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D. Bentley \& Co., Printers.


## CALENDAR.

## Calendar, Anniversaries, Festivals, Fetes d'Obligation, \&c., for 1875.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.
Golden Number. ....... 14 Dominical Letter. ... C
Epoch . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 23
Solar Cycle . . . . . . . . . . . 8
Roman Indication..... 3
Julian Period. ...... 6588
Jewish Year......... 5634
Mohammedan Year., 1292
The year 1875 is the latter part of the 5635th and the beginning of the 5636th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5636 th commences on September 30, 1875.

The year 1875 answers to the 6588th of the Julian Period; to the 2626 th from the foundation of Rome; to the 2651st of the Olympiads ; and to the year 7083-4 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 1292 of the Mohammedan Era commences on Feb. 7, 1875. And Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on October 1, 1875.

The Chinese civil year is lunar, and consists of tweivo months, of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately. The Japanese divide the year into twelve months, corresponding to the twelve signs of the zodiac. The months, however, vary in length, ahd are regulated by the religions 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.

## 4 <br> TESTIVALS.

The Parsees' year consists of 365 days; no leap-year is known, but in every 120 years, one month is added to make the conventional year correspond with the solar.

## mOVABLE FESTIVALS.

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

* $\dagger$ Circumcision...........Jan. 1
* Epiphany .............." 6

Sêptuagesima Sunday.. " 24
shrove Tuesday.........Feb. 9
$\dagger$ Ash Wednesday ........ " 10
St. David. ...............Mar. 1
St. Patrick............. " 17
Palif Sunday.......... " 21

* Annunciation.......... " 25
* $\dagger$ Good Friday .......... " ${ }^{*} 26$
$\dagger$ Easter Monday........ . 29
Low Sunday...........Ap'1 4
St. George............ " 23
Rogation Sunday......May 2
*Ascension Day........ " 6

Whitsunday May 16
Trinity Sủnday........" 23 * $\ddagger$ Queen's Birthday " 24
*Corpus Christi........ " 27
Ascen, Queen Victoria..June 20
St. Jean Baptist...... " 24

* St, Peter and St. Paul. " 29 Michaelmas Day......Sep. 29
* All Saints Day .........Nov. 1

Prince of Wales B'thd'y " 9 Advent Sunday......." 28
St. Andrew ............ " 30

* Conception of V. Mary.Dec. 8

St. Thomas . . ......... " 21

* $\dagger$ Christimas Day " 25


## LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE, MONTREAL.

Latitude $45^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime}$ North.
Longitude $73^{\circ} 35^{\prime} 00^{\prime \prime}$ West.
West, or difference in time with Greenwich ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~h} .54 \mathrm{~m}, 20 \mathrm{~s}$.

## HERSCHEL'S WEATHER TABLE.

The following Table, corstructed 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, that in very few instances will it be found to fail.

| MOON. | SUMMER. | WINTER. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| If it be New or Full Moon, or the Moon entering into the First or Last Quarter at 12 noon or between 12 and 2 . |  |  |
|  | Very Rainy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Snow and Rain. |
| 4 and 6 , evening .. | Fair........................ | Fair. |
| 6 and 10, do $\ldots \ldots .$. \{ | Fair, if wind at N. W. <br> Rain, if wind at S. or S. W | Fair and Frosty, if wind N. or N. E. Rain and Snow, if wind S. or S. W. |
| 10 and 12, night .......... | Fair, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Fain and Frowty, |
| 12 and 2, morning......... | Fair.......................... | Hard Frost, unless wind S. or S. W. |
| 2 and 4 , do 4 and 6 , do..... | Cold, frequent showers .......... | Fair and Frosty. |
| 4 and 6 , do 8 and 8 do $\ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | Waind and Rain ..................... | do. do. |
| 8 and 8 , do do $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | Changeable | Oold Rain, if wind W. ; Snow, if E. |
| 10 and 12, do .......... | Frequent showers ................ | Cold, with high winds. |

## ECLIPSES IN 1873.

In the year 1875 there will be two Eclipses only, both of the Sun.

The first is a Total Eclipse, on April 6, invisible at Greenwich and throughout Europe, but partially visible in the South of Africa, parts of Asia, and in the Indian Ocean.

It begins on the earth at 3 h .58 m .2 s , mean time Greenwich, a short distance from the southernmost point of $\Delta$ frica, in the Indian Occan, and in the confines of Natal. The central line passes across the Indian Ocean, south of Madagascar, north of Sumatra, at 1.54 min .4 sec ., in longitude east of Greenwich 35 deg .40 sec . south latitude, and cnds on the earth at 9 h .16 min .12 sec ., in longitude 134 dcg .19 sec . east of Greenwich. At the Cape of Good Hope a partial Eclipse is visible at 6 h . 8 min ., and ends at 7 h .5 min . Sun rises at 6 h .8 min . The duration of the Total Eclipse, at the most favorable point, exceeds four minutes of time.

The second is an Annual Eclipse of the Sun, on September 29, which is visible as a partial Eclipse. It is visible as a partial Eclipse over Africa, parts of Europe, America, and the Atlantic Ocean, including Greenland, Iceland, England, Spain, and the greater part of Africa.

It begins on the earth, September 29, 1875, at 10 h . 1 min , a.m., in longitude 60 deg .56 min . west of Greenwich, and latitude 38 deg. 10 min , north, in the North Atlantic Ocean, at a point cast of Philadelphia, and south of Nova Scotia, passing nearly over the Cape Verd

## THE PLANETS.

Islands, north of Sierra Leone, across the Gulf of uinea, and over Africa. The central Eclipse begins at 11 h .7 min , morning, in longitude 76 deg .56 min . west of Greenwich, and latitude 43 deg .15 min . north. Central Eclipse at noon, 0 h .43 min ., in longitude 13 deg .1 min . west of Greenwich, and latitude 31 min . north.

The central Eclipse ends at 2 h .48 min .6 sec ., in longitude 46 deg. 4 min . east of Greenwich, and latitude 15 deg. 6 min . south.

It ends, generally, on the earth September 29, at 3 h . 54 min .6 sec . afternoon, in longitude 29 deg .55 min ., east of Greenwich, and latitude 20 deg .14 min . south.

This Eclipse will be partially visible at Greenwich, Cambridge, Oxford, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, and the Cape of Good Hope.

At London the Eclipse begins at $11 \mathrm{~h}, 25 \mathrm{~min}$. just before noon, and ends at 47 min . after noon.

## APPEARANCES OF THE PLANETS.

Venus will be a Morning Star until September 23id, after that date an Evening Star.

Mars will be a Morning Star until the 26th February, after which date an Evening Star.

Jupiter will be a Morning Star until January 20th, and from that date until Nov. 4th an Evening Star.

Saturn will be an Evening Star until Feb. 5th, a Morning Star from Feb. 15 to May 16, and after May 16 an Evening Star again.

JANUARI MEMORANDA.



DUNCAN'S SARSAPARİLA, THE GREATEST HEALTH RESTORER IN THE WORLD.

## FEBRUART MEMORANDA. <br> 

 RESTORER IN THE WORLD.
PHASES OF THE MOON.


DU'NCAN'S PURGATIVE PILLS SHOULD BE IN EVIERY House. One Trial will ensure their regular use.

DUNCAN'S SARSAPARILLA, THE GREATEST HEALTH RESTORER IN THE WORLD.
SAVAGE'S URSINA FOR THE HAIR. SHOULD BE ON EVERY TOILET TABLE.



## DUNCAN'S SARSAPARILLA, THEG GREATEST HEALTH

 RESTORER IN THE WORED.
## APRIL MEMORANDA.



## 16 MAY-31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebec. |  | Montreal. |  | Ottava. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D. | h. | m . | h. |  |  | . |
| New Moon. | 5 | 10 | 18 mo . | 10 | 10 mo . |  | . 58 mo |
| First Quarter. . | 12 | 2 | 49 mo . | 2 | 43 mo . |  | 31 mo |
| Full Moon. . . | 20 | 4 | 4 mo . | 3 | 58 mo . |  | 44 mo |
| Third Quarter. | 28 | 1 | 42 mo. | 1 | 36 mo . |  | 24 mo . |


| DAYs. <br> M. $\mathbf{W}$. | EVENTS, \&c. | Probable Asprects of Weati |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


First Wekk.
Pleasant, warm
weather, with
occasional rain.

First Sod Riv. du Loup R.R. turned.. 1872 occasional rain.
.i.

Sunday after Ascension Day ................................
Indian Mutiny commenced.....
Sedond Weer.
With the advent of Spring, the grass creeping up everywhere proclaims Summer is nigh.

Third Week.
Heavy thun-der-storm; rain and wind.

Fourth Week. Warm and pleasant, and month ends fine.

DUNCAN'S SARSAPARTLLA, THE/GREATEST HEALTH RESTORER IN THE WORLD.


## 18 JUNE-30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.



## TABLE.

## DAYs.

DUNCAN'S PURGATIVE PILLS SHOULD BE IN EVERY HoUSE. One Trial will ensure their regular use.
 Coloring and Kestoring, aind is perfectly saie.


ABYGSINIAN HAIR IEGENERATOR. Unequalled for Coloring and Restoring, and is perfectiy safe.



ABYSSINIAN HAIK AEGENEHANOK. Unequalled for Coioring and Restoring, and is pertectly safe.

## AUGUST MEMORANDA.

AUGUSI MEMORANDA. Coloring and Restoring, and is perfectly safe.


ABYSSINIAN HAIL REGENERATOR. Unequalled for Coloring and Restoring, and is perfectly safe.

## SEPTEMBER MBMORANDA.



HOWARD'S CONDITION POWDERS. JACKSON'S WORM LOZENGES. Coloring and Restoring, and is perfeetly safe.


ABYGSINIAN HATR REGENERATOR. Unequalled for Coloring and Restoring, and is perfectly safe.
OCTOBER MEMORANDA.

SAVAGEVS BAHEING POWDER.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebec. |  | Montreal. |  | Ottawa. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D. | h. |  |  |  | h. | . |
| First Quarter.. | 6 | 5 | 4 mo . |  | 58 mo . |  | 46 mo . |
| Full Moon.... | 13 | 4 | 42 mo . |  | 35 mo . |  | 24 mo . |
| Third Quarter. | 19 |  | 49 ev . |  | 42 ev . |  | 31 ev . |
| New Moon | 27 | 6 | 54 ev . | 6 | 48 ev . | 6 | 37 ev |

 Coloring and Restoring, and is perfeetly safe.


