## ORe Dominion

## 1 <br> 

for the year
OF OUR LORD

## Boiling the second after Bissextile or Teas Tear.

Calculated and arranged so as to practically
serve for all parts of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

## Registered in accordance with the Act of Paritement by GEORGE MORTIMER,

 In the office of the Minister of Agrienlture, Ottawa.
## Published by GEO. MORTIMER, MONTREAL.

Cofydepreilet, le 1026 .


## THE TWELVE SIONS OF THE ZODIAG.

Anf Aries, a Ram. Head.


Tanrus, Ent ABul. Neck.

Cancer, $A$ Crab. Breast

Firge, 8 virgin. Bowels.
Scorpio, vis A Scorpion. Loins.

Capricornus,
c)
Gont.
Knees.

Kneea.
2
$\oplus$ Earth.
\% P © Moon.
\% Mercury.
5 Venus.
${ }^{2}$ Mars.
4 Jupiter.
2. Saturn.

4 Herschel.
A Moon runs high.
$\forall$ Moon runs low. $\Omega$ Ascending Node.
U Descendity Node.
${ }^{\circ}$ Conjunetion.
8 Opposition. - Quartile

7 * Seven Stars. N. North.
S. South.
h. Hours
$m$ Minutes, Morning.
8. Seconds
e, Evening inf. Inferior.
sup. Superior. sta. Státionery.
per. Perhelion. aph. Aphelion. dee, Declination.
gr . Greatest. per. Perigee, apo. Apogee.

## CALEMDAR.

## Calendar, Anniversaries, Festivals, Fetes

 d'Obligation, \&o., for 1878.PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.
Dominioal Letter.
P. |Jutian Period.

Golden Number.
16
Jowieh Zunar Gycle ......... 14
Epact or Moon's Age . ...... 16
Jewish Year commencing 80th September............ 8688
Ruman Indictions........... 6
Solar Oyele
11
1895
The year 1878 is the latter part of the 5638th and the beginning of the 5639th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5639th commences on September 30, 1878.

The year 1878 answers to the 6591st of the Julian Period; to the 2629th from the foundation of Bome; to the 264th of the Olmypiads; and to the year 7086-7 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 295 of the Mohammedan Sra commences on February 7,1878 . And Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Tarks) commences on October 1, 1878.

The Ohinese civil year is lunar, and consists of twelve months, if twenty-nine and thirty days alternately. The Japanese divide the year into twelve months, correaponding to the twelve signs of the zodis.. The months, however, vary in length, and are regulated by the religious Emperor. The Mohammedans reckon from July 15 or 16, the date of Mohammed's flight. Their months are lunar, and consist of thirty and twenty-nine days alternately, with a day added eleven times in a cycle of thirty years.

## FESTIVALS.

The Parsees' year consists of $\mathbf{3 6 5}$ days; no leap year is known, but in every 120 years, one month is added to make the conventional year correspond with the solar.

## MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Those marked ' are Fetes d'Obligation in the Province of Quebec, and those marked $\dagger$ are Bank Holidays in the Province of Ontario.

- Oircumcision ..........Jan. 1 * Ascension Day.........May 30
* Epiphany ............. it 6

Septuagesima $\mathrm{Su} . . . .$. Feb. 17
Shrove Tuesday....March 6

+ Ash Wednesday.... " 7
Et. David............ " 1
Et. Patrick.......... " 17
- Annunelation....... 1 . 25

Palm Sunday April 14

* Good Firday......... u 19
- Eastar Monday....... " 28

Low Sunday. ........ "4s 88
8t. George............ a 28
Rogation Sunday . ......May 26 * Queen'v Birtblay..... * 24 * $\ddagger$ Christmas Dag........ « 25 LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE, MONTREAZ.

Latitude................................ $45^{9} 81^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime}$ North.
Longitude. . ...................... . . . . $78^{\circ}{ }^{80^{\circ}} 00^{\circ}$ Went.
Weat, or difference in time with Greenwich, th. $54 \mathrm{~mm}, 20 \mathrm{~s}$.

## HERSCHEL'S WEATHER TABLE.

The following Table, constructed and confirmed by the experience of many years actual observation, furnishes the observer with the knowledge of what kind of weather there is the greatest probability of expecting, and that so near the truth, 3that in very few ingtandes will it be found to fail.


## WINTER.

Snow and Rain.
Fair and Mild.
Fair.
Fair and Frosty, if wind N. or N. E. Rain and Snow, if wind S. or S. W. Fair and Frosty.
Hard Frost, unless wind S. or S. W. Vair and Frosty.
Do. tlo.
Stormy Weather.
Cold Kuin; if wind, W; Snow, if E.
Cold, with high winds.

## BOLIPSES DURING THE YEAR 1878.

During this year there will be four Eelipses, viz :-Two of the Sun and two of the Moon.
1.-On the 2nd of February there will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun, but not visible in these parts,
II.-On the 17th of February there will be a partial Eclipse of the Moon, and partly visible. Begins at Halifax, N.S., 4h. 27 m . in the morning, and at Montreal 3h. 47 m . It will end at Halifax 9 h .26 m ., and at Montreal 8 h .46 m .
III.-On the 29th of July there will be a total Eelipse of the Sun, visible in North America as a partial Eclipse. It begins on the Earth 3 h .4 m . evening, mean time at Halifax in Longitude $144^{\circ} 50$ east of Greenwich, and Latitude 41921 north. Central Eclipse begins at 4h. 10 m . evening in Longitude $117^{\circ} 42$ east, and Latitude $54^{\circ} 14$ north. Ends on the Earth 8h, 1m. evening in Longitude $69^{\circ} 45$ west, and Latitude $3^{\circ} 37$ north. This Elipse begins at Halifax about 5 h .30 m . evening, and at Montreal about 5 h .10 m . The greatest observations will occur a few minutes before the setting of the Sun.
IV.-On the 12th of August there will be a partial Fclipse of the Moon, and it will be visible in part. In Halifax it begins in the evening at 5 h 8 m ., and in Montreal at 4 h .37 m . The Moon rises about $7 \mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ clock, and the last contact with the shadow will be about 9 .

A transit of Mercury will occur on the 6th of May. It will be visible between 11 in the morning and 7 in the evening.

## SHASONS.

```
Spring begins......Sun's entranee in...........March 20..8 }87\mathrm{ mo.
Summer begins.....Sun's entranee in.........June 21.... }012\mathrm{ ev.
Autumn begins.....Sun's entranoe io .........Sept. 22., 2 }20\mathrm{ mo.
Wintor begins. ....Sun's entrance in..........Dec. 24...8 12 ev.
```


## INTRODUCTION.

The Publisher has much pleasure in submitting to his friends, for the fourth year of its publication, the reliable and standard DOMINION FAMILY ALMANAO, and with a view to meet the wants of his many patrons throughout Canada, has had the calculations arranged so as to cover the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswiek and Nova Scotia. This has necessitated a slight depprture from the old and familiar arrangement of the monthly pages, vis., the absence of the Events, dc.; he has also endeavored to present in the foregoing pages advertisements of some of the most valuable and reliable proprietary medieines of the day, more particularly PHOSFOZONE, the Compound Elixir of Hypophosphites, the new Nervine Tonic. The history of this preparation is simply a record of uninterrupted success, and probably no proprietary atticle was ever recommended to the public of any country by such a large number of physicians who have endorsed, in the most unreserved and unqualified manner, this celebrated medicine.

The CALSNDAR will be found useful for reference. The ALMANAO also contains a great many formule for Dyes, Mixing Paints, together with Agricultural Hints, besides containing a complete list of all Banks in the Dominion, Post Uffice Regulations, Custom and Excise Tariff.

## GEORGE MORTIMER,

Publisher.

RESTORER IN THE WORLD.


# PHOSFOZONE! 

THE NEW AND IMPROVED

## ELIXIR OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

In presenting this New Remedy to the Medical Profession and the Public, our chief aim will be, in the outset, to prove that it is neither a nostrum or a patent medicine, but is a remarkable combination of Neurotics and Tonics, in a readily and quickly assimulative form, which has resulted from a study to discover a pressing need of the times-an antidote to the exhausting and depleting influences produced by the present mode of high pressure living, the weeks' work of cur forefathers being now compressed into one day. We are aware of the fact that all "new remedies" are looked upon by the Profession with the eye of suspicion, and very cautiously handled. This is perfectly right and proper. No true Physician will prescribe or recommend a medicine that he knows nothing of, and he who is not thus cautious betrays a weakness unworthy of his calling, and thereby forfeits the confidence reposed in him.

The source from which this medicine, PHOSFOZONE, is obtained, and the simple process by which it is prepared, is in itself sufficient to satisfy any physician of its (Continued or Page 65,) RESTORER IN THE WORLD.



1. Tues.
2. Wed.
3. Thur.
4. Fri ..
5. Sat..
6. Sun.
7. Mon.
8. Tues.
9. Wed.
10. Thur.
11. Fri..
12. Sat
13. Sun. .
14. Mon.
15. Tues.
16. Wed.
17. Thur.
18. Fri..
19. Sat
20. Sun.
21. Mon .
22. Tues.
23. Wed.
24. Thur.
25. Fri .
26. Sat.
27. Sun.
28. Mon.
29. Tues,
30. Wed.
31. Thur.
janvary mimoranda.

# GRIYS SYRUP OF RED SPRCEE GUII, 

 The Great North American Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of Voioe, Hoarseness and Throat Affections.

Every one has heard of the wonderful effects of the Spruces and Pines in cases of Lung Diseases. The Rev. Mr. Murray, in his book on the Adirendacks, lately published, relates the case of a consumptive young man who was entirely cured by a three months camping out among the pines. In France, the physicians regularly send their patiunts to pine woods, and order them to drink a tea made from the spruce tops.

GRAY'S SYRUP is a sciontific combination of the gum which exudes from the Red Spruce Tree. In this preparation the cum never separates, and aH its anti-zpasmodic, expectorant, tonic and balsamic properties are preser'ted.

GAAY'S. SYRUP cures the worst forms of Conghs and Coids.
daAY's SYRUP cures Sore Throat and Hoarseness.
GRAY'S SYRUP gives immediate relief in Bronchitis.
GRA Y'S SYRUP is the best remedy for Asthma.
GRAY'g SYRUP relieves Croup and Yhopping Oungh,
BRAYS SIMUP is an excellent palliative in Cousumption.
CRAY'S SYRUP relieves all affectious of Throat, Lungs and Ubest.
GRAY'S STRUP is superior to any medicine offered for all the above complaints.

## TBY [f AND RE CONVINOED. Th

Sold by all respectable Chemists and general dealers.
Price, 25 and 50 Cents.

NO MOTHER SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE NURSES' TRRASURE.




A trial in every case resulting with perfect success and entire satisfaction.

## NO MORE GRAY HAIRS.



LUBY'S PARISIAN RENEWER

## WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR

There are persons who having made use of other preparations without obtaining any satisfactory results will be inclined to condemn the use of Lusy's Parisian Hatr Remawsr, to them we can in all confldence state that "not a single" instance do we know of where LUBY's preparation has been employed, but that it has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered thom than the approy ! it has met with from hundreds of our vitizens who are now daily using it.

Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, its valuable properties are to restore gray hair to its natural color, which it eertainly does and without any injurious efteet whatever; cures irritation and itching of the soalp, and leaves the head clean and free from dandruff. One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such thi t it strengthens weak hair and checks its falling out.

Lury's does not soil the Pillow-slips. Those who have used Luar's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in large sized bottles at 50 cents each. H. SUGDEN EVANS \& CO, LYMANS, CLARE \& CO. LOWDEN, INGLIS, NEILL * CO., Montreal ; LYMAN BROS. * CO., NORTHROP \& LYMAN, Toronto.

> DEVINS \& BOLTON,

Montreal, Sole Agents for the Dominion.

## PHILIPS' MILK OF MAGNBSIA

Is endorsed and prescribed by the leading Physicians throughout the country, as the best preparation known for a!l disturbed conditions of the stomach.

It immediately and certainly cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and Headaches, caused by acidity of the stomach.
The pleasant taste and milk-like smoothness of this preparation render it very valuable fur infants, requiring no persuasion to induce them to take it. It positively prevents food souring on the stomach, and will aet as a lazative when used as directed. It is also pentiarly adapted to females.
The smoothness of this preparation and its perfect solubility are made fully apparent in the following illustrations. They represent a fractional part of a single drop magnified 250 diameters. The first, the caleined Maguesia, as taken with water; the second,

the MILK OF MACNESIR now offered. The difference between them is most striking, for whereas the undissoived precipitates and partioles in the drop of ealcined magnesia are exhibited with ternble distinctness, the MIK OF MACNESK has all the appearance of a cloudy vapour, entiroly free from the objeotionablo precipitates; in fact, perfectly diesolved.

PHILLIP' MILK OF MABNESIA immedjately correets bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure Sreath sweet and agreeable. Ladies once using this proparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.
Be sure to get PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGMESIR. Ask your Druggite for it and take none other. Tit entirely different from all other preparations of Magnesia. Sold by all Chemiste, H, SUGDEN EVANS ©CO., LYMANE, CLARE \& CO., LOWDEN, INGLIS, NEILL \& CO, and by

## DEVINS \& BOLTON,

Montreal, Sole Agents for the Dominion.
NO MOTERER BEOULD BE WITEOUT THE NURSES' TREASURE.


## PHILLIPS' PHOSPHO-NUTRITINS,

## A Now and Important Preparation of the

## SOLUBLE WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

A Dietetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the ordinary food of Invalids and Ohildren. $A$ Nutrient Tonic to the Nervous system without Alcoholic atimulant, relieving Mental and Physical Prostra ion. $\square$ Phesphate of Potash,

## Magnesia,

## Lime \& Iron.



Tonic, And Eighly NUTRITIVE.

