

Beifg the second after Bissextile or Leap Year, and until 20 th Jane; the Fwenty-First Year of the Reign of Her Majesty. Qutden Vietorle. $\qquad$ ..........
Calculated for tho Meridian of Montreal, in Liptitnde 45930 264 North and Longitude $73^{\circ} 24$ 22. West, frum, Lhe Royal Observatory, Greenwich, but arranged so as to serve without essential variation for s!l parts of Canada, Fast and West.

## EDITION OF TWENTY THOUSAND. <br> , 12

## PU.B.LISHED B.Y R. \& A. M. MLLER

## Explanation of Calenvar flages.

The Pnblishers of this Almanac, with a view to increase its circulation and usefulness, have adapted its calculations for the whole country. The Moon's changes are given for four different places, viz ; Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and London. The rising and setting of the Sun are given for Montreal and Toronto. The Sun's declination North or South is given as usual, and the Moon's place on the Zodiac. The rising and setting of the Mroin are given with sumfent exactiess for atl practical purposes. The weather prognostications are again calculated according to the table of the celebrated Dr. Herschel, and for extraordinary accuracy Miller's Almanac has attained unprecedented popularity.
Cbronological Cycleso
Dominical Letter .....
Golden Number ..... 16
Jewish Lunar Year ..... 13
Epact or Moon's age Jan. 1 ..... 15
Solar Oycle ..... 19

Julian Period.................6571
Jewish year commencing 14th September, $185 \%$ .5619
Age of the W orld(Septuagint) 7366 Mahomedan year Oct. 15th.. 1273

## fllobeable Jestínals.

Septuagesima Sunday,.Jannary 31
Quinquagesima Sunday...Feb. 14
Ash Wednesday ......... , 17
First Sunday in Lent.... " 21
Palm Sunday. .......... March 28
Good Friday ............... A pril 2
Easter Sunday ........... , 4

Low Sunday . ........... April 11 Rogation Sunday ........... May 9 Ascension Day............ , , ${ }^{13}$ Witsunday . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{23}$ Trinity Sunday ........... ," ${ }^{30}$ Gorpus Ohristi.............Jnne ${ }^{3}$ Advent Sunday .......... Nov. 28

Oircumcision. . ........ January 1
Epiphany............. ${ }^{6}$
Annunciation. .......... March 85
Good Friday ............ April 2
Ascension Day . . . . . . . . . May 13
Queen Victorla's Blithday n 24

Corpus Christi ...........June
St. Peter and St. Paul. ... , ${ }^{2}$
All Saints Day . .......... Nov. Conception of the Blessed

Virgin Mary ............. Dec.
Christmas Day............ $n^{2}$

## ECLIPSES DURING THE YEAR 1858.

During this year there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.
1.-February 27th. A partial Eelipee of the Moon takes place in the evening, on the Southern limb. The Moon will rise partially Eclipsed, and will be visible in the Eastern part of the Province, as far west as Hamilton. At Montreal the Moon rises 5.40. The Eclipse ends 6.32 , digits 3.160 . At Toronto the Moon rises 5.42 and sets at 6.00 , digits 1.134 .
II.-March 15th. There will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun. It will be partial on this Continent and only visible east of Mississippi. The Sun will rise partially Eclipsed on the Southern limb, about 6.10. The size will be about $5 \frac{1}{2}$ digits, or somewhat less than,half the Sun. It ends at Montreal at 7.45.
III.-August 24th. In the Morning there will be a partial Eclipse of the Moon. On the Pacific coast the Moon will set with a small Eelipse upon it. Not visible in Canada.
IV.-September 7th. There will be a total Eclipse of the Sun, but it will be wholly invisible in this country.

| Vernal Equinox, begin | ch | 20 | 428 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Summer Solstice | Juhe | 21 | 1 | 5 Ev |
| Autumnal Equinox | September | 23 | 317 | 7 M |
| Winter Solstice | December | 21 | 94 | Ev |

## APPEARANCE OF PLANETS, 1858.

Until February 28th Venus will be Morning Star then Evening Star until the 13th December. Until May 15th Mars will be Morning Star, then Evening Star until next year. Jupiter will be Evening Star until May 19th, then Morning Star until December the 8th. Saturn will be Morning Star until January 15th, then Evening Star until July 25th, then Morning Star the remainder of the year. The Planet Mercury will be visible in the West about April 17th, August 15th, and December 10th; and also in the East a little before sunrise, about February 10th, June 10th, and October the 3rd.

18t Monti.
DANHART, 8 I libay. Begins on Friday.



January.-Golden grains of good advice offered for digestion during long winter nights. Never be idle. Cultivate constantly either your estate or your mind. Read none but the best of works on Agricultural science. Keep good company. Live within your income, Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Endorse no body's notes. Speak evil of none. Give your girls a good education. Keep your word. Never run into debt. Be liberal to your minister. Go to Church regularly. Mind your own business.


2nd Moxtr. FEBREARY, 28 Days. Begins on Monday.


| DAY8. | Mont | treal. | Toro | nto. | Sun's Declinat. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { The } \\ & \text { Moon. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M. Wiok. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | South. | R. \& S. |  |
| 1 Mon. | h. m. | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { h. m. } \\ 5 & 1\end{array}$ | h. m. | h. m. | $\underset{17}{\text { Deg. Min. }}$ | h. m. 9 | Fine winter day. |
| 2 Tue. | 26 | 2 | 21 | ${ }^{2}$ | $16 \quad 44$ | 1021 | Purifleation of B. V, M. |
| 3 Wer | 25 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 1627 | 11.25 | Snowy and stormy wea- |
| 4 Thu. | 23 | 5 | 19 | 4 | 169 | Morn. | ther, which may continue |
| 5 Fri. | 22 | 6 | 17 | 5 | $15 \quad 50$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 30\end{array}$ | ther, which may continue |
| 6 Sat. | 20 | 8 | 16 | 6 | $15 \quad 32$ | 185 | through several days. |
| 7 | 719 | 59 | 715 | F 8 | 1518 | 240 | Sexigesima Sa |
| 8 Mon. | 18 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 14.54 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 39\end{array}$ | Blustery time. |
| 9 Tue. | 17 | 13 | 13 | 13 | $-14-85$ | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 38\end{array}$ | Unpleasant travelling. |
| 10 Wed. | 16 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 1416 | 523 | Weather moderating. |
| 11 Thu. | 14 | 16 | 11 | 14 | $13 \quad 56$ | 61 |  |
| $12 . \mathrm{Fri}$ | 13 | 17 | 9 | 16 | $13 \quad 36$ | 6.35 | But you may expect a |
| 13 Sat. | 11 | 18 | 7 | 17 | 1316 | Sets.3 | mecession of snow storms. |
| 14 C . | 79 | 519 | 76 | 518 | $12 \quad 56$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 83 \\ 7 & \end{array}$ | Quinquagesima Sum |
| 15 Mon. | 8 | 20 | 4 | 19 | 12 ll | 7 49 | 14th Valentine Day, |
| 16 Tue | 6 | 22 | 2 | 30 | $12 \quad 14$ | 852 | Shrove Tresday. |
| 17 Wed. | 4 | 24 | - 1 | 22 | 1158 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 4 \\ 11\end{array}$ | Ash Wednesday. |
| 18 Thu | 8 | 25 | 659 | 24 | 1138 | 11.19 | Changeable. |
| 19 Fri. | 1 | 27 | 58 | 25 | 11.11. | Morn. | Cold rain Hf wind W. |
| 20 Sat, | 700 | 28 | 57 | 27 | 1049 | 0 O 36 | Snow if wind E. |
| 21 C. | 659 | 530 | 655 | 528 | $10 \quad 28$ | 152 |  |
| 22 Mon. | 57 | 31 | 54 | 30 | $10 \quad 6$ | 35 | No dependence can be |
| 23 Tue. | 55 | 38 | 52 | 31 | $9 \quad 44$ | 410 | placed on the weather. |
| 24 Wed. | 58 | 34 | 50 | 33 | 922 | 52 | St. Mathias. |
| 25 Thu. | 51 | 35 | 48 | 34 | 859 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 42\end{array}$ |  |
| 26 Fri. | 49 | 37 | 47 | 35 | 837 | $6 \quad 12$ | The moon forebodes a |
| 27 Sat. | 47 | 39 | 45 | 37 | $8 \quad 15$ | Rises. | stormy time. |
| 28. | 646 | 539 | 643 | 539 | 752 | 654 | 2nd Sunday in Lent. |

February.-The following are given as signs of a poor farmer. He grazes his meadows late in the spring. Some of his cows are much past their prime. He exhausts his land by planting and sowing without the application of manure. The sills of his buildings are covered with earth or manure causing speedy rot. His pathways and outhouses are encumbered and in disorder ; nothing in its place ; confusion reigns, not a tool can he find. He does nothing in stormy weather or in an evening,
1858.] MEMOILANDUM FOR FEBRUARY.
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$14 \frac{2}{10}$ LCons"
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be $\frac{17}{18}$


3rd Month.
MARCH, 81 Days.
Eegins on Monday.

| Moon's Phases. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. | Stu on Meridian. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d. | b. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |  |
| I ast Quarter. 7 | 117 cv . | 15 ev . | 0.54 ev . | 046 ev . | $1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 12 & 12 & 32\end{array}$ |
| New Mont, 15 | 718 mo | f tur. | ${ }_{6} 655 \mathrm{mo}$ | 647 mo , | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 12 & 10 & 41\end{array}$ |
| Full Moorter, ${ }^{29}$ | $2{ }^{2} 49 \mathrm{mo}$ |  | 2\% 26 160, | ${ }_{2}^{2} 16 \mathrm{mo}$ |  |
| Full Moon. 29 | 714 mo | 72 mo | 649 mor | 641 mo . | 25 12 $6 \quad 3$ |



March.-President Taylor's message contained at least one very sensible paragraph, which we commend to the notice of our Canadian Legislature. "To elevate the social condition of the Agriculturist, to in crease his prosperity, and extend his means of uscfuiness to his country by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and the primary object of every legislator." A good deal bas been done in Canada, but much more has yet to be accomplished.

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| Moon's Phases. | Montreal. | Kingsion. | Toronto. | London. | Sun on Meridian. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Third Quarter, $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { d } \\ 6\end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}_{8}, \\ & 8 \mathrm{mo} \end{aligned}$ | h. m. 837 mo . | h. m. ${ }_{8} 26 \mathrm{mo}$. | h, m. 818 mo. | ${ }_{1}$ | ${ }_{12}^{\text {h. }} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { m. } \\ 3\end{gathered}$ |  |
| New Mo-n, 13 | 621 ev . | 89 ev . | 558 ev , | -5 50 ev . | 9 | $12 \quad 1$ |  |
| First Ouarter, 20 | 9 s 2 mo | 920 mo . | 9.9 mo . | 981 me | 17 | 1159 | 29 |
| Full Moon, 27 | 10.2 ev . | 950 ev . | 9.39 ev | 9.31 ev . | 25 | 11.57 |  |


| DAYs. | Mont | real | Toro |  | Deelinat. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { The } \\ & \text { Mo日n. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sun | Sun | Sun | Sun |  | P. \& S | Calendar, Aspects, 8c. |
| m. Week | Rises. | Sets. | Rises. | Sets. | North. | R. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - $\mathrm{S}_{\text {i }}$ |  |
|  | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | Deg. Min | h, m. |  |
| $1{ }_{4}{ }^{2}$ Thu. | 546 | 622 | 547 | 621 |  | $10 \quad 9$ | All fools day, so called. |
| ${ }_{3}^{2}$ Pri. | 45 | 28 24 | 46 | 22 | $50$ | 11 Morn | Good Friday. |
| 3 Sat, | 42 | 24 | 44 | 23 | 523 | Morn. | Canada Discovered, 1499. |
| 5 Mon. | 541 | 625 | 542 | 624 | $5{ }^{5} 46$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 \\ 1 & 7\end{array}$ | Easter Day. |
| 5 Mon. | 39 | 17 | 40 | 27 | $\begin{array}{lrr}6 & 9 \\ 6 & 31\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lr}1 & 7 \\ 1 & 53\end{array}$ | Changeable. |
| ${ }_{7}^{6}$ Tue. | 37 35 | 29 30 | 38 36 | 27 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 31 \\ 6 & 54\end{array}$ | 2 | If the wint be Westerly, ere will be rtin. |
| 8 Thu | 83 | 81 | 36 | 29 | 7 16. | 8 | Frost is coming out of |
| 9 Fri. | 32 | 32 | 35 | 31 | 83 | $3 \quad 27$ | the earth. |
| 10. Sat. | 30 | 33 | 81 | 32 |  | 3. 52 | Cold fros |
| 11. | 528 | 634 | 530 | 633 | 823 | 413 | 1st Sunday after Easter." |
| 12 Mon. | 26 | 36 | 28 | 34 | 845 | $4{ }^{4} 35$ |  |
| 13 Tue. | 24 | 37 | 26 | 35 | 9 | Sets. | This week will be of |
| 14 Wed. | 22 | 38 | 24 | 86 | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 28 \\ 9 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 2 \\ 9 & 9\end{array}$ | unsteady weather; on the |
| 15 Thu. | 20 | 40 | 23 | 37 | 950 | $9 \quad 23$ | whole moderate; but |
| 16 Fri. | 18 | 42 | 21 | 39 | 10.11 | $10 \quad 43$ | whole moderate; but |
| 17 Sat. | 17 | 43 | 19 | 40 | $10 \quad 32$ | 1154 | tending to stormy days. |
| 18 | 515 | 644 | 517 | 641 | $10 \quad 53$ | Morn. | 2nd Sunday after Easter. |
| 19 Mon. | 13 | 45 | 16 | 42 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 14\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 55 \\ 1 & 49\end{array}$ | Cold winds accompanied |
| 20 Tue. | 11 | 47 | 14 | 44 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 35 \\ 11 & 55\end{array}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{20}^{21}$ Wed. | - 10 | 48 | 18 | 45 46 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 55 \\ 12 & 15\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 18 \\ 2 & 45\end{array}$ | sleet. |
| 23 Fri. | 8 | 50 | 9 | 47 | $12 \quad 35$ | 3 | St. George's Da |
| 24 Sat. | 5 | 51 | 8 | 48 | 1255 | $3 \quad 30$ | Fine clear day. |
| 25 C. | 53 | 658 | 57 | 649 | 1315 | 3.48 | 3d.S.after Eastor St. Marl. |
| 26 Mon. | 2 | 54 |  | 51 | $13 \quad 34$ | 47 |  |
| 27 Tue | 500 | 56 | 4 | 52 | $18 \quad 53$ | ises, | The end of April will be |
| 28 Wed. | 458 | 57 | 2 | 53 | $14 \quad 12$ | $7 \quad 57$ | fair and pleasant. |
| 29 Thu. | 56 | 58 | 500 | 54 | 1431 |  | - Spring ouks forward. |
| , Fri. | 55 | 59 | 500 | 55 | 1450 | $10 \quad 3$ |  |

April.-The question is often asked, what quantity of seeds should be usually sown to an acre. We give the following as sufficiently accurati for most places. Beans from $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels: Peas from $1 \frac{1}{1}$ to 2 bus hels. Onions from 6 to 8 lbs . Oarrotts from 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$. Parsuip from 4 to 5 lbs . Beets from 6 to 8 lbs . Turnips from $\frac{8}{4}$ to 1 lb . Bel Clover 10 lbs . White Clover 6 lbs . Timothy 15 lbs . Red Top 14 lby Orchard Grass 14 lbs . Blue Grass 10 lbs . Luzerne 10 lbs . Experienof Is the best teacher.


8th Mostr.
MAY, 81 days. Begins on Saturday.


Max.-So usual is the rot among potatoes, that it is looked for as a matter of course. Many remedies have been suggested. A farmer says, plant as early as the last of March or first of April ; if you can puts little lime in each hill when planting. He says, none planted in this way have ever rotted. Lime does not prevent the bugs from eating off the tops, but by early planting you will get good large potatoes before the bugs attack the vines. Potatoes do not grow after the topa are destroyed.
1858.] MEMORANEUM FOR MAY.
$\qquad$



Juxs.-We always recommend attention to gardening operations ; they pay well. Now is the time for hoeing, weeding, thinning, transplant ing and watering. If the weather be dry stir the ground oftener. When you commence watering, continue it until a change of weather renders it unnécessary. Sow Ruta Baga about the 20th, and if possible just before a rain. When you transplant cabbages select rich earth. Before taking up, saturate the earth round the roots. Plant two and a half feet apart each way, and you may expect large heads.
1858.]

MRMORANBUM FOR JUEE.
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Tth Moxtri.


| DAYs. | Montreal. |  | Toronto. |  | sun's Declinat. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { The } \\ & \text { Moon. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| m. Week. | Sun. <br> Rises. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Rises. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Sun} \\ & \mathrm{Sets} . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | North. | R. \& S . |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} \\ 420 \\ 29 . \\ 22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} \\ 7 \\ \hline 46 \\ 46 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { h.m. } \\ 487 \\ 98 \\ 29 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { h.m. } \\ 789 \\ 39 \\ 39 \\ 39 \end{array}$ |   <br> Deg. Min  <br> 23 7 <br> 23 2 <br> 22 58 <br> 24  |  | Exceedingly warm. symptoms of rain. Sultry. |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 28 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 745 \\ 45 \\ 44 \\ 44 \\ 44 \\ 44 \\ 43 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 380 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 31 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 34 \\ 34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 738 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 88 \\ 88 \\ 38 \\ 36 \end{gathered}$ | 228 22 28 28 28 42 22 22 28 28 28 22 28 21 |  | sith Sunday after Trinity. <br> Thunder and lightening. Stormy. <br> Wind and hail. <br> Unsettled weather for some days. |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 498 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 29 \\ 30 \\ 31 \\ 32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 743 \\ 42 \\ 41 \\ 41 \\ 41 \\ 41 \\ 40 \\ 39 \end{gathered}$ | 3 34 34 35 36 37 38 39 39 | $\begin{array}{r} 786 \\ 76 \\ 36 \\ 35 \\ 34 \\ 34 \\ =34 \\ =33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | 8 18 <br> 9 14 <br> 10  <br> 10  <br> 10 24 <br> 10 24 <br> 10 43 <br> 11 4 | Very fine and seasonable weather, but the heat is great,-clouds are gather-ing-there will be thunder. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 433 \\ 434 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 39 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 788 \\ 77 \\ -86 \\ -35 \\ 35 \\ 38 \\ 38 \end{gathered}$ | 340 41 49 43 43 44 46 | $\begin{array}{r} 732 \\ 31 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 29 \\ -28 \\ -28 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 11 27 <br> 11 58 <br> Morn  <br> 0 32 <br> 0 32 <br> $-\frac{1}{2}$ 14 <br> 3 8 <br> 3 3 | z̈th Sunday after वrinity. <br> There will be considerable rain this week. <br> Very sultry: Heat diminished. |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 41 \\ 42 \\ 49 \\ 48 \\ 46 \\ 48 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | 731 30 30 28 28 27 25 25 | 47 47 47 48 49 50 50 52 50 | 726 725 25 24 23 22 22 20 20 | 19 19 19 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 14 14 | Kises. <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 98 <br> 9 <br> 98 <br> 9 <br> 98 | Bit sun. aft. Tri., st. Jás. <br> The general aspects are <br> for rain. <br> Heavy showers. <br> Pleasant again although <br> a fan is found useful. |

JuLy.-This is generally the hotiest month of the year. The weeds grow very fast, so will your crops 'if they be planted or sown on land well prepared and manured. Destroy the weeds early, and carefully guard your crops. Haymaking will be greatly facilitated by the use of the revolving horse rake. This inplement, if properly constructed, is of great value as a labour saving machine. For the hay field, for pulling peas and for raking stubbles it is very useful. The cost is comparatively trifling.


| $\frac{10}{11}$ |
| :--- |
| $\frac{11}{12}$ |
| $\frac{13}{13}$ |
| $\frac{14}{15}$ |
| $\frac{10}{16}$ |
| $\frac{17}{18}$ |
| $\frac{19}{19}$ |



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AUGUSt. - When the proper season returns we most earnestly beg ouf agricultural friends to attend to orchard planting if not already done "Early and ample provision should be made for fruits by every farmet in the land." So says a practical wise man, and further. "If you wh till half your life time is spent you will spend much time in vain regretis Nevertheless, plant without further delay. You may live to enjoy th shade or the fruit, and bequeath a legacy to your successors. Plants orchard of the best fruits.



| Moon's Phases: | Montreat, | Kingston. | Toronto | London. | Sun on M |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ d. | h.m. | h. m | h. m. | h.m. | d. h. m. |
| New Moon. | 921 mo . | ${ }_{9}^{9} 9 \mathrm{mmo}$, | 858 mo \% | 880 mo 11501 ev | 1 11 59  <br> 9 11 57 49 <br> 12    |
| Firit Quarter. ${ }^{15}$ full Moon. | $022 \mathrm{mo}$. $1027 \mathrm{ev}$. | ( $\begin{aligned} & 010 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 1015 \mathrm{ev} .\end{aligned}$ | 1159 ev 1040 ev . | 1151 ev . 9856 ev. | $\begin{array}{ccccc}9 & 11 & 57 & 12 \\ 17 & 11 & 54 & 24\end{array}$ |
|  | $1027 ~ e v . ~$ <br> 888 ev | 10 8 8 46 ev ev. |  | 956 ev. <br> 827 ev. | 17 11 54 <br> 25 11 51 |





Ootorer.-A few rural axioms may by repeated and worth consider ing. It is as cheap to raise one ton of grass clover as a ton of burdock or pig weeds. A " cheap plough " at five dollars, costing in one sease three dollars repairs, and three more in lost time to teams, men, and b retarding crops, is a dearer plough than one at ten dollors needing a repairs. The laborer who wastes half his strength in working all dif with a dull saw, because he cannot give a shilling or afford half an how to get it sharpened will waste at least 25 cents a day or six or sere dollars a month.



11th Month. NOVEXWHERE, SB Bays. Begins on Monday.

| Moon's Phases. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. | *ut ou Meridian. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |  |  |  |  |
| New Moon, 5 | 1155 mo | 1143 mo . | 1138 mo . | 1124 mo . | 1 | 11 |  |  |
| First Quarter, 13 | 3 4* ev. | $3{ }^{3} 84 \mathrm{ev}$. | 3 95 ev. | 3 0 0 7 ev . | 17 |  |  |  |
| Fuil Moon, 201 | 931 ev . | 919 ev . | ) 18 cv. | 900 ev . |  |  |  |  |
| Last Quspter, ${ }_{27}$ | 0) 41 pv . | 029 ev . | 018 pv . | 011 ev | 25 | 11 | 7 |  |


|  |  | Mont |  |  |  | Sun's Declinat. | ${ }^{\text {The }}$ Moon. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M. | Week. | Sun Rises. | Sun <br> Sets. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | South. | R \& S. |  |
|  |  | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | Deg. Min. |  |  |
| 1. | Mon. | 644 | 441 | 641 | 447 | 14 30 <br> 14 49 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 10 \\ 3 & 18\end{array}$ | All Saints' Day. |
| 2 | Tue. | 46 | 42 | 43 | 45 | 14 49 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 18 \\ 4 & 25\end{array}$ |  |
| 3 | Wed. | 48 | 40 | 44 | 44 | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 8 \\ 15\end{array}$ | 425 | Rather dull weather, |
| 4 | Thu. | 49 | 89 | 45 | 48 | $15 \quad 27$ | 5 | Cold winds with rain or |
| 5. | Fri. | 57 | 37 | 47 | 41 | 1545 | Sets. | perhaps snow. |
| 6 | Sat. | 52 | 36 | 48 | 40 | 163 | 458 |  |
|  |  | 654 | 434 | 649 | 439 | $16 \quad 21$ | 536 | 23 d Sunday after Trinity |
| 8 | Mon. | 55 | 32 | 50 | 38 | $16 \quad 39$ | 6 24 | Clear day and cold |
| 9 | Tue. | 56 | 31 | 51 | 36 | $16 \quad 56$ | $7 \quad 19$ | nights for some time. |
| 10 | Wed. | 57 | 29 | 53 | 36 | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 13\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 19\end{array}$ | Wintry appearance in |
| , 11 | Thu. | 58 | 28 | 54 | 34 | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 29 \\ 17 & 46\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}9 & 21 \\ 10 & 26\end{array}$ |  |
| 12 | Fri. | 700 | 27 | 55 | 38 | $17 \quad 46$ | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 26 \\ 11 & 26\end{array}$ | Lower Canada, in the |
| 13 | Sat. | 1 | 26 | 56 | 32 | $18 \quad 2$ | 1130 |  |
| 14 | C. | 73 | 426 | 658 | 431 | 1818 | 035 | 24th Sumday after Trinity. |
| 15 | Mon. | , | 25 | 760 | 30 | $18 \quad 83$ | ${ }_{0}^{0} 85$ | Cold rains. |
| 16 | Tue. | 6 | 24 | 1 | 29 | 18 48 | 189 |  |
| 17 | Wed. | 7 | 23 | 2 | 28 | $\begin{array}{lr}19 & 3 \\ 19 & 17\end{array}$ | 286 | From now to the 20 th you |
| 18 | Thu. | 8 | 22 | 3 | $\stackrel{27}{97}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}19 & 17 \\ 19\end{array}$ | 3 5 | may look for dull weathep, |
| 19 | Fri. | 11 | 21 | , | 27 | 1931 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 11$ | but after that fair. |
| 20 | Sat. | 12 | 20 | 5 | 26 | $19 \quad 45$ | Rises. | but after that fair. |
| 21 | 0. | 718 | 419 | 77 | 425 | $19 \quad 58$ | 441 | 25 th Sunday after Trinity. |
| 22 | Mon. | 14 | 18 | 8 | 25 | 2011 | 5 44 | st. Cecilia. |
| 23 | Tue. | 16 | 18 | 10 | 24 | ${ }_{20} 204$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 57 \\ 8 & 16\end{array}$ | Frosty and clear cold |
| 24 | Wed. | 17 | 17 | 11 | 24 | $20 \quad 36$ | 816 | winds to end of the month. St, Catharine. |
| 25 | Thu. | 18 | 16 | 12 | 23 | $20 \quad 49$ | 935 | St. Catharine. |
|  | Fri. | 19 | 15 | 13 | 22 | $21-0$ | $10 \quad 50$ |  |
| 27 | Sat. | 21 | 15 | 15 | 21 | $21 \quad 11$ | Morn. |  |
| 28 | C. | 722 | 414 | 716 | 421 | 2121 | $0 \quad 1$ | A |
| 29. | Mon. | 23 | 13 | 17 | 20 | $21 \quad 32$ |  | Coldands's Dir. |
| 30 | Tue. | 95 | 13 | 18 | 19 | 21 42 | 2.18 | St. Andrew's Day |

Novmmen.- Last month and this are important to the farmer in the matter of ploughing. In Lower Canada especially, where the spring comes late, no day should be wasted. Have good ploughs, and dont be afraid of going too deep. A large portion of our good lands are absolutely barren for want of good subsoil ploughing. Take our advice, and plough deep. It will amply repay you. This month requires you to take up and take care of your Cabbages, Carrots, Turnips and Ruts Bagas. Now complete all your out door work.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 4

6 7

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 32
$\qquad$
$\qquad$



19th Mormb. DECCMEBER, 31 Days. Begins on Wedдesday.



## NEW $\rho^{3}$ LANETS DISCOVERED I* 1856.

The number of planetary bodies belonging to the solar system has been increased during the past year, by the discovery of five New asteroids. The whole number of the asteroids at the present date is fortys two.

The thirty-eight asteroid, appearing as a star of the tenth magnitude, was discovered by M. Chacornac, at Paris, on the 12 th of January. It has receired the name of Ledte.

In announcing this discovery to the French Academy, M. Leverrier remarked that he was now convinced that a large number of small planets exist between Mars and Jupiter, and that before 1860, probably as many as a hundred will have been detected.

On the 8th of February, M. Chacornac also discovered the thirty-ninth asteroid, which appears as a star of the ninth magnitude, and has been called Latitia,

On the 31st of March, M. Goldsehmidt, at Paris, discovered the fortieth asteroid, Harmonia. It appears as a star of the $9-10$ th magnitude.

On the 22 nd of May, M. Goldschmidt discovered the forty-first asteroid, Daphne, appearing as a star of the $11-13$ th magnitude.

On the-23rd of May, the forty-second asteriod Isis, was discovered by Mr. Poyson, of the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, England. It was then rather brighter than a star of the tenth magnitude.

## CANADA.

## THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

AIDES-DE-CAMP, \&c.
Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, \&c., \&c.
R. T. Pennefather, Governor General's Secretary.

Lieut. Retallick, 16th Regiment, Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.'
Colonel Irvine, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. Col. Duchesnay; extra Provincial Aide-de Camp,

## EXECUTIVE GOUNCIL:

President of the Council-Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet.

William H. Loe, Olerk, Executive Council ; William A. Himsworth, Confidential Clerk; M. A. Higgins, F. Vallerand, Oliver Coté, Thomas Burns, F. H. Himsworths and Henry Alexander, Clerks ; Michael Naughton, Door-keeper; James Ryan and Charles Baker, Messengers.
Indian Departments.-The Governor General's Secretary, Superintendent General of Indlan affairs ; S. Y. Chesley, Accountant ; Michaet Turner, Chief Clerk; T. G. Anderson, D. C. Napier, Froom Talfourd and G. Ironside, Visiting Superintendents; D. Thorburn, do. and Epecial Commissioner; Francis Assekinach, Interpreter.

Geological Survey.-Sir Wm. E. Logan, Provincial Geologist ; A. Murray, Asst. do. ; T. S. Hunt, Chemist and Mineralogist ; E. Billings, Patæontologist.

## Educational Department

Lower Canada.-Old Government House-Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent ; Louis Giard, Secretary ; Joseph Lenoir, French Corresponding Clerk and Librarian; John Radiger, English Corresponding Clerk; Alexander de Lusignan, Clerk of Statistics and Accountant; Jacques Laparre, First Copying Clerk and Storekeeper ; Jean Baptiste Lenoir, Sccond Copying Clerk; Paul Blouin, Messenger.

Catholic Board of Examiners.-Rev. L. V. L. Villeneuve, Rev. A. F. Truteau, William Doran, P. P. Denis, Jacques Viger, P. Garnot; F. X. Valade, Secretary.

Protestant Board of Examiners.-Rev. D. Fraser, Rev. Dr. Wilkes, Rev. Canon Leach, D.C.L., L.L.D., Rev. J. Flanagan, W. Lunn, A. N. Rennie, Secretary.

Crown Lands Defartment,-Officers.-Andrew Russell, Assistant Commissionter; Joseph Bouchette, Deputy Surveyor General ; William Ford, Accountant.
Surveyors and Draftsmen-E. T. Fletcher, Surveyor and Draftsman; Thos. Diviné, ditto ; G. G. Dunlevie, ditto ; J. W. Bridgland, ditto ; J. F. Bonchette, Draftsman ; S. P. Beauset, ditto; F. A. Tetu, ditto.

Laad Sales Branch.-W. Spraggs, Superintendent.*
Woods and Forest Branch.-William McD. Dawson Superintendent.
Clerks 1 st Class.-Thomas Hector, H. J. Jones, J. C. Tarbutt, W. F. Collins, F. T. Judah, E. A. Genereux, F. T. Roche, J. Alley, J. Morphy,
C. T. Walcot, J. Tolmier, T. Hammond, F. A. Hall.

Second Class.-W. F. Whitcher, P. M. Partridge, V. E. Tessier, J. T. Cherrier, A. Kirkwood, A. J. Taylor, F. D. Dugal, L. R. Fortier, F.
Chessé, L. A. Robitaille, C. Gamon, D. A. Grant, J. V. Gale, J. J. Prendergast, F. Bainster, A. A. VanFelson.

Third class.-P. Derbyshire, J. Innes.
Messengers.-J. Bradshaw, G. Fisher, E. Dumontier.
Cbown Timber Agents.
Barrie
A. W. Powell.

Belleville
$\{$ J. Fraser Way.
Mark Devlin, Assist.
Varleton Bay (Chaleur)................................. . N. Verge.
Ohicoutimi...................................... George Duberger,
fontreal. ............................................. . . Charles E. Belle,


## PERMANENT OFFICERS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Chief Department.-W. B. Lindsay, Clerk; W. B. Lindsay, Jr., Clerk Assistant; W. Ross, Deputy do ; Thomas Vaux, Accountant; Charles Langevin, Assistant do.

Law Department.-G. W. Wickstead, Law Olerk.
Generat Department.-W. P. Patrick, Ohief Office Olerk; Henry Hartney, Asst. do. ; W. Spink, Clerk of Routine and Records ; H. B. Stuart, English Writing Clerk; E. Denechaud, French do.; Aug. Laperrière, Assist. French do. ; W. B. Ross, H. Poetter, Pierre Rivet, A. G. D. Taylor, H. McCarthy, and J. F. Gingras, Junior Clerks.

General Committee Department.-Alfred Patrick, Clerk of Committees and Controverted Elections ; J. P. Leprohon, First Assistant Clerk of Committees ; F. X. Blanchet, second do.

Private Bill Office,-Alfred Todd, Clerk of Private Bills; Thadens Patrick, Assistant ditto and Clerk of Railroad Committee.

Translators.-D. P. Myrand, Chief French Translator; William Fanning, E, P. Dorion, A. Desilets and T. G. Coursolles, Assistant French Translators; F. H. Badgley English Translator; Wm. Wilson, Assistant English Translator.

Journal Department.-G. M. Muir, Clerk of English Journal ; P. E, Gagnon, Clerk of French Journal ; W. H, LeMoine. Assist. Clerk of French ditto; W. C. Burrage, Assistant Clerk of English ditto.

Library Department.-Alpheus Todd, Librarian; A. G. Lajoie, Assis. tant ditto ; J. Curran, Library Keeper.

Sergeant-at-Arms Department.-D. W. Macdonnell, Sergeant-at-Arms; A. L. Cardinal, Chief Messenger; M. McCarthy \& O. Vincent, Assists, do ; J. O'Connor, Door Keeper; Robert Bailie, Assist. do. ; R. Defries, Postmaster; Joseph Blais, Assist. do. ; P Laliberté, J. Lemonde, Edward Pelletier and William Graham, Messengers.

## PERMANENT OFFIOERS LEGISLATIVE COUNOIL.

J. F. Taylor, