergo in other respects, the phrase "Canadian winter" will, no doubt, always denote a period of intense cold. Yet we question if the cold be so excessive, long-continued but trying as persons at a distance are apt to think. Not much fuss is made about a New York or Boston winter, and when we have what is called a "cold-snap," the markings of the thermometer at the cities just named are about the same as at the average of localities in Western Canada. On that memorable cold day which occurred during the winter of 1860-61, the thermometer fell to 20° below zero in

Boston, and from 20° to 30° in the adjacent towns of Massachusetts. We have no record at hand of the markings in and out of New York on that day, but we are very clear in our recollection that the cold was no more intense in Toronto and other places in this province, on the day in question, than in Boston and its vicinity. It is a peculiarity of our climate that extreme cold only lasts a very short time, seldom beyond three days at once, while our usual winter weather is far from being unpleasantly severe. During most of it, exercise and labour in the open air are not only practicable, but bracing, blood-stirring, and positively enjoyable.

FEBRUARY is a somewhat milder month, in our climate, than January. This is not the popular impression, but it is nevertheless the fact, as established by the unimpeachable testimony of the thermometer. The popular impression may perhaps, be accounted for to some extent by these two things: first, there is no thaw at the beginning of February to mitigate for a little the rigour of the season; and secondly, in addition to steady cold, we are liable this month to have storms, which make the weather seem more severe than it really is.

Winter begins astronomically about the 22nd of December, viz., at the time of the winter *solstice*, as it is termed. Then the day is shortest. But curiously enough, winter does not often fairly set in until after the sun has turned the corner, and is daily shining higher and higher in the heavens. Hence the proverb, "As the day lengthens, the cold strengthens." Dr. Holmes observes, "We do not commonly feel that winter is thoroughly in earnest until after the Christmas holidays, which include the first of January. And inasmuch as on the 14th of February our thoughts are led, by the ingenious fiction of St. Valentine's day, to look forward henceforth to spring, which is at hand, we may say that the white pith or marrow of winter lies locked up in the six weeks between these two festivals."

If we were to symbolize February, it should be as a decorous, white-haired, venerable lady—something shorter than January—who is not over-clamorous for rights, but yet has her storms, and who is most effective when most serene."

MARCH, with his lungs full of wind, blows the trumpet of the year as the herald of spring. He is a blustering fellow, who though he may sometimes commence his career in disguise, is sure to reveal his true character before we have done with him. Hence the proverb, that if March comes in like a lamb it will go out like a lion. A sprightly writer

represents January and February in the character of a venerable couple with snow-white hair, and speaks of March "some shrew of a maid, following up the old people with a tremendous clatter of brooms and great clouds of dust."

The rigour of winter sensibly abates during this month, as experience testifies and the meteorological tables demonstrate.

APRIL may be said, in this climate, to be the first month of spring. It brings us fairly out of winter; unlocks the ground so that the plough can gain admittance; wakes all nature from slumber; and calls man to the tug of active out-door farm work. Now indeed begins the busiest season of the year, and it usually comes with surprising suddenness, insomuch that we can hardly credit the fact that a transition of such magnitude has actually taken place. Winter holds undisputed sway in March, sometimes all through the month; at other times the sceptre of the ice-king is broken, and his abdication rendered imminent, before the month is more than half through. But whatever may be the character of March, spring is ushered in by April. It scarcely answers to the description of the month current in Great Britain, where "March winds" and "April showers" are reputed to "bring forth May flowers. We have often more of the stormy March than the showery April during this month. Indeed it is very variable in its characteristics, being sometimes dry, sometimes wet, and often exceedingly pleasant and seasonable. One feature, however, it always has, it is far milder than March. The weather moderates but gradually from January to March, but in April it makes a sort of jump toward temperateness and geniality. One would scarcely think the advance toward summer so rapid as it really is in April, were it not for the testimony of the thermometer, for we have now and then chilly days which makes us ask, when will the winter be over? But this is our impatience, as well as the natural effect of the fine, pleasant days we occasionally have, and which are so delightful that we naturally wish to have more of them.

MAY is welcomed by everybody with expressions of gladness. We have indeed no "May-day" festivities such as are common in some countries. Our variable climate hardly admits of it. We have known the first of May, in some rare instances, to be very wintry. Within a week or so of that date, we have sometimes had a snow-storm which left the ground with a white wintry covering of from two

to six inches in depth. Nor do we ever have such a profusion of blooming flowers as would render the first of May an appropriate time for a floral festival. At this date, anything wintry can only be spasmodic and ephemeral, and, let appearances be what they may, "we know that summer is nigh."

It is noticeable that, at points where the cold of winter is very severe, the mean temperature is now quite as high as at places considered to have a much milder climate. Thus a Quebec May is precisely like a Toronto May, while Montreal is within three-fifths of a degree of the Hamilton average the present month. In June, it is rather warmer in Quebec and Montreal, than it is in Toronto and Hamilton.

The rapidity with which vegetation advances, when once growth has commenced, is one of the peculiarities and charms of our Canadian climate. No sooner is the frost out of the ground than the grass begins to sing, "Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere." Very little sunshine makes the pulses of the sugar-maple bound with life, so that the sap streams out wherever an incision is made in the bark. In fine the change from winter to spring is almost magical. It is as if the scene had been touched by some fairy's wand, and suddenly transformed from dreariness and death to life and beauty.

JUNE is indeed a charming month in this climate. It is a delightful compound of spring and summer. The uncomfortable wintry chilliness is gone, and the scorching July heat has not yet come. Bright sunshine glorifies all nature; innumerable flowers display their loveliness; the fields are decked in their freshest green; the forests are bursting into leaf; while the air is vocal with the chirp of insects, the song of birds, and the gentle music of the zephyr and the breeze. Activity and beauty are to be seen on every hand.

JULY brings the indubitable summer and is chiefly remarkable in this climate for a degree of heat that, with occasional most welcome relentings, keeps us almost constantly in a sweltering condition, and makes our anticipations and memories of the month rather painful than otherwise. We hail June, but dread July. "Ike Marvel" says: "I picture July as a stout damsel perspiring fearfully; yet she wears a cheery, honest face, and if she have none of the bridal freshness of May and June, she wears the honours of maternity, and leads in a great brood of flowers and fruits in her train."

AUGUST brings wane to the summer, and abatement to the heat. These are welcome and pleasant reflections always as July draws to a close, but they are especially so when as occasionally happens, the month proves unusually hot,

SEPTEMBER is one of the pleasantest months of the year. As June is a delightful compound of spring and summer, so September is an agreeable mixture of summer and autumn. We have mid-day heat, but it is tempered by cool nights. Indeed, some time this month, Jack Frost may be expected to appear on the scene, committing his first depredations on our melon, tomato, and grape vines; blanching the corn leaves, and putting the first faint hues of loveliness on the forest leaves. Summer will soon abdicate the throne, and after a brief October interregnum, winter will be crowned king. On all the beauty and life of nature may now be clearly read the inevitable doom, "PASSING AWAY."

OCTOBER, it has been well observed, "is regal, and walks the woods royally with great show of purple and crimson, while a veil of golden mist streams from the tiara of the queenliest of the months." The mean temperatures for this month, are very similar to those for May.