## 30 DECBMBRE-31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebec. |  | Montreal. |  | Ottava. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D. | h. |  | h. |  | h. | m. |
| First Quarter.. | 5 | 9 | 8 ev . | 9 | 2 ev. |  | er. |
| Full Moon.... | 12 | 2 | 57 ev . | 2 | 50 ev . |  |  |
| Third Quarter. | 19 | 10 | 8 mo . | 10 | 2 mo . |  | 50 m |
| New Moon.... | 27 | 2 | 16 ev . | 2 | 10 ev . |  | 58 ev . |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { days. } \\ & \text { M. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EVENTS, \&c. | Probable Asprects of Weather |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| w | Princess Alexandra of Wales born.... 1844 |  |
| Th | Queen Adelaide died................ 1849 | First Week. |
| F | Warwick Castle burned............. 1871 | Frosty and |
| S | Thomas Carlyle born................ 1795 | bracing ; wea- |
| Su | 2nd Sunday in Adven | ther will open |
| M |  | this month, and |
| $\frac{\mathrm{Tu}}{\mathrm{~W}}$ | Father Mathew died................. 1856 Evumenical Council at Rome...... 1869 | good sleighing |
| Th | Great fire in Oshawa................ 1872 | may soon be ex- |
| 10 F | First gold found in Australia........ 1851 | may soon bo ex- |
| 11 | Alexander Dumas died.............. 1870 | pected. |
| i2 ${ }^{\text {su }}$ | Brd Sunday in Advent ................... |  |
| 13 M | ST. Lucy, virgin and martyr | Second Wek |
| ${ }_{15}^{14}$ Tu | Prince Albert died................. 1861 | Severe cold, |
| ${ }_{16}^{15}$ Th | 1 1saac Walton died.................. 1683 | with snow. Win- |
| 17.5 | Sir H. Davy born.................... 1779 | ter |
| 18 8 | Abolition of slavery in United States.. 1867 |  |
| 19 Su | ith Sunday in Advent |  |
| ${ }_{20}^{20} \mathrm{M}$ | Napoleon elected President. ........... 1848 | Third Were |
| ${ }_{22}^{21}{ }^{\text {Tu }}$ | Sr. Thomas. Shortest day.............. | Hard frost; |
| ${ }_{23}^{22}$ Th | Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth. 1620 |  |
| $\begin{array}{l\|l} 23 & \mathrm{Th} \\ 24 & \mathrm{~F} \end{array}$ | Sir Charles Eastlake died |  |
| 25. |  |  |
| $\ddot{2}$ 砣 |  | Fourth Wee |
| ${ }_{27}^{26} \mathrm{M}$ | St. JOHN THB EVANGELIST |  |
| Tu | Holy Innocients. |  |
| 29 W | W. E. Gladstone born................ 1809 | wind, fo lowed |
| ${ }_{31}^{30}$ Th | Royal Society instituted. . . . . . . . . . . 1860 | with snow. |
| 31 | St. Sllvester ......... |  |

ABYSSINIAN HAIR REGENERATOR. Unequalted for Coloring and Restoring, and is perfectly safe.

## DECEMBER MEMORANDA.



# Uustoms and (excise Tariff. 

## SCHEDULE A. <br> Goods paying Specific Duties.

| Acid-Sulphuric, per lb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do. Acetie, per gal. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter, per lb. |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| Cigars, per lb. |  |  |  |  |  | 70 |
| Chicory or other Roout or Vegetable used as Coffee, raw or |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| hicory, kith dried, roasted ör ground, per lb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fruits, preserved in Brandy or other Spirits, per gallön |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hops, per lb. .. .i |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meats, fresh, salted or smoked, per lb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malt, per bushel Oils, viz: - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Naphtha, Benzole, and Refined Petroleum, per gallon .. 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale, Lignite, not other- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| wise specified, per gallon |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude Petroleum, per gallon |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ce, per lb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ap, common, per lb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ch, p |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Spirits and Strong Waters, viz.:-
Spirits and strong waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every groater or less quantity than a galon, viz.:Brandy, Geneva, Alcohol, Rum, Gin, including Old Tom, Tafia, Whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, per gallon
Other Spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.:-Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Scheidam Schnapps. Bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind, per gallon Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits, not in flasks, per gallon

Spirits-Continued.
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits when in flasks or bottles, thirty of such flasks or bottles not containing more than onc gallon, for each flask or bottle
Unenumerated Spirits and S̈trong $\ddot{\text { Wraters, }}$ per g̈llon...
150
Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denomination, shall be nevertheless deemed "Spirits or Strong Waters," and subject to duty as such, per gallon
Vinegar, per gallon

## Sugar and Molasses.

Sugar-All Sugar equal to, or above No. 9, Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of one cent per lb.
Below No. 9, Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent 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 five-eighths of one cent per lb .
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and confectionery, twenty-five per centum ad valorem and specific duty of one cent per lb.
Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, per 100 lbs.
Molasses, if not so used, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE B.

## Goods paying Twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

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

Perfumery, not otherwise 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 secret, recommended by advertisement, bill, or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment.

Goods paying Ten per centum ad valorem.
Sole and Upper Leather.
Andmals of all kinds, except such as shall be impofted for the improvement of Stock, which sha'l 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 elassed 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 Books, nor Copy Books, nor Books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of Books printed in Canada, nor Printed sheet Music.
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.
Alo, Beer and Porter, ten per centum ad valorem, and a specifie duty of five cents per gallon in casks, and seven cents per gallon in bottles, ( 5 quari 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 specifte duty of twenty-five cents per lb.
Wines, not containing over 20 degrees of alcohol, and not 8 cts. worth more than forty cents per gallon, of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Elder and Currant Wine, (five zquart or ten $^{\text {qu }}$ pint bottles to a gallon), per gallon ... .. ..
Wines-all others when in wood, per gallon $\ddot{0}$
Do. all others except Sparkling Wines, in bottles, ( 5 quarta or ten pints to a gallon), per dozen
Do. Sparkling, per dozen

## Non-enumerated.

The following packages, that is to say:-Bottles, Jars, Demijohns, Brandy Casks, Barrels or Packages in which Spirituous Liquors, Wines, and Malt Liquors are contained, and Carboys containing Sulphuric Acid, and all goods not extherated if any of thi Schrbules to this act as charged with any onhrr duty, or dechared to br yrge of duty, shall be charged with a duty of Customs of Seventery and One-half per orstum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE C.

Free Goods.

Arts and Soienco,
Anatomical preparations
Botany, specimens of Cabinets of Aritiquities

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { "4 } & \text { Coins } \\
\text { ". } & \text { Gems }
\end{array}
$$

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

Works of Art, viz.-
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 sperified, viz, -
Acids of every description, except acetic and sulphuric acid and vinegar
Alum
Aniline Salts, for dyeing purposes Antimony
Argol
Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing
Barilla
Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing
Borax
Bleaching Powders

Brimstone, in
Bichromate C
Blue-Black
British Gum
Gums-Mastic, Sandarae, Shellac and Copal
Chinese Blue
Lakes, scarlet and marone, in pulp
Paris and permanent Greens
Satin and fine washed White
Sugar of Lead
Ultra Marine
Umber, raw
Cream of Tartar, in c cals
Drugs, when chiefly 1 ed 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 calcined.
Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their natural state, Heavy oil or Carbolic oil used in the manufacture of wood block pavement and of wood for buildings and railroad ties
Phosphorus
Precipitate of Copper
Red Lead, dry
Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state
Sal Ammoniac
Sal Soda
Saitpetre
Soda Ash
Soda Caustic
Soda, Nitrate of
Soda, Silicate of

The ABYSgINIAN EAIR RHGENKRATOR frees the Read E from Dandruf, and restores the Hair to its original colour.

## OUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF.

## Drugs, \&on-Continued.

Sulphur, in roll or flour
Vitriol, blue
Vegetables, when chiefly used in dyeing
White Lead, dry
Whiting or Whitening
Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing
Zinc, white dry

## Manufactures and Prodnots of Manufnotares.

Anchors
Ashes-Pot, Pearl, and Soda
Bread and Biscuit from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces
Bolting Cloth
Bookbinders'tools and implements, Millboards and Binders' cloth
Brim Moulds for gold beaters
Burrstones
Candle Wick, cotton
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth not less than 18ft. wide, and not pressed or calendered.
Cement, Marine, unground
Cement, Hydraulic, do.
Church Bells
Clothing, donations of, for charltable institutions
Collar Oloth 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 Rubb. Shoes
Cotton Warp, not coarser than No. 40
Cotton Thread in hanks, colored and unflisished, 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 Boota

## Fire Brick

Fish Hooks, Nets and Seines, Lines and Twines
Flax Waste
Glass Paper and Glass Cloth
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, Scientific or Literary Societies
Printing Presses, except portable hand printing presses
Prunella
Plush for Hatters' use
Rag3
Ships' Binnacle Lamps
" Blocks and patent Bushes for Blocks
" Bunting
" Cables, iron chain, over one half of an inch, shackled or swiveled, or not

## The ABTASINIAN HAIR REGENERATOF is not a Dy

 it will restore Grey Hair to its original colour.

In addition to its intrinsic merits, the ABYSSINIAN HAIR REGEN. ERATOR is the most cconomical Hair Dressivg in use.

## The ABYESINLAN HAIR REGENERATOR frees the Head from Dandruff, and restores the Hair to its original colour.

Nataral Prodnots-Continued.

Diamonds, unset<br>Earths<br>Eggs<br>Emery<br>Fibre, Mexican

Fibre, Vegetable, for manufacturing purposes
Fibrilla
Flax, undressed
Flour-wheat and rye
Flour and Meal-all other
Fire-Clay
Firewood
Fish, fresh, nut to include Oybtery or Lobsters in tins or kegs
Fish Bait
Furs, undressed
Gravels
Grain of all kinds
Grease and Grease Scrap
Gum Copal, Damar, Mastie, Sandarac, and Shellac
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured
Gypsum, not ground nor calcined
Hair-Human, goat, angola, Thibet, 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 Rincis 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 C ' afr makers
Rennet
Rosin
Salt
Sand
Sea Grass
Skins, undressed
Slate
Stone, unwrought
Tails, undressed
Tanners' Bark
Tampico, white and black
Tar
Tea
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 Duty,
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 end Navy, for the use of, Arms, Clothing, Musical 1nstruments for bands, Military Stores
Settlers' Effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.

The ABYSSINIAN HATR REGENERATOR is not a Dye, but it will restore Grey Hair to its original colour.
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF.

## Under Regulations and Restrictions to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.

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' Baggage

## 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 iefpart


## Fish Oil

Gypsum, ground or unground
Hay, Hops, Straw, Bran, Seeds of alf 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.

[^0]
## SCHEDULE E.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported unden 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 treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent eharacter.

In addition to its intriaste merits, the ABYSSINIAN HAIR EEGEM-
ERATOB is the most ecouomical Biair Dreselus in ave.

## SCHEDULE F.

## Export Duties

Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 cubic feet - - o . $\$ 100$
Stave Bolts, per cord of 128 cubic feet .. .. .. .. 100
Oak Logs, per M feet .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 200
Spruce Logs " . . . .. .. .. .. .. 100

## EXCISE DUTIES.

On every wine gallon of Spirits of the strength of proof by Syke's Hydrometer
© ets.
On every pound of Malt $\quad \because \quad \cdots \quad \because \quad \because \quad . . \quad \because \quad . \quad . \quad 0_{0}^{75}$
On every galion 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
On Cavendish Tobacco, on any lb. or less quantity $\quad . . \quad$.. $0{ }_{20}$
On Canada Twist (Tabac blane en torquette), per lb. or less quantity
On Snuff, per lb. or less quantity .. .. .. .. .. 020
On all other descriptions of manufaetured Tobacco, per lb. or less quantity
Cigars (subject to an abatement or allowance for moisture in caleulating the weight for duty, to be fixed by Order in Council), per lb.
Petrole .im and Coal oil, per gallon..
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 producea 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 for consumption, shall be paid as a duty of Excise when it is taken into the Bonded Manufactory.

(Registered according to law for Canada and United States.)