Ons pound of wheat contains about 140 grains of phosphates, made up as follows:-Phosphoric acid, 66 crains ; potash, 41 grs ;
 Gaid, 8 gre, s silicia and chlorine, ${ }^{2}$ gre. PHILIPS PHOSPHO(NUTRITINFis a trusisolation of these nutritive wheat phosphates, and therefore a supplementary food to our white bread, as well as a remedy for ailments brought upon is by reason of this absence, As arremedial agent, it will be noticed that it differs from ordinary medicines called or containing phosphates, inasimuch as these are mainly phosphates of lime and soda-the least of importance in sppplying the daily wante of our orgins-while'in my solution the phosphates of Potash and Magnesifa greatly predominate, and the superiority which this difference gives must be apparent to any intelligent mind, and inttantly recognized by the Faculty. Sold by all Chemists, H. SOGDEN ITVANS © CO., LYMAN8, CLARE \& CO. $)$ LOWDEN, INGLIS, NBILL ©CO, Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. in the World.


PHASES OF THE MOON.
HAVE YOU BEEN ILL? TRY PHOSFOZONE, the Great Convalescent Remedy.


| Halifax, | Quebec. | Montreal. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| m. | h. m. | h. m . | h. m. |
| 0 ev . | 430 ev . | 421 ev . | 3.50 ev . |
| 40 mo . | 1010 mo . | $10 \quad 1 \mathrm{mo}$. | 830 mo . |
| 43 mo | 113 mo | 14 mo . | 0.40 mo . |
| 19 mo . | 349 mo . | 840 mo | 3. 9 mo . |


| D | Montreal. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { The } \\ & \text { Moon. } \end{aligned}$ | Toronto. |  | Halifax, N.S. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M W. | Sun Bises. | Sun Sets. | R. ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Bises } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Sets. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Rises. } \end{gathered}$ | Sun <br> Sets. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { The } \\ \text { Moon } \\ \text { R. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { Tide. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | h.m. | h.m. | h. m | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. | .m. |
| 1 Mo . | 546 | 622 | Sets. | 547 | 621 | 540 | 628 | Sets. | 28 |
| $2{ }^{\text {Tu}}$ | 44 | 93 | 6.22 | 46 | 23 | 38 | 29 | 618 | 759 |
| 3 W . | 48 | 24 | 724 | 4 | 23 | 36 | 30 | 720 | 826 |
| 4 Th | 41 | 25 | 830 | 42 | 25 | 35 | 31 | 826 | 855 |
| 6 Fr | 39 | 27 | 987 | 40 | 27 | 33 | 82 | 933 | 923 |
| 6 Sat | 37 | 29 | 1044 | 38 | 28 | 31 | 84 | 1040 | 953 |
| 7 So | 535 | 630 | 1147 | 586 | 6. 29 | 529 | 635 | 11.43 | 10.25 |
| 8 M | 33 | 31 | Morn. | 35 | 30 | 27 | 36 | Morn. | 11 |
| 9 Tu | 32 | 32 | 046 | 33 | 32 | 26 | 87 | 042 | 1141 |
| 10 W | 30 | 33 | 135 | 31 | 33 | 24 | 39 | 131 | Morn. |
| 11 Th. | 28 | 34 | 218 | 29 | 34 | 22 | 40 | 214 | 034 |
| 12 Pri. | 26 | 36 | 250 | 26 | 85 | 20 | 41 | 248 | 145 |
| 13 Sa | 24 | 37 | 318 | 24 | 36 | 18 | 42 | 814 | 319 |
| 14 Su. | 522 | 638 | 340 | 588 | 637 | 517 | 64 | 3.37 | 4.43 |
| $15 . \mathrm{Mo}$. | 20 | 40 | 44 | 21 | 39 | 15 | 45 | 40 | 548 |
| ${ }_{16} \mathrm{Tr}$. | 18 | 42 | 428 | 20 | 40 | 13 | 46. | 424 | 687 |
| 17 W . | 17 | 43 | Rises. | 18 | 41 | 12 | 47 | Rises. | 720 |
| 18 Th . | 15 | 44 | 982 | 15 | 42 | 10 | 49 | 928 | 84 |
| 19 Fri. | 13 | 45 | 1044 | 14 | 43 |  | 50 | 1040 | 847 |
| 20 Sat. | 11 | 47 | 1147 | 13 | 44 | 7 | 51 | 1143 | 930 |
| 21 Sv . | 510 | 648 | Morn. | 511 | 645 | 55 | 658 | Morn. | 1018 |
| 22 Mo | 8 | 49 | 039 | 9 | 46 | 8 | 63 | 035 | 1058 |
| 23 Tu | 6 | 50 | 120 | 8 | 47 | 2 | 55 | 116 | 114 |
| 24 W. | 5 | 5 | 149 |  | 48 | 50 | 56 | 145 | ev 38 |
| 25 Th. | 3 | 53 | 215 | 5 | 49 | 458 | 57 | 211 | 141 |
| ${ }_{26} \mathrm{Fr}$ | $\square 2$ | 55 | 234 | 4 | 50 | 57 | 58 | 230 | 31 |
| ${ }^{27} \mathrm{Sa}$ | 50 | 57 | 2.63 | ${ }^{3}$ | 51 | 55 |  | ${ }^{2} 49$ | 420 |
| 28 Su. | 458 | -58 | 811 | 52 | 653 | 454 |  | 37 | 521 |
| ${ }_{29} 9 \mathrm{Mo}$. | 56 | 69 |  |  | 54 | 52 |  | 323 |  |
| 30 Tu | 65 | 70 | 346 | 489 | 65 | 51 | 3 | 342 | 645 |

DUNCAN'S PURGATIVE PILLS should be used in every house. One Trisl will onsure thelr regular use.
victims；and by the use of it lean，scrofulous and rickety children have been restored to vigorous health．

This medicine has shown itself worthy of its name；it has been a benefactor to children，hundreds of whom it annually saves from an early grave，and has proved a blessing to mothers in ailowing them to obtain the rest so necessary in bringing up their families，by giving their children sound and refreshing sleep．

The Nurses Treasure has none of the injurius effects which too frequently attend the use of Laudanum，Paregoric， Godfrey＇s Cordial，Infants Preservative，Soothing Syrup，fc．， which afford only temporary relief by stupefying the senses． It was to arrest the progress of this serious evil which would procure for infants thoir natural rest and secure to them health and activity．

Qumstion．－Is the Nurses＇Treasure hurtful in after years to children？Or can it weaken the Nerves，as some gossips say ？

Answne．－When a child has taken the Nurses Treasure， he enjoys a refreshing sleep，gets fat，has a good appetite， and performs all his functions with regularity．Don＇t be frightened，for this is a proof that the child will be bene－ fitted by the medicine．

See the difference between a child taking the Nurses Treasure and a child using Laudanum，Paregoric，Godfrey＇s Cordial，Soothing Syrup，and the like．The first enjoys a soft and refreshing sleep．When he awakes in the morning，his eyes are clear and lively．He smiles on every one．The other，on the contrary，in the morning appears bewildered， his skin is dry and burning，his eyes are pale and wandering． He looks quite peevish，in fact，he bears all the signs of a ohild under the influence of Opium，

> H．SUGDEN EVANS \＆CO．， （Late EVANS，MEROER \＆CO．，） SOLE PROPRIETARS，
> MONTRE』エ。

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HAVE YOU BEEN ILE? TRY PHOSFOZONE, the Great Convalescent Remedy.


The unprecedented success of Obeydallah Hair Dye has induced unprincipled persons to put on the market spurious articles, under the hame of Hair Dyes. The proprietors being determined to rid the market of such like articles, and in order to protect the public from being imposed on, and to prevent their purchasing, not only Worthless, but dangerous articles; for as ws have before intimated, the Obeydallah Hair Dye will be found a harmless beautifier of the Hair and Whiskers.

## SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTA

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

## H. SUGDEN EVANS \& OO.,

(Late EVANS, MYRCER \& 00 , )
41 \& 43 St. Jean-Baptiste Street, Montreal.

DUNCAN'S SARSAPARILLA, the Greatest Health Restorer In the World.
HAVE YOU BEEN ILL? TRY PROSFOZONE, the Great Convalescent Remedy.

## 24 MAY-31 Days.

## $\} \frac{\mathbf{P}}{\text { Moon's Phases. }}$

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| citer |  | m. | h. m . | m. | h. m . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Moon | 2 | 836 mo . | 8.6 mo . | 757 mo . | 726 mo |
| First Quarter | 9 | 618 ev . | 548 ev . | 539 ey. | 58 ev . |
| Full Moon | 16 | 1017 mo . | 947 mo . | 938 mo . | 97 mo |
| Third Quarte | 23 | 927 ev. | 857 ev. | 948 ev . | 917 ev . |
| New Moon. | 32 | 983 ev . | 9 3 ev. | 854 ev | 822 ev. |



DUNCAN'S PURGATIVE PILLS should be used in every house. One Trial will ensure their regular use.

## GrREN MOONTAIN ASTHIM CURE

A certain cure for Asthma, and a medicine so efficacious in its results, that it has attracted wide attention. Many of the cures which it makes are absolutely marvellous, and it is gaining a sale in all parts of the country.

The Asthma Cure is put up in neat and strong packages of one-fourth pound each, and will be sent by mail (postage prepaid) for $\$ 2$ per package, or three packages for $\$ 5$.

Six packages will be sent by Express to any address on receipt of $\$ 9$; or it will be sent C. O. D., with return charges added, if ordered, in lots of not less than one-halt dozen.

## Sole Agents for Canada:

## H. SUGDEN EVANS \& CO., Montreal. (Late EVANS, MERCER \& CO.)

## Recommendations:

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with asthma for nea-ly thirty years, the last ten of which I have employed Dr. Guild as my attending physician. I found little or no benefit from any treatment until Dr. Guild tried his newly discovered Asthma Cure, which gave me immediate re'ief. I have, since using it, been able to get along without any physician, and also carry on my farm work, a thing I had not done for thirty years before. Dr. Guild is the principal practising physician in this town, and I consider him a very skilful and reliable man, His Asthma Cure has done everything for me , and also for my brother James, and I feel that I cairnot be too grateful to him for its discovery.

SAMUEL C. FISHER, Rupert, Vt.
The above statement of my brother is strictly correct. Personally I had been a sufferer from Asthma for about five years. Dr. Guild's ramedy relieved me at once.

JAMES W. FISHER,
Drab Str, - A friend, five hundred miles away, sent me a small sample of your Asthma Cure. It relieved me immediately. Fearing I may have another attack, I enclose the price of a package, as I shall always keep it on hand for the marvelious good it has done me . If it will prevent future attacks, or if it will only re'ieve them as it did the last, I would not be without it for every dollar I possess in the world. Respectfully yours.

THOMAS L. PETERS, St. Paul, Minn.

## DUNCAN'S SARSAPARILLA, the Greatest Health Restorer in the World.

26. Suns.
27. Mon
28. Tues.
29. Wed.
30. Thur. 31. Fri . .
```
MAY MEMORANDA.
26
```

Wed
2. Thur.
3. Fri.
4. Sat
5. Sun.
6. Mon.
7. Tues.
8. Wed.
9 Thur.
10. Fri. .
11. Sat.
12. Sun.
13. Mon.
14. Tues.
15. Wed.
16. Thur.
17. Fri. .
18. Sat. .
19. Sun.
20. Mon.
21. Tues.
22. Wed.
23. Thur.
24. Fri ..
25. Sat. . $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen.

# SAVAGE'S URSINA; <br> $$
\mathrm{or},
$$ 

FEAL BEAR'S GREASE.
This preparation has now been in use more than Half a Century in Great Britain, the United States and Canada, and has met with universal approval.
SAVAGE'S URisiva, or the Pure Grease of the Canada Bear, is prepared and refined by a peculiar process, known only to the Proprietors, so as to prevent its becoming rancil by lung keeping in any olimate.
If there is any Lady or Gentleman who has not used it, we recommend them to buy a Bottle, and are sure they will always, in future, use it in preference to any other Hair Dressing.
It will be found superior to all other preparations for Softening, Giving a Brilliant Gloss and Increasing the Growth of the Hair,
It eradicates Scurf and Dandruff, thus preventing Baldness and the Growth of Grey Hair.
Beware of Counterfeits, as the very extensive patronage enjoyed by SAVAGE'S URSINA has induced unprincipied parties with thievish propensities to imitate it.
$\qquad$
Observe the BIRCH BARK LABEL on the Bottle, without which none is Genuine.
$\qquad$ SOLE PROPRIETORS:

## H. SUGDEN EVANS \& CO.,

(Latm EVANS, MERCER \& CO.)
MONTRFAL.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS, In the World.
HAVE YOU BEEN ILL? TRT PHOSFOZONE, the Great Convalescent Remedy.


## GEO. J. GEBHARDT \& CO., ENGRAVERE,  $\sim^{\wedge \times D}$ PRINTERS, <br> 590 \& 592 CRAIG STREETT, MONTREA工.

 in the World.

This exquisite perfume contains more fragrance than any of the many Florida Waters offered to the public.

It is the distilled essence of thousands of flowers, skilfully combined so as to produce a perfume which is unequalled for its delightful bouquet, which refreshes and tones the nervous system as no other Florida Water or other perfume can do.

It relieves Headache, calms Nervousness, refreshes the whole system, and when added to the Bath, imparts to the whole person a delicate, sweet fragrance, fresh as the balmy breath of the Summer breeze.

Be sure you get

## DE LEON'S FLORIDA WATER.

All others are counterfeits,

## Sole Agents for Canada :

H. SUGDEN EVANS \& CO.,
(Late EVANS, MERCER \& CO.)


PHASES OF THE MOON.
What Mother would be without a remedy Hke NURSEs' TREASURE?


## DEVONSHIRE SAUCE

 FOR
## 

## Prepared from an original receipt of a distinguished Cook.

The extensive patronage this Sauce has met with has induced the proprietors to offer it more extensively to the public. They confidently believe it cannot be surpassed for purity, strength and flavor, as by the valuable use of steam machinery instead of the naked fire they have been able to preserve the aroma of the different ingredients in the highest state of perfection. The piquancy of its flavor is peculiar, and cannot fail to excite the most fastidious palate.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

## M. SUGDEN EVANS \& CO.,

(Late EVANS, MERCER \& CO*)
MONTREAL.