But if there be similarity between May and October in temperature, there is a very decided dissimilarity in other respects. The air is not spring-like. It is not charged with the juiciness and stimulus that distinguish the season of growth. There is no show of young shoots, and smell of wood and soil. Instead of the bursting forth of activity and life throughout nature, there is the hush of repose and the sense of leisure. It is plain that the year is composing itself to rest after its appointed season of toil and bustle. Peace broods upon the hills and valleys. Beauty shines through the mists of morning, and golden glory paints the sun at even. The forests are decked in a coat of many colours, and all nature puts on a holiday attire. Very graphically does Henry Ward Beecher pourtray this month in one of his "Star Papers." "October! Orchard of the year! Bend thy boughs to the earth, redolent of glowing fruit! Ripened seeds shake in their pods. Apples drop in the stillest hours. Leaves begin to let go when no wind is out, and swing in long waverings to the earth, which they touch without sound, and lie looking up, till winds rake them, and heap them in fence corners. When the gales come through the trees, the yellow leaves trail, like sparks at night behind the flying engine. The woods are thinner, so

that we can see the heavens plainer, as we lie dreaming on the yet warm moss by the singing spring. The days are calm; the nights are tranquil. The year's work is done. She walks in gorgeous apparel, looking upon her long labour, and her serene eye saith "It is good." This description is peculiarly applicable to the fall season of Canada, and nowhere in the world, perhaps, is the colouring of the dying foliage at this period of the year so striking or beautiful as in our Canadian forests. The marvellous hues that give our woods their autumnal beauty, so rich that a painter can scarcely depict them faithfully without laying himself open to the charge of extravagance, are chiefly due to the prevalence of the maple in our woodland scenery. No other tree can vie with this in the variety and loveliness of the tints which the foliage assumes in its departing glory. The oak, the elm, and beech, with their appropriate drapery add to the charm and grandeur of the scene. Nature puts on a royal robe well befitting the solemn repose that precedes the sterner reign of winter.

NOVEMBER is a month of very uncertain character in this climate. It is hard to say how it will behave. Sometimes it begins with a rough cold snap that startles us into a conviction that winter does really mean to come again, and as if to make amends for its rough behaviour at the outset, closes with a delightful reminder of a season which we call "Indian Summer;" or this reversed, in which case summer in pretence begins the month, and winter in earnest closes it. The well-known March proverb is not inapplicable to November. If it come in like a lamb it will go out like a lion, and *vice versa*.

DECEMBER brings the indubitable winter, as July does the summer. Whatever dreamy expectations we may have had of possible Indian summer, vanish now. Pleasant weather indeed we may have, but it will be pleasant wintry weather, with perhaps now and then a day so fine and warm that it seems to have lost its proper place in the year. Clear, bracing, but chilly, air will quicken the pulse, and send the blood coursing through the veins with unusual vigour. The snow will wrap the earth in its white coverlet, and all things will yield to the sleep of winter, and to the reign of the frost king.

We are accustomed to think and speak of winter as a season of comparative rest and leisure for the farmer. But how far that is true and applicable to individual cases, depends on a variety of circumstances. Winter affords but a

little respite to the man who has a large area of land to clear, or a numerous herd of cattle to feed. These, however, are exceptional cases, and most farmers, when winter fairly sets in, feel that they are less driven than at any other period of the year. But while "broken weather," as it is often termed, lasts, every one has enough to do. That charming writer on rural affairs, "Ike Marvel," says: "even in December, country improvements may go safely forward; the clearing of land, the thinning of over-crowded forest-growth, the building of walls, the construction of walks and roads,—for these, severally, or together, no better time can be found than that which immediately precedes the locking frosts of winter. And when the dead-lock is fairly established,—so far as treatment of the land goes,—the open sunny weather of December still invites us many a day out of doors. If we have rocks to move, they glide easily over a frosted and stiffened turf; the brambles and waste growth of outlying pastures cut easiest when the earth is locked unyieldingly about their stems; the woods, despoiled of their leaves, give free insight and oversight to their most sequestered nooks." These are but examples of the thousand and one things that may be done just at the setting in of winter, and there are few so beforehand with their work as not to be caught by the "dead-lock" with some needful preparations or unfinished undertakings that must needs be postponed until another year. Happy are those whom winter does not shut down with a host of half-accomplished schemes of preparation and improvement!

ECLIPSES IN 1872.

In the year 1872 there will be two Eclipses of the SUN, and two of the MOON.

I. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, May 22, 1872.

The middle of the eclipse occurs before the MOON rises in Canada. The last contact with the shadow occurs soon after the Moon rises at Halifax and Fredericton, but before she rises at Western stations. The last contact with the Penumbra takes place after the Moon rises at the places given, but before she rises at Fort Garry

The following table contains the local mean astronomical times at which such phases as are visible occur.

DOMINION ALMANAC.

PHASE.	<i>Halifax.</i>	<i>Fredericton.</i>	<i>Quebec.</i>	<i>Montreal.</i>	<i>Kingston.</i>	<i>Toronto.</i>	<i>London.</i>
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Last contact with shadow	7 41	7 31					
Do do Penumbra.....	9 12	9 2	8 42	8 32	8 21	8 9	8 1

II. AN ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, June 5, 1872' invisible in Canada.

The line of central Eclipse extends from a point in the Indian Ocean (lat. $5^{\circ} 43'$ N., long. 65° E.) across South India and China, to a point in the Pacific (lat. $27^{\circ} 32'$ N., long. $155^{\circ} 36'$ W.)

III. AN ANNUAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, Nov. 14, 1872, visible in Canada.

The local times at which the various phases occur are as follows:—

PHASE.	<i>Halifax.</i>	<i>Fredericton.</i>	<i>Quebec.</i>	<i>Montreal.</i>	<i>Kingston.</i>	<i>Toronto.</i>	<i>London.</i>	<i>Fort Garry.</i>	<i>Victoria.</i>
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First contact with Penumbra.....	10 47	10 37	10 17	10 7	9 56	9 41	9 36	8 34	6 50
Do Shadow.....	12 47	12 37	12 17	12 7	11 56	11 41	11 36	10 34	8 50
Middle of Eclipse.....	13 5	12 55	12 35	12 25	12 14	12 2	11 54	10 52	9 8
Last contact with Shadow.	13 23	13 13	12 53	12 43	12 32	12 20	12 12	11 10	9 26
Do Penumbra.....	15 23	15 13	14 53	14 43	14 32	14 20	14 12	13 10	11 26

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 11° from the northernmost point of the Moon's limb, towards the West, the last at 29° towards the West; in each case for *direct* image.

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1)0.023.

IV. A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, November 30 1872, invisible in Canada.

The line of Central Eclipse extends from a point in the South Pacific (lat. $15^{\circ} 1'$ S., long. $178^{\circ} 12'$ W. eastward, South of Cape Horn, to a point in the South Atlantic (lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$ S., long. $12^{\circ} 33'$ W.)

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF OTTAWA.

The City of Ottawa, taking its name from the Ottawa or Grand River of Canada on which it is situated, the *Outaouais* of the early French pioneers lies about 120 miles above the Island of Montreal. The latter some seventy-five years ago was the *ultima thule* of Canadian civilization, and save rarely by hunters or fur traders, the waters of the Ottawa were undisturbed by the white man; the birch-bark canoe of the Indian was the only vessel that navigated its waters. Celebrated as this river is, especially the upper part of it, for its numberless and varied falls and rapids, amongst them the most striking and grand is that named by the early French pioneers the Chaudiere, or as it is generally called, the "Big Kettle." For some miles above this there are numerous chutes or rapids, indicating how great is the incline of the river, which narrowing at these falls to about four hundred yards is precipitated wildly over a bluff limestone rock, through a gap about 200 feet wide and 300 long, within which as in a kettle, the waters foam and boil, surging in large yeasty masses back and forth from side to side, until eventually it escapes into a mountain of foam, and directly expands into a width of about half a mile just below. The scenery below the heights on the south side where the limestone rocks rise perpendicularly two or three hundred feet, covered with waving hemlock and dark pines—the undulating banks on the north shore,—the abrupt precipices on the south—is very beautiful and only equalled though in a different style by the aspect of Quebec. Here the hunters or traders had in earlier days to pause, for it was impossible to attempt the navigation higher, and here they tramped out a *portage* on the northern shore, of eight miles in length across which they carried their canoes &c., to the quiet waters above the Chaudiere and its rapids, to what is now the Town of Aylmer.

About the close of the last century, a Mr. Wright of Boston, who was either tired of his native town, his native State, or possessed of a desire of gain, wandering in search of "a location," came with his party to the portage of the Chaudiere, and here he determined to settle. Land was cheap in those days, and Mr. Wright easily obtained a grant

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to large tracts of land upon both sides of the river from the Canadian Government. With the aid of a couple of Indians he explored the land, and decided that that on the south side (the present city) was unfit for town or farm; but that on the north side was pronounced better, and about a mile from the *portage* landing, close to the Chaudiere Falls, Mr. Wright planted his village and called it Hull. The site once determined, no time was lost by the sturdy pioneers in building their log huts and necessary buildings upon it.