When Jacques Cartier first ascended the St. Lawrence, the remedy in daily use by the Indians, and upon which they relied for the cure of various complaints, was the clear gum exuding from the Red Spruce Trees (Abies Rubra), which, when mixed with Maple Sugar, was given in the form of a confection. The early French settlers, noticing its beneficial effects in curing pulmonary complaints, quickly adopted it as a household remedy, and it is highly prized by them up to tho present day. The settlers, however, take the gum dissolved in highwines, by which means many of its peculiar virtues are lost. In this Syrup a large quantity of gum is held in complete solution, and being prepared at a low temperature, all the Balsamic, Soothing, Expectorant an'Tonic properties of the remedy are preserved.

This preparation is a bona-fide Syrup or Red Sprocis Gum. It is not only recommended as a remedy of remarkable power in the above complaints, but its Balsamic, Soothing, Anti-Spasmodic and Expectorant properties make it a most valuable addition to the Cod-Liver Oil treatment of Consumptives.

## PEEPARED BY

 HENRY R. GRAY, drapmanara cirzaris?, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. (Established 1859.)The ABYSSINIAN HAIR REGENERATOR is not a Dye, but it will restore Grey Hair to its original colour.
DUNCAN'S INFANTS CORDIAL is just the thing you want for your Children while Teething.
MONEY TABLE.

## TABLE

Shewing the value in Dollars and Cents of all sums from One Penny to One Thousand Pounds Sterling, calculated at $9 \frac{1}{2}$, or new Par of Exchange.

| Pence. |  |  |  | Shillings. |  |  |  | Shillings. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Pen | 2 | 1-12 | 1 - |  |  | $24 \frac{1}{3}$ | 12- |  |  | 92 |
| 2 |  | 4 | 1-6 | $2-$ |  |  | 483 | 13- |  | 3 | $16 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| 3 |  | 6 | 1-4 | 3- |  |  | 73 | 14- |  | 3 | $40 \frac{2}{8}$ |
| 4 |  | 8 | 1-13 | 4- |  | 0 | $97 \frac{1}{1}$ | 15- |  | 3 | $65^{\circ}$ |
| 5 |  | 10 | 5-12 | 5 - |  | 1 | 21.3 | 16- |  | 3 | 891 |
| 6 |  | 12 | 1-2 | 6- |  | 1 | 46 | 17- |  |  | 132 |
| 7 |  | 14 | 7-12 | 7- |  |  | 701 | 18- |  |  | 38 |
|  |  | 16 | 2-3 | 8- |  |  | $94 \frac{18}{3}$ | $19-$ |  |  | 62 |
| 9 |  | 18 | 3-4 | 9 |  |  | 19 | $20-$ |  | 4 | 863 |
| 10 |  | 20 | 5-6 | $10-$ |  | 2 | 483 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | 22 | 11-12 | 11- |  |  | 67 |  |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$ | \$ | c. | $\pm$ | 8 | c. | £ | \% | c. | L |  | a. |
| 1 | 4 | 87 | 29. | 141 | 13 | 56 | 272 | 53 | 83- |  | 93 |
| 2 | 9 | 73 | 30 | 146 | 00 | 57 | 277 | 40 | 84 | 408 | 80 |
|  | 14 | 60 | 31 | 150 | 87 | 58 | 282 | 27 | 85 | 413 | 67 |
| 4 | 19 | 47 | 32 | 155 | 73 | 59. | 287 | 13 | 86 | 418 | 58 |
| 5 | 24 | 33 | 38 | 160 | 60 | 60 | 292 | 00 | 87 | 423 | 40 |
| 6 | 99 | 20 | 34. | 165 | 47 | 61 | 296 | 87 | 88 | 428 | 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 | 65. | 316 | 33 | $92-$ | 447 | 73 |
| 11 | 53 | 53 | $39-$ | 189 | 80 | 66 - | 321 | 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 |  | 33 |
| 14 | 68 | 13 | 42 | 204 | 40 | 69 | 335 | 80 | 96 | 467 | 20 |
| 15 | 73 | co | 43 | 209 | 27 | $70-$ | 340 | 67 | 97- | 472 | 07 |
| $16-$ | 77 | 87 | $44-$ | 214 | 13 | $71-$ | 345 | 58 | 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- |  | 34 |
| $20-$ | 97 | 33 | $48-$ | 233 | 60 | $75-$ | 365 | 00 | 300- | 1460 | 00 |
| 21- | 102 | 20 | 49- | 238 | 47 | 76 | 369 | 87 | 400- | 1946 | 07 |
| 22- | 107. | 07 | $50-$ | 243 | 33 | 77 | 374 | 73 | 500- | 2438 | 33 |
| 23- | 111 | 93 | 51- | 248 | '20 | 78. | 379 | 60 | 600- | 2920 | 00 |
| $24-$ | 116 | 80 | $52-$ | 253 | 07 | 79 | 384 | 47 | $700-$ | 3406 | 67 |
| 25 | 121 | 67 | $53-$ | 257 | 93 | 80 | 380 | 33 | $800-$ | 3803 | 33 |
| 26- | 126 | 53 | $54-$ | 262 | 80 | 81. | 394 | 20 | $900-$ | 4380 | 00 |
| 27- | 131 | 40 | 55- | 267 | 67 | 82 | 399 | 07 | 1000- | 4866 | 67 |
| 28- | 136 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## ADVERTISEMENT.

Investigation and experience have clearly established that these Pills possess virtues so correctly combined as to be excelled by no other known remedy.

Dr. CoLby, an honest man, eminent Physician and Scientific Chemist, as is well known, devoted himself for upwards of forty years to a series of elaborate researches into the wants of the human system, and after supporting scientific views with long and careful experience, produced as a result these Pills, of which the most eminent medical men have heartily expressed their entire approval.

The undersigned Physicians cheerfully certify to the high professional standing of Dr. Colby, of Stanstead, one of the oldest and best Physicians, and to the excellent qualities of his "Anti-Costive and Tonic Pills," which we have used in our practice and highly approve. J. B. Gibson, M.D., Dunham, C.E. Jos. Breadon, M.D., Surgeon R.N. C. E. Cotton, M.D. Cowansville. Benjamin Damon, M.D., Coaticook. Charles Brown, M.D., Cowansville. L. Richmond, M.D., Derby Line. S. S. Foster, M.D., Brome. M. G. Glines, M.D., Compton, C.E. Norman Cleveland, M.D., Barnston. G. O. Somers, M.D., Magog, C.E. N. Jenks, M.D. Barnston.
C. W. Cowles, M.
. S., Stanstead. J. C. Rutherford, MM.D. Newport, Vt. C. W. Cowles, M.D., Stanstead.
John Meigs, M.D., Stanstead.
E. D. Worthington, M.D.,Sherbrke.
F. J. Austin, M.D., Sherbrooke.

Slee Testimonials on Circular around each Box of Pills,

## HUNT'S EMPIRE HAIR GLOSS

Is the Ne Plus Ultra of all Preparations for the Hair. It is cooling to the Head.
It removes Pimples from the Scalp.
It prevents the Hair from falling.
It prevents the Hair from turning prematurely gray.
It relieves Headache.
It is a nice soothing application for the face.
It renders the Hair soit and pliable.
It is the cheapest Hair Dressing out.
It is the best Hair Dressing known.
It does not promise what it cannot do.
It removes Dandruff.
it only needs to be tried to be liked.
It is warranted not to injure the Hair.
Try a Bottle. It only costs 25 cents.

## DR. W. M. KEYES,

Sole Proprietor Dr. Colby's Phle and Hunt's Empirl Hair Glose,
GEORGEVILLE, P. Q.

To be had of all Medicine Dealers throughout the Dominion.
In addition to its intrinsic merits, the ABYSSINIAN HATB EFGMFERATOR is the most ceonomioal Hair Dresuing in ase.

# BANKS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. 

Place.
Almonte
Arnprior
Ayr.
Barric
Barrie
Belleville
Belleville
Belleville
Berlin
Bowmanville
Bradford
Brampton
Brantiord
Brantford
Brantford
Broekville
Brockville
Chatham
Chatham
Chatham.
Clinton.
Cobourg
Cobourg
Colborne
Collingwood
Cornwall
Dundas
Dunnville
Elora
Eseter
Fergus.
len
Fergus.
Galt . . . . . . . . . . . .Can. B.Commerce
Galt
Galt ............... Royal Canadian
Gananoque
Goderich.
Goderich,
Guelph.
Guelph., .........Can, B. Commere
Guelph.
Hamilton ........ Bank Hamilton
Hamilton .........Brit. N. America
Hamilton .........Bank Montreal

ONTARIO.
Name of Bank.
Place. Hamilton
Hamilton Brit. N. America Royal Canadian .Can. B.Commerce Bank Toronto Bank Montreal Merchants ${ }^{3}$
Royal Canadian
Merchants'
Ontario
St. Lawrence
Merchants'
Brit. N. America
Can. B.Commerce
Bank Montreal
Bank Montreal
Molsons
Can. B.Commerce
Merchants'
Royal Canadian
Royal Canadian
Bank Montreal
Bank Toronto
.St. Lawrence
Can. B.Commerce
Bank Montreal
Can. B.Commerce
Brit. N. America
Merchants ${ }^{\prime}$
Molsons
Bank Montreal
Merchants'
Merchants'
Merchants ${ }^{\prime}$
Bank Montreal
Can. B.Commerce
Bank Montreal
Can, B,Commerce
Ontario

## Name of Bank.

Can. B.Commeree
Merchants'
Royal Canadian
Merchants'
Niagara District
Merchants'
Brit. N. America
Bank Montreal Merchants'
Bank Montreal
Merchants!
Ontario
Bank Hamilton
Brit. N. America
Bank Montreal
Can. B.Commerce
Merchants'
Molsons
St. Lawrence
Can. B.Commerce
Molsons
Merchants'
Molsons
Mount Forest...., Ontario
Napanee .........Brit. N. America
Napanee ..........Merchants ${ }^{\circ}$
Newcastle ........St. Lawrence
Newmarket.......Royal Canadian
Norwich ......... Royal Canadian
Orangeville ......Can. B.Commerce
Orangeville . ...... Merchants'
Orillia.............Dominion
Oshawa............Dominion
Oshawa............Ontario
Ottawa........... Brit. N. America
Ottawa............ Bank Montreal
Ottawa .......... Can. B.Commerce
Ottawa ............ La Nationale
Ottawa ............ Merchants'
Ottawa ........... Ontario
Ottawa............Quebec
Ottawa ............Union L. Canada
Owen Sound. .....Merchants'
Owen Sound......Molsons

## DR. KEYES' COUGH BALSAM.

 A never failing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, WhootingCough, Asthma, and all Pulmonary Complaints.

It is not a quack medicine, nor is it a cure for all Pulmonary Diseases, yet it has stood the test for the past twenty-five years, having been used by Physicians in the United States and Canada for that length of time, and has given general satisfaction whenever it has been used. All that I ask of the public is to give it a falr and impartial trial. I have been requested repeatedly by some of the leading citizens of this part of the Province to bring my Cough Balsam before the public, as it is considered by those who have used it to be the best Cough Medicine in existence. The following are a few of the many testimonials that I have received :-

Grorasvimes, Sept. 10, 1874.
Dr. Keyes' Balsam has been used in my family during the last few years. I believe it to be an effectual remedy for the relief of all Bronchial and Pulmonary complaints, and to contain no deleterious ingredient.
F. A. SMITH, Minister of St. George's Church.

