


## J. A. PATZANTPS CANADIAN |IIIIIIINS UIIIIIIC

## FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD



Being the first after Bissextile or Leap Year, and until the 20th June the fortieth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Calculated for the Meridian of Montreal, in Latitude $45^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$ Nerth, and Longitude $73^{\circ} 24^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$ West from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, but arranged so as to serve without essential variation for all parts of the Dominion of Canada.

EDITION OF SIXTY THOURAND.

Entered according to Act of Parliament, by Ronert Miller, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

WOLEVILLE, N.S.
pUblished by J. a. PayZant.




2nd Month.


Frbruary.---The farmer makes a great mistake who does not make suiti arrangements fur procuring fresh eggs from his hens during winter. and not a few of these fall dead. Lrees around the barn in very cold weat ty of suitable food ; the first can be had with but little trouble and expel and, as to food, there is generally abundance. Indian corn is expel alone, being deficient in albumen and the phosphates. Hens want a vari of grains and vegetables, and should have at least one warm meal of mi bages and turnips are relisy like milk and should have some daily; c occasionally, with offal of fish and scraps from the kitchen - little fresh $m$ accens to good gravel or sand. Broken oyster shells are vet fowls ha yeur duty, and the hens will repay you-principal and intervaluable.


3rd Month.
MARCH, 31 Days. Begins on Thursdas
Beging on Thursdas 1877.]


March.-We have written about taking care of hens. Perhaps there wa never a time when more attention was paid to the poultry business tha now. It is found to pay, and, while that is the case, the "hen fever" wife not abate. But it will not pay to be mere bird fanciers ; the object should 7 be to ascertain what breeds are likely to be most productive and serviceable to the family or household. We are told, there are fourteen poultr28 journals in the States and Canada. There are over 3,000 breeders in the country, and more than 10,000 who are interested in the business. "Righ
through the times of panic," as a writer observes, when manu and business were paralvzed as a writer observes, when manufacturin general advice we have already given be followed, it will be found to the greatly to the comfort and convenience of families.



April.-As spring approaches, think whether it is not possible to add to 25 the pleasures of home, by additional care and activity in the cultivation of ornamental trees for the embellishment of the premises. There are some 26 things neglected because they are supposed not to pay-the flower garden 27 and the growth of shrubberies for instance. But the cultivation taste pays. We have cut down so many trees that every thay be planted not 28 orchards, for rural embellishment, but for useful purposes, in the protection of fruit trees and as a shelter from ruthful blasts. Even if there were no pecu- 29 niary interest involved, how pleasant to the eye are those products of the forests, which could easily be transplanted nearer to our habitations and 30 gardens.

5th Month.
MAY, 31 Days.
Begins on Tuesday/77.]

May.-If it be true that "bees are as useful as chickens, and as easily raised," then every farmer ought to set about that work in good earnest. 26 That they afford a luxurious and healthy food is undoubted. Bees need lit- 27 vered from the storm and sun. They must also be protected from the mar- 28
auding miller. Many swarms cannot be kept in the one place, but every 28 farmer may raise honey enough for the use of his own family, anu have a 29 surplus. A single swarm of bees, well attended to, will soon produce as many swarms as ought to be kept in one place. Bees obtain their food fron. the flowers which are the producers of the raw material. The little manu-
facturers treasure up the frit of their own industry, and the farmer's chief facturers treasure up the fruit of their own industry, and the farmer's chief
business is properly to prepare the bank of deposit, upon which he may
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## AUGUST, 31 Days.

Begins on Wednesday 1877.]


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9th Month.
SEPTEMBER, 30 DAYS. Begins on Saturday.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
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| New Moon | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{D}_{7} \end{array}$ | h. $\mathbf{m}$.  <br> 8 12  |  |  |  | Lonaon. |
| First Quarte Full Moon | 14 | 8 6 6 | $\begin{array}{rr} 8 & 6 \\ 6 & 14 \\ \mathrm{mo} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ 54 | h. m. $742 \mathrm{mo}$ | h. m. <br> 734 mo . |
| Third Quon ${ }^{\text {Fuarter....... }}$ | 22 | 1046 mo . | $10{ }^{6} 40 \mathrm{mo}$ | 6 2 <br> 10 mo | 550 mo . | 542 mo . |
| -mird Quarter . ..... | 30 | 132 mo . | 126 mo . | 1 14 ll mo. | $1016 \mathrm{mo} .$ | 108 mo . |


or tubs"-he says may be benefited by what a friend says using 'old butter tubs' or boxes for the will say a few words in regard to two butter boxes almost constantly for more or more times. I have used they are better now than when new. It more than thirty years, and are used that makes them unfit for future use, but the number of times tubs paration before they are first used, and the care of them afterw proper prewith strong brine just previous to filling, and them afterwards. Soak thoroughly wet. Thus prepared the butter, will not adk while the tub is will it al sorb woody tastes. After emptying, wash the tub to the tubs, nor ing water and than thoroughly dry. These are then better than new tubs, for the original wood flavor is lost, and the tubs may be used for new tubs,

lendar, Aspects, \&c. and pleasant.

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unday after Trinity. $y$ and damp. derable wind zeable. and wind. her dull day. rainy.
unday after Trinity. 1 and warmer. ring storms, but pass , and the aspects are

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inday after Trinity. h wind. The foliage ges and falls. prian's Day. and pleasant day, hael and all Angels. ad windy.
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what a friend says words in regard to imes. I have used thirty years, and nber of times tubs ant of proper preafterwards. Soak while the tub is re to the tubs, nor b well with boiler than new tubs, sed for any num-


10th Month.
OCTOBER, 31 DAYS.
Begins on Mondar1877.]


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12th Month.
DECEMBER, 31 DAYS. Begins on Saturday



## The 管咧al fimmity.

## THE QUEEN.

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

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, Prinoe of Wales, born November 9, 1841 ; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1,1844, and has issue three sons and three daugh-
ters. ters.

Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843, married to H. R. H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue four daughters and two sons.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6,1844, married to the Grand Duchess warie-Alexandrowna and has issue one son
Her Royal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and has issue two sons and three daughters.
Her Royal Highness Louisa-Caroline-Alberta, born March 18, 1848, mar* ried March 23, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne.
His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, K. G., born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.
Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born A pril, 14, 1857.
Profitable Cows.-It is far from economical to keep poor stock of any kind, poor cows especially. In a dairy herd, some cows will far more than pay for the cost of keeping, while others not only fall short of this, but entail an actual loss from year to year, and this will often go on indefinitely because no accurate measure and weight of product is kept, and their relative value is not ascertained. In a cheese dairy, for instance, some of the best cows will yield seven hundred pounds of cheese a year, while others in the same herd will not yield over two hundred pounds. But in how many cases will this deficiency be found out and remedied? In a butter dairy, the loss from poor stock will often be more marked. Some cows give milk which is rich in butter, while that of others is very poor. Both milks are put together and the poor quality of one is not found out, perhaps, for man months. The same food is given to one cow that is given to the other, and the cost is about the same; but if the facts were known it would appear that all the profit came from the one cow, while the other was entailing a constant loss. We ought to be more careful in this respect and select our stock with greater reference to quality. A careful examination in this direction would discover some of the worst kind of leaks, Again, cows are often kept beyond their prime, when they are no longer very serviceable, and should have been culled out of the herd and sent to the butcher or got rid of in some other way.-

Real happiness is cheap enough, yet how dearly are we in the habit of paying for its sounterfeit.

His Excellenc
Governor-Gener: Governor's mi Littleton, of the Lieut. F. Ward, F. Cumberland, Deputy Govern A. Meredith, LL

Their Honors Caron, Quebec ; C.B., New Bruns Island ; hon. Ale Territories ; hon.

COMman

## Premier and

 Minister of Justic Militia and Defenc pee ; Minister of Fi venue, hon. F. Ge Minister of Marin hon. L. S. Huatin St. Just ; Secret? of the Interior, Clerk of the Privy Clerks.-F. H. Him pee, and Frank Ne Grenier, W. Groon Dedimus potestatanAlways up to $T$ paration in autumn A week of delay in mer. Crops sowed cost ten-fold to de train out of time wi fold. Every local th hours loss. Provic of tools; postpone work than the force manner.
The chief secret of prudently cultivatin

# DOMINION OF CANADA. 

## Seat of Government, Ottawa. <br> GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl of Dufferin and Clandeboye, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada
Governor's military secretary, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Edward George Percy Lieut. F. Ward, Grenadier Guards ; lieut. F. R. Hamilton, 9th Foot, and Fieut. F. Ward, R. N., aides de-camp; lient. colonel Bernard, lieut. colonel . Cumberland, extra aides-de-camp ; F. Baker, private secretary.
A. Meredith, LL.D.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Their Honors the hon. D. A. McDonald, Ontario ; hon. Réné Edouard Caron, Quebec ; hon. Adam G. Archibald, Nova Scotia ; hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B., New Brunswick ; hon. Sir Robert Hodgson, Knight, Prince Edward Island; hon. Alexander Morris, Manitoba; hon. David Laird, North West Territories ; hon. J. W. Trutch, British Columbia.

## COMmANDING HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN British NORTH america.

## Lieut. General 0'Grady Haly, K.C.B.

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

Premier and Minister Public Works, hon. Alexander McKenzie Minister of Justice and Attorney General, hon. Edw. Blake ; Minister of Militia and Defence, hon W. B. Vail ; Minister of Customs, hon. Isaac Burpee ; Minister of Finance, hon. Richard J. Uartwright; Minister of Inland Revenue, hon. F. Geoffrion ; President of the Privy Council, hon. J. Cauchon: Minister of Marine and Fisheries, hon. A. J. Smith ; Postmater General, hon. L. S. Huntington ; Minister of Agriculture, hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just; Secretary of State for Canada, hon. R. W. Scott ; Minister of the Interior,-; Receiver General, hon. Thomas Coffin. OfficersClerk of the Privy Council, Wm. A. Himsworth ; assistant, J. O. Coté. Ceet and Frank Nimsworth, H. Alexander, Wm. Horace Lee, Lewis J. Burpee, and Frank Newby ; M. Naughton, doorkeeper and messenger ; Benoni Dedimus potestatam.- Wm. A. Himsworth. messengers. Commissioner per

Always up to Time.-The wide-awake farmer should make every preparation in autumn for the timely performance of work the coming season. A week of delay in the routine of work may derange it for the whole summer. Crops sowed late are reduced in amount. Weeds allowed to grow cost ten-fold to destroy. Those who have ever travelled on an express train out of time will understand this. Every ever travelled on an express
fold. Every local train must he waite is increased tenhours loss. Provide local train must be waited for. Ten minutes too late is two hours loss. Provide every facility therefore in time ; procure a full set work than the force engaged can carry dhrough promptly lay out no more manner.
The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultirating an undergrow in th suffering trifles to vex one, and in
great ones are let out on long leases.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postage on all matter transmissible by Post-within Canada-to Prin Edward Island, Newfoundland, Great Britain, de, \&e.

LETTER RATES.
Between places within the Dominion
R RATES
Between Canada and the United States
Between Canada and Newfoundland..
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## REGISTRATION FEES.

Within the Dominion
To the United States
To Newfoundland
2cts. each lette
To the United Kingdom 5cts. do do

These Registration Fees a.......................... ............. 8cts. do do

## Postage NEWSPAPER RATES.

Between places in the Dominion, to the United States, to Newfoundland publishers pre-pay their edition in bulk, at the rate of one cent for pound weight; no further charge on delivery. Transient newspaper within the Dominion, to the United States, Newfoundland, Ic. per 4 oz ., t
the United the United Kingdom, 2c. per 4 oz ., to be pre-paid by stamp.

