


## Robert Milier, <br> 

#  

FOR THE


Being the first after 20th June the fortieth Y Victoria

Calculated for the Meri Nerth, and Longit'ide 73 tory, Greenwich, but arr variation for all parts of

## EDIPION

Entered according to Act Oflice of th

PUBLISHED

# THE <br> CANADIAN |IIRHWHIN' IIIIIIIIC <br> FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 



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

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

EDIPION OF RIXTY THOURAND.

Entered according to Act of Parliament, by Robert Millere, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

## \#)

PUBLISHED BY ROBER'T MILLER, 397 NOTRE DAME STREET.

## EXPLANATION OF CALENDAR PAGES.

The Publisher of this Almanac, with a view to increase its circulation and usefulness, has adapted its calculations for the whole country. The Moon's, cbanges are given for five different places, vix : Quebec, Montreal," Kingston, Toronto, and London. The rising and setting of the Sun are given for Montreal and Toronto. The rising and setting of the Moon are given with sufficient exactness for all practical parposes. The weather prognostications are again calloulated acoording to the table of the eelebrated Dr. Herschel; and for extraordinary acouracy thiy Almani $\boldsymbol{y}$ retains its wonderful popularity.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominieal Letter G. I Inlian Period ..... 6590
16
Golden Number........
Jowish Lunar Oycle.
Spaet or Moon's Age
Solar Cycle
Jewish Year, commencing 30th
Seftember ..... 5636
15
10 Mohammedan Year ..... 1294

## MOVABLE FESTIVALs.

| Septuagesima Sund | January | 28 | Faster Sunday | pril |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sexigesima " | February | 4 | Low " |  |  |
| Quinquagesima | " | 11 | Rogation Sun |  | 7 |
| Ash Wednesday | " | 18 | Whitsunday | " | 20 |
| Quadrageslma | March | 18 | Trinity Sunday | ' | 2 |
| Mid-Lent | March | 25 | Corpus Ohristi |  | 3 |
| Palm Sunday Good Friday. | " | 30 | Advent Sunda | nber |  |

## HOLIDAYS OBSERVED IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Circumeision

$\qquad$ Epiphany Annunciation Virgin Mary..March 25
Good Friday
Ascension Day
Qneen's Birthday

January $1 \mid$ Oorpus Ohristi May
Corpus Christi ...................May St. Peter and St Paul All Saints Day...................Nov. Oonception of the Blessed Virgin Mary
May 10
(") 24 Christmas Day ..December
$\qquad$ "

Gemini, Arms.

Leo,
Heart.

Libra,
Reins.

Sagittarius, Thighs.

ECLI]
There will be five one of which requit I.-February 27tl II.-March 14th.-III.-August 8th. IV.-August 23 r Begins at Montreal ends 8,6 evening. dle, 5.52. Eclipse
V.-September 6t

SE.
Winter ends and Spri Summer
Autumn
Winter
Tropical year is 36
MORT
Venus shines as a Evening Star. Mar it is clasg as a Morni April, pereviously a 1 1st to June 16th.

AGES.
ts circulation and try. The Moon's ntreal,' Kingston, un are given for on are given with her prognosticaie celebrated Dr. itains its wonder-
. April $\frac{1}{8}$
$\qquad$

PFICES.

).
eanesday, Good lay appointed by lay.

## ECLIPSDS DURING THE YEAR 1877.



There will be five Eelipses, three of the Sun and two of the Moon, only one of which requires special notice.
I.-February 27th.-The Moon is eclipsed, invisible to us.
II.-March 14th.-The Sun is partially eclipsed. Invisible.
III.-August 8 th.-The Sun again is partially eclipsed. Invisible.
IV.-Sugust 23 rd.-The Moon is totally eclipsed, visible only in part Begins at Montreal 4.25 evening, total begins 5.26 , middle, 6.16 . Eclipse ends 8.6 evening. Begins at Toronto 4.1 evening, total begins 5.2 , middle, 5.52. Eclipse ends 7.42 evening.
V.-September 6th.-A partial eclipse of the Sun. Invisible,

## SEASONS OF THE YEAR $187 \%$.

Winter ends and Spring begins.
March 20th
Summer " ....................June 21st 3.10 " Autumn " .....................September22nd 5.48 evening. Winter " .....................December 21st 11.42 morning.
Tropical year is 365 days, 5 bours, 36 minutes.

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS,

Venus shines as a Morning Star until the 6th May, after the 6th May an Evening Star. Mars will be an Evenirg Star 6th June, until which date it is class as a Morning Star. Jupiter is and Evening Star after the 13th April, pereviously a Morning Star. Saturn is a Morning Star from March 1st to June 16th.

1st Month.
JANUARY, 31 Days. Begins on Monday

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebe. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Moon. First Quarter | D |  |  |  |  |  |



Begins on Monday.

in on Meridian,

| h | m | s. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 08 | 58 |
| 12 | 07 | 81 |
| 12 | 10 | 48 |
| 12 | 12 | 41 |

dar, Aspects, \&c. ision.
rable rough and old weather during st few days of the y'r ling East and West. by.
, yafo............. ar af er Epiphany.
k the weather allieronsiderably. I scow.
. and threatening ain, but snow will w.................... ul after Epiphany, pearances. yet.
${ }^{m} y^{\prime} s$ day.
older day.
pearance of aping snow-storm.
y after Epiphany. w the weather beseverely cold but d calm. $n$ of St. Paul. weather, but genry cold.
.................. ama Sunday. 1 ends with pros. continued coldseverity.
nization called lies for the ader it would be I as well as the ity for discusse plan for the ie most recent - readings and embers might e been tested. useful.

MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY.














and Month.
FEBRUARY, 28 Days. Begins on Thursday



Fbbeuary.---The farmer makes a great mistake who does not make suitable arrangements for procuring fresh eggs from his hens during 'winter. We have seen hens roosting in the trees around the barn in very cold weather, and not a few of these fall dead. Let the hens have warm shelter and planty of suitable ford'; the first cain be -had with but little trouble and expense, and, as to food, there is generally abundance. Indian corn is not best alone, being deficient in albumẽ̃ and the phosphates. Hens want a variety of grains and vegetables, and should have at least one warm meal of mixed meal and vegetables. They like milk and should have some daily; cabbayes and turnips are relished by fowls of all ages; - a little fresh meat occasionally, with offal of fish and scraps from the kitchen. Let fowls have access to good gravel or sand. Broken oyster shells are valuable. Do your duty, and the hens will repay you-principal and interest.

egins on Thursday

un on Meridian.

| h | m | B |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 | 18 | 55 |
| 12 | 14 | 29 |
| 12 | 14 | 8 |
| 12 | 18 | 12 |

adar, Aspects, \&c, beginning.
nation of Virgin Mary ned cold season.
"....................... sima Sunday. lek prospects are for 1 and stormy times. fails and heavy may be looked for Nut so bad West, Hd.
$\qquad$ xgesima Sunday. sIngly cold.

- Tymenay.

GDNRSDAY.
Valentine's Day. lat moderate but 'ariable.
.......................
gesima Sunday.

- violent snowstorm se looked for about me, with consider. ind. tat calmer.
PTHIAB.
".........................
nay in Lent. bible.
udy and dull. itinues.
notmake suitable ing "winter. We ry cold weather, shelter and planble and expense, corn is not best 18 want a variety m meal of mixed owe daily; cablittle fresh meat Let fowls have e valuable. Do rest.
1877.]

MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY.

 ${ }^{3}$ Cubby 36,10 oud 493009 ami 9251331122




 2967














 send. mice (828.

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

| Moop ! Phases. |  |  | Quebe. |  | Montreal. |  | Rmg | Toron |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Montreal. |  | Toronto, |  | ${ }_{\text {Sun's. }}^{\text {Seelinat. }}$ | (the |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underbrace{\text { Su }}_{\text {Ris }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sett. } \end{aligned}$ | Sun Rise | $\underset{\text { Sens. }}{\text { Sen }}$ | Declinat. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 644 \\ 4 \\ 40 \\ 40 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 542 \\ 48 \\ 44 \end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{r} 642 \\ 4.4 \\ 39 \end{array}\right]$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 45 \\ 46 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 641 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdot \begin{array}{rr} \text { h. } \mathbf{m} \text {. } \\ 8 & 29 \\ 9 & 44 \\ 10 & 67 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\dddot{6} 39 \\ \hdashline 37 \\ 836 \\ 184 \\ 181 \\ 39 \\ 29 \\ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 545 57 48 49 61 68 54 58 |  |  |  | 17.1 <br> Mor. <br> 0 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 43 <br> 4 <br> 48 <br>  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { now } \\ & \text { regu } \\ & \text { East, } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \because \mathbf{6} \mathbf{2 5} \\ 24 \\ 22 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 16 \\ 14 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 232 \\ & 22 \\ & 28 \\ & { }_{28}^{18} \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} 00$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{6}{ }^{10}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 6 & 4 \\ & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \\ 11 \\ 11 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { touter } \\ & \text { ondre } \\ & \text { iold } \\ & \text { cold } \end{aligned}$ |  | and |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 618 \\ \hdashline 14 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 20 \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 6 & 6 \\ 814 \\ 16 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 17 \\ 19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | le but |  | s. |

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

|  | Toronto. | London. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}$. | $\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}$. |  |
| r. | 4 | 48 ev. | 4 |

Sun on Meridian.

| h | m | 8 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 | 12 | 28 |
| 12 | 10 | 36 |
| 12 | 8 | 5 |
| 12 | 5 | 57 |

adar, Aspects, \&e. avid's Day.
ry agreeable weather, icularly for travellers. monday in $\dot{y}$........ inday in Tent. y and cold about now. out West, but no reguhaw.
and wind down East, sleighing.
able.
 put Sunday.
gregory's Day. ledness continups,but temperature softens as days of spring apsh.
trick's Day.
$\qquad$
day in Lent.
ind and rain.
Montreal, snow.
nediot's Day.
etial winds, and y cold.
Ils plenteously.
"ayinǨent, Palms. enunciation.
d chilly.
d windy.
able but damp.
'ridgy.
Eve.
Perhaps there wa ${ }^{8}$ try business than "hen fever" will the object should ctive and servicefourteen poultry ) breeders in the usiness. "Right n manufacturing y growntwif the be found to add
1877.]

MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH,
9














 26 fine $\frac{30^{4}}{40} 30,452415824,40$ homing $\frac{38^{\circ}}{25} 2974$ $27 \mathrm{Ru} \cdot \frac{46}{4} 2 g+324024.40$ g 342848
 elate 25.29442342 20r4 5 30 24y4






ApriL.-As spring approaches, thinkwhetber it is not possible to add to the pleasgres of home, by additional care and activity in the cultivation of ornamental trees for the embellishment of the premises. There are some things neglected because they are supposed not to pay- the flower garden and the growth of shrubberies for instance But the cultivation of taste pays. We have cut down so many trees that every thing-houses and orčhards, are exposed to every wind and storms $\geqslant$ Trèes midy beoplanted not only for rural embellishment, but for useful purposes, in the protection of fruis trees and as a shelter from ruthfulblasts. Even if there were no pecuniary interest inyolved, how pleasant to the eye gare those products of the forests, which could easily be transplanted nêarer to our habitations and


Begins on Sunday.

un on Meridian.

| $\mathbf{h}$ | $\mathbf{m}$ | $\mathbf{n}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 03 | 48 |
| 12 | 01 | 29 |
| 11 | 59 | 18 |
| 11 | 57 | 48 |

ndar, Aspects, \&c.

- Sunday.
er and pleasant.
chilly wind.
ide season, but conto-
cool, A good deal of
unlay. .................
sunbeams and the er is urged to diligent i. Delays in Quebec intinued frost,
day, but cold
nilay after Easter.
the New Moon, and her will be variable, per mild some days, is nights frosty.
iday after Easter.
pleasant day.
on warm rains, but lay fair and fine.
day after EA.........
ends quietly.
possible to add to the cultivation of There are some he cultivation of hing-houses and lay beoplantèd not the protection of e products of the $r$ habitations and

1877]
MEMORANDUM FOR APRIL.
THin $\frac{40}{0}, 2 \mathrm{PH} 48$ mai $9 \frac{449}{20} 300$




8 /nor $\frac{20}{5} 3 a v a-20144$

$10=042^{*} 2 \frac{80}{10} 2 \pi$

$\frac{12}{13}$ has $\frac{34}{-1934}-235 \%$
13 fin $34.2 n 5 y_{0}-$
14 fris $4 a-2 / k 94$
15 Din $42 \pi 0^{\circ} 2$ Th 68
17 Nome $\frac{42}{4 \pi} 21 \frac{52}{4} \frac{94}{4}$ vanir $4 \frac{48}{4}$

$22 \min \frac{48}{4} 2 \operatorname{Min}^{9} \frac{9}{6}$ rotter
23 pin $\frac{a^{4}}{4} 2 \pi z_{2}$
$24 \neq \sin \frac{5 y}{9} 2 \times 4 y$
$\frac{25}{26} \operatorname{din} \frac{44}{42} 2^{2} \frac{6 / 2}{64}$
9
${ }^{27}$ prezizg 2 min lin
28 Fin 32. 54
29 Lain. 48.2 sha
30 casio en sty
968
9116
9448
962
$9 \frac{48}{9}$
949
6.69
448
9

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebeo. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Third Quarter...... | D. | $\begin{array}{rll}\mathrm{h} & \mathrm{m} . \\ 6 & 31\end{array}$ | h. m. <br> 6  <br> 25 mo. | $\begin{array}{cll}\mathrm{h} & \mathrm{m} . \\ 6 & 18\end{array}$ | $\mathrm{h}_{6} \mathrm{~m}$. mo . | h. m. <br> 558 mo . |
| New Moon.......... | 18 | $0 \quad 41 \mathrm{mo}$. | 0.85 mo | 023 mo . | 011 mo . | 08 mo , |
| First Quarter | 19 | 888 ev | $8{ }^{2} \mathrm{ev}$ | $7 \quad 50 \mathrm{ev}$. | 788 ev. | 780 ev . |
| Full Movn.......... | 26 | $11 \quad 17 \mathrm{ev}$ | 1111 ev . | 1059 ev . | 1047 ev. | 1029 ev . |



MAY ( it be true that "bees arend-usefur as chickens, and is easily raised," then every'farmer ought to ste about that 'work "In good earnest. That they afford a luxurious and healthy food is undoubted. Bees need little feeding, and are not expensive. They want a comfortable home, covered from the storm and sun. They must also be protected from the marauding miller. Many swarms cannot be kept in the one place, but every farmer may raise honey enough for the use of his own family, and have a surplus. A single swarm of bees, well attended to, will soon produce as many swarms as ought to be kept in one place. Bees obtainthef foodfrom the flowers which are the producers of the raw material. The little manufacturers tressure upthe fruit of their own industry, and the fapmeris chief business is properly to prepare the bank of deposit, upon which he may draw at siglif.
ins on Tuesday.


Mr, Aspects, \&c. , and St. James. is pleasantly.
nd yet dull, with ing aspects for d wind.
Sunday. y fine and warm lays.
g in progress. in DAY.
zes and some frost lIghts.
ion................
jets are not so
Changeable.
with rain.
ge, but steady ind clear days.
tan's Day.
DAY. $-\times \rightarrow$..........
te Full Moon there 8 of changer and clear.
and lightning..
STINE's DAY.

SUNDAY.

- $m$, sind the week wers, and, toward steady raj n triste.

8, and ias easily $n$ good earnest. *Bees need littable home, co-- from the marsolace, but every il y and have a on produce as Ether food from The little manais fapmeris chief which he may
1877.]

MEMORANDUM FOR MAY.
13
$\qquad$
9 -
10
11
12
13
14
15
16


19
20
21
22
23
24

27


| Moon's Phases. |  |  |  | Quebec. |  | Montreal. | Kingston. |  | Toron | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Third Quarter <br> New Moon <br> First Quarter. <br> Full Moon. |  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|}  & \mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{i}} \\ \ldots \ldots & 1 \\ \ldots & 11 \\ \ldots & 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{h} . & \mathrm{m} . \\ 0 & 23 & \mathrm{mo} \\ 0 & 24 \\ 1 & 44 & \mathrm{mo} \\ 1 & 36 \\ 0 & 5 & \mathrm{ev} . \end{array}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}$.  <br> 0 5 <br> 9 mo <br> 1 26 <br> 1 18 <br> 11 mo <br> 11 47 <br> mo  |  | h. ${ }_{11}$. 914 mo 1185 mo | h. m. ${ }_{11} 45$ rd.$9 \quad 6 \mathrm{mo}$ <br> 058 mo 1127 mo |
| DATS. |  | Montreal. |  | Toronto. |  | ${ }_{\text {D }}^{\text {Sun's }}$ / |  | Sun on Meridia |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D. | Week. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Rises. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Sun Rises. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Sun } \\ \text { Sets. } \end{array}$ | North. | R. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 420 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 794 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 427 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 728 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 22 & 7 \\ 22 & 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1148 \\ & \text { Morn. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A very } \\ & \text { Warm } \end{aligned}$ | and ple |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | Mon. <br> Tues. Wed. Thur. Sat. | $\begin{array}{rr} 4 & 19 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 1 & 18 \\ 1 & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 787 \\ 87 \\ 88 \\ 88 \\ 39 \\ 40 \\ 41 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 426 \\ 26 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81 \\ & 81 \\ & 82 \\ & 32 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | 22 29 <br> 22 36 <br> 22 42 <br> 22 48 <br> 22 53 <br> 22 58 | $\begin{array}{lll} \dddot{0} & \mathrm{iil} \\ 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 80 \\ 1 & 48 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 27 \\ 1 & 51 \\ 2 & 22 \end{array}$ | isioup Warm ST. Bo Aspect Cloudy cold weat |  | rinity. <br> aights. <br> but not easonable lourishes |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{io1} \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 18 \\ & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | Mon. Mon. <br> Tues. <br> Wed. <br> Thur. <br> Sri. <br> Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} 417 \\ 17 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 741 \\ 42 \\ 42 \\ 48 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 44 \\ 44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 424 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 734 \\ 34 \\ 85 \\ 86 \\ 36 \\ 87 \\ 87 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 23 & 3 \\ 23 & 8 \\ 23 & 7 \\ 23 & 11 \\ 23 & 14 \\ 23 & 17 \\ 23 & 20 \\ 28 & 22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cr}2 & \\ \text { Sieta. } \\ 8 & 23 \\ 9 & 19 \\ 10 & 6 \\ 10 & 40 \\ 11 & 9 \\ 11 & 34\end{array}$ |  |  | Trinity but the s. g vines. arp night |
| $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 22 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | G.... Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} 416 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \dddot{40} \\ 45 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 47 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ 42 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 39 \\ 39 \\ 39 \\ 39 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | 73 23 23 23 23 23 23 27 27 23 23 28 28 | i  <br> Morb  <br> 0 17 <br> 0 17 <br> 0 40 <br> 1 5 <br> 1 35 <br> 2 12 | Yrä Thund ble. Access A war days fine. | derous elo ssion of $Q$. rm time ys, but th | Trinity. ds are $\mathbf{v}$ iotoria '37 d some dull day very |
| $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots . .$. Gon. Mues. Tued. Wed. Thr. Tri. Sat. Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} 717 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | 779 77 47 46 46 46 46 | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{4} 2 \ddot{4} \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 27 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 730 \\ 40 \\ 89 \\ 39 \\ 89 \\ 99 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}23 & \mathbf{2 j} \\ 23 & 23 \\ 23 & 21 \\ 23 & 19 \\ 23 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 23 \\ 23 & 9\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ R Rises. 8 8 9 96 965 10 10 14 11 14 |  |  | and agree excessive |



Agne.-A recent writeron theiculture of wheat says that, althnugh the average yield of this cereal for the last few years has not probably exceeded 15 bushels to the acre, there is really no valid excuse for a rate of production so ridiculously low. It is stated in the "Country Gentleman" that 50 bushels of wheat is a crop possible for all farmers. By some this is thought to be too much, and these, are content to put it at 30 bushels, -although 55 bushels is mentioned as a matter of fact. ${ }^{-1} \mathrm{Tt}$ is thought that it pays well to cultivate wheat in drills, at an extra cost of from 4 to 6 dollars an acre. The whole cost, not including manure would be about $\$ 24.50$. This, on a yield of 50 bushels, brings the cost down to 50 cents. At the price of only $\$ 1$ per bushel this would leave a very nice profit of 50 cents per bushel. Most farmers will consider this a fancy sketch, but our wish is to stimulate some to try and do better.