Much privation and continuous toil are usually the lot of new settlements, and Hull or Wrightstown as it was often called, was no exception to the rule. Its nearest market as well as settlement was Montreal; and although this might be easily reached, the current carrying the canoe down stream, yet the return trip required a long and a strong pull to get home again. Mr. Wright and his followers did not consign all the trees they felled in their clearings to the fire; they lumbered and thus became as well as farmers, dealers in pine, as are all the settlers on the Ottawa to this day. An impetus was thus given in this quarter to the timber-trade of Canada, and each year immense rafts were floated down, through many dangers, to Quebec in the spring, which were disposed of for necessaries required at the settlement. With the growth of trade, came an increase of immigration, and Hull soon became a "fixed fact," as before stated, though not appreciating the soil upon the southern shore, Mr. Wright secured a large extent of it, thinking that some day or other it might be useful, but he looked upon the village on the north side as being the only place which could ever be of importance as a town.

Hull steadily grew. The lumber trade was now confined to the old pioneers. Voyageurs sent by Quebec merchants, French Canadians, English, Scotch and Irish, intent upon cutting pine, thronged up the Ottawa. The trees fell before the vigorous blows of the new-comers, who plied their axes right and left, and behind the town of Hull, untouched, uncared for, and almost unnoticed, towered up the southern hills in sullen dignity.

Cash was scarce in Hull, but there was any amount of credit; and Mr. Wright—or rather the Wrights, for by this time the family was grown up, paid the lumberers in either of three ways for their labor—"store pay," or goods—rum—land. Three fourths of the laborers preferred the two first; the more prudent, one fourth, took the latter. In the course of time Mr. Wright came to a settlement of accounts

with a sober, steady workman, who had been for many years one of his ox-teamsters, and on so doing, it was found that two hundred dollars was due to this employee, one Mr. Sparks. Cash was out of the question, nor did the creditor expect it in payment. Land being offered in lieu of it, the question naturally was, where was it located; but on Mr. Wright's informing him that all the land around Hull was taken up, and offering him a tract across the river, on the south side, this he refused with great indignation, and the settlement was postponed. Sparks, however not willing to lose his wages altogether, crossed the river, examined the land and found as he expected, plenty of rock, plenty of swamp. Higher up, however, he found a piece of soil near one of the upper rapids, which he thought he might make something of, so that after some hard bargaining, and the addition of a yoke of oxen "thrown in," he accepted as payment for his arrears, the site of the present city of Ottawa.

Years afterwards, the Canadian authorities wishing to find a channel in the interior of the country, for the conveyance of munitions of war to the upper lakes, as the St. Lawrence was too much exposed to the assaults of the Americans in event of war ever occurring, inaugurated the scheme of the Rideau Canal. One day, in the year 1823, Mr. Sparks looking down from one of his high precipices, was astonished by seeing a crowd of engineers, soldiers and laborers advancing towards the bluffs. The hills were taken possession of as the ordnance property of the British Crown. The Chief Engineer charged with the construction of the Rideau Canal and its attendant works, was Colonel By. The work went on fast, huts and laborers appeared in due proportion, as did shops, and other necessary buildings, and these were built on either side the hills, and by way of joke, were called "Upper Town," and "Lower Town," names retained to the present day. In time, as the straggling "towns" became more united by their buildings, they obtained a single designation, and in compliment to the Chief Engineer, were called "Bytown," not a very high sounding name, but one that gave hopes to Mr. Sparks, who owned all the land beyond the fall of the hills inward. A bridge was thrown across the Chaudiere, connecting Hull or Wrightstown with Bytown, and as the latter slowly grew the other remained stationary.

Years passed away, and still Bytown grew larger and more populous, and suddenly in its prosperity, it became

ashamed of its name, and by act of Parliament it was changed to that of the noble river which foamed and roared at its base; money flowed in upon Mr. Sparks, he no longer himself guided the oxen obtained with his land, he sold lots, went into a successful business, and was presently said to be worth half a million of pounds sterling, his town "looking up," and Hull the place of early promise being dead.

In 1851, Ottawa had a population of 8,000. In 1861 it numbered 15,000, and the census returns of 1871 shew a population of 21,545. It is now the chief seat of the timber or lumber trade, there being upwards of seventy firms engaged in cutting that article of commerce on the banks of the Ottawa River and its tributaries, and transporting it to Quebec and the United States. Railways connecting the city with the St. Lawrence at Prescott and Brockville, and the canal connecting it with Lake Ontario at Kingston, greatly facilitate the means of transport. Till those means of communication were provided, all that was not required for local consumption was taken to Quebec. Of the population, a very large number are lumberers, French Canadians or Irish. From the number of French *caleche* drivers, Canadian voyageurs, and priests, it has a less English look than the other towns of Ontario. From its situation it is one of the most healthy cities on the continent, but very bleak in winter.

In due course of time the question arose as to which of the towns of Canada should be the chosen site for the new houses of Parliament. The claims of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, were each strongly urged, and it was at last determined to refer the decision to the Queen. Her Majesty quickly and definitely settled it. The long despised hills, it was decided should sustain the Parliament buildings of United Canada. For the erection of these, the sum of £75,000 was voted by the Legislative Assembly, and a premium of \$1000 offered for the best design not to exceed that amount; Fuller & Jones were the successful Architects, and although the design was considered by many as too costly, responsible contractors were found who tendered within the Government vote. Upon examination, however it was found from the inequality of the ground, that immense excavations were necessary, which made in the solid rock added enormously to the original cost. The Government finding no provision for this work in the grant, and fearing it would cost a large portion of the original sum

voted, stopped the works, and for a considerable time matters seemed at a dead lock, A commission of enquiry was appointed, fresh contracts were signed, and the present handsome structure was completed under the superintendance of Mr. Fuller.

In 1861, the Prince of Wales, on his visit to Canada and the United States, laid the corner stone with great ceremony, on which occasion the rejoicings partook of the nature of the place, the lumber arches, and lumberers, being a novelty to most of the visitors, bullocks and sheep were roasted whole upon the Government grounds, and all comers were feasted. The Prince expressed himself very pleased with the locality chosen, and with the welcome afforded him, evincing as it did, the loyalty of the Canadian colonists to Her Gracious Majesty, whom he in his visit represented.

One of the most remarkable features in the history of Ottawa, and which has tended materially to add to its commerce and wealth, is the work or works constructed to overcome the difficulties that lumbermen lie under in passing their timber over the Chaudiere Falls. To obviate the destruction and damage, which a considerable portion so passing annually underwent, a contrivance known as "Timber Slides," was invented by the late Ruggles Wright, Esq., of this city. Above the Falls, a certain portion of the river is dammed off and turned into an artificial wide channel or canal, down which most rapid of all rapids in America, the waters of the Ottawa rush with terrific speed. The head of this slide is placed some 300 yards above the Falls, and terminates after a run of about three quarters of a mile, in the still waters of the river below. As however a raft on such a steep incline and hurried along by such a mass of water, would attain a speed which would destroy itself and all upon it, the fall of the shoot is broken at intervals by straight runs, along which it glides at comparatively reduced speed, till it again drops over and commences another head-long rush. Some of these runs terminate with a perpendicular drop of some four or five feet, over which the raft goes head-long and wallows in the boiling water beneath, till the current again gains the mastery and forces it on faster and more furiously than before. More than 20,000,000 cubic feet of timber come down the shoots of the Ottawa in this manner each year. The rafts are generally made of from 15 to 20 logs, with two transverse ones to secure them at each end, and a kind of raised bridge for the lumberers to stand on, who, without such aid would be washed off it,

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as the mass drops from shoot to shoot, down these rapids and disappears some few feet under water each plunge.