## ON CANADIAN PERIODICALS

From office of publication, or from news agencies, for places in the Dominion, to the United States or to Newfoundland, the postage rate is the same as for Newspaper, i.e., 1c. per 1b., when paid by the bulk weight
Transient Periodicals, 1c. per 4 oz .

## PERIODICALS AND BOOKS FOR UNITED KINGDOM. <br> Are subject to the British Book Rates, namely :-



And so do 4 " " 8 " .................................... 6c. 12 c

## LOCAL OR "DROP" LETTERS AND POSTAL

 Ic. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to be pre-paid.Canadian Postal Cards of 1c. each circulate within the Dominion, New
foundland and United States.

## MISCELLANEOUS POSTAL MATTER,

On Books, Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Printed Oirculars, Price Current, Hand Bills, Book and. Newspaper Manuscript, Printers' Proo Sheets, Maps, Prints, Drawings, Engravings, Lithographs, Photographs Sheet Music, Documents, wholly or partly printed or written, such as Deeds nature, Packages, Militia and School Returns, or other documents of liki Goods or Merchandize, when Cuttings, Bulbs, \&c., Patterns or Samples o posted in Canada, for any place in Canada Miscellaneous matter in weight, to be pre-paid by stamp. foundland, may also ber as above specified for the United States or New. th the exception of packets of on pre-payment of the 1 c . per 4 oz . rate dressed to the United States, on which a special rate of merchandize epaid, which must not exceed $/ 8 \mathrm{oz}$.

## POSTAGE RATES ON LETTERS AND PAPERS TO PRINCIPAL COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, PREPAYMENT

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Table shewing Postage, including Registration Fee, to be collected on REGISTERED LETTERS, from Canada to

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Bone Spavin.-The following is said to be an "eatirely successful remedy." it effected a cure in a mare that had been spavined three years by applyog three weeks ; the enlargement of the jout remained the same, but the tameness was entirely cured: "Take cantharides, 1 oz ; mercurial ointment, 2 oz . ; tincture lodine, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. ; turpentine, 2 oz ; ; corrosive sublimate$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{dr}$. Mix the above with one pound lard. Clip the hair on the enlargeit for two days, then apply the remedy again as before."

## MONEY ORDERS.

## Every money order office in the Province of Quebec, Ontario,

 Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British umbia, issues money orders on every other money order office in Provinces, as well as on every money order office in the United King Every money order office in the United Kingdom also issues money or on every money order office in these Provinces.1. The direct
deposits $m$ ide in

All the money or'ter Post Offices Provinces.
on each otiver for any sum as the applicant may require to $\$ 100$, and for as many orders of $\$ 100 \mathrm{el}$ made by women

On Orders up tu $\$ 4$ upon the following terms, viz.


## MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The money order offices 'hroughout the Dominion also draw upon the money order offices in England, lreland and Scotland, and the Cha
Islands, fur any sum up to $£ 10$ sterling, and grant as many orders for The terms are as under:

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& \text { over £'7 " £10..... } \$ 1.00
\end{aligned}
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## MONEY ORDERE ON THI LOWER PROVINCES.

 offices in Newforl dland. Ordenada draw also upon all money or in Ottawa, and in made payable in sterling moner有For orders up to $£ 5,25$ cents.
" over $£ 5$ and up to $£ 10,50$ cents.
No half cents can be introduced into orders.
Orders on British India.- On Urders up to $£ 2,30 \mathrm{cts}$; $O$ ver $£ 2$, and to $£ 5,60 \mathrm{cts}$. ; Over $£ 5$, and up to $£ 7$, 90 cts ; Over $£ 7$, and up to $\perp$ $\$ 1.20$.
Ordins on United Statis.-On Orders up to $\$ 20,25$ cts, ; on Orderi to $\$ 10,50 \mathrm{cts}$
No money order exceeding $\$ 100$ in amount can be granted in any of in Canada ; but Postmasters are at liberty to grant iwo or more orders $\$ 100$, or for any lesser sum. - They cannot, h'wever, grant two or $m$ orders for sums of or under $\$ 30$ on the same day to the same applican
favur of the same payee. from the Agricuitural azette :- A report has been made to the Board Inla id Ruvenue by the Principal of the Chemical Laboratory, Somer samples wtre teated the conducted by him for the analysis of butter; to be very poor in , he result being that while a few samples were fou bulk examined wre quality, and a few others exceptionally rich, the gro tion, exhmined Wrre found to possess considerable uniformity of comp method of mhnufacture, the differen apparently due to a difference in the various modes of foeding. As might be expected, some of the peor positor within depos diately to the Postn and, if necessary, re
butters were produc time when there wa neticed that the but when the food was roots and grass form recorded is the grea butters, the lowest The Deron and Dor found to coatain in one which was proc asmuch as 169.99 pe the same source, cot in some measure elu which certain buttel arthenware vessels. Tepared butters unc tisappearance of the similation to the co bich appears to be tecompanied by the use of sour cream or

## POST OFFIOE SAVINGS BANK.

Quebec, Ontario itoba and Britis order office in th the United King 2. Aup yerson may have a deposit account, and may deposit nearly any o issues money or mom ber of dollurs, from $\$ 1$ up to $\$ 300$, or more, with the permission of the Postmaster General. o draw meney or mad Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or
y orders of $\$ 100$ el wade by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such y orders of $\$ 100$ el made by.
$\mathrm{ms}, ~ v i z ., ~$
4. 13 respects children under ten years of age, money may be de-posited-
Firstly-By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both Trustee and child.
SEcondir-In the child's own name- and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.
5. A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Utitices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw

## 25 cents. <br> "

 Bremey through, thie Post Office bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.6. Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.
7. Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, on all money or in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's rectipt in the Pass Book, nited Kingdom a direct acknowledgement from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in $\pm 10$ sterling. positer to the depositor. If this acknowledgement does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediattry to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address. and, if necessary, rencw his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.
; Over £2, and