7th Month.

| Moon's Phases. | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingsto 4. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Third Quarter....... ${ }_{\text {P }}^{8}$ | h. m . <br> 414 ev . | h. m. ${ }_{4} \mathrm{mev}^{4}$ | h. $\mathbf{m}$ <br> 8 56 | $\frac{\text { h. m. }}{8} \frac{14 \mathrm{ev} .}{}$ | h. m . 336 ev |
| New Moon.......... 10 | $5 \quad 18 \mathrm{ev}$. | 512 ev . | 500 e : | 448 ev . | 440 ev . |
| First Quarter....... 17 | 824 mo . | 818 mo . | $88^{8} \mathrm{mo}$ | $7 \quad 54 \mathrm{mo}$. | 746 mo |
| Full Moon........... 25 | 231 mo . | 225 mo . | 218 ㅍils. | 21 mino. | 1 63mo. |



July.-We recently read an excellent article on " Educating Horses. We have come to the conclusion that most of the acidents happening with horses (and they are many) arise from defective training. Oould the coming generation of horses be kept from their days of colthood to the age of five years in the hands of good and careful managers, there would be a vast difference in the matter of safety. They should never get an advan"tage, and learn they have more power that man. They should ${ }^{2}$ become familiar with strange objects, and accustomed to hits or strokes on the *heels, hips, \&c. Ahigh'spirited horse attached to atariage has'been known to go down a steep hill without hold back strapst, because he had been trained to all kinds of tsage and sights. Let a horse be tanght by careful management that he will suffer no harm from any thing he sees or hears, and there would be less danger than is now frequently experienced.

dar，Aspects，ace． lay after Trinity． regather now bit no
live heat．
＇ing and storm at ind tempest．
wy after Trinity．
Svithin＇s day，
on the 15 th，there
rain for several ot continuous rain s，warm and useful
ay after Trinity．
ole aspects．
s＇$^{\prime}$ Day．
settled，but on the pleasant．
day after Trinity．
ads with warmth
ion．
$\qquad$
ucating Horses． I happening with ing．Could the there would be a er get an advan should ${ }^{2}$ become strokes on the hasbeeñ known use he had been tight by careful he sees or hears erienced．

1877．］
MEMOrANDUM FOR JULY．
1 Cluny．
Showa rita rory fin i be
3 Warm 82
$\frac{4}{6}$ Very leases $\frac{84}{4}$
$\frac{5}{6}$
$\frac{6}{7}$
$\frac{7}{x}$
$\frac{9}{10}$
11

13 Centolic ainndor Armecie
14

16 Mattel lureiec to aby ty thiowenne
17 Anouthe miliary luminant of
18 purnthari rook teethe alison
19 Nh he
20
21
$\qquad$
23
24
$25 \quad 9 \mathrm{Ca}$ Ninghutay
$\frac{26}{27}$ \＆Comuctited $\frac{20}{8}$
27 harm $\frac{86}{9}$ 多 clung

$\frac{29}{30}$ neykham $\frac{88}{8} \cot 20 \mathrm{Ne}$
30

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebėc. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. ${ }^{-1}$ | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D. | h. m . | h. m. | h. m | h. m. | h. |
| Third Quarter...... | ${ }_{9}$ |  | ${ }^{5} 27 \mathrm{mo}$. | ${ }_{0}^{5} 15 \mathrm{mo}$. | 11 ${ }^{5} 898 \mathrm{mo}$. | ${ }^{4} 555 \mathrm{mo}$ |
| Virst Quarter....... | 15 | 540 ev . | 584 ev . | 522 ev . | ${ }_{5} 10 \mathrm{ev}$. | 52 ev . |
| Full Mopn. . . . . . . . | 23 | 622 ev . | 616 ev . | 6 4 ev. | 552 eV . | 544 ev . |

The Danville School Slates are superior to any now in use.


August.-When the price of wôol gets down there arises a doubt concerning the value of sheep breeding. He is a wise man who refuses to field to the spasm of supposed loss in as matter of this kind. It is then that the breeder has an opportunity of exercising his discretion by culling his Hocks, and removing sll inferior, or non-productivetsheep. Let none be kept that shears less than four pounds of wool. Discard all scrub rams or scrub ewes. Send all half-breed bucks to the shambles, and secure for service the best thorough-bred rams. The best flocks are those which are going to pay. It is with sheep as it is with swine or with cattle-there must be selections, and some pains taken with breeding stock. Painstaking is pay-making. Let the man who has a good flock of sheep endeavour to make it better. Don't gire up because prices are down. Improve your stock and prices will range higher.

$s$ on Wednesday.

| Toronto. | London. |
| :--- | :--- |

 11598 th. 11618 th. | 5 | 0 | ev. | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | ev. |  |  |  |
| 5 | 52 ev. | 5 | 54 | ev. |

| h | m | s |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 6 | 1 |
| 12 | 5 | 12 |
| 12 | 8 | 33 |
| 12 | 1 | 48 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

dar, Aspects, \&c. rind stirring but still aves close and sultry
showers. nay after Thithity." Iffy thunder storm ghthis mon's quar-
Not of nusual in power and lop. A offing and
1 coolness.
day after Trinity. $t$ calm, zbut some
lerable heat. lion Day = g up and settled fine
ier. nay after Trinity. urvest weather.
much done. East, pet of good crops. t crops growing.
tholomew's Day dull, but warm. damage done.
iss a doubt conin who refuses to on by culling his sep. Let none be rd all scrub rams re those which are cattle-there must c. Painstaking is eep endeavour to
n . Improve your n. Improve your
1877.]

$$
4 \text { Enough land cooke \& deny }
$$

$$
5 \text { cool Lodes kino }
$$

 $\frac{7}{8}$
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
$\frac{19}{17}$ /h Nwenerigfon Center onconl 17
18
19
20
21
$\Sigma 2$
23
24
25
26


${ }_{20}^{29}$ hin mon hour we in
${ }^{20}$ nit an gov ar dunn rankly


$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1-2 \mathrm{~m}, 1 \text { us ni- } \frac{85}{2} \\
& 8 \text { prof ht atm corthike } 85 \\
& 3 \text { Niusm kdoy' }
\end{aligned}
$$



Surpforber.-Some of our readers may be benefited by what a friend says to us about "butter tubs"-he says: "I will say a few words in regard to using 'old butter tubs' or bozes for the second or more times. I have used two butter boxes almost constantly for more than thirty years, and they are better now t'ian when nems It is not the number of timess tubs are used-that makes thêm unfit for fature use, but the want of proper preparation before they are first used, and the care of them afteryards. Soak with strong brine inst previots to silling, and pack ${ }^{3}$ while the tub is thoroughly wet. Thus prepared the butter will not adhere to the tubs, nor will it absorb woody tastes. After emptying, wash the tub well with boiling water and than thoroughly dry. These are then better than new tubs, for the original wood flavor is lost, and the tubs may be used for any number of years with care.

dar, Aspects, \&e. d pleasant.
Day after Trinity y chilly day
ort has touched the
oil the peasant.
ital after Trinity. able wind
tole.
d wind.
any.
day after Trinity. and warmer. and the aspects are
thew's Day.
vidal after Trinity. wind. The foliage es and falls.
nd pleasant day. all and all Angels.
nay after Trinity.
What a friend says Fords in regard to mes. I have used thirty years, and ier of times tubs int of proper presfterwards. Soak while the tub is ib well with boiler than nev tubs, ised for any nom-
! finstedey 14 Are,

Stu Spent trento halon oms
7

$10 \quad 11$
11
. . .

12
13
14
15
16
$17 \longrightarrow$
${ }_{19}^{18} \phi^{2}$. Coroplele $\&$ on those celled
Singe Nashbasie $7^{2}$. Celled to do y
${ }^{23}$ front Mir moving for thafrits
 $\frac{25}{26}$
26
27
$\qquad$
 0 fur t liver The rally At hen ty Ht w: Thonith has ken a most month tecomais day

10th Month.


October.-There is a constantly increasing pressure on city populations, by the influx of farmers' sons and daughters. It is a great evil. Scribner's Monthly never said any thing more wisely than when referring to a remedy. What is the remedy? How shall farmers keep their children near them? By makiLg agricultural society attractive. Fill the farm house with books and periodicals; establish central reading rooms ; encourage social meetings ; have concerts and lectures-establish a bright, active social life, that shall give some significance to labour ; build your homes in villages. It is better to go a mile to one's daily labour than to place one's self a mile away from any neighbour. Isolation of farm life is the cause of disrelish for it. It falls upon tie woman with a hardship that men cannot appreciate, and drives the young away to seek somewhere more companionship.

agins on Monday．

idar，Aspects，\＆c． Iopens flne and plea＂
which continues for y days．but not yet
reable．but greeable．
f fine day．
inday afier ivinity． cold－irosty rushing winds in ral Canada accom－ ool in Quebec．
uinday after Trinity． chilly rains，
vere frost but yet it ry cold． en＇s change，
er dull and cool．
undayafter Trinity． ${ }_{\mathrm{n}}^{\text {ts }}$ rast．Iner $\quad$ wintry it deal of fall plowing ，weather favorable
1 pleasant day．
unday afier Trinity． Simon and St．Jude． ner changeable and cool．
city populations， tevil．Scribner＇s rring to a remedy． dren near them？ house with books active social life， homes in villages． lace one＇s self a the cause of dis－ that men cannot here more compa－
${ }_{2}$ finer Nu，hem $\frac{y}{4}$ nown lim thencer un Dlytinny laven $\frac{\sqrt{4}}{c}$ 3 clouely leth ra．i．tow 29，30 as 4 gain Beroncles low 2\％．30 as 5 Brix． ${ }^{6}$ hawd fricol lunt noughor 7
8よかい
9 luozraintast inipll an ravie le cley 10 5t Net．
11 Lancon
12 之exiv
13 ．Sañ
14 Fithas sarne lory Theopton foer 15 kais a pen As du
16 Jann Sancenn watatijtla
 18 from
19
20
21
62
$23 \longrightarrow$
－
 25
26 nc जh thonerynewen 27 hnotpert lith nijp
28 $\qquad$
49 Hnan all off to desy terensen 30 brin Cley $\frac{30 \text { bre Cay }}{51 \text { Sace N2o }}$


ins on Thureday.

| Torento. | London. |
| :--- | :--- |


| h. | $m_{i}$ | $\mathbf{s}$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 43 | 41 |
| 11 | 44 | 00 |
| 11 | 45 | 25 |
| 11 | 47 | 17 |

Idar, Aspects, \&c.
IINTB Däv,
oool day and rather cool day and
njghts.ax
niaijafter Frinity.
seable days by reason
ld raing sand some
$\gamma$ winds.
ull and chilly.
, and warmer
aued dullnese.
inday after Trinity
T. Martin's Day
le, but there will be
rains this week.
Enow stern sections, snow atorms may
oked for this year.
nday after Trinity.
and stormy. salm.
cilia's Dat.
and cool.
mdayy ofter Trinity. rains West, snow in days and no very e frost.
inRRW's DAy
fences on a farm ded by fences into ench fence now is fied by fence. Thi is exactly equal to Then, rence rows er the farm, occaduce the number o sowing down with ane adoption and rows clean.
1877.]