Magoon's Ponst, Stansteed, Sept. 18, 187 s.
Dr, Khybs-Drar Str,-Having used your Cough Balsam in my family for several years, I most cheerfully recommend it to the public as an invaluable remedy for Coughs, Colds and Croup. We cannot afford to do without it.
(Signed)

W. H. BREVOORT.

BoLion, Sept. 1, 1874.
Dr, Keygs-Drar Sir,-I am happy to inform you that your Cough Balsam is the best selling medicine in my store, and that it gives the best satisfaction of any medicine that is used in this part of the country. Those who try one bottle will be sure to come the second time.
(Signed)
IsRAEI BLARE.
For further Testimonials see Circular around each bottle; also got the testimony of any that have used the Cough Balsam.

It contains no poison, and is safe to be given at all times in doses large or small.

It will be found invaluable to Consumptives, to allay irritation and promote expectoration.

For directions see Label on each bottle.
For Sale by all Medicine Dealers throughout the Dominion.

46 BANKS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

## What Motiser would be without a remedy like DUNCAN'S INFANTS CORDTAE?

## ONTARIO.-Continued.



QUEBEC.

| Beauharnois. . . . . Merchants' | Montreal . . . . . . . Merchants' |
| :---: | :---: |
| Montreal . . . . . . . . Brit. N. America | Montreal . . . . . . . . Metropolitan |
| Montreal . . . . . . . Bank Montreal | Montreal . . . . . . . Molsons |
| Montreal . . . . . . . Bank Toronto | Montreal . . . . . . . Ortario |
| Montreal . . . . . . . Can. B.Commerce | Montreal . . . . . . . Quebec |
| Montreal . . . . . . . . City | Montreal . . . . . . . Royal Canaoian |
| Montreal . . . . . . . Exchange | Montreal . . . . . . . . Union B, L. Can. |
| Montreal . . . . . . . . La B, du Peuple | Quebec . . . . . . . . . . Brit. N. America |
| Montreal . . . . . . . Jacques Cartier | Quebec . . . . . . . . . . Bank Montreal |
| Montreal . . . . . . . La Nationale | Quebec . . . . . . . . . La Nationale |
| Montreal . . . . . . . Mechanics' | Quebec . . . . . . . . . Quebes |

## JACOB'S RHEUMATIC LIOUID

For the Immgdate Religy and Permanget Curg of Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, LAME BACK, SIDE, LIMBS OR STOMAOH. Numbness of Limbs, Swelling of Joints, Sudden Colds, Diptheria, Sore Throat, \&c.

JACOB'S RHEUMATIC LIQUID has been before the public for upwards of twenty years, and such are its merits that it is now justly considered as an indispensable article in every family where it is known.

Having a wonderful effect, when taken internally, in quickening the circulation of the blood, it is invaluable to persons predisposed to Paralysis, or subject to attacks of Heart Disease. In cases of Dyspepsia, where food distresses, it affords prompt relief, and continued for a short time sets everyshing right.

Into whatever family, or community, or locality this medicine has been introduced, it has invariably gained the same reputation; and this reputation is indicated by the following very brief extracts from letters that are full and explicit :-

From Jeffrey Hale, Esq., Quebec, dated November, 1801.
" Your Liquid I have found to be more pungent and efficacious than any other Liniment I know."
"We find Jacob's Rheumatic Liquid to give better satisfaction to our eustomers than any other Liniment."
W. R. Doak, Trader, Brockville ; A. W. Hutchins, Frost Village ; C. S. Clark, St. Francis Mills, Brompton ; William Sawyer, P, M., Sawyerville ; T. Hitcheock, Hatley; J. P. Stockwell, Danville ; Foster \& McLeay, richmond.
From Rev. T. W. Constable, Clarenceville, dated Sept. 19, 1861.
"1 have found your Liquid to be one of the best medicines in use for Lumbago and kindred Rheumatic Affections ; also for all Diseases of the Throat."

For further Testimonials see Circulars, and ask any person that has used "Jacob's Liquid."

## DR. W. M. KEYES,

Sole Proprigtor, GEORGEVILLE, P.Q.

48 BANKS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERIOA.

QUEBEC.-Continued.

| Place. | Name of Bank. | Place. | Naine of Bank. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| uebec | tadacona | So |  |
| Quebec | Union B. L, Can. | Sorel ${ }^{\text {St. }}$ |  |
| St. Johns. | Merchants' | Three River | Union B. L. Can. |
| Sherbrook | East'n Townships | - | , |

## MANITOBA.

Winnipeg. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .Merchants' Bank of Canada
NOVA SCOTIA.
Amherst
Bank Nova Scotia
Maitland
Merch'ts' B. H'fax
Annapolis .......Union B. Halifax New Glasgow.....Bank Nova Scotia
Antigonish . . . . . . Merch'ts' B, H'fax Parrsboro ......... Halifax B'k'g Co.
Bridgewater. . . . . Merch'ts' B. H'fax
Halifax .......... Bank Montreal
Halifax
Halizax
Halifax
Brit. N. America
Bank Nova Scotia
People's Bank
.Merch'ts' B. H'fax
Union B. Halifax
Halifax ......... Halifax B'k'g Co. Woifville.........People's Bank
Pictou
Bank Nova Scotia
Pictou .............Merch'ts' B. H'fax Pictou . . . . . . . . . Pictou Bank
Sydney, C.B. ..... Merch'ts' B. H'fax
Sydney, C.B. .....Bank Nova Scotia
Hallfax ........ Union B. Halifax Weymouth........Merch'ts' B , H'fax
Halifax . . . . . . . . .Savings Bank Windsor. .........Com'c'1B.Winds'r
Kentville .........Bank Nova Scotia Yarmouth .......Bank Nova Scotia
Liverpool ........ B'k of Liverpool Yarmouth ....... Exchange
Lockeport . . . . . .People's Bank Yarmouth ....... Yarmouth

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Chatham.........Bank Montreal |St. John ..........Bank Montreal Fredericton ......Brit. N. America St. John ......... B'k N. Brunsw'k Fredericton ......People's Bank St. John .........Bank Nova Scotia
Moncton . . . . . . . . Brit. N. America

Moncton..........Bank Montreal | St. Stephen........Brit. N. America |
| :--- |
| St. | Newcastle ........ Bank Montreal St. Stephen.......St. Stephen's St. John. . . . . . . . Brit. N. Americal

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown...Bank P. E. Island Rustico. Farmers' Bank Charlottetown, . . Merch'ts' B, H'fax Summerside....... Merch'ts'B. P.E.I. Charlottetown. . .Merch'tsB, P.E.I. Summerside......Summerside r rlottetown. . Union B'k P.E.I. Summerside...... Union B'k P.E.1.

NEWFOUNDLAND.
at. Johns.
Com'l B. Newf'd $\mid$ St. Johns
Union B. Newfd

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Barkersville. ......Brit. Columbia |Victoria...........Brit. Columbia
Barkersville....... Brit. N. America| Victoria...........Brit, N. America

## CANADA TRUSS FACTORY, B90 ORUAG STREHT, MON'IREA工. Establighed 1866.

## F. GROSS, SURGICAL MACHINIST,

Inventor and Manufacturer of all kinds of Instruments for physical deformities.
Gross' Patent Composite Truss does not chafe, break, rust, gall or blister, and can in no case do injury to the wearer.

For Measurement-Take circumference round the waist, and state if single or double.

> Gross' Patent Artificial Limbs,
> Rubber Goods of every desoription. all kinds of Catlery work done.

Descriptive Catalogue may be obtained.

## BACHE'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the best Diuretic the world affords,
It Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Dropay, Chronic Rheumatism, Veakness or Pains in the Back. ALSO, BILTARY AND ALE OTHER DERANOTMENTS OF THE STOYAOE.

## USE DR. PEREIRA'S INDIAN SYRUP

For Ooughs, Oolds, Whooping Congh, Influenza, Bronohitis, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,

## TUTHF'S FORRATPD TAR WWNE,

A Sure Cure for Pthisis, Pulmonalis or Pulmonary Consumption. For full particulars see Circular around each bottle.
atso, Manufacturbe of Dilapond's Limment, Raret's Mexican Cozdition Powdrrs, Royal Canadian Biftgrs, Camphor Icr por Sore Lips and Chapped Hands, Tulif's Renovating Fluid.

## JAMES TULLY, Sole Proprietor and Manufaoturer, HUNTINGDON, P.Q,

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

## RATES OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS.

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

The rate of Postage to British Columbia, Vaneouver'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 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. must be prepaid.

The rate of Postage on letters between any place in Canada and the United States is, if prepaid, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz . ; if unpaid, 10 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, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.; by New York Steamer, sailing on Wednesday, 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.

## HARCEL 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.

## GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

## 400 Notre Dame Street, MONTR卫A工.

## CONCENTRATED LYE.

Harte's celebrated Lye is unsurpassed for Domestic Soap-making and general Cleaning Properties. For sale everywhere.

Price, 23 cents.

## RAT EXTERMINATOR.

Harte's Evelish Rat and Vkryin Exterminator-For Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, \&c.

## Price, 23 cents. <br> HOMGEOPATHY.

The Subscriber, having made a specialty of Homosopathy, has always on hand a large Stock of Fresh Medicines and Books.

Country ordery promptly filled and sent by Mail or Express.

## EPILEPSY.

Parodrr's Eplizptic Corb is prepared from the Recipe of a celebrated Physician of Paris, and has been used by a large number of persons in Canada and the United States with equal success.

As there are Imitations of several of the Subscriber's preparations in the market, none are genuine without fulr name ond address on each label.

## St. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER.

This well known and popular Mineral Water is acknowledged by Physicians to be the best in Canada for the following complaints:Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Rheumatism, \&c., \&c.

For sale in the principal towns in Canada.

## J. A: EARTIG

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

## REGISTRATION.

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

On letters to Canada, New foundland, 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, packets, \&c., to any part of Canada, 5 cents; on books, packets 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, mast 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.

Postage 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, Registered Letters; 3 cent stamp, to prepay the ordinary letter rate; 6 cent stamp, to prepay the rate to England via Canadian Packet; 8 cent stamp, to prepay rate to England, via Cunard Packet.

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

## ADVERTISEMENT.

## CHAS. D. EDWARDS,

MANUFACTURER OF


Iron Vault Linings,
IRON DOORS AND SHUTTERS, JAII DOORE, \&c. COMBINATION BANK AND SAFE LOCKS.

SALESROOM AND FAOTORY: 49 St. Joseph Street, (OLD Sr. Gmonar's Chunch),
MEONTRヨAエ,

[^1] 54 POST OFFIGE DEPARTMENT.
$\$ 20,10$ cents, and 10 cents for every additional $\$ 20$ up to $\$ 100$, above which sum no single order can issue : in New Brunswick, 5 cents on each $\$ 10$.

Money Orders on England, Ireland and Scotland.-Money Orders payable at any Money Order Office 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 over and above the currency value of the sterling is as follows:-
For orders not exceeding $£ 5$ sterling............ 25 cts. " $£ 5$ and not exceeding $£ 10$ sterling............ 50 cts.


Money Orders are now issued on British India at following rates:-
For sums not exceeding $£ 2$ sterling ............ 30 cts . Above $£ 2$ and " $£ 5 \quad$ "........... 60 cts,
" $£ 5$ " $\quad$ " $£ 7$ "
" £7" " £10 "

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANE.

Post Offlce Savings Banks, having the direct security of the Dominion, to every depositor for re-payment of all monsys 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 $\$ 100$.