To go down the rapids of a Timber Slide, is the most exhilarating adventure in all the *repertoire* of American travel. The immense speed of the whole mass—the rush of the water—the succession of shoots stretching out before you like sloping steps of stairs, the rough long straits in which the raft seems to dive and founder, letting the water up beneath and over behind, till it is again urged forward, whirling madly as if in a swing; the timber snapping and groaning and working like a bundle of reeds, getting a momentary rest with each incline, and again thumping over the straights with sharp uneasy struggles, creates a sensation such as neither balloon nor diving bells afford, and such a whirl as only three quarters of a mile down the great timber shoots of the Ottawa can ever give. All persons desirous of novelty should by all means make one of these trips.

The future of Ottawa, if the mighty project of the Ontario Ship Canal is carried out, is promising of great importance. Standing as she does on the great water highway to the West, with the commerce of the grain lands of the Saskatchewan and the products of the forest of the Ottawa valley, a mine of untold wealth in itself brought to her very doors, with the collective wisdom of the Dominion assembled in her Legislative halls, with her Cabinet Ministers resident in the Capital, and a population contented and happy from the prosperity they enjoy under the freedom of the Red-cross of St. George, entwined with the Maple Leaf; no other young city ever had such a prospect of greatness thrust upon her.—*Crescat eundo* be her motto.

AREA AND BOUNDARIES

Of the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Canada, Prince Edward and Newfoundland occupy an immense extent of Territory; St. Johns, Newfoundland, the most easterly capital, being 26° . 80' . East and 9° . North of Toronto, the most westerly; the distance between the two being considerably over 1000 miles. These countries, however, all belong to one geographical district,

which may be called the Laurentian, each claiming a portion of the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Colonial Mediterranean.

Ontario and Quebec lie principally on the North side of the St. Lawrence, and the North and East sides of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior. In part, also on the South side of the St. Lawrence, stretching from near Montreal to the Bay of Chaleurs. Their northerly and westerly boundaries have not been fixed. They are bounded on the South by the territories of the United States and New Brunswick. The area is given in official returns as 331,280 square miles, being 121,260 for Ontario, and 210,020 for Quebec.

New Brunswick is bounded by Quebec, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, the Bay of Fundy and the United States, being divided from the latter by the St. Croix River. Its area is 27,105, square miles.

Nova Scotia is a peninsula connected with New Brunswick by a low sandy isthmus. It is about 300 miles long, and about 100 miles broad at its widest. The island of Cape Breton is now a part of Nova Scotia, the Gut of Canso, which divides them, being less than a mile in breadth. The coast of Nova Scotia, is everywhere indented with arms of the sea, and no part of it is more than 20 miles from salt water. Area, including Cape Breton, 18,660 square miles.

Prince Edward Island is about 140 miles long and 34 in its greatest breadth. Its coasts are like those of Nova Scotia, much indented by bays, and no part is more than 10 miles from the sea. Unlike Nova Scotia, which has a rock-bound shore, the coast of P. E. Island is of sand or mud. Area 2,100 square miles.

The greatest length of Newfoundland is, from North to South, 350 miles; average breadth, 130, Coast bold and rocky. Area 40,200 square miles.

The Province of Manitoba, comprising the settled part of the newly acquired North West Territory on the Red River, lies between Ontario and the Rocky Mountains, and comprises an area of 13,937 square miles. The favorable accounts given of its agricultural qualities leave no room for doubt that it will be the best wheat producing section of the whole Dominion.

The Province of British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island on the Pacific coast is roughly estimated as comprising an area of 220,000 square miles. The climate cannot be surpassed by any Colony.

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Thus the area of the Dominion and its Provinces is as under:—

Canada	{	Ontario	121,260 square miles
		Quebec.....	210,020 " "
		New Brunswick...	27,105 " "
		Nova Scotia.....	18,660 " "
		Manitoba.....	13,937 " "
		British Columbia..	22,000 " "
		P. E. Island.....	2,100 " "
		Newfoundland.....	40,200 " "
		Total.....	555,281

If to this be added the area of Labrador, the Hudson's Bay, and North West Territories with, say 2,730,000 square miles, we have a total for British North America of no less than 3,389,345 square miles.

The climate and production of the Provinces are more dissimilar than might be inferred from the latitude of their settled districts. In the extreme West of Ontario, Indian corn can be raised with profit; peaches, grapes and melons grow luxuriantly in the open air; but the district favored thus is small, and although the greater part of Canada is a magnificent region for growing all the cereals, while wheat can be raised with care in every settled part of every colony, we find by the time we travel farther Eastward than Quebec, that the people depend less and less upon the soil, until in Newfoundland they are almost exclusively concerned about the waters and buy from other countries almost all their cereal and animal food. The winter's cold varies even more than the summer's heat. Snow rarely lies more than a month in the West of Ontario. In some parts of Quebec East and in Labrador, it lies for five or six months, every season.

The diversity of the mineral resources of the several colonies is no less than that of their agricultural productions. The western Peninsula of Ontario as yet alone yields petroleum; it has many valuable quarries, but few metallic ores. These, however, the shores of the upper Lakes, Central and Eastern Canada, Nova Scotia, and probably Newfoundland and New Brunswick, abundantly supply. Especially valuable are the copper mines of Canada and Newfoundland, and the gold and coal of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island is the worst off in this particular.

This diversity is, however, a happy thing for all the Provinces. While the general severity of their climate enforces activity among their people, the variety of their resources prevents their inhabitants from confining themselves to one branch of industry. Their wants, and the commodities with which to pay for the supply of these wants, being different, they contain within themselves the germs of a trade among themselves, which, when freed from artificial restrictions, and enabled to flow in improved channels, may some day attain vast proportions, rivalling and exceeding their already extensive commerce with foreign nations.

POST OFFICE RATES.

Letters posted in Canada addressed to any place within the Dominion pass, if prepaid, for 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., but if posted unpaid such letters are charged 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

On letters to Prince Edward Island, the rate is 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., if prepaid, 5 cents if unpaid.

The rate on letters for the U. States, is 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

“ to Cuba..... 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

United States letters 6 cents if prepaid, 10 cents if unpaid.

MAILS FOR CANADA FROM ENGLAND.

Two Ocean Steamers carrying mails for Canada leave Liverpool in each week, viz.: a Canadian Packet on every Thursday, *via* Derry on Friday, sailing to Quebec in summer and Portland in Winter, by which the Postage rate is 3d. stg. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; and a Cunard Packet every Saturday, *via* Cork on Sunday, bringing Mails for Canada to New York, by which the Postage rate to Canada is 4d. stg. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

MONEY ORDERS IN CANADA.

All the Money Order Post Offices in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to \$100, and for as many Orders of \$10 each as the Applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz.:—in Ontario and Quebec,

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On Orders up to	\$10.....	5 cents
Over \$10 and up to	\$20.....	10 do.
Do. 20 do.	40.....	20 do.
Do. 40 do.	60.....	30 do.
Do. 60 do.	80.....	40 do.
Do. 80 do.	100.....	50 do.

In New Brunswick, the rate of Commission is 5c. for each \$10 or fraction thereof.

MONEY ORDERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling, and grant as many Orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under:—

On Orders up to	£2.....	\$0 25
“ over	£2 and up to £5.....	0 50
“ over	£5 “ £7.....	0 75
“ over	£7 “ £10.....	1 00

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting Letters containing value, should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Post Master a Certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration, in addition to the Postage, is as follows, viz.:

On Letters to any other place in Canada, or British North America.....	2 cents
On Letters for the United States.....	5 “
On Letters for the United Kingdom.....	8 “
On Letters for British Colonies or Possessions, sent <i>via</i> England.....	25. “
On Letters for France and other Foreign Countries, <i>via</i> France an amount equal to the postage rate.	
On parcels, patterns, or samples, in Canada,	5 cents.
On book packets and newspapers to United Kingdom,	8 cents.

Both the postage charge and registration fee must in all cases be prepaid.

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Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a Letter; but a Registered Letter can be traced when an Unregistered Letter cannot, and the posting and delivery or non delivery can be proven. A Registered Letter is thus secured against many of the casualties which, from incorrect address, forgetfulness of the receiver, or other error may effect an Unregistered Letter.

BOOK POST WITH GREAT BRITAIN, BY CANADIAN PACKET
FROM QUEBEC OR HALIFAX.