To be obtained from all Druggists, Grocers, and General Merchants. acts like magic.

## JACKSON'S WCRM LOZENGES.

## The Great Worm Ziller that should be used in preference to auy other Worm Medicine in the World.

Worms are the bane of a child's existence, and the prolific source of the numerous diseases which imperil the lives of children. Their presence in the intestinal canal is the source of great irritation, which, operating on the delicate nervous organization of the child, so keenly alive to every morbid impression, gives rise oft-times to the most violent disturbances of the nervous system, such as fits, convulsions, epileps, , and St. Vitus' dance. This being the case, it behoves the prudent mother to watch with jealous care the earliest symptoms indicating the presence of worms, and, by the use of an efficacious remedy, dislodge them before the health of the child is seriously impaired or its life endangered. For this purpose there is no more pleasant and certain preparation than Jackson's Worm Lozenges.

Being perfectly,harmless in their effects upon the system, the mother should not fail to use them when there is the least suspicion of worms, and should worms not exist, the Worm Lozenges will be found harmless to the most delicate constitution, and one advantage at least gained-the knowledge that the disorder proceeds from some other source than the presence of werms..

This valuable remedy is purely vegetable in its composition, and entirely free from poizonous and injurious ingredients. Being presented in a palatable form, it can be administered to foung children without any inconvenience. It has been before the public for many years, and during that time we have received assurances, not only from scientific physicians, but from others in all parts of the country, that no Worm Medicines ever used have given so much satisfaction, or have been so uniformly successful, as Jackson's Worm Lozenges.

Each box contains full directions on the cover.

## acts like magic.

## 36 AUGUST-31 Days.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

What Mother would be without a remedy like NURSES' TREASURE?


 -
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-

## COUGH LOZENGES

por thr alugviatiox and curb op
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and all Pulmonary Affections.

These Lozenges are offered to the Public with full confidence in their curative powors to relieve and cure incipient Colds. It is the opinion of the most eminent Physicians, that nine out of ten who die from consumption, have contracted the origin of the disease from an unchecked cold, which One Box of DR. NELATON'S COUGH LOZENGES, if used in time would have cured. In offering them to the Public, we do so, in full confidence of their efficacy, having been used in Dr. Nelaton's Private Practice years before beiag placed on the market, and only at the urgent solicitations of his many patrons and friends, would he consent to offer them to the public. Nothing inferior or impure has been tolerated in their composition. Thousands can testify, that when all other remedies have failed, they have been cured by the use of Nelaton's Covgr Lozenges. We might append a selection from the many recommendations we have received, and which we might extend indefinitely, did we deem it necessary ; a trial is however, the very best kind of recommendation.

THE LOZENGES are sold by the proprietons, wholesale, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

## Price 25 cents per Box.

Prepared in the Laboratory of the Proprietors, Nos. 41 and 43, St. Jean Baptiste Street, Montreal.

During the Painful Process of Teething, NURSES' TREASURE aets like magic.


## R. JELLYMAN,

Paper Bozes, Boot and Shoe Cartoons, Shelf and Travellers' Boses and Cards.

PURRIERS, MLLLNERSS, TEA CADDESS, 582 CRAIG AND 25 COTE STREETS,
MENTYREAE. 582 CRAIG AND 25 COTE STREETS,
MENTYREAE.


HATTRRS,

FGG GANFiN, \&G. N. B.-Labels Printed on the Premises to suit all sorts of Bozes.


Nurses' Treasure is a safe remedy in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoe for Children under two years.

## PAPPR BAEES, FLLOOR RACKS, RNVELOPRS, \&C, <br> And Dealers in <br> Paper and all kinds of Stationery,

 592 CRAIG STREET,MONTREAL.

| GROCERS' BAGS. Bleached Manilla.. | GROCERS' BAGS. Brown. | FLOUR SACKS, Satchel Bottom. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb......... $\$ 90$ | Canadian Manilla. |
|  | $1{ }_{1}{ }^{1} \times \ldots \ldots \ldots .110$ |  |
|  | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ " $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .130$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}3 & 168 . . . . . \\ 5 & 6 & \ldots\end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 6 & \ldots \ldots & 500 \\ 7 & \text { w } \ldots \ldots . & 700 \end{array}$ |
| 2 6 $\ldots \ldots . .$. 170 <br> 3 6   | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 6 & \ldots \ldots . . & 200 \\ 4 & 6 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrll} 7 & \text { ". ..... } & 700 \\ 10 & \text { 6 } & \ldots . . . & 900 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}3 & 66 & \ldots\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}4 & 6 & \ldots \ldots \ldots & 240 \\ 5 & 6 & \ldots\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 10 \\ 14 & 6 & \ldots & . \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}4 & 6 & \ldots \ldots & \\ 5 & 6 & \ldots & & 70 \\ \end{array}$ | 5 "......... 290 |  |
| 5 " $6 . \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | 6 " $\ldots . . . \ldots$. . 340 |  |
| 6 6 . . . . . . . . . 370 | 7 6 $\ldots$. . . . . . 380 |  |
| 7 แ........... 420 | 8 " $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .430$ |  |
| 8 к.......... 470 | $10 \times \ldots . . . .$. | o. 1 Drab(all Rope |
| 10 " . . . . . . . . . 550 | 12 " . . . . . . . 550 | Paper). |
| 12 " . . . . . . . . . 650 | 14 " . . . . . . . . 650 |  |
| $14{ }^{46}$. . . . . . . . . 750 | 20 " . . . . . . . 800 | 1-16 bbl, or $12 \frac{1}{2} 1 \mathrm{lbs}$. , |
| 20 " . . . . . . . . . 1000 | 25 " . . . . . . . 950 | \$1300; 1-8 1.L1. or |
| 25 " ........... 1150 | 30 " . . . . . . . . 1100 | $25 \mathrm{lbs}, .1800 ; 1-4$ |
| 30 " . . . . . . . . . 1300 | 35 6 . . . . . . . 1250 | bbl, or 50 libs., |
| 35 " . . . . . . . . . 1450 |  | 3500. |

Printiog Grccers' Bags, 75 cents per 1000 extra.
Printing Flour Sacks.
$3,5,7,10,12 \frac{1}{2}$ and 14 lb . Sacks, $\$ 125$ per $1000-\$ 100$ for 500. $1-8$ and $1-4$ bisl. $\quad 200 \quad$ " 150 ."
For every Change in the 1000,25 cents extra. Printing in two or more Colors, $\$ 100$ per $1 C 00$ for each Color extra. Printing in Red. Blue, Black or Green Inks.
BANKERS HIGH FLAP and other ENVELOPES made to order, any size and any quality of paper.
42 SEPTEMBER MEMORANDA.
What Mother would be without a remedy like NURSES' TREASURE?

## PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.



# GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, 

## A Oanadian Product, of Vegetable Origin and Delicately Perfumed.

The Originator claims for Castor-Fluid that it cleanses and stimulates the roots of the Hair, and gives it a lustre and a gloss which cannot be obtained by any other preparation. The most remarkable property of this HairFluid is, that while it embellishes the Hair and gives to it a most beautiful lustre, it is not in the least sticky or disagreeable to use ; on the contrary, its cooling properties are so refreshing to the head that it is at once the most grateful and elegant preparation known.

The daily use of CASTOR-FI,UID will prevent Dandruff, promote a rapid growth of Hair, and in most cases prevent it falling. It is not a dye, and will net therefore darken the Hair.

## -: 0 :

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

## HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,

144 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL. FOR SALE AT ALL DRUG STORES.
N.B.-The compound word "Castor-Fluid" is registered as my Trade Mark, and all infringements will be immediately prosecuted.
HAVE YOX BEEN ILL? TRY FFOSFOZONE, the Great Convalescent Remedy.

| PHASES OF THE MOON. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Moon's Phases. |  |  |  |  | Halifax. | Quebec. |  | Montreal. | London. |  |
| First Quarter ...... <br> Full Moon <br> Third Quarter. <br> New Moon |  |  |  | D. h. <br> 3 2 <br> 11 4 <br> 19 2 <br> 25 6 | m. 46 mo. 40 mo. 55 mo. 44 ev. | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { h. } & \\ 2 & 16 \\ 4 & 10 \\ 2 & 25 \\ 6 & 14\end{array}$ | m. mo. mo mo. ev. | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { h. } & \mathrm{mm} \\ 2 & 7 \\ 4 & \mathrm{mo} \\ 4 & 1 & \mathrm{mo} \\ 2 & 16 & \mathrm{mo} \\ 5 & 42 & \mathrm{ev} .\end{array}$ |  | m. <br> 3 mo. 3 mo . 5 mo . 4 ev. |
|  | Ys. | ${ }^{\text {M }}$ Mon | real. | The Moon. | Toronto. |  | Halifax, N.S. |  |  |  |
| M | W. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | R. \& S. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | The Moon R. \& S. | High Tide. |
|  |  | h.m. | h.m. | h. m. | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. |
| 1 | Tu. | 63 | 538 | 841 | 62 | 538 | 558 | 541 | 837 | 1053 |
|  |  | 4 | 36 | 942 | 3 | 36 | 59 | 40 | 938 | 1140 |
|  |  | 5 | 34 | -10 47 | 4 | 34 | 60 | 39 | 1043 | Morn. |
|  |  | 7 | 32 | 1155 | 5 | 33 | 2 | 37 | 1151 | 037 |
|  | Sat. | 8 | 30 | Morn. | 6 | 32 | 3 | 35 | Morn. | 150 |
|  | Su | 69 | 527 | 13 | $6 \quad 7$ | 529 | 64 | 533 | 059 | 323 |
|  | Mo. | 11 | 25 | 27 | 8 | 27 | 5 | 31 | 23 | 448 |
|  |  | 12 | 24 | 310 | 9 | 26 | 6 | 29 | 36 | 548 |
|  | W. | 13 | 21 | 411 | 10 | 24 | 8 | 27 | 47 | 634 |
|  | Th. | 14 | 20 | 513 | 11 | 22 | 9 | 25 | 59 | 710 |
|  | Fr. | 15 | 19 | Rises. | 12 | 20 | 11 | 23 | Rises. | 742 |
|  | Sa 1. | 16 | 17 | 540 | 14 | 19 | 12 | 21 | 536 | 810 |
|  |  | 618 | 514 | 68 | 615 | 517 | 613 | 519 | 64 | 838 |
|  | Mo. | 20 | 12 | 645 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 641 | 96 |
|  | Tu. | 21 | 9 | 730 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 726 | 936 |
|  | W. | 23 | 7 | 825 | 19 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 821 | 107 |
| 17 | Th. | 24 | 5 | 927 | 20 | 9 | 18 | 11 | 923 | 1040 |
| 18 | Fri. | 25 | 4 | 1039 | 21 | 8 | 20 | 9 | 1035 | 1121 |
| 19 | Sat, | 26 | 2 | 1152 | 22 | 6 | 22 | 8 | 1148 | ev 11 |
|  | EU. | 6 28 | 51 | Morn | 624 | 55 | 623 | 57 | Morn. | 120 |
| 21 | Mo. | 29 | 459 | 18 | 25 | - 3 | 24 | 5 | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}1 & 4\end{array}$ | 247 |
| 22 | T'u. | 31 | 57 | 232 | 27 | 2 | 25 | 4 | 228 | 413 |
| 23 | W. | 32 | 55 | 344 | 28 | 459 | 26 | 2 | 340 | 518 |
| 24 | Th | 33 | 53 | $5 \quad 3$ | 29 | 58 | 28 | 1 | 459 | $6 \quad 9$ |
| 25 | Fri | 35 | 52 | Sets. | 30 | 57 | 29 | 459 | Sets. | 654 |
| 26 | ¿at. | 36 | 50 | 454 | 31 | 56 | 30 | 58 | 460 | 738 |
| 27 | SU. | 638 | 449 | 536 | 632 | 454 | 631 | 456 | 532 | 822 |
|  | Mo, | 39 | 47 | 627 | 39 | 53 | 33 | 55 | 623 | 97 |
| 29 | Tu | 41 | 46 | 728 | 35 | 52 | 34 | 53 | 724 | 952 |
|  | $\mathrm{W}^{-}$ | 42 | 46 | 835 | 38 | 50 | 36 | 52 | 831 | 1038 |
|  | Th. | - 43 | 45 | 944 | 40 | 48 | 37 | 51 | 940 | 111 |

## - COLGATE \& COMPANY, Fine Toilet Soap Makers PERFUMERS, JOHN STREET, - - - NEW YORK.

The general appreciation of the good quality and excellent style of Colgate \& Co.'s Soaps, together with their steadily growing sale, warrants their beirg cemmended, with increased confidence, to the attention and patrouage of the Public.

The following are a few of the more pcpular Toilet Soaps :-

## Rose,

Patchouly, Spermaceti, Jockey Club, Marshmallow, Olive Palm, Aromatic Vegetable, Elder Flower,

Rose Geranium, Musk Lavender, Violet, Lettuce, Souvenir, Eau-de-Cologne, Primrose, Bay Laurel, Turtle Oil,

May Blossom, Musk, Rondeletia, Ambrosial, Honey, Glycerine, Br. Windsor.

COLGATE \& COMPANY'S CASHMERE BOUQUET SOAP。 Registered and Patented July, 1872.
The peculiar and delightful perfume of the "Cashmere Bouquet" has acquired for it a popularity unequalled by any Toilet Soap ever he ore made. Colgate \& Co. are the originators and sole manufacturers of this Soap, and beg to caution the public against imitations.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:
H. SUGDEN EVANS \& CO.,
(Late EVANS, MERCER \& CO.,)
Wholesale Druggists,
MON'TREAL.
NURSES' TREASURE a Real Blessing to every Mother and Child.

## 46 OCTOBER MEMORANDA.

            8. Tues
            9. Wed
            10. Thur
            11. Fri..
            12. Sat
            13. Sun
            14. Mon
            15. Tues
            16. Wed.
            17. Thur.
                    18. Fri.
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                            20. Sun.
                    21. Mon.
                    22. Tues
                    23. Wed.
                    24. Thur.
                    25. Fri. .
                    26. Sat.
    27. Sun.
28. Mon
29. Tues.
30. Wed.
31. Thur.

## HAWKES' VERMIN KILLRR

Is certain death to Rats, Mjee, Cats, Foxes, and all kinds of Vermin. Sold in Packets, Ten and Twenty Cents each.


May be had from all Druggists Wholesale and Retail in the Dominion, or from the Pioprietor, JAMES HAWKES, Montreal.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.工ONDON.

## ESTABLISHED I\%82.

Agency Established in Canada in 1804.

## GILLESPIE, MOFFATT \& CO., <br> General Agents for Canada.

Insurances Effected in all parts of the World. CLIAMS SETTLED WITH PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY. Head Agency Office, 12 St. Sacrament Street, montreal. ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager.

PHOSFOZONE-THE NEW NERVE TONIC.


## N. H. DO W N S'

## Vegetable Balsamic Elixir

was first introduced over forty-six years ago, and has had a remarkable history-it has won its way by actual service, until it has become a household friend in thousands of families-regular physicians use it and recommend it, Clergymen and all public speakers are its best patrons. Railroad employees, much exposed to Colds, Coughs, \&c., should always use it. Farmers, Lawyers, Merchants, and everybody, old and young, speak higly in its praise,

Why do all speak so higly in praise of DOWNS' ELIXIR? Because it invariably cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, and all Lung Difficulties, and is perfectly safe to give to the youngest child. Mothers should always keep a bottle ready for immediate use in time of need.

## Read what one of the best Insurance Agents in Montreal has to say of N. H. DOWNS' ELIXIR.

MESSRS. WHEELER \& JOHNSON, 482 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Gmathemen,-I take pleasure in stating to ycu the resuit of the use in my f:mily of the old Vermont remedy known as "Downs' Elixir." My wis is one of a family who are hepeditarily oonsumptive, so that she is obliged to use great care as regards colds, etc. Last summer, during a visit to New York, she caught a severe cold which settled on Bronchial tubes to such an extent that she lost her voice completely for several weeks, and accompanied by hard, dry cough, loss of appetite, etc. I then obtained a small bottle of Downs' Elixir for trial, and before using half the bottle her volee was restored and has never left her since. She has taken in all about two large bottles, and her cough is cured, so that she says she is as well as ধver, and that there is nothing like Downs' Elixir for colds and bronchial difficulties.

Yours respectfully,
N. P. HARRINGTON. in the World.
NURSES' TREASURE a Real Blessing to every Mother and Child.


## DR. HENRY BAXTER'S

## Anti-Bilious and Jaundice



These Bitters are purely Vegetable-the products of the hills and valleys.

They are

## NATURE'S OWN RESTORER,

Acting upon the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, by removing all morbid secretions, Purifying the Blood and invigorating the Digestive Organs; they not only cure diseases that already exist, but also fortify the system against attacks of disease.

They are of incalculable value in preventing Fevers of all kinds and Epidemic Diseases. Nurses and those who are in attendance upon the sick, should always use these Bitters. All can use them with benifit, whether sick or well, especially in the Spring of the year, and during hot weather.

These Bitters have cured hundreds of cases of Sick Headache and Liver Complaint-many of which were of ten, fifteen and, even twenty years' s'anding.

The extensive and increased sale of these Bitters has induced the Proprietor to enter largely into their manufacture, with the intention of putting them within the reach of all who may wish to avail themselves of a valuable Medicine. None are so poor but what they can obtain them, as they are only 25 cents a bottle.

历एTry Thrm! Health is more valuable than money


# PURE SNOW FLAKE POTASH. 

Re ONE POUND WILL MAKE NEARLY A BARREL OE BEST SOFT SOAP.

Use the waste grease of your house, and make your own Soap. There is no Saponifier, Lye, or Potash, so concentrated in strength and purity as the PURE SNOW FLAKE POTASH.

Fis Full and Explicit Directions for use with every Box. For Cleansing Infected Places, Scrubbing Greasy Floors, Removing Paint, \&c, there is nothing to equal it,

## GOULDEN'S RAT AND INSECT POISON,

PREPARED IROM

HARRY LEWIJ' CELEBRATED REOEIPT.
Certain death to Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, \&c.
$\qquad$ :o:
Sold by all Wholsale Houses and the Proprietor.
Re Rotail by most Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers in Town and Country.

## JAMES GOULDEN,

175 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

DUNCAN'S SARSAPARILLA, the Greatest Health Restorev in the World.
NURSES' TREASURE a Real Blessing to every Mother and Child.


## RECEIPTS FOR MIXING PAINTS.

Purchasers of paints, oils and colors will find the following suggestive receipts for making new colors by mixing two or more to be what they wait. All paints, colors and oils mentioned in the following receipts can be purchased from the merchants who are supplied by H \&
Evans \& Co. :-
Mixing Colors yoz Use.-The proper material for mixing light colors are linseed oil and turpentine; occasionally some use English or patent dryer where it is desirable to dry quickly. Dark colors may be thinned with linseed oil and a little Japan dryer. The quantity of oil varies according to the color used, so that no exact rule can be laid down; however, a pint of oil will generally be sufficient for three pounds of color ground in oil.

For outside painting use raw or boiled linseed oil ; for mside, where whiteness is desirable, use principally turpentine.

To Compound Colors.-Light gray is made by adding a very smal. quanti's of lampblack to white lead, varying the quantity of black according to the shade desired.

Prarl Grax.-White lead with black and a little Prussian blue.

Drab.-White lead, with burnt umber and a little yellow ochre for a warm tint, and with raw umber and a little lampblack for a green tint.

Stons Color.-White lead, with a little burnt or raw umber and yellow ochre.

Gray Stone Color.-White lead and a little lamphlack. Skyn Blur.-White lead with Prussian blue.
Fawn Color.-White lead with stono ochre, and a little vermilion or burnt stone ochre.
${ }^{3}$ Burf.-White lead and yellow ochre.

Crian Color. -The same as the last, with a little more white.

Lemon Color.-White lead with chrome yellow.
Orange Color,-Orange lead, or chrome-yellow and vermilion.

Bricr Lsad.-Yellow ochre, red lead, and a small quantity of white lead.

Pra Grerm.-White lead with Brunswick green, or with Prussian blue and chrome-yellow.

Ouvs.-Black and a little blue, mixed with yellow.
Chestrut.-Venetian red and black, for a dark shade; to make it lighter, add yellow ochre.

Light Willow Grese.-White lead and Parls green.
Peach Color - White lead with either vermilion, Indian red, purple-brown, or burnt stone ochre.

Gold Color.-Chrome-yellow, with a little vermilion and white.

Violet Color.-White lead, with vermilion, blvo and black.

Brows.-Burnt umber or vermilion and lampblack.
Whire. - White lead only, mixed with oil and turpentine, and a very small quantity of black or blue to take off any yellowness of color arising from the oil.

Chocolata Colob.-Spanish brown or Venetian red and black.

Lead Color.-White lead and lampblack.
Flain Opaque Oak Color.-White lead with yellow ochre and burnt umber.

Plain Opaque Mahogany Color.-Purple-brown or Venetian red, with a little black.

Black-Should be ground in bolled oil and thinned with boiled oil and a little turpentine.

By changing the proportions of the above combinations the tints will ot course be modified, and may be made to suit any fancy.

## DIRECTIONS

For using the ANILINE DYES specially prepared for Domestic Use by

## H. SUGDEN EVANS \& CO.,

 (Latt EVANS, MERCER \& CO.)1. Into an earthen basin put two to four quarts of boiling water.
2. Now insert the goods, and soak them for one or two minutes ; then
3. Lift them out of the water with a piecer stick.
4. Pour in two teaspoonfuls of the dye.
5. Replace the goods in the dye-bath; and with a piece of stick in sach hand move them briskly about, in order that the color may go on evenly.
6. Add more dye if a deeper shade of color is required.
7. From five to fifteen minutes is sufficient time for dyeing most descriptions of goods.
8. Articles may remain in the bath until all the color is extracted from the water, if a large vessel be used, but they must be kept in motion.
9. Lift the goods from the bath when adding more color.

If the above simple rules are carefully acted upon, there will be no difficulty in cyeing almost any article of silk or woollen manufacture.

These Dyes will color a much greater quantity of goods than any ever before offer d to the public. Every package is warranted capable of coloring from one to four pounds of goods equal to the samples kept by the dealers. While some of the cheaper dyes, like magenta and rose of other

## 58 DIRECTIONS FOR USING ANILINE DYES.

manufacturers, will color a fair quantity of goods, their more costly colors, like scarlet, green, dark brown, ffic., will hardly color a few yards of ribbon, and often then not give a good color, while all the colors prepared by H. S. Evans \& Co., will color from one to four pounds of goods, according to depth of shade, and make beautiful and brilliant colors.

Of the many thousands of packages sold the proprietors have never yet heard one complaint that the dyes did not color a sufficient quantity of goods.

These dyes are much cheaper than any other dyestuffs. To color one pound of scarlet with cochineal, tin compound, cream tartar, \&c., usually costs from 20 to 40 cents, and the green about the same, while many of the colors, like dark brown, maroon und some others, cannot be obtained at hardly any price suitable for domestic use.

The brilliancy and purity of these colors cannot be excelled by any dye-stuffs to be had. There is nothing among the common dye-stuffs which can compare with them, and but few put up can equal them.

Their durability is much greater than that of most other dyes ; most of them may be washed in soap-suds and hung in the sunshine and rain for weeks without injury ; and, indeed, all the colors, save rose and magenta, and perhaps scorlet, are as durable as the colored goods usually found on the merchants' shelves, and these excepted colors are much more durable than the aniline red usually sold, or the magenta and rose put up by other dealers,

## RECEIPTS FOR DYEING;

Containing the most simple, expeditious and cheapest processes for producing beautiful and durable colours, carefully revised and corrected.

All apparatus used in dyeing, such as kettles, pans, dc., should be perfectly clean and free from rust. All articles to be dyed should be well scoured and thoroughly cleansed from all dirt and grease. All articles should be dipped into warm water before putting into any dye. This precaution ensures the dye equally, and prevents their becoming streaked. Always use water sufficient to cover the goods well. Soft water is to be preferred.

To maki Flannels ekeep their Color and not Shrink. Put them in a pail and pour boiling water on, letting them lie till cold the first time of washing.

Black.-On Wool, Silk or Cotton.-For every pound of cloth or yarn, it will require one ounce of the extract of logwood and half-an-ounce of blue vitriol. Prepare an iron kettle with a sufficient quantity of soft water to prevent the yarn or cloth from being crowded. Bring the water to a scalding heat; then put in the yarn or cloth, and when thoroughly wet, take it out and let it drain; then add the blue vitriol, and when dissolved, and the water carefully skimmed, put in the material to be colored, and let it remain half-an-hour at a scalding heat, airing it occasionally. then take it out and rinse it in soft water. Empty the vitriol water into another vessel, and dissolve the extract of logwood in a sufficient quantity of water brought to a scalding heat and skimmed; put in the cloth, keeping the dye at the same temperature, and let it remain half-an-hour, airing it frequently; then take it out and drain it, adding the vitriol water to the dye, put it is
again, and let it remain fifteen minutes, airing as before; cleanse it thoroughly in soft water; let it drain and dry.

Grern.-Take one pound of wool or cloth, one pound fustic, quarter pound alum ; soak all night to obtain a good yellow. Now take out the wool or cloth and drain it; then add to the yellow water liquid blue to obtain the shade of green required-the more the deeper. Put the cloth into the liquor and boil about half-an-hour ; rinse in cold water.

A deeper and richer green may be obtained by using turmeric instead of fustic, and proceeding in the same manner.

Blue - A splendid blue may be produced in an hour by the following process :-For each pound of wool or cloth, take two and a half ounces of alum and one ounce and a half of cream tartar. Boil these together in a brass or copper kettle for about an hour; now take sufficient warm water to cover the cloth or wool, and color it to the shade you wish with liquid blue; put the whole into the copper pot and boil a short time, taking care to keep it stirred; remove the cloth and rinse it in clear cold water, and hang it up to dry.

London Brown.-For three pounds yarn or cloth, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. camwood, 1 oz . quercitron, $\ddagger \mathrm{lb}$. logwood; boil one hour, then add 4 oz . copperas; put in the cloth, stir and boil thirty minutes.

Bottle Grekn.-For one pound of yarn or cloth, 2 oz . quercitron, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ oz. indigo compound, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ oz. chlo ox. tin., 1 oz . logwood, and 1 oz . copperas; boil it fifteen minutes, then put in the cloth and boil half-an-hour, stirring the cloth frequently.

Lilac-Is made by boiling the cloth or wool for a short time in cudbear.

Dove and Slate Colors.-All shades are made by boiling in an iron vessel a tea-cupful of black tea with a tea-
spoonful of copperas and sufficient water. Dilute this till you get the shade wanted. Sugar paper boiled and set with alum makes a similar color,

Pins-F or every three pounds of stuff take sufficient water to cover the articles, two oz. powdered cochineal, and half an ounce cream tartar; simmer for two hours, or until the strength of the cochineal is exhausted; then wet the articles to be colored in clean water, wring them and put into the dye, bring to a scalding hcat, and in a few minutes it will be finished. To make the shade darker or lighter, incrcase or diminish the quantity of cochineal.

- Brown--For each pound of wool take $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lb}$. alum and 2 oz . cream tartar, and boil for half an hour. Take $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. red powder, $\ddagger \mathrm{lb}$. fustic, and 2 oz . logwood. Soak these a night in sufficient warm water to cover the wool. Take the wool out of the alum water, and boil with the woods for about half an hour. If a dark brown is wanted, add about a tablespoonful of copperas.

Madder Red.-Take one pound of madder for every two pounds of yarn or cloth; soak the madder in a brass kettle one night, in warm water enough to cover the yarn. Next morning put in three ounces of madder compound for every pound of madder you have soaked. Then wet your yarn or cloth, and wring it out in clean water. Put in the dye and place it over the fire, and bring it slowly to a scalding heat; keep it at this heat for half an hour. The color will grow deeper the longer it is kept in the dye. When the color suits, rinse the article immediately in cold water and it is finished.

Stuver Drab.-For five pounds goods-Alum and logwood, of each half an ounce ; boil well together, then dip the goods one hour. If not dark enough, add, in equal quantities, alum and logwood to suit.
TRed.-Take one pound of red wood and four ounces of alum for every pound of cloth or yarn.

To Color Madder Red with Alum and Craam Tartar.For every 2 lbs goods it requires 1 lb . madder, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$, alum and $\ddagger \mathrm{lb}$. cream tartar; dissolve the alum and cream Tartar in soft water enough to cover the goods well, keep hot with the goods in for 2 or 3 hours, then throw out the alum and cream tartar liquor and rinse the kettle, then put in the same quantity of soft water as before, and soak the madder all night in the water. In the morning make a slow fire, put in the goods and gradually increase the heat until you can scarcely put the hand in without soalding; let remain from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour. Use a well cleansed brass or copper kettle.

Chisap Scarlet Red.-To 1 lb, cloth, 2 oz, powdered lac, 3 oz . madder com. ; mix the two last in an earthen bowl; then take soft water enough to cover the yarn or cloth you intend to color, put in a brass or copper kettle, and bring it to nearly a boiling heat, and just before boiling, add $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cream tartar, boil a minute or two, then add the lac and com., boil 4 or 5 minutes; then wet the yarn or cloth in warm water, wring it out and put it in the dye, boil $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, then rinse in clear cold water and dry in the shade.

Soarlet.-For 3 pounds of wool or yarn, 2 oz. cochincal powdered, $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{oz}$. quercitron, 4 oz . compound; take water enough to cover the yarn or cloth, when it boils put in the compound and let it remain fifteen minutes-then take out the cloth, put in the cochineal and the quercitron, boil it a few minutes, then put in the cloth, and boil 15 minutes; when cold scour in soap, and it will not change color.
a Finer Soarlitt.-For three pounds of cloth take 3 oz. cochineal, 3 oz cream of tartar, and 4 oz . solution of tin; powder the cochineal and rub through a bag into bloodwarm water sufficient to cover the cloth; add the cream of tartar and simmer, then add the solution ; wet the cloth with clean water and steep in the dye till properly dyed. Dry the cloth before washing.

Crimson.-For every pound of cloth or yarn take $\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{l b}$. lac dye and 1 oz . solution of tin.-Soak the lac dye over night in a brass or copper kettle; then add the solution and stir, then the cloth, and bring your dye slowly to a scalding heat. Vary the time as you may wish the color; if dark, let it remain some hours; if not, one hour, then rinse in soft water without soap.

Salmon Color.-One pound wool, quarter pound annatto, quarter pound soap. Take water sufficient to cover the wool, in which dissolve the annatto and soap. Rinse the wool in warm water, put it into the annatto mixture, and boil about half an hour. The shade may be made lighter or deeper, according to the quantity of annatto used.

Yellow.-One pound wool or cloth, three quarters of a pound fustic, quarter pound alum. Put all into an earthen vessel, and pour on sufficient hot water to cover the wool, and keep it warm all night; give it half an hour's boil in a brass kettle, and then rinse in cold water. A much deeper and richer yellow may be made by using tumeric powder instead of fustic, and proceeding in the same manner.

A Fins Wine Color.-One pound wool, half poind red powder, one ounce of madder compound. Soak the powdered wood in warm water all night; mix the madder compound with about half a pint of water (in a glass), and add it to the rest. Kinse the wool in warm water and put it into the dye; boil about half an hour ; take out the wool and rinse in cold water.

A color almost as fine may be had by using quarter pound alum, and boiling in the same way.

A still richer color, but one hardly so durable may be made in the manner following :-

One pound wool, three quarters of a pound cudbear, and quarter pound alum. Wet the wool and wring it, then boil for about half an hour in a brass kettle, and rinse in cold water.

Purple.-For every lb. of yarn or cloth, take 2 oz . of cudbear, rinse the cloth well in soap suds, then dissolve the cudbear in hot suds (not quite boiling), and soak the cloth until of the required color. The color is brightened by rinsing in alum water,

## FOR DYEING COTTON GOODS.

Gkern.-For every pound of goods, take 1 lb . fustic, 1 oz. logwood chip, add a little blue vitriol, according to the depth of shade required, dissolve them all separate, then mix together and put in the goods, let remain until the desired shade is acquired.

Blue,-For every five pounds of goods, 5 oz . copperas dissolved in water enough to cover the goods; soak the goods well half an hour; take out and add 3 oz . prussiate of potash, put in the goods and let remain half an hour; and add $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. or more prussiate of potash, always having them all dissolved before putting in the goods; dip it again and then take out the goods and add 2 oz , oil vitroil, stir up well and put in the goods and let remain until the desired shade is acquired.

Yellow.-For every five pounds of goods half a pound sugar of lead and 2 oz . bichromate potash; dissolve them separately in water enough to cover the goods, soak ten minutes in the first solution, wring out well and soak ten minutes in second solution.

To make an orange color, dip in lime water as quickly as possible after removing from the yellow.
true character. That it is a scientifically compounded medicine may at once be seen from its analysis ; being composed chiefly of the oldest, most reliable, and the safest constitutional remedies known to the medical profession, and most generally and successfully used by the practitioner, even more so than any other medicine in the Materia Medica.

Life and Health may be recuperated from the feeblest possible remnant. It is very hard to extinguish either entirely, and it is easy, under proper treatment, to make both vigorous again. Wheat Grains, which had lain three thousand years in the Egyptian Pyramids, grew and bore fruit upon being planted in good soil under favorable circumstances. Their reproductive vitality could not die so long as they were not annihilated. Life is as tenacious in man as it was in these grains of wheat, if taken care of as it ought to be, and the use of PHOSFOZONE, nature's healing, invigerating, electricity-making, flesh-restoring, muscle-bracing, blood-purifying and restorative, all in one is the best means of preserving it.

Phosfozone is fully entitled to be called the Elixir Fitse.

## Or ELIXIR OF LIEE.

## WHATIS THELIFE?

## THE LIFE IS IN THE BLOOD?

And what is blood, but liquid muscle, sinew, nerve, brain and bone; and what are brain, bone, muscle, sinew and nerve but solidified blood, and, therefore, no argument is required to show that as the whole frame is

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

## RATES OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS.

Canadian letters, 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, and 3 cents for every fraction of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. Unpaid letters are charged 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ox. Postal cards 1 cent.

The rate of Postage to British Columbia, Vancouiver's Island, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island is 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$, if prepaid; 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. if not prepaid. To Newfoundland $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. must be prepaid.

The rate of Postage on letters between any place in Canada and the United States is, if prepaid, 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz . ; if unpaid, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. Letters addressed to, or received from United States, on which stamps are affixed, representing less than the amount of Postage to which the letters are liable, are rated as wholly unpaid, no credit being given for partial payment.

The single rate of Postage on letters between any place in Canada and any place in the United Kingdom is, by Canadian Packet, sailing on Saturday, 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.; by New York Steamer, sailing on Wednesday, 5 . cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Oz}$.

## PARCEL POST.

Parcels may be forwarded betwixt any offices in Canada, at $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents for every 8 oz . ; weight not to exceed 4 lbs ., and the Postage must be prepaid by stamp. The parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written on the address.
fabricated by the blood, on its vigor depends the health of the body. When the blood is corrupted, the painful and 'sorrowsproducing effects are visible in so many shapes, and in so many different degrees of suffering, that it is impossible to make a list of the names science has applied to them without wearying the patience of the reader. Among these are diseases of the Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Intestines.

Tubercular Consumption is almost invariably the result of scrofulous infection, which may become active at or shortly after birth, or may lie latent for years until brought into serious operation by some drain upon or shock to the system. Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, may just as likely become the headquarters of the deposits of the weakened, poluted and evil-breeding stream as the Lungs, the Brain, the Joints, the Bones, the Tissues, the Skin, the Teeth, the Eyes, or even the Hair.

Unless the body is sound the mind cannot be in health. The enfeebled intellect of the sufferer from disease is not in a fit state for praising his Maker. The emaciated limbs of the invalid are not in the best possible condition for providing their owner with food, rest and the necessaries of life. It is, therefore, the dufy of all to care for the wants of the body, to lessen sufferrng, to increase happiness, and to advise any who are afflicted with disease to use PHOSFOZONE, the restorative properties of which are so marvellous in all Nervous, Liver, Stomach, Chest and Rheumatic complaints.

There is no question that the health of the whole body depends on the condition of the blood and the nerves, and

## RECTETREATION.

The following are the fees which, as well as the ordinary Postage, must be prepaid at the effice at which posted :-

On letters to Canada, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward Island, 2 cents; on letters to any place in the United States, 5 cents ; on letters to any place in the United Kingdom, 8 cents; on parcels, paekets, \&c., to any part of Canada, 5 cents ; on books, pachets and newspapers, to the United Kingdom, 8 cents.

When letters are registered for whatever destination, both Postage and registration fees should be prepaid by stamps. The postage and registration fee on letters addressed to the United Kingdom, the United States, and places abroad, must be paid wholly in stamps or money.

A Registered letter can only be delivered to the party addressed or to his or her order. The registration does not make the Post Office responsible for its safe delivery, it simply makes its transmission more secure, by rendering it practicable to trace it when passing from one place to another in Canada, and at least to the frontier or port of despatch.

Postago stamps, to be used in payment of the several rates, are issued as follows:- $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp to prepay drop letters; 2 cent stamp, to prepay Transient Newspapers, Registored Letters; 3 cent stamp, to prepay the ordinary letter rate ; 5 cent stamp, to prepay the rate to England

A mutilated stamp, or a stamp cut in half is not recognized.

## MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders, payable in the Dominion, may be obtained at any Money Order Office (of which a list can be seen at any Post Office), at the following rates:-

Under and up to $\$ 10,5$ cents, over $\$ 10$ and not exceeding

## PHOSFOZONE.

therefore it is of the utmost importance to ascertain in what their healthy action depends.

These are questions which all persons have to answer at one or more periods of their lives. To restore the roses of health to the cheek of beauty, to put new vigor in the student's languid frame, to quicken the footsteps of the feeble, to renew a fair smooth skin in place of blothches, pimples and eruptions, such are some of the uses and the virtues of PHOSFOZONE. By promoting secretion, it increases the appetite, quickens assimulation and digestion, and acts as e general restorative to health and youthful vigor, We have been careful not to exaggerate its powers and its virtues.

It is not pretended that this preparation is a certain cure for all diseases, but it is maintained that it is an invaluable remedy for all complaints which have their origin in a depraved endition of the blood; and it is impossible to attach too much importance to a healthy state of the blood and nerves, as from them we derive our strength, our beaty and our mental capabilities. These form the centre of our being, around which revolves a'l that makes existence happy. We have been speaking of the influence of the blood over the body ; now let us refer to the nerves. What do we mean by the word, in speaking of a nervous person at the present day? One who is weakly, easily agitated, put about by every passing influence. Such, however, was not always the meaning. In the good days of old, a nervous men was a man noted for vigor and strength; a nervous writer was one who not only knew what to say, but how to say it in the most trenchant style.
$\$ 20,10$ cents, and 10 cents for every additional $\$ 20 \mathrm{up}$ to $\$ 100$, above which sum no single order can issue: in New. Brunswick, 5 eents on each \$10.

Money Orders on England, Ireland and Scotland-Money Orders payable at any Money Order Offce in Great Britain and Ireland, can be obtained in any Money Order Office. The orders are drawn in Sterling, the commission chargeable being for $£ 2$ and under, 25 cents; from $£ 2$ to $£ 5,50$ cents; from $£ 5$ to $£ 7,75$ cents; from $£ 7$ to $£ 10, \$ 1$. No order can be drawn for more than $£ 10$, but any number of orders for $£ 10$ each may be procured.

The rate of commission charged on orders on Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island overand above the currency value of che sterling is as follows:-
For orders not exceeding $£ 5$ sterling............. 25 cts.
" $£ 5$ and not exceeding $£ 10$ sterling. ........... 50 cts.
" $£ 10$ " $\quad$ £15 $\quad$............ 75 cts.
"£15 " " £20 " ............. ${ }^{51}$
Money Orders are now issued on British India at following rates:-
For sums not exceeding $£ 2$ sterling . ............ 30 ets. Above $£ 2$ and $\quad$ £5 $\quad$............ 60 cts .

" $\boldsymbol{x} \boldsymbol{7}$ " $\boldsymbol{f 1 0 \quad \text { " } \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . \$ 1 . 2 0}$

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANE,

Post Offlce Savings Banks, having the direct security of the Dominion, to every depesitor for re-payment of all moneys deposited, with the interest due thereon.

Duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.
Stamps required for Single Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange.- 3 cents for $\$ 100 ; 3$ cents for every additional $\$ 100 ; 3$ cents every additional fraction of $\$ 100$.

A nervous man's muscles were supposed to be like cord, and his brain active and ever on the alert. But old times are changed though we always had nerves; those who had them in most vigorous action knew least abjut them.

Now the reverse is the fact; our nerves assert cheir presence, and force on us the necessity of supplying them with Nerve Food, which we now call PHOSFOZONE,

## WHY IT IS CALLED PHOSFOZONE.

Its ingredients are numerous, and their individual action impossible to describe in a few words, besides which it is necessary, for trade reasons and to prevent piracy, to give it a name which had never been used before, and which, therefore, no one could imitate without fraud.

Phosfozone is a compound wold of Phosphor, or Fosfor and Ozone, and expressive of its two most important elements-elements on the skilful combination of which depends its unequalled power as a Nervine Tonic.