MEMORANDUM FOR NOVEMBER.
 ${ }^{2}$ Saint ha, rovily
4 aitmupth a feren shooch \% wor 2urtivack 5alltamon this rioning \{cled 26deock 6

Plink
${ }_{9}$ Preoyjain lunt inj"th antidey $\frac{42}{92}$

11

it frivi
bpain trach 4otinoo.



popris Thilo.

22. Mhenta vions day Pmer $3^{0}$ an

3 rain ip cils don a dritindi a

26 rundi initic lloh a she ct rorms

Evenis Fady hi gothe
9 Qain Ralythymony 46
noprattmAsuy2 $2 a 3$ in olver of sioen
thir hurleen a Rory aybowancy mid monstr trits a qlimk de dof sains. The grapis a prearetacazer thes in han

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Moon. <br> First Quarter <br> Third Quarter. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{i}} \\ & \frac{4}{12} \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |



December-The proper ventilation of slecping apartments should be con - sidered at all-seasong-of the yearr There is an actualdoss. of weight every Maght, of about one pound each, where two persons occupy the same room Matter has gone off from theinbodies, in the form of capbuyicacidsand óther poisonous exhalations. This is diffused through the air and in part absorbed by the bed-clothes. Now, if a piece of wood of cotton be bumed in tha
*-room-it.will be filled with smoke and occasion suffocation, altiotigh the A. bitned article nipy not weigh an ounce. There would be the cry of fear butt this smoke js far less poisonous than the exhalations fobm the fings o two persons who occupy the same room through the night. They have lost a pound weight. It has gone off from thēm in pure extralations. Let then great care be taken fio provide ventilation for all apartments at all seasons, and all night long.

Begins on Saturday-

lender, Aspects, \&c: th opens coldly.
$\qquad$
set Sunday.
sing remarkable.
dy cold, as winter has
ply set in. Snow.
Nicholas day.
n frost about now.
seption of Virgin Mary.
Gu…...................
the whole seasonable, t some very cold days is week, and with angle of moon quite a nsiderable fall of snow.
$\qquad$
Sunday in Advent. .
week is cold.
r and fine.
ngeable and threaten. g for storms.
'Thomas' Day.
EMBER THE POOR.
i....................... int istmas Eye.
ISTMAS DAy?
stephen's day.
John the Evangelist 1 Innocents.
a ya blustering.
, ...........................
unlay after Christmas year closes coldly.
tents should be conloss of weight every cup the same room. benicacidsand other Tau in part absorbtor be burned in the cation, attiotigh the 1 be the cry ${ }^{*}$ of fear ohs form the finis of e night. They have ire extraditions. Le ill apartments at all
1877.]

MEMORANDUM FOR DECEMBER.
27

 ${ }^{\circ}$ Chemo anal 20

iclowon by \% of
3 dank huang ib




pelandfinisorku. Fin gl|

clan dy zs dull lean de all cay

4 clual, $\frac{25}{3}$ ante all clay
-lander 2G dull all dor



## The ezopal fámily.

THE QUEEN.
Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, \&c., Queen., Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace May 24, 1819 ; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her nncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838 ; and married February 10,1840 , to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are :-
Her Royal Highuess Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, Prinobss Royal or England and Prussia, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness Frederick William Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has issue five sons and four daughters.
His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, Pbinge of Wales, born November 9, 1841 ; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1,1844 , and has issue threc sons and three daughters.
Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843, married to H. R. H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue four daaghters and two sons.
His Royal Higbness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6,1844, married to the Grand Duchess Marie-Alexàndrowna and has issue one son,
Her Royal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and has issue two sons and three daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa-Caröline-Alberta, born March 18, 1848, married March 23, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, K: G., born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness beopold Géorge-Durican-Albert, born April 7, 1853.
Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April, 14, 1857.
Profitable Cows.-It is far from economical to keep poor stock of any kind, poor cows especially. In a datiry herd, some cows will far mere than pay for the cost of keeping, while others not only fall short of this, but entail an actual loss from year to year, and this wilt-often'go on indefinitely because no accurate measure and weight of product is kept, and their relative value is not ascertained. In a cheese dairy, for instance, some of the best cows will yield seven hundred pounds of cheese a year, while others in the same herd will not yield over two hundred pounds. But in how many thises will this deficiency be found out and remgdied? In a birter dairy the loss from poor stock will ofteu be more marked. Some cBus givemitk which isrieh in butter, swhlle that of othêrs is very poor. Both milks are put together and the poor quality of one is not found out, perliaps, for many monitis. The same food is gizen to one cow that is given to the other, and the cost is about the shme; But if the facts were known it would ajpear that al! floperofif eatme from the one Eot, whife the other was'mitaiking a constant loss. We nught to be more carreful in this respect and select our slock with greater reference to quatity $=$ A carefut examination in this difection would discover some of the worst kind of leaks. Again, cows are often kept beyond their prime, when they are no longer very mervjceabloniadshoild home been culled gut of the herd and sent to the butcher on got rid of in some other way-
Rehl haphiness is obedp enough, yet hogy dearly gre we in the bab't of
pay ine tor its minterfeit.

> His Excellen Governor-Gent Governor's Littleton, of Lieut. F. Ward F. Cumberland

> Deputy Gove A. Meredith, L

Their Honor: Caron, Quebec O.B., New Brun Island; hon. A Territories ; hor

COMMA

Premier and Minister of Just Militia and Defe pee ; Minister of venue, hon. F. G Minister of Mal hon. L. S. Hunt St. Just ; Seer of the Interior, Clerk of the Pri Clerks.-F. H. H pee, and Frank Grenier, W. Gro Dedimus potestat

Always up to paration in autur A week of delay mer. Crops sow cost ten-fold to train out of time fold. Every local hours loss. Pro of tools ; postpon work than the for manner.
The chief secre prudently cultiva great ones are let

# DOMINION OF CANADA. 

Seat of Government, Ottawa.

## GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

land, \&c., Queen., ensington Palace in the death of her 138 ; and married ince Albert. Her Edward Duke of Majesty are :'ringess Roval or rried to his Royal January 25, 1858,
is, born November aark (Princess of I and three daugh-
, 1843, married to and has issue four

Edinburgh, born indrowna and has
y 25,1846 , married Holstein, and has
urch 18,1848 , mar-
S. G., born May 1,
sorn April 7, 1853.
orn A pril, 14, 1857.
poor stock of any will far mere than short of this, but ig go on Indefinitely 3 kept, and their instance, some of cese a year, while lred pounds. But d remgdied? In a re marked. Some bêrs is very poor. 10 is not found out, ne cew that is given acts were known it of, wifile the other reful in this respect A carefut extminajrst kind of leaks. they are no longer ie herd and sent to


His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl of Duffrrin and Clandeboye, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

Governor's military secretary, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Edward George Percy Littleton, of the Grenadier Guards ; lieut. F. R. Hamilton, 9 th Foot, and Lieut. F. Ward, R. N., aides de-camp; lient. colonel Bernard, lieut. colonel F. Cumberland, extra aides-de-camp; F. Baker, private secretary.

Deputy Governors to sign Money Warrants.-Wm. A. Himsworth and E. A. Meredith, LL.D.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

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

## COMMANDING HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Lieut, General O'Grady Haly, K.C.B.

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

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

Always up to Time.-The wide-awake farmer shonld make every preparation in autumn for the timely performance of work the coming season. A week of delay in the routine of work may derange it for the whole summer. Crops sowed late are reduced in amount. Weeds allowed to grow cost ten-fold to destroy. Those who have ever travelled on an express train out of time will undersfand this. Every hindrance is increased tenfold. Every local train must be waited for. Ten minutes too late is two hours loss. Provide every facility therefore in time ; procure a full set of tools ; postpone nothing that can be done now; and lay out no more work than the force engaged can carry through promptly and in the best manner.
The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones are let out on long leases.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

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

> LETTER RATES.

Between places within the Dominion................................ 3cts, per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.
Between Canada and the United States............................. 3ets. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Between Canada and Newfoundland.................. ............. 6 cts . per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz
Between Canada and the United Kingdom. 5 ets . per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
oz
Pre-payment should, in all cases, be made by Postage Stamp.
REGISTRATION FEES.
Within the Dominion. 2cts. each letter.
To the United States 5cts. do do
To Newfoundland.............. ............................. ......... 2cts. do do
To the United Kingdom 8 cts. do do
These Registration Fees are, of course, in addition to the Postage.

## NEWSPAPER RATES.

Between places in the Dominion, to the United States, to Newfoundland, publisher pre-pay their edition in bulk, at the rate of one cent for each pound weight; no further charge on delivery. Transient newspapers within the Dominion, to the United States, Newfoundland, 1c, per 4 oz ., to the United Kingdom, 2c. per 4 oz ., to be pre-paid by stamp.

## ON CANADIAN PERIODICALS.

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

## PERIODICALS AND BOOKS FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Are subject to the British Book Rates, namely :-
Under 1 oz.................................................... $2 c$.

And so on, the scale progressing by a rate of 6 c . for every 4 oz .
LOCAL OR "DROP" LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS.
lc. per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. to be pre-paid.
Canadian Postal Cards of 1c. exch circulate within the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.

## MISCELLANEOUS POSTAL MATTER.

On Books, Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Printed Uirculars, PriceCurrent, Hand Bills, Book and Newspaper Manuscript, Printers' Proof Sheets, Maps. Prints, Drawings, Engravincss, Lithographs, Pbotographs, Sheet Music, Documents, wholly or partly printed or written, such as Deeds, Insurance Policies, Militia and School Returns, or other documents of like nature, Packages of Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, \&c., Patterns or Samples of Goods or Merchandize, when posted in Canada, for any place in Canada, the rate is 1 c . per 4 oz . in weight, to be pre-paid by stamp.

Miscellaneous matter as above specified for the United States or Newfoundland, may also be forwarded on pre-payment of the 1c. per 4 oz . rate, with the exception of packets of samples and patterns of merchandize addressed to the United States, on which a special rate of 10 c . has to be prenaid, which must not exceed 8 oz .

Yanada-to Prince
.... 3cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
.... 3cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
..... Gcts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. .... 5 cts. per $\frac{1}{2} 0 z$ Stamp.

2 cts , each letter.
5cts. do do
2 cts . do do
8 cts . do do he Postage.
to Newfoundland, one cent for each nsient newspapers id, le, per 4 oz ., to mp.
for places in the re postage rate is $y$ the bulk weight

## ingDom.

.. 2c.
., 4 c .
. 6c.
.. 12c.
very 4 oz .

## L CARDS.

ie Dominion, New-
2.
d Oirculars, Price-
1, Printers' Proof
phs, Photographs, ten, such as Deeds, documents of like rns or Samples of place in Canada, ${ }^{\prime} p$.
ad States or New-- 1c. per 4 oz. rate, is of merchandize of 10 c . has to be

POSTAGE RATES ON LETTERS AND PAPERS TO PRINOIPAL COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY.

| Country. | Per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. | Newspapers. | Route. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australia | $\begin{gathered} \text { cents. } \end{gathered}$ | cents. | Via San Francisco |
|  | 16 | 4 | " England. |
| Argentine Confederation ....... | 26 | 6 | "t New York. |
| Austria ........................... | 10 | 4 | " England. |
| Bahamas | 6 | 4 | " New York. |
| Belgium | 10 | 4 | " England. |
| Bermuda | 8 | 4 | " New York. |
| Brazil. | 18 |  | " 6 |
| Cape of Good Hope ............... | 28 | 4 | " England. |
| Ceylon ......... ........................ | 22 | 4 | " ${ }^{\text {u }}$ |
| Chill | 20 | 6 | " New York. |
| Cuba | 8 | 4 | England. |
| Denmark | 10 | 4 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Egypt.. | 10 | 6 | " |
| France. | $10 \mathrm{pr} \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{oz}$ | per 2 oz | " |
| Germany | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ | 4 | 6 " |
| Gibraltar | 10 | 4 | " " |
| Holland | 10 | 4 | " " |
| Hong Kong | 13 | 4 | " San Francisco. |
| India.. | 22 | 4 | England. |
| Italy | 10 | 4 | " 6 |
| Japan | 18 | 6 | " San Francisco. |
| Malta | 10 | 4 | " England. |
| Mexico | 13 | .. | New York. |
| New Zealand | 15 | 4 | " San Francisco. |
| Norway | 10 | 4 | England. |
| Russia.. | 10 | 4 | " ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Spain | 16 | 6 | " |
| Sweden | 10 | 4 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Switzerland | 10 | 4 | 4 6 |
| West Indies |  |  |  |
| Danish \} .................. | 8 | * | New York |
| West Indies ......................... | 16 | 16 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Except where otherwise stated.. |  |  |  |

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

```
France
Germany
India
\(30^{\circ} \mathrm{c}\). " \(\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}\).
42c. " \(\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}\).
```

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

## MONEY ORDERS.

Every money order office in the Province of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, issues money orders on every other money order office in these Provinces, as well as on every money order office in the United Kingdonn. Every money order office in the United Kingdom also issues money orders on every money order office in these Provinces.
All the money order Post Offices are authorized to draw money orders on each other for any sum up to $\$ 100$, and for as many orders of $\$ 100$ each, as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz., On Orders up to


## MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The moncy order offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the mqney order offices in England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Channd Islands, for any sum up to $£ 10$ sterling, and grant as many orders for $£ 10$ sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted The terms are as under:


## MONEY ORDERS ON THE LOWER PROVINCES.

The money order offices in Canada draw also upon all money order offices in Newfoundland. Orders like those of the United Kingdom are made payable in sterling money, and for sums up to $£ 10$ sterling. The terms are:

For orders up to $£ 5,25$ cents.
" over $£ 5$ and up to $£ 10,50$ cents.
No half cents can be introduced into orders.
Orders on British India.-On Orders up to $£ 2,30$ cts. ; Over $£ 2$, and up to $£ 5$, 60 cts ; Over $£ 5$, and up to $£ 7,90 \mathrm{cts}$; Over $£ 7$, and up to $£ 10$ $\$ 1.20$.
Orders on United States.-On Orders up to $\$ 20,25$ cts. ; on Orders uf to $\$ 40,50 \mathrm{cts}$.
No money order exceeding $\$ 100$ in amount can be granted in any offire in Canada; but Postmasters are at liberty to grant two or more orders for $\$ 100$, or for any lesser sum.-They cannot, however, grant two or more orders for sums of or under $\$ 30$ ou the sane day to the same applicant in favor of the same payee.

New Facts about Buttrr.-We gather the following interesting fact from the Agricultural Gazette:-A report has been made to the Board of Inland Revenue by the Principal of the Chemical Laboratory, Somerse House, on experiments conducted by him for the analysis of butter; 11 samples were tested, the result being that while a few samples were foum to be very poor in quality, and a few others exceptionally rich, the grea bulk examined were found to possess considerable uniformity of composi tion, the principal variations being apparently due to a difference in the method of manufacture, the different seasons of the year when made, anf the various modes of feeding. As might be expected, some of the poores

1. The direct deposits $m$ ide in 2. Anp yerson num ber of dollar Postmaster Gene 3. Deposits ma made by women women.
2. As respects posited-
Firstly-By a
the deposits can the age of ten yes joint receipts of $b$
Secondly-In t not be made until
3. A depositor his deposits at an Book, and can wit convenient to him Savings Bank at his money througl Brockville, or any tinue to reside at
4. Each depositc to the Postmaster and the sums paid receiving or paying
5. Each deposit n Ottawa, and in direct acknowledg s sent to the depos rositor within ten Wiately to the Postn nd, if necessary, re
utters were produr ime when there ws moticed that the bu then the food was oots and grass forn ecorded is the gre utters, the lowest The Devon and Dor ound to contain it ne which was proc 8 much as 169.99 pr he same source, co some measure elv hich certain butte arthenware vessels repared butters un isappearance of th ssimilation to the c hich appears to b ecompanied by the e of sour cream or

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

1. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits $m$ de in the Post Office Savings Banks.
2. Anp yerson may have a deposit account, and may deposit nearly any number of dollars, from $\$ 1$ up to $\$ 300$, or more, with the permission of the Postmaster General.
3. Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such women.
4. As respects children under ten years of age, money may be de-posited-
Firstly-By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both Trustee and child.
Scoondly-In the child's own name- and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.
5. A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Ottices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Office bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.
6. Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.
7. Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book, 2 direct acknowledgement from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in s sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgement does not reach the deonsitor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immeliately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address ind, if necessary, renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.
ts. ; Over $£ 2$, and up - $£ 7$, and up to $£ 10$

5 cts. ; on Orders up granted in any offire No or more orders for grant two or more he same applicant in
ing interesting facty made to the Board of Laboratory, Somersel alysis of butter; 11 r samples were found snally rich, the greal uiformity of composi to a difference in the rear when made, and , some of the poores
putters were produced by and obtained from small farmers in Ireland, at a ime when there was very little grass, and food was scarce. It was also poticed that the butter was relatively poorer in its essential constituents vhen the food was chiefly cotton and oil cake, than was the case when oots and grass formed the staple food. A noticeable feature in the results ecorded is the great variation in the quantity of water in the different atters, the lowest being 4.15 per cent. and the highest 20.75 per cent. The Devon and Dorset butters, which usually stand so high in market, were ound to contain in nearly all cases a high percentage of water, and ne which was procured from the dairy of a private gentleman contained smuch as 169.99 per cent., and a second sample, recently obtained from he same source, contained 15.70 per cent. Another point of interest was a some measure elucidated, and which has reference to the deterioration hich certain butters undergo when kept in small quantities in glass or arthenware vessels. It was found that whilst some of the finest and best repared butters undergo little or no change, there is in others a gradual isappearance of the characteristic principles of butter, and a consequent ssimilation to the constitution of an ordinary animal fat. This change, hich appears to be due to an incipient fermentation, and is generally companied by the development of fungi, is probably caused either by the se of sour cream or by insufficient care in making butter.
8. When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by apply. ing to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.
9. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year
10. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.
11. No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.
12. The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.
13. A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at the nearest Post Office.

## THE STAMP ACTS.

These Acts impose a duty on every promissory note, draft, or bill of ex change, not exceding $\$ 25,1$ cent; not exceeding $\$ 50,2$ cents; less than $\$ 100,3$ cents ; not less than $\$ 100$, if executed singly, 3 cents per $\$ 100$, or fraction thereof; if executed in duplicate, 2 cents per $\$ 100$, or fraction therebf on each part ; if executed in more than two parts, 1 cent per $\$ 100$ or fraction there of on each part.

Any interest payable with note at maturity must be counted as part thereof. The duty is to be paid by bill stamp on which the date is to be written. Bank notes, checks, and money orders are exempt. These Acts impose heavy penalties for violation.

## FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Much of the trouble experienced in postal matters arises from carelcs8ness, and a few general hints may be found of value :-

See that every letter, newspaper, or packet is securely folded and sealed, for every such packet has to be severil times handled, and in the mail-bag is exposed to compression and friction.

Carefully secure every letter containing money or valuables, first with gum or mucilage and then with wax, and be sure to leave a good impression of a seal.

Never seal with wax letters for the East and West Indies, and other hot climates, as the wax melts and letters adhere to one another. The practice gives rise to serious inconvenience and injury.

When letters are delayed or missing, communicate immediately with the Inspector of the Division in which the Post Office is situated. In case of a missing letter state the exact contents, address, the office at which the letter was posted, the name of the person by whom posted and the name of the person by whom received at the office. In case of a delayed letter or paper, send the envelope or cover in an entire state to the Inspector, so that the place of delay may be ascertained by an examination of the post marks.

In the event of a supposed abstraction of money or valuables from a letter, send the letter and cover to the Inspector for the Division in which is situated the office at which the letter was delivered, stating day and hour on which delivered, name of Postmaster or Clerk by whom delivered, and persons by whom received.

Save the small potatoes, for there will be a scarcity in potato-beetle regions.

Salt is the very best curative for parasitic diseases among sheep, and it also answers every purpose as a preventive.

Court of Quek July and August. Contrt in Appea tember and Deceu cember.

Crown Side.-C and 24 th Septemb Gth March and ls Aylmer, 21st Jant New Carlisle, 13th and 4th Novembe 25th March and 2!

Montreal,-Ho Laprairie, Chambl from 17th to 27 th
Quebrc.-Portn Quebec. Held at July, and August. Otrawa.-Ottal February, June an Threre Rivers.-1 Ohamplain and Ni A pril, 28th June to to 4th January.

Trangrlanting quiries about trans upon choosing exa found the when so fall, and early and ) no doubt that the tion is active would and much later plan roots from becominy that will be its ultir great distance, a dı packed in wet moss better be kept soak nse. Probably gua will be pretty sure. established, well de an obstacle to the v staked.

Every farmer shot mer weather, which selves in during the to cattle when troul

A method of prese powder it finely. T with an equal quant and carefully corke
can do so by apply. return mail a cheque ost Office the deposi-
allowed on deposits, une in each year. name of any deposit. drawing out money, with the Postmaster
ve and attend to all? Idressed to him by ak business. Jffice Savings Bank
draft, or bill of ex , 2 cents; less than cents per $\$ 100$, or - $\$ 100$, or fraction ts, 1 cent per $\$ 100$
ye counted as part il the date is to be empt. These Acts
rises from carel cs8.

- folded and sealed nd in the mail-bag
aluables, first with ave a good impres-
dies, and other hot her. The practice
mediately with the tuated. In case of office at which the sted and the name of a delayed letter o the Inspector, so nation of the post
tbles from a letter, ision in which is ing day and hour om delivered, and


## in potato-beetle

ong sheep, and it

## COURTS.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Court of Queen's Bench.-17th to 27th of every month, except January, July and August.
Court in Appral and Error.-Montreal, 11th to 22nd March, June, September and December; Quebec, 1st to 8th March, June, September and December.
Crown Side.-Quebec, 27th April and 27th October; Montreal, 24th March and 24th September ; Three Rivers, 4th April and 5th October ; Sherbrooke, 6 th March and 1st October ; Kamouraska, 5th April and 21st November; Aylmer, 21st January and 1st July ; Percé, 13th March and 13th August ; New Carlisle, 13th February and 13th July ; Arthabaskville, 19th February and 4th November ; Beauce, 13th March and 13th October ; Montmagny, 25 th March and 25 th November.

## TERMS.

Montreal,-Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vandrenil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly, Vercheres and Oity of Montreal. Held at Montreal from 17th to 27th of every month, except January, July, and August.
Quebec.-Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorenci, Levis, Lotbinière and City of Quebec. Held at Quebec, from 1st to 5th of every month, except January) July, and August.
Otrawa.-Ottawa and Pontiac. Held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November.
Threr Rivers.-Maskinongé, St. Maurice, (including City of Three Rivers, Ohamplain and Nicolet. Held at Three Rivers from 28 th March to 3rd of April, 28th June to 4th July ; 28th September to 4th Uetober ; 28th December to 4th January.

Transplanting Evgrareens.-Each spring there come numerous enquiries aoout transplanting evergreens, and many think success depends upon choosing exactly the proper time. In our experience we have not found the when so important as the how, having removed the trees in the fall, and early and late in the spring. If one caa have his choice of times, no doubt that the period when the swelling of the buds shows that vegetation is active would be preferable, but we have succeeded with much earlier and much later planting. The one great and all important point is to keep the roots from becoming dry. If these are dry, send the tree to the brush-heap, as that will be its ultimate destination. If the trees are to be brought from no great distance, a dull day may be waited for, otherwise the roots must be packed in wet moss, or puddled, or some protection given them ; they had better be kept soaking wet than to dry at all. Some ask what manure to use. Probably guano would kill them the quickest, but fresh stable manure will be pretty sure. Never manure an evergreen at planting. When well established, well decomposed manure will be of use. The top affords such an obstacle to the wind that all trees over two or three feet high should be staked.

Every farmer should gather a quantity of road dust during the dry summer weather, which will be found very useful for the fowls to dust themselves in during the winter to rid themselves of vermin, also for applying to cattle when troubled that way.
A method of preserving seeds is to dry some garden earth in the sun, and powder it finely. The seeds dried for three days in the sun are then mixed with an equal quantity of this earth, and put, while still hot, in dry bottles and carefully corked.

## cIRCUIT COURTS.

## JURISDICTION FOR SUMS NOT EXCEEDING $\$ 200$.

Montreal District.-Montreal Circuit, Montreal, 10th to 15th of every month, except January, July and August.

Quebec District.-Quebec Circuit Court, 16th to 21st January and June and 20th to 25 th of every month, except July and August.
Threse Rivers Disprict. -Three Rivers Circuit, Three Rivers, 22nd to 27 th March, June, September and December.
Otrawa District.-Ottawa Circuit, Aylmer, 7th to 12th March, June, and November.
Ottawa County, (2nd), Papineauville, 7th to 10th January, May and September.
Ottawa County Circuit. Held at Buckingham. 19th to 20th January, May and September.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Court of Error and Appraz.- Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas and appeals in Oriminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of this Court, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court of Canada, in cases over $\$ 4,000$, or where annual rent, fee, or future pleas and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bencb and rights of any amount are effected.

Court of Queen's Bench.-The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, within Oncario, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law.
Court of Common Pleas.-This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction, as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either Court.

Court of Chanoery. - This court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, ad-

Fattening Animals.-A very common error among farmers, which needs correction, is the opinion that animals may be fattened in a few weeks, and fitted for market, by heavy feeding or, as it is termed, by pushing. Many farmers do not think of beginning to fatten their hogs or cattle for early Winter market until Autumn has actually commenced. Their food is then suddenly changed,and they are dosed with large quantities of grain or meal. This sudden change often deranges the system, and it is frequently some time before they recover from it. From observation and inquiry we find that the most successful managers adopt a very different course. They feed moderately, with great regularity, and for a longer period. The most successful pork-raiser that we have met with commences the fattening of his swine for the winter market early in the preceding sping. In fact, he keeps his swine in a good growing condition all through the winter. He begins moderately, and increases the amount gradually, never placing before the animal more than it will freely eat. With this treatment, and strict attention to the comfort and cleanliness of the animal, his spring pigs at ten months usually exceed 300 pounds, and have sometimes gone as high as 450 pounds ; and pigs wintered over reach a weight of 500 or 600 . The corn, which is ground and scalded before feeding, nets him, on an average, not less than $\$ 1$ per bushel when the market price of pork is 5 c per pound.

Walks, says the Gardeners' Chronicle, should not he hoed. Hand-weeding and rolling in showery weather is the best method, and by far the most economical, the process of hand-weeding being formidable in name only.
ministrators, coidiots, lunatics and to prevent r against equity a avoidance of let of Chancery in $]$
County Cour Their jurisdictio clained do not e contract, where nature of the def of bail given in ing the title to la con., or seductio Surbogate Co tamentary matte of wills, and let having estate or nected with the to an appeal to t Courts or Ges a Court of Gene Tuesday in June county said Cour in March, June a meanor, but treas

Court of Erro at 'Toronto, in the by rule or order fi
Law Terms.--H of the ensuing we day of the second November, und en
Uhanorry Term to the Saturday af September to the -From 4th Mond: from 3rd Monday Court also sits eve
County Court? terms in each yea July and October.

Care For Sick human beings, wh promptly on the bo says that sulpbate cheap remedies for ba given to horses, The dose as a purg
th to 15 th of every
January and June st.
Rivers, 22 nd to 27 th
12th March, June,
1ary, May and Sep-
I to 20th January,
hearing of appeals cery and Common Queen's Bench and appeal lies to the re annual rent, fee, Courts of Queen's
ourt extends to all real, personal and such process and powers and jurisBench. Writs of
ction as the Court sts, executors, ad-
rmers, which needs 1 a few weeks, and ,y pushing. Many or cattle for early Their food is then es of grain or meal. is frequently some ad inquiry we find course. They feed period. The most ss the fattening of sping. In fact, he gh the winter. He ly, never placing iis treatment, and animal, his spring re sometimes gone a weight of 500 or :ding, nets him, on et price of pork is

## d. Hand-weeding 1 by far the most le in name only.

ministrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specitic performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses.
County Courts.--Presided over by a resident Judge in each County. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $\$ 200$; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to $\$ 400$; und to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount ; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, crim. con., or seduction.
Surbogate Courts.-The jurisdiction of these Courts relates $t$ ) all testamentary matters and caases, and to the granting or revoking of probate of wills, and letters of administration of the effects of deceased persons having estate or effects in Ontario, and all matters arising out of or connected with the grant or revocation of probate or administration, subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery.
Courts of General Skssions.-The County Judge in each county holds a Court of General Session in his county semi-anaually on the second Tuesday in June and Dscember, exeept in the Connty of York, in which county said Court is held three times, commencing on the second Tuesday in March, June and December, for the trial of cases of felony and misdemeator, but treasou and capital felonies are exempt from their jurisdiction.

## Terms of the Courts.

Court of Emror and Appral.-This Court holds its sittings twice a year at 'Toronto, in the months of January and June, upon such days as it may by rule or order from time to time appoint.
Law Terms.-Hilary begins first Mouday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week ; Easter begins third Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter.
Uhancery Terms.-Examination Terms.-From 1st Tuesday of February to the Saturday after the 2nd Tuesday of April ; and from 1st Tuesday of September to the Saturday after 1st Tuesday of November. Ifearing Terms -From 4th Monday in April until Saturday of the following week, and from 3rd Monday in November until Saturday of the following week. The Court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations.)
County Court Terms.-The several County Courts in Ontario hold four terms in each year, to commence on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

Care For Sick Animals.-The most of our domestic animals are like human being3, when sick-all they require is a dose of medicine to act promptly on the bowels. One of our most experinced veterinary surgeons says that sulphate of soda (glauber salts,) is one of the most useful and cheap remedies for sick animals that farmers can use. This remedy may be given to horses, cattle, sheep, swine or dogs, with equally good results. The dose as a purgative is as follows :

> Horses, ................. One to two pounds. Cattle, Shalf to one pound. Sheep and swine, ....Thee to five ounces. Dogs, De............. One to two ounces.

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

## BANKS.



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

Please.
Brantford.

Bruckville.
Cannington.
Cayuga...
Chatham.

Clinton...........
Cobourg.........

Colborne.
Collingwood.
Cornwall.
Dundas ........
Dunnville..
Elora.
Exeter.
Fergus.
Galt. . ............

Gananoque
Georgetown
Goderich.
Guelph
Guelph
Hamilton

Harriston
Ingersoll.
Kincardine
Kingston
Lindsay.
Listowell

Sore Fert in : flannel, say thre calomel in this, 2 soft $\ddagger$ eloth, and injuring the foot the sack containi dry time to perf hours after the ap one. It is very the application certain. We hav things, have neve collar and soddle in its application
qer or Agent
ister
ieven
nie
air
Hie

## Smith

dson
on
sung
rookall
i!1, Manager
0
ell, jun
favorite theory of ping are exhausted I phosphoric acid, majority of soils, e need not concern is evident on a general system of rising. There are d in assuming this ind less important najority of soils, it them any present de crop they might 1 the quantity may op, that quantity, is, must be present ly, the quantity of be limited to the ld be much larger. pound of soda per very clear that the 1, therefore, a great its he needs only to se that animal dung me three elements. l not be impaired? mula for fertilizing ts such elements as The wheat crop, for - acre not less than corn a product of sunds of the same lying in the same ugnesia in the right this constituent is form that makes it method might sucher conditions were la would be, in aby


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


Bitting Colts the Wrong Way.-A clerical friend of ours feelingly describes the cruelties of the machine-fashion thus :-The colt is let out into the yard, the machine strapped on his back, the bit of iron or steel jammed into his mouth, the check rein adjusted, and the colt's head drawn suddenly up into the air, and the trainer stands on one side. The colt, of course, struggles, and rears, and plunges. We have seen all this done in less than two minutes after the "bitting-machine" was adjusted. The results are unnecessary pain, spoiling the colt's mouih till the wounds can heal, souring the colt's temper and teaching him nothing. Then the machine is left on ; the colt stands an hour ; perbaps five hours ; perhaps all day. For the first few minutes he strives to keep his head up, and the bit loose in his mouth, because it pains him ; but pretty soon the head sags ; thr
1877.]

CANADIAN FARMERS' ALMANAC.
ager or Agent.
Veir
ard
plie
turray
per
iffrey
Jaruegie
or
ch
man
n
Acting Agent
th
iwthra
onald
land
ding
зnnan
ins
bertson
tond
on, Cashier
enoit
irby
iman
i
tenger
eney
son
regie
,ron
aser
mond
เy
1
shaw
te
-
ith
n
regor
Vity
,ray
I
urs feelingly descolt is let out into n or steel jammed ad drawn suddenhe colt, of course, this done in less ited. The results wounds ean heal, en the machine is perbaps all day. and the bit loose ie head sags ; thr

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

| Place. | Name of Banker. | Manager |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uxbridge..........Dominion Bank................. W H Holland |  |  |
| Watkert | Merchants' Bank of Canada...... Alex Sproat |  |
| W aterloo | Merchants' Bank of Canada......D M Harman |  |
| Welland | Imperial Bank of Canada. ........ J McGlashan |  |
|  | Dominion Bank................... H B TaylorOntario Bank.....................Thomas Dow |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Ontario Bank.......................Thomas Dow <br> Canadian Bank of Commerce...... B E Walker, Manager <br> Merchants' Bank of Canada....... H R Morton |  |
|  | Molsons Bank. ................. C D Grasett |  |
| i | Standard Bank of Canada ....... W J Hayward |  |
|  | Canedian Bank of Com | A Sampson |
|  | ConsolidatedjBank of Canada....Thos McDonald |  |
| Orkv |  | Montgo |

## QUEBEC.

Beanharnois........Merchants' Bank of Canada........Norbert Roy
Bedford.............Exchange Bank of Canada........T L Rogers
Carleton........ La Banque Nationale .............Joht Meagher
Coaticook..........Eastern Townships Bank.......... B Austin
Metropolitan Bank............... A W Hart
Cowansville........ Eastern Townships Bank........... J MeKinnon
Fraserville..........Stadacona Bank.....................James Rafferty
Gaspé..............La Banque Nationale.. ......... J Le Boutillier \& Co
Gaspé Basin ....... La Banque Nationale.............John Le Boutillier
Granby. .............Merchar $\boldsymbol{z}^{\prime}$ Bank of Canada... ..J H Stewart
Joliette. ............ Exchange Bank of Cunada .......D $O$ Pease
Levis ................ Merchants' Bank of Canada....... I Wells
Montreal...........Bank of British North America
C McNab, General Manager R R Grindley, L'l Manager
R B Angus, General Managa
Bank of Montreal. ............... $\} \underset{\text { W }}{\mathrm{W}}$ J Buchanan, L Manager
Bank of Toronto. D Coulson
Banque d'Hochelaga................Jean Salem. Paquet
Banque Jacques Cartier........... Hon J L Beaudry, President
Banque Ville Marie.... .......... Pierre Aimé Fatueux
Canadian Bank of Commêrce.
Consolidated Bank of Canada.
\{ J B Renny, General Man-
Exchange Bank of Canada. ager
.......C A Murray, Cashier
La Banque du Peuple.............. A A Trottier, Cashier
La Banque Nationale I B Saucier
Mechanics' Bank................... W Dunn, Prov Manager Jackson Rae, General Man

Merchants' Bank cf Canada. Walter Watson, Assistant General Manager
W W L Chipman, Local Manager

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

Ventilate the Cel e so arranged that indows alone bo deן y the banking outsii 1 outside and inside pase keeper to have pase for winter sta eathers to reach h ade so tight and cal ad no entrance. D auze, and the wind ellar may serve as a eeper who has a go omfort, and she can are of it, letting notl soften as the case,del oxes, barrels, and al
nager or Agent.
Iolland
proat
larman
lashan
aylor
is Dow
alker, Manager
orton
rasett
Iayward iampson ceDonald ontgomery
rt Roy
gers
Ieagher

## in

Iart
innon
Rafferty
outillier \& Co
e Boutillier
ewart
lase
ab, General Manager rindley, L'l Manager ngus, General Manag uchanan, L Manager son
alem. Paquet
L Beaudry, President Aimé Fatueux
|pson
mny, General Man-
urray, Cashier ottier, Cashier cier
in, Prov Manager
n Rae, General Man

- Watson, Assistaut
ral Manager
Chipman,
1 Manager
repeated observa s manure is worth解 following spring o may have manurt he drawing out tiil for fodder find it tof Ig out, but the healy eptember. It is the s most good on gras pring for corn, it will application. It wif pasture or meador grass all through the winter mulching fo iner through the so

Place.
Montreal.

Name of Banker.
Metropolitan Bank................. G Wainwright, Cashier
Molsons Bank.......................F W Thomas, Cashier
Ontario Bank.................... Chas Holland
Quebec Bank......................Thos McDougall
Union Bank of Lower Canada....F Nash
Quebec..............Bank of British North America...C F Smith
Bank of Montreal. . ................J Porteots
La Banque Nationale............. François Vézina, Cashier
Quebec Bank.....................Jas Stevenson, Cashier
Stadacona Bank...... ...........W R Dean, Cashier
Union Bank Lower Canada........P McEwen, Cashier
Richmond ......... Eastern Townships Bank.........A J Cleveland
Rimouski...........Molsons Bank.. ...................John MeMahou
st. Hyacinthe....... La Banque St. Hyacinthe.......... R St Jacques
Merchants' Bank of Canada. ..... F Bartels
St. Johns . . . . . . . . . Manque de St. Jean ............... W L Marchants' Bank of Canada.
Sherbrooke ........Consolidated Bank................ William Addie
Fastern Townships Bank..........W Warwell, jun, Cashier
La Banque Nationale. ............ P Lafrance
Sorel............... Merchants' Bank of Canada..... A A Taillon
Molsons Bank......................H C Brewer
stanstead. .......... Eastern Townships Bank.......... A P Ball
Three Rivers. .....La Banque Nationale..............Union Bank of Lower Canada
Quebec Bank.................... F G Wotherspoon
Union Bank of Lower Canada..... C A Boxer
Waterloo .......... Eastern Townships Bank.......... W I Briggs
West Farnham ....Banque de St. Jean................. Ph Baudolu
MANITOBA.
Winnipeg... .......Merchants' Bank of Canada.......D Macarthur
Ontario Bank........................George Brown

## NOVASCOTIA.

Amherst
Bank of Nova Scotia.
.J M Hay
Annapolis..........Union Bank of Halifix.............Thomas S Whitman
Antigonish ....... Merchants' Bank of Halifax......T M King
Fridgewater ..... Merchants' Bank of Halifax....... Andrew Gow
Halifax.............Bank of British North America...Jeffrey Penfold
Bank of Montreal. ..................F Gundry
Bank of Nova Scotia.
Peor,le's Bank.......................Peter Jack, Cashier
Merchants' Bank of Halifax...... Geo Maclean, Cashier
Union Bank of Haiifax............. W S Stirling, Cashier
Halifax Banking Co................Sam H Black, Cashier

Ventilate tel Cellar.-le building, one or more of the chimneys should e so arranged that a flue may be used for ventilating the cellar. If indows alone bo depended upon, they will probably be closed and sealed the banking outside in the coldest weather. A cellar should have both 1 outside and inside entrance. It is about equally uncomfortable for a puse keeper to have all tha vagetablez and maat brought in through the puse for winter storage, or to be obliged to run out of doors in all eathers to reach her cellar by an outside door. The cellar should be ade so tight and carefully protected in every part that rats and mice can nd no entrance. Drains must be protected at the outer end by copper puze, and the windows by wire-netting in summer, so that the whole ellar may serve as a clean cool "safe" for milk and other food. A houseeeper who has a good cellar, has reason to be thankful for one great pmfort, and she can but show ber gratitude by taking the best possible are of it, letting nothing be left there to decay, and having it well cleaned soften as the case, demands, which is at least every spring, very thoroughly, oxes, barrels, and all.


V Chipman
Leslie, Cashier in Locke d Frieze, Agent V Carmichael

Pownshend, A gent ard Primrose am Ives itson, Cashier teid, Agent surchell Blanchard, Agent B Dickie Campbell, jun W Mares ar Laweon, Cashier s Murray Iurray, Cashier Jolms, Cashier

B Crombie, Agent pier
Babbitt, Cashier Collier 3 Glass, Agent Vinslow, Agent awless
ones
Girvan, Cashier Robinson, A gent
d Ray, Cashier rns
itson, Cashier
of this practice, siated. Grazing sho I be done to meado g such of his fields. il find the grass slo has left the previo Igly, while the graz tmost importance f o cover the ground :attle through Octole a by allowing them stock farmers make er pastures a foot h a mowing machi 1 pasturage in sprin I cattle in autumn
child, for there is
$y$, yet deserve not

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Place.
harlottetown.

Name of Bank.
Pank of P. E. Island. .......... Win Cundall, Cashier Merchants' Bank of Halifax....... Owen Connolly Merchants' Bank of P. E. $\{$ Wm McLean, Cashier
Island Union Bank of P. E. Island........ Gen McLeod, Cashier Ustico .. ....... Farmer's Bank of Rustico. ....... M J Blanchard, Cashier ummerside........ Merchants' Bank of Halifax ... $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Stephen McNeill, } \\ \text { Agent }\end{array}\right.$

Summerside Bank................. S MeC Stavert, Cashier Union Bank of I. E Island......N it Mckelvie

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

John's. . . . . . . Commercial Bank Newfouudland Robert Brown Union Bank of Newfoundland.. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { John W Smith, Manager } \\ \text { Randel Green, Cashier }\end{array}\right.$

## BRITISHCOLUMBIA.

arkerville ........ Bank of British Columbia. ........ Walter Powell
tanley........ ..Bank of Britivh North America..James Cran, Agent
ictoria ............ Bank of British Columbia. ........Wm C Ward
Bank of British North America..John Goodfellow

Top-Dressing Whisat.-The same principle will apply with some variaon to winter wheat. Th3 roots should be protected where the soil and imate require it. In some places the nateral growth of the leares, if rong, is sufficient. Top-dressing with manure at the time of sowing aners a two-fold purpose, namely, imparting vigor, and shielding the hole surface of the soil. If grass seed is sown, the manure confers the same onble benefit on the young grass. Wheat, growing on land which is ifficiently drained, is sometimes winter-killed by the sweep of sharp inds over the surface in the absence of snow. In such cases, a thin rrinkling of straw applied in autumn, or as soon as the surface is hardened y freezing in winter, may be of much use. On a field of wheat fully sposed, we directed the man in charge to spread straw thinly over the thole surface early in the winter. He did so on a part only. This part gave ver twenty bushels per acre ; the crop was not worth harvesting on the ther part. This was an extreme case; but as the labor and expense is nall, it is well worthy of trial even for small results.

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

## MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Tariff for 1400 Offices within the Dominion and the United States imbracing the whole of Ontario and Quebec Provinces, including Portland (Maine), Buffalo, N.Y., Detroit, Mich., and other important places more emmediately connected with the St. Lawrence Route, both on American and Canadian Shores.
Message of 10 Words, exclusive of Sender's and Receiver's Address, 25 cents and 1 cent for each additional word.
Similar Messages, between offices not more than 12 miles apart, 15 cents and 1 cent for each additional word.

The Western Union connection embraces all parts of the United States, Mexico, West Indies, Bahamas, Cuba and British Columbia.

## DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Enumerates at its own Offices over 300 points in Ontario, Quebee and Uaited States, and connects direct with the Cable of the Anglo-American Line.

Inland Tariff corresponds with that already specified-viz: 25 cents for the 10 word Message, and 1 cent for each additional woad. Messages between places not more than 12 miles apart, 15 cents, and 1 cent for each additional word. Sender's name and Receiver's address not counted or charged for.

## EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Quebec.-L. Stafford, agent; A. Stein, assistant; P. Doyle, clerk ; Wm. Anderson, interpreter ; James Lilly, messenger ; L. J. Roy, M.D., and A.

The Slecction of Cows.-In order to answer various private inquiries, we will give a convenientmethod for the dairyman to weed out and select from his own herd the choicest animals that come into his own hands. It is well known that dairymen are seldom able to give any definite account of the comparative value of the individual cows of their herds. How much less is one able to make a critical selection from the herd of another! There are very few who can tell, of the cows they milk, whether one gives 500 or a $1,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. more than another in a season. They know that one gives more than another, but they have no accurate idea of what the difference is. Yet it must beevident that this knowledge is of great importance ; for it often happens that the whole profit of a herd is paid by one-half the number, the other half scarcely paying their keeping. If the dairyman knew which paid and which sunk his capital or labor, he would soon sift out the dead-heads. The moment he began to note accurately their individual product, he would also begin to form a standard to which they must come to be worthy of retention in his herd. If the dairyman would butstudy his own herd it would form a basis for improvement far beyond anything yet adopted. Almost every herd bas some good milkers and profitable cows. These would at once become the standard to which he would strive to bring his whole berd.

A good many trees have perished this year on the north side of Regents Park, London, owing to a quantity of soil being heaped over their roots, This and similar cases should act as a caution.

Appearances are often deceitful ; hence we should not determine hastily on the unfavorable side.
They who possess the most knowledge of human nature are the least violent in blaming its frailties.
It is stated that caterpillars may be driven from a gooseberryzbush by placing in the bush some branches of the common elder.

Rowand, M.D., is Montreal.-J. J. D R. Macpherson, ą Iohn Smith, agent. Robert Shives. I fesident agent.

EMIGR.
London.-F. J. D Government Buildir wontst. The follo llurdoch, Glasgow Channel Islands; Cazes, 12 Avenue Sweden.

Paris, G. Bossan Berns, 32 Marché au Rommell \& Co.. A. 2

Grosse Isle.-F. Ms , N. Wickwire, M.D .John, N.B.-W. D., assisiant. Mir "icton, Y N. S.-W.E.' P.E.I.-W. H. Hobkit

Road Dust.-Before Ww barrels of road d aring the coming yea lacing the dust and $t$ sit accumulates ; and laced in the eorner of , makes the adrangem fily throw down half ever freezes up; and illl better, and the cot and are a valuable mar
Fibibg Animals.nd hared times, there lowed to waste. T bered with straw or raw is a foot thiek, lo is condition they a filch cows, they largely Ways begin feeding tions. Large quantit pod. Nothing is in mc and apples. They mu cut on the floor with ith corn meal, they at nefited by a few apple n-house are eagerly sc an the mere amount of Love is faith, is chari yell in this one short
ad the United States , including Portland portant places more , both on American
I Receiver's Address,
n 12 miles apart, 15
of the United States, mbia.
r.

Ontario, Quebec and ihe Anglo-American
ified-viz: 25 cents al woad. Messages and 1 cent for each ess not counted or

Doyle, clerk; Wm. Roy, M.D., and A. rivate inquiries, we out and select from n hands. It is well account of the comow much less is one ar! There are very s 500 or a $1,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. more than another, Yet it must beerioften happens that ber, the other balf tich paid and which jeads. The moment would also begin to of retention in his uld form a basis for very herd bas some ecome the standard
th side of Regents d over their roots.
determine hastily
ture are the least
)oseberryĘbush by

Rowand, M.D., inspecting physicians. Sherbrooke.-Hy. Hubbard, agent Montreal.-J. J. Daley, agent. Ottawa.-W. J. Wills, agent. Kingston.R. Macpherson, agent. Toronto.-J. A. Donaldson, agent. Hamilton.lobnSmith, agent. London, Ont.-A. G. Smyth, agent. St. John, N.B.Robert Shives. Malifax, N.S.-E. Clay. Fort Garrg.-W. Hespeler, fesident agent.

## EMIGRATION AGENTS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

London.-F. J. Doré, agent general for the Dominion, Canada Government Buildings, King st., Westminster ; Belfast, C. Foy, 11 Claremontst. The following are special agents: G. T. Haigh, Liverpool; R. Nlurdoch, Glasgow ; H. J. Larkin, South of Ireland ; H. J. Richards, Ohannel Islands ; John Dyke, in connection with London office ; P. DeCazes, 12 Avenue Lamoth Piquet, Paris ; H. Matison, Gothenß̉erg, Sweden.

## ON THE CONTINENT.

Paris, G. Bossange, 16 Rue du quatre Septembre; Antwerp, Richard berns, 32 Marché au Chevaux ; Havre, C. Brown ; Bale (Switzerland,) P. Rommell \& Co.. A. Zwilchenbart.

## QUARANTINE.

Grosse Isle.-F. Montizambert, M.D., medical superintendent. Halifax,, N. Wickwire, M.D., inspecting physician ; James Pitts, M.D., assistant. I. John, N.B.-W. Harding, M.D., inspecting physician ; Thos. Walker, D., assisiant. Miramichi, N.B.--S. Lewin, M.D., inspecting physician. Pielou, Y N. S.-W.E.' Cooke,". M.D., inspecting physician. Charlottetown, P.E.L.-W.H. Hobkirk, M.D., inspecting physician.

Road Dust.-Before wet weather sets in, every farmer should secure a w barrels of road dust from the frequented highways, for various uses uring the coming year. It is good for the maufacture of hen manure, by lacing the dust and the droppings in their alternating layers in barrels. st accumulates ; and nothing is better for vaults. A barrel of the dust laced in the eorner of a privy, with a long-handled pint dipper al ways in , makes the arrangement better than a water-closet, if each visitor will nly throw down half a dipper of the dust, It never gets out of order ; ever freezes up; and all odor is neutralized. Mixed with coal ashes, it is ill better, and the contents of the vault are as easily removed as saud, तtl are a valuable manure.
Fisiosg Animals.-If some parts of the country, through heavy crops nd hard times, there is little market for apples. They should not be lowed to waste. They may be placed in heaps on the grass, and bvered with straw or cornstalks, and will keep till winter; and if the raw is a foot thiek, long keepers will remain uninjured till spring. In is condition they are readily accessible for feeding. Properly fed to filch cows, they largely increase both the quantity and quality of milk. IWays begin feeding in small quantities and gradually increase the tions. Large quantities given at the outset will do more harm than od. Nothing is in more danger of choking a cow than smooth-skinned, rud apples. They must, therefore, be passed through a slicing machine, cut on the floor with a clean spade, ground sharp. Fed in connection ith corn meal, they are excellent for swine. Horses fed on dry hay are nefited by a few apples. Sheep eat them with avidity. A few in the n-house are eagerly sought. In all these instances, they do more good an the mere amount of nutriment they contain.
Love is faith, is charity, is gentleness ; all trath, all pace, all virtue, vell in this one short word,

Canton's and Prang's Christmas and New Year's Stationary at ROBERT MILLER'S.



122.2
घ
हैँ
हैँ