The great demand for Savage's German Baking Powder has caused many spurious imitations. CHAMPAGNE CIDER， SODA WATER， LEMONADE， And other Aerated Eeverages． Prepared exclusively by the latest improved English Machinery． 99 St．Urbain Street， MONT卫卫A工，

## FAIRBANKS＇STANDARD SCALES



A lawsuit which arose from a discrepancy of weights between one of Fairbanks＇Scales，in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Com－ pany，and one of another manufacturer，was recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas，Baltimore．The case occupied the Court＇two days， and Judge Marshall，in delivering his decision，stated，as the result of the evidence，that the accuracy of＂Fairbanks＇Scalifs＂was estab－ lished beyond all question，

For Notes and Drafts, Bills in Duplicate.-2 cents on each part of $\$ 100 ; 2$ cents 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 payable 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 Act.


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, \&c., should be perfectly clean and free from rust. All articles to be dyed shouid 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 make Flannels kerp their Color and not ShrinePut them in a pafl 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 in

# GEO．BISHOP \＆CO． 

 Gencral 鹪ugravers AND
ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS， 169

ST．JAMES STRサ円T，
MONTREAL.

Seals，Brands，Trade Marks，Labels，\＆cc．，\＆c．

Jackson's Worma Lozenges should always be kept on hand in case your Children should be troubled with Worms.
RECEIPTS FOR DYEING.
again, and let it remain fifteen minutes, airing as before; cleanse it thoroughly in soft-water; let it drain and dry.
Griekn.-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.
Blus.-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 Green.-For one pound of yarn or cloth, 2 oz. quercitron, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. indigo compound, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. 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 shori time in cudbear.
Dove and Slate Colorg. - All shades are made by boiling in an iron vessel a tea-cuprul of black tea with a tea-

# HARPER'S DOLLAR STORE 

## 267 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

## FIFTY THOUSAND

Different Articles, New, Useful and Ornamented, for ONE DOLLAR EACH!

In this Store you will find the largest assortment of Fancy Articles and best'value ever offered in any Store in the Dominion for ©1 each. There is no exorbitant prices here for Strangers, or on Holiday times81 each for rich and poor.

Club orders from the country promptly attended to, with a discount to the person getting up the club.

Don't forget the place-
No. 267 Notre Dame Street,

At CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

## HCARPMR'S

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.

Pink.-For 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 fow minutes it will be finished. To make the shade darker or lighter, incrcase or diminish the quantity of cochincal.

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, $\frac{\ddagger}{} \mathrm{lb}$. 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 coppers.

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 th article immediately in cold water and it is finished.

Silver 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.

Red.-Take one pound of red wood and four ounces of alum for every pound of cloth or yarn.

To Color Madder Red with Aluy and Crram Tartar.For every 2 lbs . goods it requires 1 lb . madder, $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{lb}$. alum and $\& \mathrm{lb}$. 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 quentity 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 scalding; let remain from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour. Use a well cleansed brass or copper kettle.

Cheap 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 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. 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.

Scarlet,-For 3 pounds of wool or yarn, 2 oz cochineal 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 Scarlet.-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.

Jaekson's Worm Losenges are purely Vegetable. Chlldrea eat them readily, being presented in a palatable form.

Crimson.-For every pound of cloth or yarn take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 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 tho 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 sosp. 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 Fing Wink Color.-One pound wool, half pound 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. Rinse 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.

## - ERHITOOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. HISTORY, <br> VIRTUES, <br> THSTIMONIALS.

Fellows' Hypophosphites has been before the world since 1865 . It yas invented by Mr. James I. Feliows, Chemist, St. Johm, N.B., has D. C n introduced over a large amotnt of territory by extensive advertising, and become deservedly popular. It is used and prescribed by the leading Physi/gas and pronounced a tonic far strpassila any COMPGITION EVER EEFORE USED TN MEDICINE.

Now, in full view of its rapid sale, good profit to the retailer, and of its undoubted curative power, an army of imifators throughont the country are manufacturing and fof fing thair worthitess stibstitutes, and is some cases even Gying the subscriber's advertisements, word for word, in frder to obtain more profit, dishonestly profiting by the justly earned reputation of the original, soiling their, own reputafion, and interfering in the relief ef suffering thtumanity.

The public are catitioned to ask for Fellows' Compornd Syrup of IIypophosphites, and take no other, as it differs from all other prepsintions in composition, mode of manipu. lationt, atd in effect.

It is put Ap in pint oval bottles, on which the words "Fellows \& Co., St. John, N. B.", are blown. The name of the invelitor, "James I. Thyws," is written obliquely across the inside 1 thict in red ink, 户é name "J. I. Fellows, ' St. Johin, N.B." is on the yellow wrapper in water mark, which is scen by holding the paper before the light, and the price is $\$ 1.50$ per bottle.

Nore, - $\mathrm{Be}^{3}$ swpicious of persons who remmend any other article as "Just as good," though bearing a similar name, and of thrse who offer the cheaper priced article.

NOTE.-It is only the INDRFENDENT, WELL POSTED and unselfish Physician who can afford to prescribe this remedy. 'Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recrmmend it.

## FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is adapted for diseases which are produced by loss of NERvous Power and consequent Muscular Relaxation, viz.:-

> Consimption,
> Asthma,
> Aphonia,
> Nervousness, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhcea, Fever and Ague,

> Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Cough,
> Mental Depression, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Debility, Marasmus, Dyptheretic Prostration, Leucarthea,

Interrupted and Feeble Action of the Heart, Diseases produced by Overtaxing the Mind, by Grief or Anxiety, by Rapid Growth, by Child-Bearing, by Insufficient Nourishment, by Residence in Hot Clinates or Unhealthy Localities, ly Excelses. or by any Irregularities of Life.
The Endless Chain of good effects is thus formed by Fallows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, these effects ARE NOT possessed by any other combination, as the following summing will demonstrate :-

It is acceptabie to palate and stomach.

## 3

Sufyicently Potent to ensure decided benefit, yet harmless, howsoever long its use may be continued; this characteristic is possessed by no other remecif.

It assists DIGestron and Assimilation.
it Vitalizes the Blood, supplying such ingredients as may be required.

It Restores Tone to the Nerves,
IT GIVES PowER of endurance and of concentration to the mind,
It Promotes Vigor in the organs which depend for health on involuntary muscular action, viz, Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, and Genitals.

And, unless afflicted with some disease involving Absolutr Organic Loss, it will sustain the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

No Person will be disappointed in the effect of Fellows' Hypophosphites who rigidly follows the Directions.

## JPLLOWS' HYPOPZOSPHITES, INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this preparation occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to supply the deficiencies in.Hypophosphites already in use, and in order to cure that insidious disease -

## TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

For although their nature was correct in theory, the preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, in practice found wanting.

While they cause the formation of fat and generate heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was circumscribed, and owing to theirdiluted state involving large aiojes; they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by My/ Fellows were
A convenient, palatable twedy,

Unalterable by time,
Harmless, though used continuously, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect,

Which would induce an appetite.
Strengthen digestion,
Prornote assimilation,
Create healthy blood,
Strengthen the nerves and muscles,
Enable the subject to successfully combat the disease,
And syfricrently économical for all.
All this has been indisputably attained. The success of the work is complete, and Fellows' Hypophesphites stands forenost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases,

Gesting properties to which no other medtcine has ever aspired.

Whenever the Bodily Vigor Wanes, whether from the effects of old afe, residence in hot climate, insufficient noutishment, child-bearing, rapid growth, exeesses, \&ec, the Syrup will impart the vis vitce to the system, and soon restore the wated strength. yrefovery retant|ve by infantile weakness, will rapidly recover urder the influknce of Fellows' Hypophosphites.

The Yellow-Visaged Supferer from Fiver and Ague can calculat on a speedy and permanent recovery from hits disease after all else faits.

Whzy Hope forsakes thy Poor Consumptive, let him not procrastinate an hour, as every moment of time gained in the beginning is yaluable. The disease is positively curable by Fellows' Hypophosphites in its early stages, and in the later and hopuiess cases, life may be prolonged and the patient made capable of performing his regular duties for several years, feeling little inconvenience from his malady.

The distressed Asthmatic, the Bronchitis sufferer may both become sound and healthy from using Fellows' Hypophosphites.

The dispirited Dyspeptic can be assured of successful and rational treatment of his disease. Cood direstion re-
turns when nowous strength is restored. Fellows' Hypophosphites reneh y nervous strength and effectually cures Dyspepsia.

We have knoy/n deep-seat co cons cured, one of forty years standing ; the muscles of hit Stomach and bowels were quite wasted, so that for many yefs he required pills every night and the enema every morniag. After continued use of the Syrup for several months $\# / \mathrm{e}$ muscular and nervous strength were restored, and he is my wr a perfectly healthy man.

When the harassed Man of Business tires his brain;
The Toiling Stude/t, "when visage sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thoug $h t, 1$ becomes daily more gaunt and careworn :

When the Victifi is Neuratgic, racked by excruciating torment;

The Palpitating, burdened, and grief and care stricken heart succumbs to the pressure;

When Weakness subdues the Body from any cause, or whehe additional physical or mental strength is required, the most grateful results will ensue from the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

The over-worked brain not only reqnires rest, but frequently also a borrowed assistance or tonic for the augmentation of its powers.

Eve ? species of excitation, whether bodily or mental, involves the death, decay, or elimination of a certain amount of tissue and of the vital element. The possibility of continued exertion, therefore, depends upon the die supply of reproductive mefns or nutrition, and an unlimitd fecility of eliminating dead and useless matter. While Fellows' Hrpophosphites exerts an influence upon the nervous syjien, it will under all ciremstances nourish it, ant throug f it the muscles which it governs.

The presence of this remedy is necessary then, especially in wasting and distressing diseases, to create and sustain the thormal degree of strength, and its prescribed use can never - exert a batieful inituence under any circumstances whatever.

Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation, and being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fulness and strength, a general exaltation of the organic functions, and exhilaration of the intellectual powers, Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and renewing the $1-\mathrm{d}_{2}$ thus causing the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring fie functions of the previously weakened organs,

Being then a tonic hf the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that when there is a demana for extraordinary exertion its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and thus sustains the general system.

## Letter from Rev. Yohn McMurray.

## James I. Fellows, Esq.

Dear Sik,- I have recently heard from an invalti of the great benefit derived from your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and having in many other instances marked the most beneficial results from its use, I cannot but regard its discovery as a matter of devout thankfulness to a benign Providence.

I have used it considerably myself, and, at intervals during several years past, given it to some members of my family. I have also recommended it to others, Xd invariably found it to be of essential benefit in those compl ints for which it is especially recommended.
In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of thi) disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility, in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

## JOHN McMURRAY,

Nswport, N.S.
Methodist Minister.

## 7

## - Dr. Howe's Testimony.

Pittsfield, Me, March, 1872 . Mr. James I. Fellows.

DEAR SIr,-During the past $\%$ y years I have given your Compound Syrup of Hypophopphites a fair, though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders, I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless, it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and, in fact, from debility from any cause, I know on nothing equal to it. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
WM. S. HOWE, M.D.

## Inflammation of the Lungs.

 Clifton, N.B., 17th February, 1873.Sik, -In behnff of my family, I wish to acknowledge a debt of gratitude I owt Mr. James I. Fellows. My daughter had been ill with Inflan mation of the Langs, had raised large quantifies of blood and purulent matter, attended with every symptom of Consumption After obtaining the attendance of two eminent physicials, who afforded her no relief, she was persuaded to try Fellows' Syruy of Hypophosphites. Upon taking two bottles we had every reason to believe she would be oured. Her phygieians were surprised to find her improvement so rapid, and advised her to continue its use, which she did until her complete recovery. Two years have elapsed, during which time she has neither taken nor required any medicine; enjoying good health, and urges all who are
afflicted with any Lung or Chest trouble to use the Hypophosphites without fail.
My wife also having been in bad health for some time, and having had Typhoid Fever is December last, which left her much prostrated, was advised by the physicians to use this remedy to build her up. Before taldiog half a bottle she found herself much benefited, and still continues to use it.
I believe, under kind Providence, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been the meens of restoring both my wife and daughter, and I hope the afficred will avail themselves of its inse, for although it is widely used, I think its value is not appreciated.
\& Yours truly,

## TESTIMONIAL TO-MR, FELLOWS.

Wैe, the undersigned; clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, prepared by Fellows, Chemist, St. John, N.B., and having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

- JOSEPH A. EVANS.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { JAMES C. HENNIGAR, } \\
\text { Pres. of Conference. } \\
\text { John McMMuray, } \\
\text { Ex-Pres. Conference. }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Wm, Sargent, } \\
& \text { Jown A. Mosher, } \\
& \text { Stephen F. Huestis, } \\
& \text { Richard W. Weddail, } \\
& \text { Alex. W. Nicolson, } \\
& \text { Cranewfer Jost, } \\
& \text { Rowland Morton, } \\
& \text { John Johnson, } \\
& \text { Jown W. Howis, } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { James G. Hennigar, } \\
\text { Pres, of Conference. } \\
\text { John McMurkay, } \\
\text { Ex-Pres. Conference. }
\end{array} \\
& \text { John Johnson. }
\end{aligned}
$$

To be obtained in quantities fron all the Wholesale frouses, and ratail from every Druggist and Merstiant in the

## RECEIPTS FOR DYEING.

## FOR DYEING COTTON GOODS.

Green.-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.

Buue.-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 vitriol, 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.

## 66 direotions for using aniling dyes.

## DIRECTIONS

For asing the Aufline Dyes specially prepared for Domestio Use by

## 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 piece of stick.
4. Pour in two teaspoonfuls of the dye.
5. Replace the goods in the dye-bath; and with a piece of stick in zace 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 dyeing almost any article of silk or woollen manufacture.

These Dyes will color a much greater quantity of goods than any ever before offered 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
manufacturers, will color a fair quantity of goods, their more costly colors, like scarlet, green, dark brown, \&c., will hardly color a few yards of ribbon, and often then not give a good color, while all the colors prepared by Evans, Mercer \& Co, will color from one to four pounds of goeds, 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 saine, while many of the colors, like dark brown, maroon and 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 wichout injurv: and, indeed; all the colors, save rose and magenta, and perhaps scarlet, 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 MIXING PAINTS.

Purchnsers of paints, oils and colors will find the following saggestive receipts for making new colors by mixing two or more to be what they want. All paints, colors and oils mentioned in the following receipts can be purchased from the merchants who are supplied by Evans, Mercer \& Co.:-
Mixing Colons for Use.-The proper material for mixing light colors are linseed oil and turpentine ; occasionally some use English or patent dryer where $i^{+}$io desirable to dry quickly. Dark colors may be thinned k linseed oil and a little Japan dryer. The quantity of ou varies according to the color used, so that no exact rule can be laid down; however, a pint of oil will generaily be sufficient for three pounds of color ground in oil.

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

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

Prarl Gray.-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 Colos.-White lead, with a little burnt or raw umber and yellow ochre.

Gray Stone Color.-White lead and a little lamphlack.
Skye Buus.-White lead with Prussian blue.
Fawn Color.-White lead with stone ochre, and a little vermilion or burnt stone ochre.

Buyr.-White lead and yellow ochre.
Dunean's Magic Pain Reliet has proved itself a soverelgn remody for Fover, Ag to and Chill Fover.

## RECEIPTS FOR MIXING PAINTS.

Cream 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.

Brick Lead.-Yellow ochre, red lead, and a small quantity of white lead.

Pea Grens. - White lead with Brunswick green, or with Prussian blue and chrome-yellow.

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

Light Willow Green.-White lead and Paris 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, blue and black.

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

Chocolate Color.-Spanish brown or Tenetian red and black.

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

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

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

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

# DUINCAIN＇S INFANTS CORDIAL A Real Blessing to Mothers． 

This is the best soothing Syrup that has ever been introduced．If a child is fretful，it will quiet it and produce a natural sleep；and will give ease from any pain it may be suffering from．For colic or cramp in the stomach or bowels，one dose will give it instant relief． It has never been known to fail．It will give tone and vigour to the whole system，regulate the bowels，and assist the process of digestion．During the painful process of teething it acts like magic－it soothes the child，softens the gums，and enables the teeth to force their way through the gums without pain，thereby relieving the chiid from an incalculable amount of suffering．What mother would be without a remedy of this kind，when so easily ob－ tained？It will not only give comfort and ease to her offspring，but much rest and consolation to her and the other members of the family．It is a sure，safe and cer－ tain remedy in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhcea，for children under two years of age．

Physicians speak highly of this Cordial．Be sure to ask for＂Duncan＇s Infants Cordial，＂and no other，as it is the best and most reliable Cordial ever offered to the public．

Full directions on each bottle．
Price，only 25 cents per Bottle．
Sole Agents for Canada and the United States ： ：$_{1}$ EVANS，MERCER \＆CO． MIONTR卫A工。

## J. PMIRRY-CODERRE, M.D.

 Over Twenty-Five Years' Experience.
## EXPECTORATING SYRUP

07

## DR. J. EMERY-CODERRE,

## Profesoor of Materia Kedioa and Therapetios.

Dr. J. Empay-Coderre'c Expectorating Syrut is prepared under his direction, and with the approbation of the Professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, Medical Faculty of Victoria University. For the last twenty-five years the Expecrorant Syrup has been administered with the greatest succesc in Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, Whooping Cough, Croup-in the latter case it is necessary to take first an emetio-\&c., \&c.

## INFANTS SYRUP

## Prepared by Dr. Coderre.

"The Infants Syrup" is prepared with the approbation of the Professors of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Faculty of Vietoria Coilege. This Syrup can be given, in all confidence, to Infants, in cases such as Colics, Diarrhcea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, \&c.

## Dr. J. Emery-Coderre's <br> TONIC ELIXIR.

The Tonio Elixir is prepared under the immediate direction of Dr. J. Emery-Coderre, and has been administered with the greatest success for more than twenty years, in diseases requiring the use of Tonics. Its use can be continued, without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness : Leucorrhæ, or Whites; Dysmenorrhe, or difflcult courses; Anzemia, or thinness of the blood; General Debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm, and other Diseases of the Skin, \&c., \&c.

## FOR SALE AT THE PRINOIPAL DRUGGISTS.

The Medical Profession may obtain from Dr. Codsrre all information required on the nature and administration of these Remedies, at No. 392 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

# DUNCANSS SARSAPRARILA. 

## The Greatest Health Restorer in the World.

In calling the attention of the Medical Faculty and the Public to this invaluable preparation, the Proprietor would observe that it is prepared by a new and improved process, by which the chemist has been enabled to preserve in a concentrated form all the virtues and medicinal properties of the Sarsaparilla root, and by skilful combination with other ingredients of established repute, there is presented in Duncan's Sarsaparilla a powerful and efficient alterative which has long been needed.

Physicians in all parts of the world have borne evidence to its medicinal value.

In the preparation of Duncan's Sarsaparilla the public have now presented, in a concentrated, agreeable and powerful essence, the active principle of a drug which has obtained a 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 days.

To restore the roses of health to the cheek of beauty, to put new vigour in the student's languid frame, to quicken the footstep of the foeble, to renew a fair, smooth skin in place of blotches, pimples and eruptions-such are the uses and the virtues of Sarsaparilla, and it has this special value over many other drugs, that it can do no harm.

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

It promotes secretion, increases the appetite, quickens assimilation and digestion, and acts as a general restorative to health and youthful vigour.

It is not pretended that this Preparation is a certain cure for all diseases, but it is maintained that it is an in-

Use Tate \& Covernton's Celebrated Cherry Tooth Paste. For Sale Wholesale by Evans, Mercer \& Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

valuable remedy for all complaints which have their origin in a depraved condition of the blood; and it is impossible to attach too much importence to a healthy state of the blood, as from it we derive our strength, our beauty, and our mental capabilities. It is the centre of our being, round which revolves all that makes existence happy.

Duncan's Sarsaparilla has never been known to fail in performing, after a 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. It is eminently adapted to soothe and allay irritation of the throat and bronchial orgens, caused by severe colds; it promotes a healthful appetite, and assists digestion ; is active, but mild and congenial. It builds up without reducing the system, and imparts functional energy and natural strength to every organ of the body.

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

It has been found by long experience that the efficacy of the Sarsaparilla is materially increased by the occasional use of Duncan's Liver and Stomach Pills. Thest Pills quietly regulate the bowels, restore the action of the Liver when it is sluggish, and remove all the old deposits from the system, which being retained long after the time for their natural expulsion, undergo decomposition, and thus distribute offensive gaseous matter throughout the whole body, hence generally arises the offensive breath of unhealthy persons.

Sole Agents for Canada and the United States: EVANS, MERCER \& CO. Montreal and Rouses Point, N.Y.
月GT To be obtained retail from every Druggist and Merchant in the Dominion and the United States.

[^2]
## COLGATE \& COMPANY, FINE TOILET SOAP MAKERS AND PERFUMERS, JOHN STREET, -:0:- NEW YORK.

The general appreciation of the good quality and excellent style of Colgats \& Co.'s Soaps, together with their steadily growing sale, warrants their belng commended, with increased confidence, to the attention and patronage of the Public.

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

Rose,
Patchonly, Spermaceti, Jookey Club, Marshmallow, Olive Palm, Aromatio Vegetable, Blder Flower,

Rose Geranium,
Violet,
Lettuoe,
Souvenir,
Ean-de-Chlogne,
Primrose,
Bay Lautel, Turtle 011,

Musk Lavender May Blossom, Musk, Rondeletia, Ambrosial, Honey, Glycorine, Br , Windsor,

COLGATE \& COMPANY'S CASHMERE BOUQUET SOAP.

Registerad 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 before made. Colaate \& CO , are the originators and sole manufacturers of this Soap, and beg to caution the public against imitations.

Sole Agents for Canada: EVANS, MERCER \& CO. Wholesale Druggists,
MONTREA工。

Use Tate \& Covernton's Celebrated Cherry Tooth Paste. For Sale Wholesale by Evans, Mercer \& Co.

## 76 ASTHMA CURD. <br> GUIID'S 

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 Curp is putup 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. $\mathrm{D}_{\text {, }}$ with return charges added, if ordered in lots of not less than onc-balf dozen.

## Sole Agents for Canada:

## EVANS, MERCER \& CO., MONTREAL.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with asthnra for nearly 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 gavo me immediate relief. 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.cannot be too grateful to him for its discovery:

SAMUEL C. FISHER, Rupert, Vt.
The above statement of my brother is strictly correct. Personally 1 had been a sufferer from Asthma for abont five years. Dr. Guild's remedy relieved me at once.