A Packet weighing not more than 1 oz.....	3	cents.
Above 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 oz.	5	"
" 2 oz. " " 4 oz.	7	"
" 4 oz. " " 8 oz.	12½	"
" 8 oz. " " 12 oz.	19	"
" 12 oz, " " 1 lb.	25	"

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

The charge on Parcels by the Parcel Post, which is limited to places within the Dominion, is 12½ cents per 8 oz. (with 5 cts. additional if Registered.)

One cent per oz., payable in advance by Postage stamp, is the rate on Printed Circulars (Printed Circulars, if sent in envelopes, whether *sealed* or *unsealed*, are liable to letter postage), Prices current, Hand Bills and other Printed Matter of a like character, and on Books, bound or unbound, when posted at a Canadian Post Office addressed to any place in the Dominion of Canada, British North America generally, or the United States.

The postage upon Prices Current addressed to the United Kingdom is *two cents each*, which must be prepaid by postage stamps or else they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office to be returned to the senders.

TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES.

On every promissory note, draft, or bill of exchange, not less than \$25, 1 cent; over \$25 to \$50, 2 cents; over \$50 to \$100, 3 cents.

On every promissory note, draft, or bill of exchange,

executed singly, for the first \$100, 3 cents; for every additional \$100, or fraction of a \$100, 3 cents.

On every draft or bill of exchange executed in duplicate, for the first \$100, 2 cents; for every additional \$100, or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

On every draft or bill of exchange executed in more than two parts, for each part for the first \$100, 1 cent; for every additional \$100, or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The duties to be paid by stamps affixed to each Promissory Note, Draft, or Bill of Exchange; but the person affixing such stamp shall, at the time of affixing the same, write or stamp thereon the date at which it is affixed, and each stamp shall be held *prima facie* to have been affixed at the date stamped or written thereon, and, if no date be stamped or written thereon, such adhesive stamp shall be of no avail.

Penalty for neglecting to affix stamps, or for wilfully writing or stamping a false date thereon, \$100.

The Governor in Council may direct stamped paper to be prepared for the purposes of this Act.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, only daughter of His Royal Highness Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, 4th son of George the Third, and Princess Victoria of Saxe Cobourg, widow of His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, born May 24th, 1819; succeeded her Uncle King William the Fourth on the 29th June, 1837; Married 10th February, 1840, His late Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Cobourg and Gotha, who died Dec. 14th, 1811. Her Majesty has issue,

Their Royal Highnesses,
Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born 21st Nov., 1840, married 25th Jan., 1858, to His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia, and has six children.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, K. G., &c., &c., &c.; born 9th Nov., 1841; married 10th March, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has 5 children.

Alice Maud Mary; born 25th April, 1843; married 1st July, 1862, to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William Louis, of Hesse Darmstadt, K. G., and has 5 children.

Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster, K. G., &c., &c.; born 6th August, 1844; Captain Royal Navy, 23rd February, 1866.

Helena Augusta Victoria; born 25th May, 1846; married 5th July, 1863, to Major General His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus, of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg, Augustenburg, K. G.,

and has 3 children.

Louise Caroline Alberta; born 18th March, 1848; married 21st March, 1871, the Marquis of Lorn, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, K. G.; born 1st May, 1850; Lieutenant Rifle Brigade, 3rd August, 1869.

Leopold George Duncan Albert; born 7th April, 1853.

Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore; born 14th April, 1857.

ROYAL PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

Their Royal Highnesses,

George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (Ex-King of Hanover), K. G., &c., &c., Cousin to Her Majesty; born 27th May, 1819; married 18th February, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe Altenburg, and has 3 children.

Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Duchess of Cambridge, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; born 23d July, 1797; married 7th May, 1818, the Duke of Cambridge, 9th son of George the Third, (who died 8th July, 1850), and had issue,

George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, K. G., &c., &c., &c.; born March 26th, 1819.

Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa; born 19th July, 1822; married 28th June, 1843, His Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and has one son.

Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Louisa; born Nov. 27th, 1831; married June 12th, 1866, Francis Paul Charles, Prince of Teck, G. C. B., and has 2 children.

DOMINION ALMANAC.

Members of the Governments and Legislatures.

The following are the members of the Governments and legislatures of the Dominion and of the several Provinces:—

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Governor General.

The Right Honourable Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Balleborough, in the County of Cavan P. C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada.

The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

The Hon. Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, K.C.B., Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.
 The Hon. Sir GEO. ET. CARTIER, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence.
 The Hon. SAML. LEONARD TILLEY, C.B., Minister of Customs.
 The Hon. PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
 The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.
 The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS, Receiver-General.
 The Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C.B., Minister of Public Works.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces
 The Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, K.C.M.G., Minister of Finance.
 The Hon. JAMES COX AIKINS, Secretary of State of Canada,
 The Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS, Minister of Inland Revenue.
 The Hon. CHARLES TUPPER, C.B., President of the Privy Council.
 The Hon. JOHN HENRY POPE, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.

(Clerk, W. H. Lee; Asst. do., W. A. Hims-worth.

Members of the Privy Council not now holding office.

Hon. Sir ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, K.C.M.G.
 Hon. WILLIAM McDougall, C.B.
 Hon. WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C.B.
 Hon. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.
 Hon. Sir EDWARD KENNY, Knt.
 Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, K.C.M.G.
 Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.

THE PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Speaker—The Hon. JOSEPH CAUCHON, Quebec.
Clerk—ROBERT LEMOINE, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Senators.	P.-O. Address.
Hon. John Hamilton.....	Kingston.
" Roderick Mathewson.....	Perth
" Saml. Mills.....	Hamilton
" Benjamin Seymour.....	Port Hope
" Walter H. Dickson.....	Niagara
" James Shaw.....	Smith's Falls
" Alexander Campbell.....	Kingston
" David Christie.....	Paris
" James Cox Aikins.....	Richview
" David Reesor.....	Markham
" Elijah Leonard.....	London
" William McMaster.....	Toronto
" Asa A. Burnham.....	Cobourg
" John Simpson.....	Bowmanville
" James Skead.....	Ottawa
" David I. Macpherson.....	Toronto
" Donald Macdonald.....	Toronto
" Oliver Blake.....	Waterford
" Billa Flint.....	Belleville
" Geo. William Allan.....	Toronto
" James R. Benson.....	St. Catharines
" Ebenezer Perry.....	Cobourg
" Frank Smith.....	Toronto
" Robert Read.....	Belleville

Province of Quebec.

Hon. James Leslie.....	Montreal
" Asa Belknap Foster.....	Waterloo
" J. C. Chapais.....	Kamouraska
" Louis A. Olivier.....	Berthier
" Jacques O. Bureau.....	St. Remi
" Charles Malhot.....	Pointe du Lac
" Louis Renaud.....	Montreal
" L. Lefebvre de St. Just.....	Riviere Ouelle
" Ulric Joseph Tessier.....	Quebec
" John Hamilton.....	Hawkesbury
" Charles Cormier.....	Plessisville
" David Edward Price.....	Chicoutimi
" E. H. J. Duchesnay.....	Ste. Marie, Beauce
" Leandre Dumouchel.....	St. Therese de Blainville

Senators,

Senators.	P.-O. Address
Hon. Louis Lacombe.....	Boucherville
" Joseph F. Armand.....	R. des Prairies
" Charles Wilson.....	Montreal
" William H. Chaffers.....	St. Cesaire
" Jean B. Guevremont.....	Sorel
" James Ferrier.....	Montreal
" Thomas Ryan.....	Montreal
" John S. Sanborn.....	Sherbrooke
" Louis Fanet.....	Quebec

Province of Nova Scotia.

Hon. Sir Edward Kenny.....	Halifax
" T. D. Archibald.....	Sydney
" Robert B. Dickey.....	Amberst
" John Holmes.....	Pictou
" John Locke.....	Sieburne
" Caleb R. Bill.....	King's County
" John Bourinot.....	Sydney, C. B.
" William Miller.....	Halifax
" A. W. McLellan.....	Londonderry
" Alex. Macfarlane.....	Wallace
" Jer. Northup.....	Halifax
" Ezra Churchill.....	Hantsport

Province of New Brunswick.