No two substances exert a more active influence on the living dody than these. And yet it is within only a recent period that their importance has been practically recognized ; and so slow is the advance of Medical Science, and so unwilling are many practitioners to employ new remedies, that thousands of lives have been lost foc want of the knowledge of the wonderfully recuperative powers whic the Ozoni compounds of Phosphorus possess.

For Notes and Drafts, Bills in Duplicate.-2 cents on each part of $\$ 100 ; 2$ eents for each part of every additional $\$ 100 ; 2$ cents on each part and for every additional fraction of $\$ 100$.

For Notes, Drafts, and Bills, in more parts than two.-1 cent on each part of $\$ 100 ; 1$ cent on each part for every additional $\$ 100 ; 1$ cent on each part for every additional fraction of $\$ 100$.
$\$ 25,1$ cent; $\$ 25$ and upwards to $\$ 50,2$ cents; $\$ 50$ and upwards to $\$ 100,3$ cents: interest payavie at maturity to be counted as principal. The fourth clause of the Stamp Act enacts that any cheque upon a chartered bank or licensed Banker, or on any savings bank, if the same shall be payable on demand; any Post Office money order and any municipal debenture or coupon of such debenture shall be free of duty under this Aet.

Happily, that ignorance is now being dispelled and every year is increasing the aid Medicine is deriving from its sister science, Chemistry.

Since the first introduction of the Hypophosphites of Soda, Lime and Iron. separately or combined, in the treatment of the large cass of wasting diseases (of which Consumption is the most prominent and familar type), the confidence of the medical profession in these articles has steadily increased. Phosphorus itself, which theoretically is strongly indicated in these cases, as a stimulant to the nervous system, and thus indirectly as a promoter of nutrition, has been so disguised as to be tolerated by the stomachs of the most fastidious. It must be chemically combined and introduced into the organism in such a form as to favor its absorption and assimilation. Precisely this is done where Hypophosphorus Acid, with the alkaline bases above mentioned, is properly prepared, as is done in PHOSFOZONE, the stomach receives it vithout rejection, and it supplies a waste which often constitutes the first link in a chain of morbid action.

PHOSFOZONE acts specially on the nerves and thence through the blood, and if we keep these two ever-willing, always-acting portions of our frames in a healthy state, we fortify the whole body against an army of diseases.

The question of the prevalence and fatality of nervous diseases may be condensed thus:-Paralysis has more largely and steadily increased than either Cephalitis or Apoplexy. Cephalitis, including the various inflammatory diseases of the brain and spinal cord and their membranes, excepting tubercular meningitis, show an increase

## 74 BANKS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

## BANKS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ONTARIO.
Place. Name of Bank,

Almonte
Aruprior.
Merchants'
Brit. N. America Ottawa
Aurora..........Federaf
Aylmer .........Exchange
Ayr ............ Consolidated
Barrie ............Can.B. Commerce
Toronto
Believille .......Merchants'
Montreal
Consolidated
Berlia
Merchants'
Consolidated
Bowmanville. Ontario Dominion
Bradford........standard
Brampton....... Merchants'
Brantford.......Brit. N. America
Can. B. Commerce
Montreal
Brockville .....Molsons Montreal
Cannington ....Standard
Cayuga..........Can.B. Commerce
Chatham.......Can, B. Commerce Merchants' Consolidated
Clinton, ........Consolidated
Coburg.........Montreal Toronto Dominion
Colborne. . .... Standard
Collingwood.....Can.B. Commerce Toronto
Cornwall........ Montreai
Dutdas........Can.B sommerce
Dunnville.......Brit. N. America
Elora ...........Merchants'
Kixeter. .........Molsons
Fergus,.........Montreal
Galt. ............Can,B. Commerce Merchants' Consolidated
Ganancque......Merihants'

Place.
Georgetown. . . Hamiliton
Goderich....... Can.B. Commerce Montreal


Hamilton ...... Brit. N. America
Can.B. Commerce
Exchange
Hamilton
Merchants'
Montreal
Consolidated
Farriston. . . . . .Standard
Ingersoll.........Merchants'
Imperial
Kincardine. . . . Merchants'
Kingston...... . Brit. N. America
Merchants'
Montreal
Lindsay..........Merchants.
Montreal
Ontario
Listowell . . . . . . Hamilton
London . . . . . . . Brit. N. America
Can.B.Commerce
Merchants'
Molsons
Montreal Federal
Lucan...........Can.B.Commerce
Markham..... Standara
Meaford. ....... Molsons
Millbrook ...... Mr lsors
Mitchell ........ Merchants'
Morrisburgh... Molsons
Mount Forest. .Ontario
apanee......... Brit. $\mathbb{N}$ Amería
Merchahts'
Neweastle.. . . . Standard
Newmarket . . . .Consolidate
Norwich........ Consolidated
Orangeville....Can,B. Cominerce
in the fatality of late years. Diseases of the brain, inciuding a variety of nervous maladies, show a tolerably steady rise corresponding with the increase of brain action to be expected by reason of the increase of population. Therefore, feeling the utmost confidence in PHOSFOZONE, that it will not disappoint the expectation of those that employ it in all cases of nervous exhaustion and general debility, we maintain that it will sustain the assertions which we have made in regard to it.

We have mentioned a few of the diseases PHOSFOZONE is a remedy for ; but, in addition to its curative powers, it is claimed to be the great Convalescent Medicine of the day. PHOSFOZONE is unrivalled in aiding the system to recover its wonted health and vigor after sickness, and this, too, not only when a serious illness overtakes a man, but when he feels neither well nor ill, but only out of sorts. Then is the opportunity to try it, and its virtues will be unanimously proclaimed marvellous, for it acts quickly, and one or two bottles produce results which cannot be mistaken.

It would be easy to dwell at much greater length upon the claims of this valuable medicine, but the proprietors fecl assured that PHOSFOZONE will commend itself to those who give it their unbiased consideration. A trial, however, is its very best recommendation.

The dose much depends on the constitution, age and idiosyncrasies of the person using the medicine. We recommend, to begin with, a dessert-spoonful, which may be increased to a table-spoonful, three or four times a day, half an hour before or after meals.
(Continued on page 78.)

## 76 BANKS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

## ONTARIO.-Continued.

| Place. Name of Bank. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Orangeville. . . Merchants' |  |
| Orillia.... | .. Dominion |
| Oshawa. | Dcminion |
|  | Ontario |
|  | Standard |
| Ottawa | Brit. N. America |
|  | Can. B. Commerce |
|  | La B. Nationale |
|  | Merchants' |
|  | Montreal |
|  | Ontario |
|  | Ottawa |
|  | Quebee |
|  | Union L, Canada |



## MONEY TABLE.

## TABLE

Shewing the value in Dollars and Cents of all sums from One Penny to One Thousand Pounds Sterling, calculated at 9률, or new Par of Exchange.

|  | Pence. |  |  | Shillings. |  |  |  | Shillings. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | . | 2 | 1-13 | 1- |  |  | $24 \frac{1}{3}$ | 12- |  | 2 | 92 |
| 2 |  | 4 | 1-6 | 2- | ** |  | 483 | 13- | * | 3 | 167 |
| 3 | - | 6 | 1-4 | 3- | .. | 0 | 73 | $14-$ | . | 3 | 40 d |
| 4- |  | 8 | 1-18 | 4- |  | 0 | 971 | 15- | . | 3 | $65^{\circ}$ |
| 5- |  | 10 | 5-12 | 5- | *- | 1 | $21 \frac{3}{3}$ | 16- | - | 3 | 893 |
| 6- |  | 12 | 1-2 | 6- | - | 1 | 46 | 17- | .. | 4 | $13 \frac{}{3}$ |
| 7- |  | 14 | 7-12 | 7 - |  | 1 | $70 \frac{1}{5}$ | 18 - | .. | 4 | 38 |
| 8- |  | 16 | 2-3 | 8- |  | 1 | $94 \frac{2}{8}$ | 19- | . | 4 | 62 |
| 9. |  | 18 | 3-4 | $9-$ | . | 2 | 19 | $20-$ | . | 4 | 863 |
| 10- |  | 20 | 5-6 | 10- |  |  | $43 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 11- |  | 22 | 11-12 | 11- | . | 2 | $67 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| £ | \% | c. | £ | \$ | c. | 2 |  | c. | 8 |  | c. |
| 1- | 4 | 87 | 29. | 141 | 13 |  | 272 | 53 | $83-$ | 403 | 93 |
| 2 - | 9 | 73 | 30-. | 146 | 00 |  | - 277 | 40 | $84-$ | 408 | 80 |
| 3- | 14 | 60 | 31- | 150 | 87 | 58 | - 282 | 27 | 85- | 413 | 67 |
| 4 | 19 | 47. | 32- | 155 | 73 | 59 | - 287 | 13 | 86- | 418 | 53 |
| $5-$ | 24 | 33 | 33- | 160 | 60 | 60 | - 292 | 00 | 87- | 433 | 40 |
| 6- | 29 | 20 | 34- | 165 | 47 | 61 | - 296 | 87 | 88 | 488 | 27 |
| 7- | 34 | 07 | 35- | 170 | 33 | 62 | 301 | 72 | $89-$ | 433 | 13 |
| 8- | 38 | 93 | 36- | 175 | 20 | 63 | 306 | 60 | $90-$ | 438 | 00 |
| $9-$ | 43 | 80 | 37- | 180 | 07 | 64 | 311 | 47 | 91- | 442 | 87 |
| 10- | 48 | 67 | 38- | 184 | 93 | 55 | - 316 | 83 | 92 | 447 | 73 |
| 11- | 53 | 53 | 39- | 189 | 80 | 66 | 32I | 20 | 93 | 452 | 60 |
| 12- | 58 | 40 | 40- | 194 | 67 | 67 | 326 | 07 | 94 | 457 | 47 |
| 13- | 63 | 27 | 41- | 199 | 53 | 68 | - 330 | 93 | 95 | 462 | 33 |
| 14- | 68 | 13 | 42- | 204 | 40 | 69 | - 335 | 80 | 96 | 467 | 20 |
| 15- | 73 | 00 | 43- | 209 | 27 |  | 340 | 67 | 97 | 472 | 07 |
| 16- | 77 | 87 | 44 | 214 | 13 | 71 | - 345 | 53 | 98 | 476 | 93 |
| 17- | 82 | 73 | 45- | 219 | 00 | 72 | - 350 | 40 | 99 | 481 | 80 |
| 18- | 87 | 60 | 46 | 223 | 87 | 73 | - 355 | 27 | 100 | 486 | 67 |
| 19- | 92 | 47 | 47- | 228 | 73 | 74 | 360 | 13 | 200 | 973 | 34 |
| 20- | 97 | 33 | 48 | 233 | 60 |  | 365 | 00 | 300 | 1460 | 00 |
| 21- | 102 | 20 | $49-$ | 238 | 47 |  | 369 | 87 | 400- | 1946 | 07 |
| 22- | 107 | 07 | $50-$ | 243 | 33 |  | 374 | 73 | $500-$ | 2438 | 33 |
| 23- | 111 | 93 | $51-$ | 248 | 20 |  | 379 | 60 | 600 | 2920 | 00 |
| 24- | 116 | 80 | 52- | 253 | 07 |  | - 384 | 47 | 700 | 3406 | 67 |
| 25- | 121 | 67 | $53-$ | 257 | 93 |  | - 389 | 33 | $800-$ | 3803 | 33 |
| 26 | 126 | 53 | 54 | 262 | 80 |  | 394 | 20 | 900 | 4380 | 00 |
| 27- | 131 | 40 | $55-$ | 267 | 67 |  | - 399 | 07 | 1000 | 4866 | 67 |
| 28- | 136 | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

We append a selection from the many recommendations we have received, and which we might extend indefinitely did we deem it necessary; a trial is, however, the very best kind of recommendation.

$$
\text { St. Dominique St., Quebee, March 1, } 1877 .
$$ Messrs. EVANS, MERCER \& CO., Montreal.

Gentlemen,-I have suffered for a number of years from Acute Rheumatism, principally in the knuckles of my left hand, and extending up as far as my shoulder. In fact I was a perfect martyr to it. My liver troubled me also. I had no appetite, and my NERVOUS SYSTEM generally was much affected. I am now on my second bottle of your Nerve Touic, "PHOSFOZONE," and am so much better that I consider myself cured.

Yours thankfully,
JAS. P. McEWAN.

Gentlemen,-I certify that three bottles of Phosfozones cured Charlés Hendricks of an old sore of many years standing, accompanted by a bad cough, general debility, and night/sweats. He is now in perfect health. This is one out of many cases in which Phosfozone, to my knowledge, has removed chronic complaints.
J. D. L. AMBROSE, Dispensing Chemist,

Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

267 Notre Dame St., Montreal, 30th Oct., 1876.
Gentlemen,-I have been suffering from a severe attack of Bronchitis, accompanied with great bodily weakness. I was recommended to try your PHOSFOZONE, which I did, and it acted like a charm. I felt my health improving every day, and also my strength much increased. I think it a very vaiuable medicine. It has done wonders for me.

Yours truly,
D. A. HARPER.

Sold by all Druggists, and prepared in the Laboratory of the Proprietors, Nos. 41 and 43 St. Jean Baptiste Street, Montreal.

## ©nstoms ant ©xcise ©axiff.

## SCHEDULE A.

Goeds paying Specific Duties.