JAMES W. FISHER.
Dear Sir,-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 marvellous good it has done me. If it will prevent future attacks, or if it will only relieve them as it did the last, 1 would not be without it for every dollar I possess in the world,

Respectfully yours, THOMAS L. PETERS, St. Paul, Minn.
Use Tate \& Covernton's Celebrated Cherry Tooth Paste. For Sale Wholesale by Evans, Mercer \& Co.

## DR. BIRNBAUM'S 

This valuable German preparation is most efficacious in the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sprains, Swellings, Chilblains, Frost-Bites, etc., etc.

It is well known in Europe and on the Continent, and is recommended by the Medical Faculty of Montreal, particulariy Drs, Small wood, Pgliter, Munbo, David, Leprohon, Girdwood. Macdonnelle, Rotcot, Robilhard, Brosseau, Brssey, MoCallud, Sbhley, Thompson, and Turgen, whe nave testified to its excellence, and whose fac-simile signatures are on each bottle. Drs. McCallum and Selley have used it in their own cure, and their certificates are subjoined:-

## From Dr. Duncan MeCallum:

I, the undersigned, have been suffering very much for the last two years from Rheumatism in the ankle joint, so much so that I was often prevented from attending to my calling, but thrce applications of Dr. Birnbaum's Rheunatism and Gout Remedy gave me that relief from pain and stiffness which I did not experience for the last two years ; and after eight days' use of this remedy I find myself entirely cured.

I owe this statement to the public, to the profession, and to the merits of that genuine article.
duncan macallum, M.d.
Montreal, March 25, 1872.

## From Dr. John B. Selley :

Having used Dr. Branbaum's Rheumatiam and Gour Remedt, I willingly concur in the testimony given in its favour by the medical gentleman above named.

Montrral, October 24, 1872.
JOHN B. SELLEY, M.D.

Give this remedy a trial, and you will have practioal evidence of its marvellous efficacy for the cure of all Rheumatic Affections, etc., etc.

## CHARLES MARTIN, <br> 43 ST. P円THR STREPT, MONTREAL,

Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada \& the United States. JOB SAEE BY ALS DEVGOISNS AND MEDTONNE DEALERS.

Use Tate \& Covernton's Celebrated Cherry Tuoth Paste. For Sale Wholesale by Evans, Mercer \& Co.

## 78 <br> MAGIO RELIEF. <br> 

In calling the attention of the Medical Faculty and the Public to this invaluable preparation, the Proprietors would observe that it is prepared by a new and improved process, by which the chemist has been enabled to preserve, in a concentrated form, all the virtues and medicinal properties of the different roots and plants, and by skilful combination with other ingredients of established repute, there is presented in Duscan's Magio Pain Rehsifa powerful and efficient alleviator of pain, externally and internally, and the Proprietors have no hesitation in recommending it for the relief of the following :-
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Chest, Side or Back Diptheria, Frost Bites, \&c.
It is often asked, how can one medicine cure so many diseases? In reply, we have but to state the facts: that pain is an irritation of the nerves, and indicates disease, and it is well known that the largest proportion of diseases are of an inflammatory character, which is indicated by redness, heat, and swelling. These irritate the nerves, which are the sources of feeling, and causes pain, or the pain may be the result of a diseased condition of the nerves, as in Neuralgia, \&c. To effeetually allay pain, the giving elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action ta the system.

## Sole Agents for Canada :

## EVANS, MERCER \& CO.i. MONTREAL.

Use Tate \& Covernton's Celebrated Cherry Tooth Paste. For Sale Wholesale by Evans, Mercer \& Co.

# ANGUS CAMERON, <br> 145 St . Antoine Street, MONTREAL, 

Begs to call the attention of the Trade to his SPECIALITIES below.
$\qquad$

## LIEBIC'S

Liquid Exitract of Beff and Tonic Invigonator,

## OF WELL KNOWN EXCELLENCE.

## THE NUTRITIOUS CONDTMENT

 For Horses and Cattle.This food has been used for over six years in Canada, and has met with universal spproval.

A perfect Substitute for Eggs and Butter for all Cooking purposes.

HGF ITBTRAL TERMS TO TEN NRADE

## 80 <br> WORM LOKENGES.

## JACZSON'S WORM LOZENGES.

The Groat Worm Killer'that should be used in preference to any 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, epilepsy, and St. Fitus' 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 worms.
This valuable remedy is purely vegetable in its composition, and entirely free from poisonous and injurious ingredients, Being presented in a palatable form, it can be administered to young 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 successial, as Jackson's Worm Lozenges.

- Each box contains full directions on the cover.


## SAVAGE'S

## GERMAN BAKING POWDER

For Making Bread, Biscuit, Buns, Tea-Cakes, Johnny Cakes, Pastry, \&c., \&c.
Far Better, Lighter, Sweeter, and more Wholosome than can be mado by any other procoss, and at a Oroat Eaving of Time, Trouble and Expenso.

The Germans are famed all over the civilized world as superior bakers. Their bread and biscuit are the wonder and admiration of all travellers. They have given the matter of baking great consideration, and made it the subject of sciuntific study. The Baking Powder has been in general use among these people for the last twenty years, and has only of late been introduced into Great Britain and the United States, where it has established for itself a great reputation.

SAVAGE'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER is prepared from an original recipe containing the most wholesome ingredients, and will be found to produce bread, \&c., of a very superior kinc..

This Powder should be in every family, particularly those who live in the country. In a few minutes a light, sweet and wholesome bread can be produced, superior to any made by any other mode. It is, however, needless to recommend the article any further-the experienced housekeeper will, upon a short trial, know how to value it, and apply it to all purposes where a rising is requlred.

CAUTION.-The great demand for Savage's Gbrman Baring Powder has caused many base spurious imitations; the Public are therefore requested to ask for Savage's German Baking Powder. MONTR卫Aエ.

Duncan's Pilis'act directly on the blood, and are mild in thele operation. <br> \title{
Sole Proprietors, <br> \title{
Sole Proprietors, <br> EVANS, MERCER \& CO. <br> ——:
}

## 82 OONDITION POWDER.

## CONDITION POWDER.

The Horse, like every other of God's creatures, is subject to disease. Changes of scason, of food and water, will often bring on diseases of the stomach, the bowels and the kidneys. The blood becomes diseased, when the skin throws out pimples and scurf, and the hair appears rough. The horse loses his appetite, is dull, and unwilling to labor. His dung is hard and discolored, and worms are generated. The kidneys, too, are much deranged, and the horse has difficulty in making water. It is plain that the horse is now OUT OF ORDER; and though he may not be attacked by any particular disease, threatening his lifo, yet unless something is done for him, some of the above symptoms will gradually increase, until at length it be too late to subdue them, and many a noble and valuable horse may be lost for want of a little attention in the beginning of his ailment.

The Condition Powder has been found very valuable as a Spring and Fall medicine. At these seasons the horse undergoes great ohanges; he cranges his coat and is preparing for a new state of thinys. Nature often-times requires a little assistance, and is such cases the Condition Powder will be found most valuable.

One of the most formidable diseases with which young horses are afflicted in this country is the distemper; and although few horses die from it, yet many have their constitutions seriously impaired by it if neglected. This complaint begins with a cough, and is attended with a copious discharge at the nostrils of yellowish matter, mixed with pus. There is also a discharge from the mouth, and a consideralle swelling under the throat; this swelling increases with considerable rapidity, attonded with a good deal of fever. From the pain in the muscles of the throat,

[^3] their operation.
the horse, though inclined to eat and drink, cannot do so. In some fever cases the disease makes such rapid progress, unless some relief be obtained, the animal will either choke or perish for want of nourishment. The tumour is under the jaw, and soon fills the whole of the space. In a few days it gets more prominent and soft, and evidently contains a fluid. This rapidly increases, the tumour bursts, and a great quantity of pus is discharged. When this has taken place the danger is over, and the horse gradually improves. The horse should have extra care after an attack of this malady, as by neglect a bad cough or some other complaint may come on. The treatment of this complaint is simple. As soon as the swelling appears, the part should be at once blistered with the horse blister, which will cause a disçarge; this discharge must be encouraged by fomenting the part with warm water. As there is always a good deal of fever, this should be allayed by giving half a table-spoonful of the Condition Powder, morning and evening, in half a buoket of warm bran mash.

When the swelling has gone down, rub the throat with a little Gargling Oil, which will quickly heal the sore.

## DIRECTIONS.

Qive two tablespoonfuls night and morning, for three days in succession, in a mash of bran or soaked oats. If the animal refuses to eat it, or if preferred, pull the tongue out on one side of the mouth, and put a table-spoonful of the Powder on the back part of the tongue, then put the tongue into his mouth again, holding the mouth closed for $L$ few minutes. To Colts under two yeirs old, onehalf the quantity should be given.

## Sole Agents for Canada a and the United States: EVANS, MERCER \& CO.

## Montreal and Rouses Point, N.Y.

Sold also by all Druggists and Country Merchants.


## HAIR REGENERATOR,

natural color-prevents its falling out, and entirely eradicates Dandruff; and although we cannot claim for it that it will restore hair when the capillary glands are destroyed, where they are not, in many cases it will most assuredly cause a new growth.

Few personal adornments are more desirable than a fine head of Hair, and although we cannot stay one of the earliest features which marks the advance of time, we can, with the aid of Science, aim to preserve its bright and youthful appearance.

FOR RESTORING THE COLOR we would advise daily spplications for a week or two, and when the Color is restored, once or twice a week will suffice.

FOR RESTORING THE GROWTH, rub well into the roots three or four times a week ; a stiff brush will greatly assist in stimulating the activity of the glands.

DANDRUFF indicates disease, and must sooner or later destroy the Hair, and should be removed; all that is required in this case is to apply the Regenerator, without having previously shaken the bottle, rubbing well into the roots with the palm of the hand.

The following are a few of the many Testimonials sent us from those who can speak from experience, and who have kindly allowed us to make use of them :-

Genturmen,-I am happy to be able to state that, after having used a considerable number of Hair Restorers in my business as a Hair Dresser and Perfumer, I have come to the conclusion that your "Abyssinian Hair Regenerator," in point of color-restoring and cleanliness, surpasses them all. I have tried it on some of my most difficult subjects, and the result was in each case highly satisfactory.
E. WETHEY, Hair Dresser and Perfumer, 146 St. James Straet, Montreal.
Ggntlemesm,-Since you have asked my opinion of your "Abyssinian Hair Regenerator," I take great pleasure in stating that of all similar preparations I have (and I have tried many), none has given me such great satisfaction, -I find it cleaner, more efficacious, and farmore agreeable. Should this be of service to you, you are at perfect liberty to make use of $i t$.
W. Westlake, Montreal.

Sole Proprietors,
ㅍVANS, MTERCHR \& CO., MONTREA工. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. of Duncan's Pills.

Patronized and Approved by Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN,


And the Nobility and Gentry of GREAT BBITAIN.

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 Urisina, or the purb Grbase or the canada BEAR, is prepared and refined by a peculiar process, known only to the Proprietors, so as to prevent its becoming rancid by long keeping in any elimate.

If there is any Lady or Gentleman who has not used it, we reconmend 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, Gfring a Brilitant Gloss and Inereasing the Grewth of the Hair.

It eradicates Scury and DAndnuse, thus pieventing Buismess and the Growth or Gray Harr,

Beware of Counterfeits, as the very extensive patronage enjoyed by SAVAGE'S URSINA has induced unprincipled parties with thievish propensities to imitate it.
-

## Observe the BIRCM BARK LABEL on the Bottle, without which none is Cenuine.

SOLE PROPRTDTORS,
EVANS, MERCER \& CO.


SOLD BY AKL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

## EVANS, MERCER \& CO.'S

This preparation, made with the purest Sherry Wise and Aromatics, combined with Quinins, wlll be found to be invaluable as a Tonic in a wholesorae and concentrated form, which can be taken by the most delicate persons with permanent benefit.

As the efficacy of this Wine as a Tonic depends on the quality and quantity of the Sulphate of Cuinine held in solution, the public are cautioned against spurious imitations, and to be particular that they purchase none other than Evans, Mereer \& Co.'s Quinine Wine.

It is an elegant and agreeable tonic, stomachio and stimulant, and must prove a great boon to persons suffering from the after effects of intermittent and low fever, from general debility, or from affections of the stomach.

To be obtained wholesale from

## EVANS, MERCER \& CO. Wholesale Druggists, MONTREA工.

And Retail from all Druggists \& General Merchants.

# DEVONSHIRE SAUCE 

 FORFish，Game，Steaks，Chops，Curries，Souns，\＆C．

Prepared from an original receipt of a distinguished Cook．

The extensive patronage this SAver 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，

## EVANS，MERCER \＆CO． MOINTR田Aエ。

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

No stable is complete without Howard＇s Condition Powder and Blaine＇s Real Old English Gargling Oil．

All others are counterfeits．

## Solo Agents for Canada ：

## EVANS，MERCER \＆CO． MONTE円A工。

Howard＇s Condition Powder cures Indigestion，Loss of Ap－ petite，Hide－bound，Lung：Fever，and Cracked Heels．

## VETERIMARY MEDICINES.

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 quaintity 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 meal and treacle, together with a little palm or lard, 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 aro 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 practice, in some houses, of adding a little salt of tartar-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 form, popularly called drenches. A similar plan is adopted with small cattle, as sheep and goats. For these, however, the quantity should seldom exceed $\frac{1}{\ddagger}$ 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 .;

Howard's Condition Powder superior to all others for all the diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.
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, $\frac{1}{4}$ 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, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.
2. (Hill.) Anise, caraway, and cumin seed, of each, 4 lbs.; ginger, 2 lbs.; treacle, q. s.; divide into $1 \frac{3}{4}-\mathrm{oz}$. balls. Prod. 21 lbs.

Cough Balls.-1. (Blaine.) Ipecacuanha, 1 dr.; camphor, 2 drs.; honey, q. s. to form a ball. One night and morning.
2. (B. Clark.) Emetic tartar 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 mix; for 8 balls. As the last.

Diuretic Balls.-1, (Bracy Clark.) Nitre and common turpentine, of each, 1 lb .; Castile soap, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$.; barley meal, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or q. s. For common-sized balls.
2. (Morton.) Digatalis, 1 oz.; aloes, 2 oz.; liquorice, 13 oz.; honey or Barbadoes tar, q. s. to mix ; for $1-0 z$ balls. One twice a day, with care.

Physio Balls, Purging B., Cathartio B. -1 . Aloes and hard soap; of each, 5 oz. ; salt of tartar and cayenne pepper, of each, I oz,; melt together. For 8 balls.
2. (Vet, Coll.) -a. (Common Physic Ball.) Aloes, 8 oz.; treacle, 3 oz ; olive oil, 1 oz ; 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.

Howard's Condition Powder cures Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Fideobound, Lung Favery and Oracked Koeln,

## AGRICULTURE.

## Rule for Ascertaining the Solidity of Timber.

To compute the solidity of round timber when the tree is straight and its ends equal or nearly-multiply the square of $1 / 4$ of the circumference by the length, and the product will be the solidity of contents.

To compute the solidity of round timber when the tree tapers, or is unequally thick, girt the tree in so many places as is thought necessary, then the sum of the several girts, divided by their number, will give n mean circumference, the fourth part of which being squared and multiplied by the length will give the solid contents.

## Corn (Weights and Measures.)

Returns have been published from the Inspectors of Corn Returns of the various weights and measures by which corn is sold in the various towns whence the returns are made, \&c. Wheat appears to be sold by load of 5 imperial bushels, by load of 5 quarters of 8 imperial bushels, by bag of 2 im perial bushels, by load of 1 Cornish, of 3 imperial bushels (the Cornish bushels being converted in all sorts of ways), by bushel of io imperial gallons, converted at 8 by 80 per bushel, converted at 63 per bushel, by bushel of 75 lbs ., converted at 60 lbs ., by bushel of 38 quarts, in bags of 3 bushels of 190 lbs . (converted at 62 lbs. per bushel), by "combe" of 4 imperial bushels, by the old Winchester measure (but very rarcly), by load of $41 / 2$ imperial bushels, by loads or windles of 470 lbs . per load, converted at 60 lbs . per bushel, by load of $280 \mathrm{Ibs}$. , by Appleby bushel of 4 to imperial quarter, by bolls of 2 and 6 imperial bushels, hy "hobbett" of 84 imperial quarts, by Welsh "lestrad," or bushel of 168 lbs ., and by local measure of 6 bushels 4 gallons to the quarter. These returns were moved for by Mr . Bass, M.P. All local weights and measures will probably

Howard's Condlition Powder superior to all others for all the diseases to which Horses and Cattle are Hable.

## AGRICULTURE.

soon be abolished, and a standard, cunsisting of the score of 20 lbs ., the cwt. of 100 lbs ., and the ton 2000 lbs ., authorized by Act of Parliament, will be universally adopted for the sale of grain, meal, flour, butter, potatoes, hay, straw, turnips, and mangold-wurtzel.

## Rule for Ascertaining the Weight of Cattle

Measure the girt close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore-part of the shoulder-blade along the back to the bone at the tail, which is in a vertical line to the buttock, both in feet. Multiplv the square of the girt, expressed in feet, by five times the length, and divide the product by 21 ; the quotient is the weight nearly of the four quarters, in imperial stones of 14 lbs. avoirdupois, For example, if the girt be $61 / 2$ feet and the length $5^{1 / 4}$ feet, we shall have $61 / 2$ multiplied by $61 / 2$, making $421 / 4$, and $51 / 4$ multiplied by 5 , making $261 / 4$; then $421 / 4$ multiplied by $261 / 4$, making $1109 \mathrm{I}-16$, and this, divided by 21, gives $524-5$ stones nearly, or 52 stones 11 lbs. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the four quarters will be about one-twentieth more, while in those in a very lean state will be about one-twentieth less, than the weight attained by this rule. The four quarters are little more than half the weight of the living animal; the skin weighing about the eighteenth part, and the tallow about the twelfth part of the whole.

## Rule for Ascertaining the Weight of Hay.

Measure the length and breadth of the stack ; then take its height from the ground to the eaves. and add to this last one-third of the height from the eaves to the top; multiply the length by the breadth, and the product by the height, all expressed in feet; divide the amount by 7 , the number of cubic feet in a truss, which gives the number of trusses, and that product divided by 40 , the number of tons. For example, suppose a stack to be 30 feet long, 20 broad, 7 feet from the ground to the eaves, and 9 from the eaves to

Etoward's Condition Powder cures Indigestion, Lisis of Appetite, Hide-bound, Lung Fever, and Cracked Heels.

## 94 <br> RECEIPTS.

the top, the third of 9 added to 7 make 10 for the height : $30 \times 20 \times 10=6000 \div 7=857 \div 40=21-17$. -Answer, 857 trusses, or 21 tons and 17 trusses. Some allowance should be made for the loose outside of the stack, and therefore extreme admeasurement should not be taken. Hay is considered as new for three months, and is called old on the ist of September.

## The Cost of Growing Weeds.

Each plant of common groundsel produces 2,080 seeds ; of dandelion, 2,700 ; of sowthistle, 11,040; and of spurge, 540 ; total, 16,360 plants springing from four weeds annually, that will cover just about three acres and a half of land at three feet apart. To hoe land costs, say, 6s. per acre, so that the allowing four such weeds to produce their seed may involve an expense of a guinea. In other words, a man throws away 5 s .3 d . a time as often as he neglects to bend his back to pull up a young weed, before it begins to fulfil the first law of nature.

## RECEIPTS.

## For Rendering Canvas Waterproof and Pliable.

Boil Ith. of yellow soap in 6 pints of water, and add the solution, while hot, to 1 cwt . of any paint. When this has heen applied and become dry, paint the canvas again with any paint.

## For Preserving Out-door Woodwork.

Boil together I gallon of coal tar, $21 / 2 \mathrm{lbs}$, of white copperas, and lay it on hot.

## To Clean Carpets,

Two gallons of soft water, 402 of ammonia, $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. of soft soap, boiled together and applied with flannel, and then rubbed with a dry cloth. The above is a good purifier of floors,

No stable is complete without Boward's Condition Powder and Biations Beal Old winglish Gareglag Oil
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## CIRCULAR.

In presenting the Dominion Almanac for the first time, the Public may be assured that the Calendar will be found as correct as possible, being compiled from meteorological observations by the Publisher, both in this country and in Europe.

The Dominion Family Almanac will be found useful for memoranda and general useful information. Customers will see by the card on back of cover that we keep on hand a varied and extensive stock of goods, and they will be consulting their own interest by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Thanking you for past patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. We import and buy in the cheapest market and $_{8}$ are prepared to sell cheag for cash.

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[^0]:    Articles in italics made free from all countries, per 34 Vic, cap. $\mathbf{1 0}$, sec, at,

[^1]:    * Savage's Baking Powder is prepared from the original Recipe; contains the most wholesome ingredient

[^2]:    # DJNCANS LIVER AND STOMACH PILLSS 

    (SUGAR-COATED,)Are the most valuable Purgative Pills that have ever been introduced to the notice of the medical profession or the public. Many years experience in private practice has shown that these Pills will regulate the bowels when all other preparations fail.

    They contain no calomel, nor any other of those oldfashioned mineral purgatives, which are not only violent in their operation, but disastrous in their consequences.

    Duncan's Liver and Stomach Pills provide what has long been needed-a Pill that will rouse the bowels to a healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, purify the blood of poisonous humors of every character, and in a mild, pleasant and natural manner expel all impurities without weakening the body.

    They are invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver complaints, Sick-Headache,Loss of Appetite,Drowsiness, Giddiness, and especially Indigestion ; and the salutary effects produced in all cases for which they are recommended render them worthy the notice of travellers in particular, and to persons who experience unpleasant sensations in the morning after an immoderate indulgence in the luxuries of the table.

    In many diseases Duncan's Sarsaparilla will be found a valuable assistant when taken in connection with the Liver and Stomach Pills. In fact, in all cases where there is a scrofulous or mercurial taint in the system, the use of these two great health restorers in conjunction with each other is indispensable, and no matter how deeply seated the disease is in the system, it cannot long resist their influence in invigorating the circulation of the blood, and in strengthening the whole nervous organization,

    Directions.-The usual dose for a grown person is two or three Pills, but as constitutions vary, some will find one sufficient to be taken at bed-time. To those who are troubled with habitual costiveness it will be requisite to take one or two every night for a short time, and then every second or third night. so as to leave them off by degrecs.

[^3]:    Duncan's RIIIs act directly on the blood, and are mild ini