Hon. Amos E. Botsford.....	West c o c k , Westmoreland
" John Robertson.....	St. John, N. B.
" Robert L. Hazen.....	St. John, N. B.
" William H. Odell.....	Fredericton
" David Wark.....	Richibucto
" William H. Steeves.....	St. John, N. B.
" John Ferguson.....	Bathurst
" Robert D. Wilmot.....	Belmont, Sunbury
" Abner R. McClellan.....	Hopewell, Albert Co.
" Peter Mitchell.....	Newcastle, Miramichi
" John Glasier.....	Sunbury
" James Dever.....	St. John, N. B.

[The Senators for Manitoba and British Columbia are not yet appointed.]

DOMINION ALMANAC.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker—The Hon. JAMES COCKBURN. | Clerk—W. B. LINDSAY, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington	Jas. N. Lapum.	Napanee.	Middlesex, E		
Algoma	P. W. Cumberland.	Toronto.	R.	Crowell Wilson.	London.
Bothwell	David Mills	Bothwell.	" W. R. A. P. Macdonald		Glencoe.
Brant, N. R.	J. Y. Bown, M.D.	Brantford.	Monck	L. McCallum	Stronness.
" S. R.	Hon. E. B. Wood	"	Niagara, Tn	Angus Morrison.	Toronto.
Brockville, Tn	Jas. Crawford.	Brockville.	Norfolk, N. R.	A. Wash.	Simcoe.
Bruce, N. R.	Alexr. Sprout.	Southamp'n	" S. R.	P. Lawson	Port Dover.
" S. R.	Francis Hurdon.	Kincardine.	Northumberland, E. R.	Joseph Keeler.	Colborne.
Cardwell	T. B. Ferguson.	Cockstown.	" W. R.	Hon. J. Cockburn.	Cobourg.
Carleton	J. Holmes.	Bell's Cr's.	Ontario, N. R.	J. H. Thompson	Camlington.
Cornwall	Hon. J. S. Macdonald.	Cornwall.	" S. R.	Thos. N. Gibbs.	Oshawa.
Dundas	J. S. Ross.	Iroquois.	Ottawa, City	Jos. M. Currier.	Ottawa.
Durham, E. R.	F. H. Burton.	Port Hope.	Oxford, N. R.	T. Oliver.	Woodstock.
" W. R.	Ed. Blake.	Toronto.	" S. R.	E. V. Bodwell.	Ingersoll.
Elgin, E. R.	T. W. Dobbie.	St. Patrick's	Feel.	Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q. C.	Toronto.
" W. R.	J. H. Munroe.	Wardsville	Perth, N. R.	J. Redford.	Stratford.
Essex	J. O'Connor.	Windsor.	" S. R.	R. McFarlane.	"
Frontenac	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Kingston.	Peterboro'		
Glenarry	D. A. Macdonald	Alexandria.	E. R.	P. M. Grover.	Norwood.
Grenville, S. R.	Walter Shanly.	Montreal.	" W. R.	Charles Perry.	Peterboro'.
Grey, N. R.	George Suddon.	St. Leonard.	Prescott.	Albert Jagar.	Piantagenet.
" S. R.	George Jackson.	Bentineck.	Pr. Edward	Walter Ross.	Pictou.
Haldimand	D. Thompson.	Indiana.	Renfrew, N. R.	Honble. Sir F. Hincks, C. B., K. C. M. G.	Ottawa.
Halton	John White.	Milton.	" S. R.	J. L. McDougall.	
Hamilton	Charles Magill.	Hamilton.	Russell	J. A. Grant, M. D.	Ottawa.
Hastings, N. R.	M. Bowell.	Belleville.	" S. R.	T. D. McConkey.	Barrie.
" E. R.	John White.	"	Simcoe	W. C. Little.	Allendale.
" W. R.	James Brown.	"	Stormont	Samuel Ault.	Aultsville.
Huron, N. R.	Jos. Whitehead.	Clinton.	Toronto, E.	James Beaty.	Toronto.
" S. R.	M. C. Cameron.	Goderich.	" W. R. A. Harrison,	Q. C.	
Kent	R. Stephenson.	Chatham.	Victoria, N. R.	John Morison.	Woodville.
Kingston	Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K. C. B.	Ottawa.	" S. R.	G. Kemp.	Lindsay.
Lambton	Alex. Mackenzie	Sarnia.	Waterloo, N. R.	I. E. Bowman.	St. Jacob's.
Lanark, N. R.	Hon. W. McDougall, C. B., P. C.	Toronto.	" S. R.	J. Young.	Galt.
" S. R.	Hon. A. Morris.	Perth.	Welland	T. C. Street.	Chippewa.
Leeds & Grenville, N. R.	Francis Jones.	Kemptville.	Wilton, N. R.	G. A. Drew.	Elora.
Leeds, S. R.	John Crawford.	Toronto.	" S. R.	D. Sturton.	Guelph.
Lennox	R. J. Cartwright.	Kington.	" C. R.	James Ross.	Cummock.
Lincoln	T. R. Merritt.	St. Catherine's	W'tw'th, N. R.	J. McMonies.	Waterdown.
London, City.	Hon. J. Curling.	London.	" S. R.	Joseph Rymal.	Barton.
Middlesex, N. R.	Thos. Scatcherd	"	York, E. R.	James Metcalf.	Toronto.
			" N. R.	James P. Wells.	King.
			" W. R.	Amos Wright.	Ritch'm'd Hill

Province of Quebec.

Argenteuil	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C.	Montreal.	Hochelaga	Hon. A. A. Dion, Q. C.	Montreal.
Bagot	P. S. Gendron.	St. Rosalie.	Huntingdon	J. Scriver.	Hemmin'd.
Beauce	C. H. Pozzer.	Quebec.	Iberville	Frs. Lechar.	Iberville.
Beauharnois	M. Cnley.	Beauharnois.	Jacq. Cartier	G. G. Gaucher.	St. Ge'vieve.
Bellevue	T. Fournier.	Quebec.	Joliette	F. B. Godin.	Joliette.
Berthier	A. H. Paquet.	St. Cathbert.	Kamouraska	C. A. P. Pelletier.	Quebec.
Bonaventure	T. Robitaille.	New Carlisle.	Laurier	A. Pinsonneault.	Laprairie.
Brome	E. Carter, Q. C.	Montreal.	L'Assompt'n	Hon. L. Archambault.	L'Assompt'n
Chambly	B. Bernot.	St. Hubert.	Laval	J. H. Belterose.	St. Vincent
Champlain	Hon. J. J. Ross.	St. Anne de la P'rade.	Levis	Hon. J. G. Blanchet	de Paul.
Charlevoix	S. X. Clmon.	Malbaie.	L'Islet	B. Poulot.	L'Islet.
Chateauguay	Hon. L. H. Holton	Montreal.	Lotbiniere	H. G. Joly.	Quebec.
Chicoutimi	P. A. Tremblay	Chicoutimi.	Maskinonge	G. Caron.	St. Leon.
Saguenay	Hon. J. H. Pope	Cookshire.	Megantic	Hon. Geo. Irvine	Quebec.
Compton	Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.	Quebec.	Missisquoi	Geo. B. Baker.	Cowansville
Dorchester			Montcalm	F. Dugas.	Montcalm.
Drummond & Arthabaska.	L. A. Senecal.	Pierreville.	Montmagny	Hon. J. O. Beaubien.	Montmagny
Gaspé	P. Fortin.	Quebec.	M'tmorency	J. Langlois.	Quebec.
			Montreal, C.	T. Workman.	Montreal.

DOMINION ALMANAC,

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(Continued.)

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Montreal, East	Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Bart.	Montreal.	Rouville	G. Cheval	St. Hilaire.
" West	M. P. Ryan	"	St. Hyacinthe	L. Delorme	St. Hyacinthe
Napierville	Sixte Coupal	Lacolle,	St. Johns	F. Bourassa	Lacadie.
Nicolet	Joseph Gaudet	Gentilly,	St. Maurice	Dr. Lacerte	Yamachicho
Ottawa, Co.	A. Wright	Inside, Hull	Sherford	Hon. L. S. Huntington, Q. C.	Waterloo.
Fontaine	Ed. Heath	Portage du Fort,	Sherbrooke	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.	Sherbrooke.
Portneuf	J. Brousseau	Quebec.	Soulanges	L. H. Masson	Coteau Landing.
Quebec, C.	G. H. Simard	"	Stanstead	Charles Colby	Stanstead.
" East	A. G. Tourangeau	"	Temiscouata	Ch. A. Bertrand	Isle Verte.
" West	Hon. T. McGreevey	"	Terrebonne	L. P. R. Masson	Terrebonne.
" County	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	"	Three Rivers	W. McDougall	Th. Rivers.
Richmond and Wolfe	W. H. Webb	Melbourne.	Two Mountains	J. B. Daoust	St. Eustache
Richelieu	C. I. Barthe	Sorel.	Vaudreuil	D. McMillan	Rigaud.
Rimouski	George Sylvain	Be.	Verchères	F. Geoffrion	Verchères.
			Yamaska	Moise Fortier	St. David.
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>					
Albert	John Wallace	Hillboro'	Restigouche	Geo. Moffatt	Dalhousie.
Carleton	Hon. C. Connell	Woodsick.	St. John City	Hon. J. H. Gray	Ottawa.
Charlotte	John Felton	St. Stephen	" City	" S. L. Tilley	"
Gloucester	Hon. T. W. Anglin	St. John.	Sambury	C. B.	"
Kent	A. Renaud	Buctouche.	Victoria	Chas. Burpee	Sheffield.
Kings	Geo. Ryan	Studholm.	Westmoreland	J. Costigan	Grand Falls
Northumberland	Hon. B. Hutchison	Newcastle.	York	Hon. A. J. Smith	Dorchester.
Queen's	J. Ferris	Cambridge.		J. Pickard	Fredericton
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>					
Annapolis	W. H. Ray	Clemensport	Hants	Hon. Jos. Howe	Halifax
Antigonish	Hugh McDonald	Antigonish	Inverness	H. Cameron	Mabou
Cape Breton	Hon. J. McKenney	Sydney.	Kings	L. D. V. Chipman	Cornwallis.
Colchester	F. M. Pearson	Truro.	Lunenburg	E. M. McDonald	Halifax.
Cumberland	Hon. C. Tupper, C. B.	Ottawa.	Pictou	J. W. Carmichael	N. Glasgow.
Digby	A. W. Savary	Digby.	Queens	James F. Forbes	Liverpool.
Guysboro'	Hon. S. Campbell	Guysboro'.	Richmond	Hon. J. Levisconte	Halifax.
Halifax	A. G. Jones	Halifax.	Shelburne	Thos. Coffin	Shelburne.
"	P. Power	"	Victoria	Wm. Ross	St. Anne's.
			Yarmouth	Frank Killam	Yarmouth.
<i>Province of Manitoba.</i>					
Lisgar	Jno. Schultz	Winnipeg.	Provocher	P. DeLorme	
Marquette	Vacant cont'd*		Selkirk	Donald A. Smith	Winnipeg.
	*A. McKay 222 votes, J. S. Lynch, 282 votes.				
<i>British Columbia.</i>					
Returns not in.					

Post Office Savings Banks, Canada.

1.—The following Post Office Savings Banks are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

2.—The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3.—Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$500, or more with the permission of the Postmaster General.

4.—Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

5.—As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited.

Firstly—By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both Trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

6.—A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass-Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office, which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Office Bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.

7.—Each depositor is supplied with a Pass-Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

8.—Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass-Book, a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he should apply immediately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and if necessary renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.

9.—When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Saving Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.

10.—Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, is allowed on deposits in the ordinary Pass-Book deposit account, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

11.—Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

12.—No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.

13.—The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

17.—A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at any of

the Post Offices named in the following List:—

POST OFFICE.	POST OFFICE.
Acton Vale	Hastings
Albion	Hawkesbury
Alexandria	Hespeler
Almonte	Hull
Amherstburg	Huntingdon
Angus	Ingersoll
Arkona	Inverness
Arnprior	Iroquois
Arthur	Joliette
Aurora	Keene
Aylmer, East	Kemptville
Aylmer, West	Kincardine
Ayr	Kingston
Barrie	Kingsville
Bayfield	Knowlton
Beaconsfield	Lachine
Beauharnois	Lachute
Beaverton	Lanark
Belleville	Laprairie
Berlin	L'Assomption
Berthier	Leeds
Blairton	Lennoxville
Bond Head	Levis
Bothwell	Lindsay
Bowmanville	Listowel
Bracebridge	London
Bradford	L'Orignal
Brampton	Lucan
Brantford	Lucknow
Bridgewater	Lyn
Bright	Madoc
Brighton	Manchester
Brockville	Markham
Brooklin	Meaford
Buckingham	Melbourne
Campbellford	Merrickville
Cannington	Millbrook
Carleton Place	Millie Roches
Cayuga	Milton, West
Chambly Canton	Montmagny
Chatham, West	Montreal
Chelsea	Morpeth
Chippawa	Morrisburg
Clarksburg	Mount Brydges
Clifton	Mount Forest
Clinton	Murray Bay
Coaticook	Napanee
Cobourg	Newboro'
Colborne	Newburgh
Coldwater	Newbury
Collingwood	Newcastle
Compton	New Edinburgh
Cookstown	New Hamburg
Cornwall	Newmarket
Creemore	Niagara
Danville	Norwich
Dingle	Norwood
Dundas	Oakville
Dunysville	Odessa
Durham	Oil Springs
Flora	Omensee
Erin	Onslow
Exeter	Orangeville
Fergus	Orillia
Fingal	Orono
Fredricksburg	Oshawa
Galt	Ottawa
Gananoque	Owen Sound
Garafraxa	Paisley
Georgetown	Pakenham
Georgina	Paris
Goderich	Pembroke
Granby	Penetanguishene
Grimshy	Perth
Guelpb	Peterboro
Hamilton	Petrolia

DOMINION ALMANAC,

Post Office Savings Banks—(Continued.)

POST OFFICE.	POST OFFICE.	POST OFFICE.	POST OFFICE.
Pictou	Rosemont	Sparta	Wardsville
Point St. Charles	St. Andrew's East	Stanstead	Waterdown
Portage du Fort	St. Catharines West	Stayner	Waterford
Port Burwell	St. Hyacinthe	Stirling	Waterloo East
Port Colborne	St. John's East	Stouffville	Waterloo West
Port Dalhousie	St. Mary's, Blanchard	Stratford	Welland
Port Dover	St. Paul's Bay	Strathroy	Wellesley
Port Hope	St. Roch de Quebec	Streetsville	Wellington Square
Port Robinson	St. Thomas West	Thornhill	West Farnham
Port Rowan	Sandwich	Thorold	Weston
Port Stanley	Sarnia	Three Rivers	West Windsor
Prescott	Saugeen	Thurso	Whitby
Preston	Scarboro'	Tilsonburg	Windsor
Prince Albert	Senforth	Toronto	Woodstock
Quebec	Seneca	Trenton	Woodville
Renfrew	Sherbrooke	Uxbridge	Wroxeter
Richmond East	Simcoe	Valleyfield	Wyoming
Richmond Hill	Smith's Falls	Vankleek Hill	York
Rimouski	Smithville	Vienna	
Riviere du Loup en bas	Sorel	Walkerton	
Rockingham	South Quebec	Wallaceburg	



Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fisheries Branch,
OTTAWA, 10th December 1871

FISHERIES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned is directed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to call the attention of fishermen and the public generally, to the following provisions of the FISHERY LAWS and REGULATIONS affecting the INLAND LAKES RIVERS and STREAMS in the vicinity of this city:—

1. Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus, except under licences or leases authorized by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is prohibited.

2. The following are the seasons during which it is unlawful to catch the several kinds of fish named:—

Salmon..... From 1st September to 1st May.

Speckled (or Brook) Trout..... “ 1st October to 1st January.
in the Province of Quebec.

Do. “ 1st October to 1st May, in
the Province of Ontario.

*Bass Pickerel and Maskin-
onge*..... “ 1st May to 24th May, in
the Provinces of Quebec
and Ontario.

3. The undermentioned Lakes in the County of Ottawa are set apart for the natural propagation of fish from the 1st October in each year to the 1st May in each following year, viz., *Dam Lake, Indian Lake, Long Lake, Forked Lake, Over-the-hill Lake, Mud Lake and Little Mud Lake*: and fishing of all kinds is (during such period) prohibited therein, and at all other times is confined to angling with hook and line, *nets and all other apparatus being strictly forbidden*.

Application for licenses to fish should be addressed to
The HON. MINISTER of MARINE and FISHERIES.

Ottawa.

W. F. WHITCHER
Commissioner of Fisheries.

RUSSELL HOUSE,

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Jas. A. Gouin, Proprietor.

During the past Summer several alterations and additions having been made, it is now replete with every convenience suitable to the growing requirements of this first class Establishment.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENTS
 OF THE
DOMINION IN CANADA.

EDWIN CLAY, Esq., M. D., Government Immigration Agent,	“	HALIFAX.
R. SHIVES, Esq.,	“	St. JOHN. N.B.
J. G. G. LAYTON, Esq.,	“	MIRAMICHI, N.B.
L. STAFFORD, Esq.,	“	QUEBEC.
JNO. J. DALEY, Esq.,	“	MONTREAL.
W. J. WILLS, Esq.,	“	OTTAWA.
R. MACPHERSON, Esq.,	“	KINGSTON.
JNO. A. DONALDSON, Esq.	“	TORONTO.
R. H. RAE, Esq.,	“	HAMILTON.
J. A. N. PROVENCHER, Esq.,	“	NORTH WEST TERRITORY.
GILBERT McMICKEN, Esq., Resident Immigrant Agent		FORT GARRY.



CONVERSION OF DEBENTURES INTO STOCK.

All 5 per cent. currency Debentures may be converted into 5 per cent. stock at par, whatever may be the period which the Debentures have to run.

All 6 per cent. currency Debentures not maturing before January 1878, when the 6 per cent. stock is redeemable, may be converted into 6 per cent. stock at par.

The six per cent. currency Debentures issued in 1868 on which there is an endorsement that they are converted into stock may be so converted at par.

Six per cent. currency Debentures maturing before 1878 may be converted into stock upon application to the Treasury Board, and at such rates as the Board may direct in each case.

In case it should be desired to convert any 5 per cent. or 6 per cent of Debentures payable in London into stock, application must be made to the Treasury Board in each case.

In the three first cases above mentioned the Debentures may be sent in to the Receiver General upon which a certificate of stock will be issued. If the case should be one which has to be submitted to the Treasury Board, the application should be sent to the secretary of the Board with full particulars as to the nature of the Debentures.

JOHN LANGTON,
Sec. Treas. B.

Ottawa, 9th December, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Western Block, Ottawa City.

NAMES and Addresses of the Superintendents on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

NAME.	WORKS.	ADDRESS.
.....	Welland Canal.....	St. Catherines.
G. W. Ranney.....	Trent Works.....	Belleville.
Horace Merrill.....	Ottawa Works.....	Ottawa.
James D. Slater.....	Rideau Canal.....	do.
Wm. B. Forbes.....	Carillon and Grenville Canals.....	Carillon.
Isaac N. Rose.....	Williamsburgh Canal.....	Morrisburgh.

D. A. McDonell.....	Cornwall Canal.....	Cornwall.
Michael Conway.....	Lachine Canal.....	Lachine Canal Office, Montreal.
John G. Sippell.....	Superintending Engineer.....	Montreal.
A. Massè.....	Beauharnois Canal.....	Beauharnois.
Levi Larue.....	St. Ours Lock and Dam.....	St. Ours.
C. Préfontaine.....	Chambly Canal.....	Chambly.
H. B. Symmes.....	St. Maurice Works.....	Three Rivers.
D. Boulanger.....	Saguenay Works.....	Chicoutimi.
L. Carvell.....	Genl. Supt. Gov. Railways in New Brunswick.....	St. John, N. B.
Geo. Taylor.....	do in Nova Scotia.....	Halifax.



(CIRCULAR.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRAVELLERS' CARRIAGES, &c.
CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

TO ensure uniformity at the frontier ports in dealing with carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and to afford the utmost facility to parties visiting the Dominion for transient purposes, consistent with the protection of the Revenue, the *Minister of Customs* has approved of the following "Regulations and Restrictions:"

1st. Regular stages and hacks, when the owners or drivers are known to the officers may be allowed to cross the frontier and return, within two days, without being required to make any entry at the Custom House, subject only to the ordinary examination, search, and inspection.

2nd. Travellers intending to remain within the Dominion for a longer period than two days, are required in all cases to report and enter their horses, carriages, and travelling equipage; and in cases where they do not intend to leave at the same point at which they enter, or are uncertain on that point, they must deposit with the collector the full amount of duty on such horses, carriages and other dutiable articles, to be returned only on their furnishing satisfactory evidence that the same articles have been returned unchanged to the United States. Travellers intending to leave at the Port of Entry may be allowed to enter as above, and, in lieu of cash, to give a bond, with an approved resident surety, covering the amount of duty, and with the additional condition that such bond shall be enforced if the time specified therein be exceeded.

3rd. The time to be allowed travellers in either case shall not exceed one calendar month; and if that time be exceeded the entries shall be considered *bona fide* entries for duty, and be included in the accounts of the port.

DOMINION ALMANAC,

4th. All monies received by Collectors on deposit, under the above Regulations, shall be if possible, deposited *ad interim* in a bank, in the Collector's name; and if there is no bank available, then in some other place of security under the Collector's credit and a separate account of the receipt and disposal of such deposits should be sent quarterly to the department.

5th. The entries in such case should contain such a description of the horses, carriages, &c., as would enable the Collector or other officer to identify them on their leaving the Dominion; and a copy shall be furnished the owner or other person making such entry, which shall be his permit for travelling in the country.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Customs Department, Ottawa,
March 8, 1869.

DOMINION ALMANAC.

TO SMOKERS!

J. ROOS,

26, Sparks Street, Ottawa.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

CIGARS, TOBACCOS, PIPES &c.

The largest Assortment in the City of Ottawa.

RAJOTTE BLOCK, SPARKS STREET.

GEO. E. PRESTON,

TAILOR

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER.

STEWART'S BLOCK,

RIDEAU STREET.

ALL ORDERS NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Co.

FROM PRESCOTT TO THE CAPITAL

*The Shortest, Quickest and Best Route from all Points East
and West to Ottawa.*

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PRESCOTT JUNCTION

Winter Arrangement, 1872.

Four Passenger Trains will run daily on this Line making
CERTAIN CONNECTIONS with those on the GRAND TRUNK.

Comfortable Sofa Cars

On the Train connecting with the Grand Trunk Night Ex-
presses by which Passengers leaving Montreal and Toronto
in the Evening will reach Ottawa at 6.15 the following
morning. Charge for Berths 50 cents each.

Connection with the Grand Trunk Trains at Prescott Junction Certain.

A CHANGE GAUGE CAR PIT

Is provided in the Junction Freight Shed by means of
which Freight loaded on Change Gauge Cars COMES
THROUGH TO OTTAWA WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT AND AS
THE CHAUDIERE EXTENSION is now open for Freight Busi-
ness, Merchants have the option of sending their Freight to
either the East or West End Station in Ottawa.

THOS. REYNOLDS
Managing Director.

R. LUTTRELL
Superintendent, Prescott.

Railway Advertisement.

1872.



THROUGH BROAD GAUGE ROUTE

BETWEEN

The Capital of the Dominion

AND

AND ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA

AND

CANADA CENTRAL

RAILWAYS.

The Cheapest and best Route between Ottawa, and all Points East and West.

Close Connections made with the Grand Trunk Railway, and THROUGH TICKETS issued to all Important Points on that Route.

SLEEPING CARS are now run from TORONTO to OTTAWA, without change.

GRAIN and other FREIGHT sent THROUGH between OTTAWA and ALL POINTS on the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, *without Transshipment.*

H. ABBOTT,
Managing Director.