Acld-Sulphurio, per Ib. Do. Acetlo, per gal. $\quad . \quad$. $\quad$.. $\quad$. $\quad$. $\quad$. Butter, per lb. .. $\quad . \quad$.. $\quad$.. $\quad$.. $\quad$.. $\quad$.. Oigars, per lb. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. Cheese, per lb.
Chicory or other Rooit or Vegetable used is Coffee, raw $\ddot{s i r}^{\circ 0}$ green, per lb.
$\begin{array}{ll}8 & \text { eta } \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 08\end{array}$
$0 \quad 08$
Chicory, ktin dried, roasted or ground, per lb, .. .. .. Hesh, salted or smoked, per lb, .. .. .. .. .. Fruits, preserved in Brandy or other Spirits, per gallon .. Hops, per lb. Lard and Tallow, per ib. .. .. .. $\quad$.. $\quad . . \quad$.. Meats, fresh, saltéd or moked, per lb. .. .. .. .. Malt, per bushel Oils, vin:-

Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purifled and refined, per gal.
Naphtha, Benzole, and Refined Petroleum, per gallon ..
Products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale, Lignito, not other-
wiso especified, per gallon ..
. .. .. ..
Orude Petroleum, per gallon .. .. .. .. ..
Elice, per 18. .. $\quad . \quad$ - $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$.
Somp, eommon, rer lb. .. .. .. .. .. ..
Starch, per lb. .. $\because \cdot \quad$.. .. $\quad$. $\quad$.. $\quad$.. -
Spirits and Strong Waiters, via:-
Spirita and strong waiers, not having been aweetened or mixed with any articie so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof by suich Hydrometer, and so th proportion for any greater or less strength then the strongth of proof, and for overy grester or less quantity than a gallon, vis:Brandy, Gencra, Alcohol, Bum, Gin, Inclucing Old Tom, Iafia, Whitsey, and unemunierated artioles of like kinds, per gallon

## 10

Other Fppirits, being sweetesad or mixed so that the degree of rtrongth cannet be misoditaized as aforesald. vis:-Eum-Shrub, Cordials, Soheldam Sehnapps. Bittern, and unemumbited artieles of Mike kind, per ganion Oologne Water and Perfumed Spirits, not in flaske, per gallon

15
150

Spirits-Continued.
\$ ets.
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits when in flasks or bottles, thirty of such flasks or bottles not containing more than one gallon, for each flask or bottle, smaller flasks in proportion
Unenumerated Spirits and Strong Waters, per gallon ...
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and althongh thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denomination, shall be nevertheless deemed "Spirits or Strong W aters," and subject to duty as such, per gallon...
Tea, Green and Japan, per lb. .. .. .. .. ..
" Black, per lb. .. .. .. a. .. \& t.
Vinegar, per gallon ..

## Sugar and Molaases.

Sugar-All Sugar equal to, or above No. 9, Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per lb.
Below No. 9, Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of one half of one cont per lb.
Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar or of Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses or of Sorghum, Melado, concentrated Melado, or concentrated Molasses, twenty-five per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of fiveeighths of one cent per 1 lb .
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and confectionary, twentyfive per centum ad valorem, and specific duty of one cent per lb.
Molaszes, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufactures of sugar, per 100 lbs. ..

## SCHEDULA B.

-Goods paying Twenty five per centum ad valorem.

Cassia, ground.
Oinnamon,"
Ginger,
Mace.
Nutmegs, Pepper, ground.

Perfumery, notsotherwise specified.
Perfumed and Fancy Soaps.
Pimento, ground.
Playing Cards.

Proprietary Medicines, commonly called Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the Recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept seoret, recommended by advertisement, bill, or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment.

## OUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF.

## Goods paying Ten per centum ad valorem.

Sole and Upper Leather.
Animals of all kinds, except such as shall be imported for the improvement of Stock, which shall be admitted free of duty, under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board, and approved by the Governor in Council,
Green Fruits of all kinds, Hay, Straw, Bran, Seeds not classed as cereals, Vegetables, including Potatoes and other Roots, Trees, Plants and Shrubs.

Goods paying Five per centum ad valorem.
Books, Periodicals and Pamphlets, printed, not being foreign reprints of British Copyright Works, nor Blank Account Bouks, nor Copy Books, nor Books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of Books printed in Canada, nor Printed Sheet Mysic.
Iron, viz:-
Bar, Rod, Hoop and Sheet.
Canada Plates and Tinned Plates. Nail and Spike Rod, round, square and flat. Rolled Plate and Boiler Plate.
Type.

## Goods paying ad valorem and Specific Duties.

Ale, Beer and Porter, ten per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of five cents per gallon in casks, and seven cents per gallon in bottles, ( 5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)
Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, and including Snuff, twelve and one-half per cent. ad valorem, and a specific duty of twenty-five cents per lb.
Wines, not containing over 20 degrees of alcohol, and not cts. worth more than iorty cents per gallon, of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Raspherry, Strawberry, Elder and Currant Wine, (five quart or ten pint bottles to a gallon), per gallon .. .. .. .. 00
Wines-all others when in wood, per gallon $\quad . \quad$.. .. 0 e
Do. all others except Sparkling Wines, in bottles, (5quarts or ten pints to a gailon), per dozen .. .. .. .. 150
Do. Sparkling, per dozen .. .. .. .. $\quad .800$

## Non-enumerated.

The following packages, that is to say :-Bottles, Jars, Demifohns, Brandy Casks, Barrels or Packages in which Spirituous Liquors, Wines, and Malt Liquors are contsined, and Carboys containing Sulphuric Acid, and all goods not enumerated in any of the Sohmpuls to this act as charged with any otbrr duty, or becharet to bs fres of duty, shall be charged with a duty of Cubtoms of Saventarn and Ong-haly par oraryul ad FALOREM.

## 82 OUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF.

## SCHEDULE C.

## Fres Goods.

Anatomical preparations
Botany, specimens of
Cabinets of Antiquitios

| " | Coins |
| :--- | :--- |
| " | Gems |
| " | Medals |

Drawings, not in oil
Gems
Medals
Mineralogy, specimens of
Models
Natural History, specimens of Sculpture, specimens of

## Works of Art, vis.-

Busts-Natural size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process
Casts-As models for the use of schools of design
Paintings-In oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists
Statues-Of bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size

Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Oils and Colors, not elsewhere spocified, vis.-
Acids of every description, except acetio and sulphuric acid and viregar
Alum
Aniline Salts, for dyeing purposes
Antimony
Argol
Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing
Barilla
Berries, when chiefy used in dyeing

## Borax

Bleaching Powders

Brimstone, in roll or flow
Bichromate of Potash
Blue-Black
British Gum
Gums-Mastic, Sandarac, Shellac and Copal
Chinese Blue
Lakes, scarlet and marone, in pulp
Paris and permanent Greens
Satin and fine washed White
Sugar of Lead
Ultis Marine
Umber, raw
Creem of Taicar, in crystals
Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing
Indigo
Kelp
Kryolite
Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined
Nitre
Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not cel. cined.
Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their natural state, Heavy oil or Carbolic oll used in the manufacture of wood block pavement and of wood for buildings and railroad ties
Phosphorus
Precipitate of ${ }_{3}$ Copper
Red Lead, dry
Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state
Sal Ammoniag
Sal Soda
Saltpetre
Soda Ash
Soda Caustic
Soda, Nitrate of
Soda, Silicate of

Irags, \&o.-Continued.
Sulphur, in roll or flour Vitriot, blue
Vegetables, when chiefly used in dye:ng
White Lead, dry
Whiting or Whitening
Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing
Zinc, white dry

## Mannfactures and Prodinota of Manufactures.

Anchors
Ashes -Pot, Pearl, and Soda
Bread and Biscuit from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces
Bolting Cloth
Book inders' toolsand implements, Miliboards and Binders' cloth
Brim Moulds for gold beaters
Burrstones
Candle Wick, cotton
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth not less than 18 ft . wide, and not pressed or calendered.
Cement, Marine, unground
Cement, Hydraulic, do.
Church Bells
Clothing, donations of, for charitable institutions
Collar Cloth Paper
Communion Plate
Cocoa Paste, from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces
Coin and Bullion, except United States silver coin
Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes
Cotton Warp, not coarser than No. 40
Cotton Thread in hanks, colored and unfinished, Nos. 3, 4, and 6 ply-white-not under No. 20 yarn
Cotton Waste
Cotton Wool
Drain Tiles
Duck for belting and hose

Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes
Farming Implements and Utensils when imported by Agricultural Societies for the encouragement of Agriculture
Felt for Hats and Boots

## Fire Brick

Fish Hooks, Nets and Sefnes, Lines and Twines
Flax Waste
Glass Paper and Glass Oloth
Gold Beaters' Skin
Hoop Skirt manufacture, the following articles for-Crinoline Thread for covering Crinoline Wire, Clasps of Tin and Brass, Slides, Spangles and Slotted Tapes, and flat or round Wire, uncovered
Junk
Linen Machine Thread
Lithographic Stones
Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and chestnut, and pitch pine
Machinery for Mills and Factories, which is not manufactured in the Dominion
Machine Silk Twist
Nails-Composition
Nails-Sheathing
Oakum
Oil Cake
Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus, including Globes, when imported by, and for the use of, Colleges and Schools, Scientiflc or Literary Societies
Printing Presses, except portable hand printing presses
Prunella
Plush for Hatters' use

## Rags

Ships' Binnacle Lamps
d Blocks and patent Bushes for Blocks
" Bunting

* Cables, iron chain, over one half of an inch, shackled or swiveled, or not

Manufactures, \&o.-Continued.

```
Ghips' Compasses
        Dead Eyes
    4 Dead Lights
    " Deck Plugs
    "Knees, 1ron
    " Masts, or parts of, Iron
    " Pumps and Pump-gear
    " Riders, Iron
    ct Shackles
    " Sheaves
    * Signal Lamps
    " Steering Apparatus
    * Travelling Trucks
    " Wedges
    * Wire-rigging
```

    And the following articles, when
    used for ships or vessels only, viz:
Cables, hemp and grass
Cordage
Sall Cloth or Canvas, from No. 1
to No. 6
Varnish, black and bright
Spikes-Composition
Straw Plaits, Tuscan and grape,
Fancy
Stereotype Blocks for printing
purposes
Treenails
Twists, silks, for hats, boots \& shoes
Union Collar Cloth Paper.
Veneering of Wood or Ivory
Weaving or Tram Sllk, for making
elastic webbing
Weaving or Tram Cotton, for mak-
ing elastic webbing
Wire Cloth of Brass and Copper
Woollen Netting for Indiarubber
Shoes

## Metals.

Brass-Bar, Rod, Sheet, Scrap and Stripes
Cranks for Steamboats, forged in the rough
Cranks for Mills, forged in the rough
Copper, in Pigs, Bars, Rods, Bolts, and Sheets and Sheathing

Iron of the description following: Scrap, galvanized or pig
Bars, puddled, and blooms and billets, puddled or not puddled Boits and Spiken, galvanized Wire
Locomotive Engine Frames, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires of wheels, bent and welded, Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Conneeting Rods
Lead, in sheet or pig
Litharge
Railroad Bars, and Frogs, Wrought Iron or Steel Chairs, Wrought Iron or Steel Fish Plates, and Car Axles
Shafts for Mills and Steamboats, in the rough
Spelter, in blocks, sheets or pig
Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods
Steel Plates, cut to any form, but not moulded
Tin, in bar, blocks, plg or granulated
Tubes and Piping-of brass, copper, or iron, drawn
Type metal, in blocks or pigs
Wire, of brass or copper, round or flat
Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing
Zinc, in sheets and blocks, and pigs

## Natural Produota.

Annato, liquid or solid
Bristles
Broom Corn
Bulbs
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured
Citrons and rinds of-in brine for candying
Clays
Coal and Coke
Cocoa, bean and shell
Coffee
Cork Wood
Cork Wood Bark

Natural Prodnots-Continued.
Diamonds, unset
Earths
Eggs
Emery
Fibre, Mexican
Fibre, Vegetable, for manufactur-
ing purposes
Fibrilia
Flax, undressed
Flour-wheat and rye
Flour and Meal-all other
Fire-Clay
Firewood
Fish, fresh, not to include Oysters or Lobsters in tins or kegs
Fish Bait
Furs, undressed
Gravels
Grais of all kinds
Grease and Grease Scrap
Gum Copal, Damar, Mastic, Sandarac, and Shellac
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured
Gypsum, not ground nor calcined
Hair-Human, goat, angola, Tbibet, horse, hog and mohair, unmanufactured
Hair, curled
Hemp, undressed
Hides
Horns
India Rubber, unmanufactured
Ivory Nuts
Ivory, unmanufactured
Lemons and Rinds of-in brinefor candying
Manilla Grass
Manures
Marble, in blocks, unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought
Moss for upholstery purposes
Oranges and Rinds of-in brinefor candying
Ores of metals of all kinds
Osiers
Pelts

Pipe-Clay
Pitch
Plaster of Paris, not ground nor calcined
Precious stones, unset
Rattan, for chair makers
Rennet
Rosin
Salt
Sand
Sea Grams
Skins, undressed
Slate
Stone, unwrought
Tails, undressed
Tanners' Bark
Tampico, white and black Tar

## Teasels

Tobacco, unmanufactured
Tow, undressed
Turpentine, other than Spirits of Vegetable Fibres
Whale Oil, in the casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed.
Willow for basket makers
Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured
Wool
Special Exemptions from Daty,
Apparel, wearing, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada
Articles imported by and for the use of the Governor-General.
Articles for the public uses of the Dominion
Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls General
Army and Navy, for the use of, Arms, Clothing, Musical 1nstruments for bands, Military Stores
Settlers' Rffects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.

## 86 USTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF.

## Under Regulations and Restriotions to be presorlbed by the Minister of Onstoms.

Carriages of Travellers \& carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes nor hawkers
Locomotives and Railway Passenger, Baggage and Freight Cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as

Canadian Locomotives and Cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States.

Menageries - horses, cattle, carriages, and harnesses of

Travellers' Beggage

## SCHEDULE D.

The following Goods, when the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces, may be imported free of duty, subject to alteration or regulation, by proclamation, of the Governor in Council:-

Animals of all kinds
Fresh, Smoked and Salted Meats
Green and Dried Fruits
Fish of all kinds
Products of Fish and of all other creatures living in water
Poultry
Butter
Cheese
Lard
Tallow
Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part

Fish Oil
Gypsum, ground or unground
Hay, Hops, Straw, Bran, Seeds of all kinds, Vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), Plants, Trees, and Shrubs, Coal and Coke, Salt, Wheat, Peas and Beans, Barley, Rye, Oats, Indian Corn, Buckwheat and all other Grain, Flour of Wheat and Rye, Indian Meal and Oatmeal, and Flour or Meal of any other Grain.

Articles in ltallcs made free frem all countries, per 34 Vic. cap. $\mathbf{x g}, \sec$ an.

## SCHEDULE E.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.,-

Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints and photographs of a troasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indscent character.

## OUSTOMS AND EXOLBE TARIFE. 87

## SCHEDULE \&

## Export: Datien

Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 cubic feet


## EXCISE DUTIES

On every wine gallon of Spirits of the strength of preof liy Syke's Hydrometer .. .. .. .. .. .. 0 75
On every pound of Malt .. .. .. .. .. .. 001
On every gallon of any fermented beverage made in imitation of Beer or Malt Liquor, and brewed in whole or in part from any other substance than Malt .. .. .. .. 0 032
On Cavendish Tobacco, on any lb, or less quantity .. .. 020
On Canada Twist (Tabae blanc en torquette), per lb. or less quantity .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 0 20 On Snuff, per lb. or less quantity .. $\quad . \quad . . \quad . . \quad . \quad . \quad 0 \quad 20$
On all other descriptions of manufaetured Tobecco, per lb . or less quantity

020
Cigars (subject to an abatement or allowance for moisture in calculating the weight for duty, to be fixed by Order in Council), per lb. .. .. .. .. .. .. 40 Petroleum and Coal Oil, per gallon.. .. .. .. .. 005

All goods manufactured in bond shall, if taken out of bond for consumption in Canada, be subject to duties of Excise equal to the duties of Customs to which they would be subject if imported from Great Britain and entered for consumption in Canada; and whenever any article, not the produce of Canada, upon which a duty of Excise would be levied if produced in Canada, is taken into a Bonded Manufactory, the difference between the duty of Excise, to which it would be so liable, and the Customs duty which would be levied on such article if imported and entered tor consumption, shall be paid \&A.4 duty of Excise when it is taken into the Bonded Manufactory?


## 88 BANKS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

## QUEBEC.

| Place. | Name of Bank. | Place. | Name of Bank. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montresl. | Ban. d'Hochelaga | Quebec. . . . . . . Nationale |  |
|  | Ban. Ville-Marie |  | Quebec |
|  | Brit. N. America |  | Stadacona |
|  | Bank Montreal |  | Union B. L. Crn. |
|  | Bank Toronto | Richmond. | East. Townships |
|  | Can. B. Commerce | St. Hyacint | Merchants' |
|  | City |  | St. Hyacinthe |
|  | Exchange | St, Johns, . | Merchants' |
|  | La B. du Peuple Jaeques Cartier | Sherbrooke | St. Johns Consolidated |
|  | La Nationale |  | East. Townships |
|  | Mechanicst |  | Nationale |
|  | Merchants ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | SoreI. | Merchants ${ }^{*}$ |
|  | Metropolitan |  | Molsons |
|  | Molsons: | Stanstead. | East. Townships |
|  | Ontario | Three River | Quebee |
|  | Royal Canadian | Valleyfield | Exchange |
|  | Union B. L, Can. | Waterloo.. | East. Townships |
| Quebe | Brit. N. America | West Farnh | Ban. de St. Jean |

Winnipeg.
Merchants ${ }^{7}$ Bank of Canada
" Ontario Bank

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst . . . . . . Bank Nova Scotial New Glasgow. .Bank Nova Scotia Annapolis. . . . Union B. Haliiax Parrsboro....... Halifax B'kíng Co Antigonish. . . . Merch'te'B.H'fax Pictou. . . . . . . . . . Bank Nova Scotia Bridgewater ... Merch'ts'B.H'fax Merch'ts'B. H'fax Halifax. ....... Bank No va Scotia Brít. N. America Stellarton.......Bank N. Ameriea Halifax B'king Co Sydney, O. B... Bank Nova Scotia Merchantg? Molsons Montreal People's Union B. Halifax Saviugs Bank Kentville....... . Bank Nowa Scetia
Liverpool. ......Bank Liverpool
Lockeport. . . . . . People's

# Throat <br> Lozenges, 

Compound of Chl $三$ rate of Potash and other valuable ingredients ; a most convenient, palatable and effectual remedy for SORE THROAT, DIPHTHERIA, HOARSENESS, \&c. ; will allay irritation and afford relief in all disorders of the Throat and Voice.

On the least indication of your Throat becoming sore, Evans' Lozenges should be used, as a Sore Throat is the usual starting point of many dangerous diseases. Amongst the most fatal is Diphtheria, but with Evans' Throat Lozenges in your possession ready at hand, this dire disease, Diphtheric Sore Throat, may be warded off. Diseased air, or air full of impurities and infection, when breathed, goes first over the upper part of your throat before it enters the windpipe, and in passing leaves much of its poison there. Many contagious diseases usually commence in the throat-Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Diphtheria and many others-which, if immediately attended to while in the throat, by such a remedy as Evans' Throat Lozenges, could easily be cured by not being allowed to proceed, and the above complaints would be avoided and never appear. From whatever cause a Sore Throat proceeds, whether from cold or contagion, the cure can be effected by slowly dissolving in the mouth one of the Lozenges, using them freely until relief is obtained, and keeping the blood and body cool by taking PHOSFOZONE. In a foetid breath induced by disordered secretions, the Lozenges will prove an efficient corrective.

Prepared in the Laboratory of the Proprietors, Nos. 41 and 43 St. Jean Baptiste street, Montreal.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.



## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.. Bank P. E. Island 1 St. Stephen .... Brit. N. America Merch'ts'B.H' 'ax Molsons
Union B. P. E. I.
Rustico . . . . . . . Farmers' Bank

St. Stephen's
Summerside.. . . Merch'ts'B.H'fax
Molsons
Summerside Union B. P. E. I.

NEWFOUNDLAND.
St, Johns. . . . . . . Com'l B'k Newfld St, Johns. . . . . . .Montreal
Molsons
Union B. New ${ }^{\text {d }}$

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Barkerville..... British Columbia|Victoria.........British Columbia $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Stanley Van } \\ \text { Winkle..... }\end{array}\right\}$ Brit. N. America

Brit. N. America
Montreal

## DUNCAN'S COMPOUND SYRUP <br> SARSAPARILLA.

In the remedies which it is within our province to offer to the public, and in advising any who are afflicted with the diseases for which their curative virtues are rec.mmended, we are actuated by the motive of doing to others what, under similar circumstances, they would do for us. Health is the object sought for by the invalid, and who can render a greater blessing to the sufferer than by pointing him to remedies that will surely make him well.

It now only remains necessary to compare the mode of presentation of this remedy, DUNCAN'S SARSAPARILLA, by modern Pharmacy, with the rude methods which were comparatively barbarous, though sufficiently efficacious to establish its fame.
"'the ordinary dose," says Pereira, "is from one to three teaspoonfuls (that is of the powdered root). Half an ounce (he justly observes) frequently gives rise to vomiting. Now the elegancies of an advanced Pharmacy, extract in this case, as in the Cinchona Barks, and many other instances, an the active virtues of the root, leaving behind the woody fibre and inert tissue for other furnaces than the delicate human stomach. Gently extracted by cold effusions, the extractive matter is yielded to the art of the Pharmacist, and an infusion or fluid extract is obtained, which represents all the medicinal virtues of the root."

## 92 DUNCAN'S SYIUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

It is found upon analysis of various parts of this lacelike barked root, that the active principles reside in the sap cuticle, between the outer skin and the interior starchy pit, and can only be extracted by judicious treatment and costly apparatus.

In the preparation of DUNCAN'S SARSAPARILLA all the e principles have been steadily kept in view, and the public have now presented in a concentrated, agreeable and powerful essence, the active principle of a drug vhich has obtained \& reputation in every quarter of the globe, and has stood the test of at least six generations of physicians and medical jurists, amongst whom it stands higher in present estimation than in its earliest and palmiest days.

It acts upon the blood by assisting in the formation of fully formed plastic corpuseles, and has in this respect qualities the very opposite of those of alcohol and tobacco.

The researches of MODERN SCIENCE, and more especially the revelations of the MICROSCOPE, have confirmed the doctrine, held by the most distinguished physicians of the last century, viz:-That the centre of healthy existence is the BLOOD, and that the majority of Diseases and Disorders to which the human being is subject, take their origin in a morbid condition of the BLOOD.

Dr. Pereira, our greatest authority on the properties of drugs, says; -" In some conditions of the system, Sarsaparilla acts as a powerful and valuable alternative tonic. Its continued use is often attended with improvement of appetite and digestion, augmentation of strength, increase of flesh, the production of a more healthy tone of mind, and the palliation or complete disappearance of various morbid symptoms, such as :

ERUPTIONS,
ULCERATIONS,
PATNS OF A RHEUM/ TIC CHARACJTER, \&c., \&c., \&c.
" Xts best effects are seen in those depraved conditions of sysiom ascribed to the presence of a morbid poison or to a deranged condition of the fluids. Hence it is frequently denominated a PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD." And he goes on to say: "Sarsaparille has been found especially serviceable

## In Inveterate Venereal Disease,

> In Chronic Rheumatism, In Obstinate Skin Diseases,

## In Ohronic Abscesses,

## Diseases of the Bone,

Obstinate Ulcers,
Ohronic Pulmonary Affections, Enlarged Glands,

And other maladies connected with a depraved condition of the blood."

DUNCAN'S SARSAPARILLA has never been known to fail in performing after fair trial all that is claimed for it. The most sceptical readily acknowledge its surprising curative powers after taking a few doses, as its action is always rapid and certain.

A few bottles always make a marked improvement, and there is no fear its use will be discontinued until perfect health is restored,

Sold by all Druggists, and prepared in the Laboratory of the Proprietors, Nos. 41 and 43 St. Jean Baptiste street, Montreal.

PRIOE, - . . . . $\$ 1.00$ PER BOTTLE,

## VETERINARY MEDCINESS.

The common form of medicine for horses is that popularly known as horse balls. They are usually prepared by mixing the dry ingredients, in the state of powder, with a sufficient quantity of treacle, or syrup bottoms, to give the mass a proper consistence for rolling into balls ; adding, when necessary, linseed meal, or any other simple powder, to increase the bulk. The usual practice among the veterinary druggists is to keep a compound known in the trade as " ball mass," or "common mass," ready prepared to give form and bulk to more active ingredients. This is usually made of about equal parts of linseed mes l and treacle, together with a little palm orlard, thoroughly incorporated by kneading with the hands; and it is kept in a cool situation, tied over to prevent it drying and hardening. For use, the ball-masses are either rolled or moulded into small cylinders of about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{oz}$. in weight ; and in size, from 2 to $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and from about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter ; and they are wrapped in soft paper, which is administered with them. Those for dogs are commonly formed into large boluses or nutlike pieces. The common practic, in some houses, of adding a little salt of tarter or acetate of potassa to ballmasses kept in stock, for the purpose of preserving them in a soft state, is not to be commended, since these articles decompose many of the saline and mineral compounds which are subsequently added to them.

Medicines for neat cattle are always administered in a liquid iorm popularly called drenches. A similar plan is adopted with small cattle, as sheep and goats. For these, however, the quantity should seldom exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ pint. In all cases, drenches should be very slowly administered.

The following are a few useful horse-balls :-
Alterative Balls.- 1 . Levigated sulphuret of antimony, sulphur, and linseed meal, of each, 3 oz ; nitre, 4 oz .;
palm oil, q. s. to form a mass ; for 12 balls. One to be taken every day, or every other day.
2. (Bell.) Sulphuret of antimony, nitre, sulphur, and ethiop's mineral, of each, 3 oz ; soft soap, 10 oz ; oil of juniper, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; for 12 balls. As the last.
3. (White.) Sulphuret of antimony, caraways, and treacle, of each, 1 oz.; for one ball. As the last.

Cordial Balls.-1. (Blaine.) Coriander seed, caraway, and gentian, of each, 8 oz ; ginger, 4 oz ; oil of aniseed, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$; honey or palm oil, q. s. to form a mass. Cordial, warming, and stomachic.-Dose, $1 \frac{1}{2} 0 \mathrm{za}$.
2. (Hill.) Anise, caraway, and cumin seed, of each, 4 lbs.; ginger, $2 \mathrm{lbs} . ;$ treacle, q. s.; divide into $1 \frac{3}{4}-\mathrm{oz}$, balls. Prod. 21 lbs.

Covgi Balls.-1. (Blaine.) Ipecacuanha, 1 dr.; camphor, 2 drs.; honey, q. s. to form a ball. One night and morning.
2. (B. Clark.) Emetic tatar and benzoin, of each, 2 drs.; squills, 4 drs.; spermaceti and balsam of copaiba, of each, 1 oz ; elecampane and sulphur, of each, 2 oz.; syrup of poppies, q. s. to mis , for 8 balls. As the last.

Diuretio Balls.-1. (Bracy Clark.) Nitre and common turpentine, of each, 1 lb .; Castile soap, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$.; barley meal, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$., or q. 8. For common-sized balls.
2. (Morton.) Digitalis, 1 oz, , aloes, 2 oz.; liquorice, 13 oz.; honey or Barbsdoes tar, q. s. to mix ; for 1-oz balls. One twice a day, with care.

Physic. Balls, Purging B., Cathartio B.-1. Aloes and hard soap, of each, 50 oz .; salt of tartar and cayenne pepper, of each, I os.; melt together. For 8 balls.
2. (Vet. Coll.) - a, (Common Phystic Ball.) Aloes, 8 oz.; treacle, 3 oz ; olive oil, 1 os ; melted together.-Dose, 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.
b. (Stronger Ball.) To each dose of the last, add of croton oil, 4 to 8 drops.

Obs. The dose of the above is 1 ball, fasting, in the morning, preceded by a bran mash, on one or two successive nights, and followed by gentle exercise until the ball begins to operate.

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