## $\notin 7$, and up to

anted in any of or more order rant two or m same applican

## interesting $f$

 de to the Boari oratory, Somer sis of butter; mples were fo ly rich, the gr mity of compo difference in when made, no of the poonbatters were produced by and obtained from small farmers in Ireland, at a time when there was very little grass, and food was scarce. It was also noticed that the butter was relatively poorer in its essential constituents when the food was chiefly cotton and oil cake, than was the case when ropts and grass formed the staple food. A noticeable feature in the results recorded is the great variation in the quantity of water in the different bitters, the lowest being 4.15 per cent. and the highest' 20.75 per cent. The Devon and Dorset butters, which usually stand so ligh in market, were found to contain in nearly all cases a high percentage of water, and one which was procured from the dairy of a private gentleman contained asmuch as 16999 per cent., and a second sample, recently obtained from the same source, coutained 15.70 per cent. A nother point of interest was in some measure elucidated, and which has reference to the deterioration fich certain butters undergo when kept in small quantities in glass or arthenware vessels. It was found that whilst some of the finest and best prepared butters undergo little or no change, there is in others a gradual sappearance of the characteristic principles of butter, and a consequent imilation to the constitution of an ordinary animal fat. This change, which appears to be due to an incipient fermentation, and is generally secompanied by the development of fungi, is probably caused either by the use of sour cream or by insufficient care in making butter.

CANADTAN FARMER' ALMANAC.
8. When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he cati do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.
9. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.
10. Pustmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any dopesitor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.
11. No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.
12. The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.
13. A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at the nearest Post Office.

THE STAMP AOTS.
These Acts impose a duty on every promissory note, draft, or bill of ex change, not exceeding $\$ 25,1$ cent; not exceeding $\$ 50,2$ cents ; less than $\$ 1100,3$ cents; not less han $\$ 100$, if executed singly, 3 cents per $\$ 100$, or fraction thereof; if executed in duplicate, 2 cents per $\$ 100$, or fraction thereof on each part ; if executed in more than two paris, 1 cent per $\$ 100$ or fraction thereof on each part.
Any interest payable with note at maturity must be counted as part thereof. The duty is to be paid by bil, stamp on which the date is to be written. Bank notes, checks, and money orders are exempt. These Acts mpose heavy penalies for violation.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING
Much of the trouble experienced in postal matters arises from cavelessness, a id a few general hints may be found of value:-
See that every letter, newspaper, or packet is securely folded and sealed, for every such packet has to be several times bandled, and in the mail-bag is exposed to compression and friction.

Uar fully secure every letter containing money or valuables, first with gum or mucilage and then with wax, and be sure to leave a good impression of a seal.
Never seal with wax letters for the East and West Indies, and other hot climates, as the wax melts and letters adhere to one another. The practice gives rise to serious inconvenietuce and injury.

When letters are delayed or missing, communicate immediately with the Inspector of the Division in which the Post Office is situated. In case of a missing ietler, state the exact contents, address, the uffice at which the leiter was posted, the name of the person by whom posted and the name of the person by whom received at the office. In case of a delayed letter or paper, send the envelope or cover in an entire state to the Inspector, so that the place of delay may be ascertained by an examination of the post marks.
In the event of a supposed abstraction of money or valurbles from a letter, seno the 1-tter and cover to the Inspector for the Division in which is situated the office at which the letter was delivered, stating day and hour on which delivered, name of Pustmaster or Clerk by whom delivered, and persons by whom received.
Save the small potatues, for there will be a scarcity in potato-beetle regions.
Salt is the very best curative for parasitic diseases among sheep, and it also answers every purpose as a proventire.

Court of Queen's July and August.

Court in Appeal a tember and Decembe cember.
Crown Side.-Que and 24th September 6th March and 1st Aylmer, 21st Janua New Carlisle, 13th and 4th November 25 th March and 25 t

Montreal,-Hoch Laprairie, Chambly from 17th to 27th o

Quebec.-Portne Quebec. Held at July, and August. Ottawa.-Ottan February, June an
Three Rivers.Champlain and Ni April, 28th June to to 4th January.

Tranbplanting quiries about tran upon choosing ex found the when so fall, and early and no doubt that the tion is active wou and much later pl roots from becom that will be its ul great distance, a packed in wet $m$ better be kept so use. Probably g will be pretty su established, well an obstacle to tl staked.

Every farmer mer weather, wl selves in during to cattle when

A method of powder it finely with an equal 9 and carefully

## COURTS.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Court of Queen's Bence-17th to 27th of every month, except January, July and August.

Court in Appeal and Error.-Montreal, 11th to 22nd March, June, September and December; Quebec, 1st to 8th March, June, September and December.

Orown Side.-Quebec, 27 th April and 27th October ; Montreal, 24th March and 24th September ; Three Rivers, 4th April and 5th October ; Sherbrooke, 6th March and 1st October ; Kamouraska, 5th April and 21st November ; Aylmer, 21st January and 1st July ; Percé, 13th March and 13th August; New Carlisle, 13th February and 13th July ; Arthabaskville, 19th February and 4th November ; Beauce, 13th March and 13th October; Montmagny, 25 th March and 25 th November.

## TERMS.

Montreal,-Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly, Vercheres and City of Montreal. Held at Montreal from 17 th to 27 th of every month, except January, July, and August.

Quebec.-Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorenci, Levis, Lotbinière and City of
Quebec. Held at Quebec, from 1st to 5th of every month, except January)
July, and August.
Ottawa. - Ottawa and Pontiac. Held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November.
Three Rivers.-Maskinongé, St. Maurice, (including City of Three Rivers, Champlain and Nicolet. Held at Three Rivers from 28th March to 3rd of April, 28th June to 4th July ; 28th September to 4th October ; 28th December to 4th January.

Transplanting Evergreens.-Each spring there come numerous enquiries about transplanting evergreens, and many think success depends upon choosing exactly the proper time. In our experience we have not found the when so important as the how, having rave his choice of times, fall, and early and late in the spring. If one ct the buds shows that vegetano doubt that the period when the swelling of succeeded with much earlier tion is active would be preferable, but we have succeedent point is to keep the and much later planting. The one great a, send the tree to the brush-heap, as roots from becoming dry. If these are dry the trees are to be brought from no that will be its ultimate destin be waited for; otherwise the roots must be great distance, a dull day packed in wet moss, or pudet than dry at all. Some ask what manure to better be kept soaking wet than to drem the quickest, but fresh stable manure use. Probably guano wover manure an evergreen at planting. When well will be pretty sure. Never manure will be of use. The top affords such established, well decomposed mall trees over two or three feet high should be staked.
Every farmer should gather a quantity of road dust during the dry summer weather, which will be found very useful for the fowls to dust themselves in during the winter to rid themselves of vermin, also for applying to cattle when troubled that way.

A method of preserving seeds is to dry some garden earth in the sun, and powder it finely. The seeds dried for three days in the sun are then mixed with an equal quantity of this earth, and put, while still hot, in dry bottles and carefully corked.

## 1877.

CANAI
ministrators, co-partnershi idiots, lunatics and their and to prevent multiplicity gainst equity and good c voidance of letters patent of Chancery in England p.

County Courts.--Presi Their jurisdiction extends claimed do not exceed $\$ 20$ contract, where the amoun nature of the defendant, to of bail given in the Count fing the title to lands, vali con., or seduction.
Surrogate Courts.-Th tamentary matters and ca: of wills, and letters of ad having estate or effects in nected with the grant or to an appeal to the Court

Courts of General Ses a Court of General Sessi Tuesday in June and Dece county said Court is held in March, June and Decen Imeanor, but treason and c

Court of Error and A at Toronto, in the months by rule or order from time
Law Terms.-Hilary beg of the ensuing week ; Eas day of the second week November, und ends Satur Ohancery Terms.-Exa to the Saturday after the September to the Saturday -From 4th Monday in A from 3rd Monday in Nove Court also sits every Tues Cuunty Court Terms. terms in each year, to co July and October.

Care For Sick Animal human beings, when sick promptly on the bowels. ays that sulphate of sod cheap remedies for sick a be given to horses, cattle, The dose as a purgative is Horses,. Cattle,.. Sheep an Dogs,...
In these doses it is alwa two or three times its w smaller doses, as a condir taken.


5 th of every ry and June 22 nd to 27 th larch, June, ay and Sep-
th January,
of appeals d Common Bench and lies to the al rent, fee, of Q ceen's
ends to all rsonal and rocess and and jurisWrits of the Court utors, ad-
aich needs eeks, and g. Many for early od is then 1 or meal. tly some y we find They feed the most ening of fact, he ater. He placing ent, and s spring nes gone of 500 or him, on pork is weeding he most only.
ministrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, " idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or ivoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses.
County Courts.--Presided over by a resident Judge in each County. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $\$ 200$; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to $\$ 400$; and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount ; but not to cases involvfing the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, crim. con., or seduction.
Surrogate Courts.-The jurisdiction of these Courts relates to all tes-- tamentary matters and caases, and to the granting or revoking of probate of wills, and letters of administration of the effects of deceased persons having estate or effects in Ontario, and all matters arising out of or connected with the grant or revocation of probate or administration, subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery.
Courts of General Sessions.-The County Judge in each county holds a Court of General Session in his county semi-annually on the second Tuesday in June and December, except in the County of York, in which county said Court is held three times, commencing on the second Tuesday in March, June and December, for the trial of cases of felony and misdemeanor, but treason and capital felonies are exempt from their jurisdiction.

## Terms of the Courts.

Court of Error and Appeal.-This Court holds its sittings twice a year at Toronto, in the months of January and June, upon such days as it may by rule or order from time to time appoint.
Law Terms.-Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week ; Easter begins third Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, und ends Saturday of the second week thereafter.

Chancery Terms.-Examination Terms.-From 1st Tuesday of February to the Saturday after the 2nd Tuesday of April ; and from 1st Tuesday of September to the Saturday after 1st Tuesday of November. flearing Terms -From 4th Monday in April until Saturday of the following week, and from 3rd Monday in November until Saturday of the following week. The Court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations.)
Cuunty Court Terms.-The several County Courts in Ontario hold four terms in each year, to commence on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

Care For Sick Animals.-The most of our domestic animals are like human beings, when sick-all they require is a dose of medicine to act promptly on the bowels. One of our most experinced veterinary surgeons says that sulphate of soda (glauber salts,) is one of the most useful and cheap remedies for sick animals that farmers can use. This remedy may be given to horses, cattle, sheep, swine or dogs, with equally good results. The dose as a purgative is as follows :

Horses, $\qquad$ One to two pounds.
Cattle,...................One-half to one pound.
Sheep and swine,....Three to five ounces.
Dogs,....................One to two ounces.

In these doses it is always necessary to give it as a drench, dissolved in two or three times its weight of water; but when given to horses in smaller doses, as a condiment, diuretic or laxative, it is gemerally readily taken.

## BANKS.

ONTARIO.



Some mistakes in regard to Fertilizers. - It is a favorite theory some scientific writers that most soils by excessive cropping are exhauste of their three leading elements, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid while the other constituents are so well supplied by a majority of soils and some of them so little required by the crop, that we need not concer ourselves about them. But the fallacy of this idea is evident on fertilizin reflection, and the attempt to establish a general system of fertilizing crops on a foundation so questionable is surprising. There are not less than three essential points which are overlooked in assuming thi position. In the first place, admitting that the other and less important elements of plant food are abundantly present in a majority of soils, i does not follow that their condition is such as to give them any present value to the crops; and if they are not available for the crop they might as well be absent. Secondly, it matters not how small the quantity mas be of any given element needed by the intended crop, that quantity whether it be one pound per acre or one hundred pounds, must be present in the soil and must be in a soluble condition. Thirdly, the quantity of each element that must be found in the soil is not to be limited to the A exact amount required by the growing plant, but should be much larger A crop, for example, may require not mure than one pound of soda pe acre must contain much more than get one pound, it is very clear that the mistake to say to the farmer that for everyantity. It is, therefore, a great concern himself about three mat for every crop he plants he needs only to were deprived of all its pee manurial elements. Suppose that animal dung Does any practical farmer belifood excepting these same three elements, In every view of the subject it is easy to see that no formula for fertilizing anlacre of land is either sound or trustworthy that omits such elements as soda, lime and magnesla, to say nothing of the others. The wheat crop, for example, requires for a yield of twenty-five bushels per acre not less than ten and a half pounds of magnesia, while for Indian corn a product of thirty-eight bushels per acre requires over twelve pounds of the same element. Now let us suppose the case of two farms lying in the same township, one of which happens to be supplied with magnesia in the right condition for the crop, while in the soil of the other this constituent is eitber entirely wanting or is chemically locked up in a form that makes it useless. In the case of the first farm the Professor's method might succeed if applied for either wheat or corn, provided the other conditions were all right; but in the case of the second farm the formula would be, in any event, worthlese.


Sore Feet in Sheep.-Get some calomel, have a little sack made of thin flannel, say three inches long by half an inch wide, place some of the calumel in this, and tie shut. Olean out the sheep's feet thoroughly with a soft cloth, and then spread open the cleft as far as possible, without injuring the foot, and dust the affected parts by gently striking them with the sack containing the calomel. We presume it would be better to have a dry time to perform the cure, or to keep the sheep under cover for some hours after the application. We do no paring unless the case is a very bad one. It is very convenient of application, and is much less painful than the application of blue vitriol. The cure is much speedier and more certain. We have kept Merino sheep for many years, and after trying many things, have never found anything equal to this for the above, and also for collar and saddle galls on horses, while there is not a particle of danger in its application in our experience.

Place.
London...
Name of Dank:
Manager or Agent.
Bank of British North America..Oswald Weir Bank of Montreal................F A Despard Canadian Bank of Commerce..... $W$ W Smylie Federal Bank of Canada.......... Charles Murray Merchants' Bank of Canada...... W F Harper
Molsons Bank...................Joseph Jeftey
Lucan..............nadian Bank of Commerce....James S Carnegie
Markham....... Standard Bank of Canada
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ .Joseph Jeffrey
Markham......... standard Bank of Canada........F A Reesor
Meaford $\ldots . . . . . .$. Molsons Bank.......................F F R Reer Merchants' Bank of Co.............C W Clinch Mitchell............Merchants' Bank of Canada......R D Freeman
Morrisburgh....... Molsons Bank...................... B Clouston
Mount Forest...... Ontario Bank................................ F F Feilde
Napanee...........Bank of British North America...A Allan, Acting Agent Merchants' Bank of Canada......Alex Smith
Newcastle ........Standard Bank of Canada.........J K Ailen
Newmarket. ........Consolidated Bank of Canada.....Joseph Cawthra
Norwich ....... Consolidated Bank of Canada....Jas Macdonald Canadian Bank of Commerce..... R T Haun


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Oshawa........... Dominion Bank ..................... J H McLemnan } \\
& \text { Ontario Bank.............. R Milroy } \\
& \text { Standard Bank of Canada. }
\end{aligned}
$$ Standard Bank of Canada.........J B Cummins

Ottawa ............Bank of British North America. James Robertson Bank of Montreal................... A Drammond Bank of Ottawa .................PR Robertson, Cashier Canadian Bank of Commerce ... K (iill La Banque Nationale............Samuel Benoit Merchants' Bank of Canada......Thomas Kirby Ontario Bank.....................J H Woodman Quebee Bank........................ H V Noel Union Bank of Lower Canada...JJ G Leisch Merchants' Bank of Canada......John Pottenger
Molsons Bank...................Thos Botakeneey
Paisley............ Canadian Bank of Commerce....J F Paterson
Paris..............Bank or British Nortm Anerin
Paris................Bank of British North America John Carnegie
Park Hill.......... Exchange Bank of Canada.......D E Cameron
Pembroke.........Merchants' Bank of Canada.... Hector Fraser
Pembroke........... Merchants' Bauk of Canada...... Heetor Fraser
Perth...............Bank of Montreal............................... W J J Drum
Peterborough.......... Perchants' Bank of Canada.....James Gray
Peterborough.......Bank of Montreal....................F J Lewis
Bank of Toronto …............... M smith
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....W Manson

Standard Bank of Canada........W Wunroe
Port Colborne .....Imperial Bank of Canada......... T TH Nasmith
Port Elgin.........Bank of Hamilton................. H S Steven
Port Hope ......... Baak of Montreal..................R A Macgregor
Bank of Toronto .................. A M Cosby
Ontario Bank........................ G H G MeVity
Port Perry........Ontario Bank...................... A © Mowbray
Prescott.........Merchants' Bank of Canada.......J F Harper
Pr.Arthur's L'ding.Ontario Bank......................W Weithe

Bitting Colts the Wrong Way.-A c'erical friend of ours feelingly describes the cruelties of the machine-fashion thus:-The colt is let out into the yard, the machine strapped on his back, the bit of iron or steel jammed into his mouth, the check rein adjusted, and the colt's head drawn suddenly up into the air, and the trainer stands on one side. The colt, of course, struggles, and rears, and plunges. We have seen all this done in less than two minutes after the "bitting-machine "was adjusted. The results are unnecessary pain, spoiling the colt's mouth till the wounds can heal, souring the colt's temper and teaching him nothing. Then the machine is left on ; the colt stands an hour ; perhaps five hours ; perhaps alt day. For the first few minutes he strives to keep his head up, and the bit loose in his mouth, because it pains him ; but pretty soon the head sags ; thr

pain in the overtasked caused by the pressure and beavier the weigh hour or two, the colt neck laid solidly down "take the bit" with a puller. No method of this, inflicting, as it d few cases, actually pu ment.

In growing older, gu the rascalities of the w Better in this matter fo age.

Above all other fea stands foremost in the

The greatest pleasure the greatest luxuif is medioine is a true frien

pain in the overtasked muscles of the neck is even greater than that caused by the pressure of the bit. Little by little the head droops ; heavier and heavier the weight of it is laid upon the bit ; and, in the course of an hour or two, the colt stands weary or stolid, the weight of his head and neck laid solidly down upon the bit. The colt is being laught, you see, to "take the bit" with a vengeance. He is actually being educaied to be a puller. No method of bitting can be more vicious and villainous than this, inflicting, as it does, torture on the innocent victim, and, in not a few cases, actually putting the animal beyond the reach of future betterment.
In growing older, guard against increasing temptation to gossip about the rascalities of the world that comes of increased knowledge of them Better in this matter follow the ignorance of youth with the reticence o age.
Above all other features which adorn the female character, delicacy stands foremost in the province of good taste.
The greatest pleasure of life is love ; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest luxury is health; the greatest comfort is sleep; and the best medioine is a true friend.

| Place. Name of Banker. Manayer ior |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Walkerton......... Merchants Bank............... W H Holland |  |  |
| Waterloo ..........Merchants' Bank of Canada...... Alex Sproat |  |  |
| Whitby ..........Imperial Bank of Canada......... D M McGlashan |  |  |
| Win Ontario Bank.................. H B Tay lor |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Windsor. ........ Canadian Bank of Commerce..... B E Wamas Dow |  |  |
| Wingham. Molsons Bank |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Yorkville .........Federal |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## QUEBEC.

Beanharnois.......Merchants' Bank of Canada.......Norbert Roy
Bedford...........Exchange Bank of Canads.........
Carleton.............. La Bange Bank of Canada.......T L Rogers
Coaticook...........Eastern Townships Bank..........John Meagher
Metropolitan Bank Bank.......... B Austin
Cowansville.........Eastern Townships Bank ......... A W Hart
Fraserville..........Stadacons
Gaspé...............La Banque Nationale...............James Rafferty
Gaspé Basin........La Banque Nationale........... J Le Boutillier \& Co
Granby............Merchants' Bank of Canada.........John Le Boutillier
Joliette.............Exchange Bank of Cunada... ..J H Stewart
Levis ...............Merchants' Bank of Canada....... 1 W Wells
Montreal...........Bank of British North America \} C McNab, General Manager R R Grindley, L'1 Manager
Bank of Montreal............... $\underset{W}{\mathrm{R}}$ B Angus, General Manager
Bank of Toronto . . ....... .......D J Buchanan, L Manager
Banque d'Hochelaga................ D Coulson
Banque Jacques Cartier.................an Salem, Paquet
Banque Ville Marie.......................ien J L Beaudry, President
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....Wierre Aimpsé Fatueux
Consolidated Bank of Canada iJ B Renny,
Exchange Bank of ager General Mal-
La Banque du Peuple............ C A Murray, Cushier
La Banque du Peuple............. A A Trottier, Cashier
Mechanics' Bank................ i B Saucier
W Dunn, Prov Manager
(Jackson Rae, General Man
Walter Watson, Assistant General Manager
W W L Chipman,

Manuring in Fall.-We have long since made repeated observations, confirning the truth that for many purposes manure is worth at least twice as much spread in autumn, as the.following spring. Yet the practice is not uncommon with farmers who may have manure lying in their yards through summer, to omit the drawing out till wanted the next season. Those who feed cornstocks for fodder find it too long and coarse to apply in the spring next after feeding out, but the heaps into which it should be thrown will be well rotted by September. It is then in perfect condition to be drawn and applied. It does most good on grass lauds ; and if these are intended to be inverted next spring for corn, it will give at least double the results produced by spring application. It will mpart a vigorous start to grass intended to remain in pasture or meadow. The advantages will be two-fold : it will increase the grass all through the growing season of autumn, and thus produce a good winter mulching for the roots, and become diffused in a more perfect manner through the soil than could be accomplished by any meehanical means,

Place.



Ventilate the Cbllar. be so arranged that a flu windows alone be depend by the banking outside in an outside and inside en house keeper to have all house for winter storag weathers to reach her c made so tight and carefu find no entrance. Drain gauze, and the window cellar may serve as a cle keeper who has a good omfort, and she can bu are of it, letting nothin $s$ often as the case demal oxes, barrels, and all.



Mulching Grass for Winter.-The importance of this practice, to which we bave just alluded, is not generally appreciated. Grazing shor and pastures one of the very worst things that can be done to meudows and pastures. If any farmer will examine in spring such of his fields as
have been closely and feeble in starting ; but where a goond growthill find the grass slow autumn, the new grass will be found pushing strongly, while the grazed portion has bardly started. It is therefore of the utmost importance for early pasturage, that a heavy mass of grass remain to cover the ground in winter. It would be better to teed hay and meal to cattle through October and November, than to destroy the copious pasturage by allowing them to an important point to retoin roots. Some of the best stock farmers make it more high for entering winter, or as would cut iner pastures a foot or nearly a ton to the acre. They have early cut with a muwing machine The importance of keeping meadows also and rich pasturage in spring. obvious.

Blessed is the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may bloom forth.

Nobility and riches are reputed to make men happy, yet deserve not to be cummended, being derived from others.

If you would be pungent -the more they are conde
We should give as we tation, for there is no grac
Some people love others vastly more concerned abo
One of the best guardiar and for her honor, her own

Every productive occu mankind, if followed assi connected with it, is an a

He who wants good ser thereby more ways of exp

y, Cashier

## Cashier

# PRINCEEDWARDIBLAND. 



## NEWFOUNDLAND.



BRITISH COLUMBIA.


Top-Dressing Whiat.-The same principle will apnly with some variaion to winter wheat. Tha roots should be protected where the soil and simate require it. In some places the natural growth of the leares, if trong, is sufficient. Top-dressing with manure at the time of sowing anvers a two-fold purpose, namels, imparting vigor, and shielding the vhole surface of the soil. If grass seed is sown, the manure confers the same louble benefit on the young grass. Wheat, growing on land which is ufficiently drained, is sometimes winter-killed by the sweep of sharp vinds over the surface in the absence of snow. In such cases, a thin prinkling of straw applied in autumn, or as soon as the surface is hardened oy freezing in winter, may be of much use. On a field of wheat fully this practice, to done to meadows whole surface early in the winter. He did so on a part only. This part gave ch of his fields as fver twenty bushels per acre; the crop was not worth harvesting on the d the grass slow ather part. This was an extreme case ; but as the labor and expense is left the previous small, it is well worthy of trial even for small results. while the grazed t importance for er the ground in through October dlowing them to farmers make it stures a foot or owing machine urage in spring. e in antumn is

If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams -the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.
We should give as we reeeive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation, for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.
Some people love others so much better than themselves, that they are vastly more concerned about their neighbor's affairs than their own.
One of the best guardians of a woman's happiness is her husband's love ; and for her honor, her own affection is one of the surest safeguards.
Every productive occupation, which adds anything to the capital of
for there is no
mankind, if followed assiduously with a desire to understand everything connected with it, is an ascending stair whose summit is nowhere.
He who wante good sense is unhappy in having learning, for he has thereby more ways of exposing himself.

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The Selection of Cows.-In order to answer various private inquiries, we will give a convenient method for the dairyman to weed out and select from his own herd the choicest animals that come into his own hands. It is well
known that dairymen are seld parative value of the individua able to give any definite account of the comable to make a critical selection from the herd herds. How much less is one few who can tell, of the cows theymilk, herd of another! There are very more than another in a season. They know that one gives 500 or a $1,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. but they have no accurate idea of what the diff one gives more than another, dent that this knowledge is of great importarence is. Yet it must be evithe whole profit of a herd is paid by importance ; for it often happens that scarcely paying their keeping. If the one-half the number, the other half sunk his capital or labor, he would soon sift out the deadhich paid and. which he began to note accurately their individnal out the dead-heads. The moment form a standard to which they must come to beduct, he would also begin to herd. If the dairyman would butstudy mise to be worthy of retention in his improvement far beyond anything yet adopted herd it would form a basis for good milkers and profitable cows. These would Almost every herd bas some $t 0$ which he would strive to bring his whole herd. A good many trees have perished this year on.
Park, London, owing to a quantity of soil being hearth side of Regent's This and similar cases should act as a caution.
Appearances are often deceitful; hence we sh
on the unfavorable side.
They who possess the most knowledge of human nature are the least violent in blaming its frailties.
It is stated that caterpillars may be driven from a gooseberry bush by placing in the bush some branches of the common elder.

Rowand, M.D., inspectin Montreal.-J. J. Daley, ag R. Macpherson, agent. John Smith, agent. Lond Robert Shives. Halifax, esident agent.

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Road Dust.-Before we few barrels of road dust during the coming year. placing the dust and the as it accumulates ; and no placed in the corner of a it, makes the arrangement only throw down balf a d never freezes up; and all still better, and the conte And are a valuable manur

Feeding animals.-In and hard times, there is allowed to waste. The covered with straw or c straw is a foot thick, long this condition they are milch cows, they largely Always begin feeding rations. Large quantitie good. Nothing is in mor round apples. They must or cut on the floor with a with corn meal, they are benefited by a few apples hen-house are eagerly sou than the mere amount of
Love is faith, is chari dwell in this one short w

## eceiver's Address,

 2 miles apart, 15 he United States a.trio, Quebec and Anglo-American
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Road Dust.-Before wet weather sets in, every farmer should secure a few barrels of road dust from the frequented highways, for various uses during the coming year. It is good for the maufacture of hen manure, by placing the dust and the droppings in their alternating layers in barrels as it accumulates; and nothing is better for vaults. A barrel of the dust placed in the corner of a privy, with a long-handled pint dipper always in it, makes the arrangement better than a water-closet, if each visitor will only throw down half a dipper of the dust. It never gets out of order ; never freezes up; and all odor is neutralized. Mixed with coal ashes, it is still better, and the contents of the vault are as easily removed as sand, fand are a valuable manure.

Feeding Animals.-In some parts of the country, through heavy crops and hard times, there is little market for apples. They should not be allowed to waste. They may be placed in heaps on the grass, and covered with straw or cornstalks, and will kep till winter; and if the straw is a foot thick, long keepers will remain uninjured till spring. In this condition they are readily accessible for feeding. Properly fed to milch cows, they largely increase both the quantity and quality of milk. Always begin feeding in small quantities and gradually increase the rations. Large quantities given at the outset will do more harm than good. Nothing is in more danger of choking a cow than smooth-skinned, round apples. They must, therefore, be passed through a slicing machine, or cut on the floor with a clean spade, ground sharp. Fed in connection with corn meal, they are excellent for swine. Horses fed on dry hay are benefited by a few apples. Sheep eat them with avidity. A few in the hen-house are eagerly sought. In all these instances, they do_more good than the mere amount of nutriment they contain.
Love is faith, is charity, is gentleness ; all truth, all peace, all virtue, dwell in this one short word.

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[^0]:    cerning the value of shrice of wool gets down there arises a doubt conyield to the spasm of suppoped breeding. He is a wise man who refuses to the breeder has an opportunity of in a matter of this kind. It is then that Hocks, and removing all inferior, or noercing his discretion by culling his kept that shears less than four pounds oproductive sheep. Let none be or scrub ewes. Send all half-breed bucks to the . Discard all scrub rams service the best thorough-bred rams. The best thambles, and secure for going topay. It is with sheep as it is with swine or withe those which are be selections, and some pains taken with breed or with cattle-there must pay-making. Let the man who has a breeding stock. Painstaking is make it better. Don't give up because prices are down. Impervour to stock and prices will range higher.

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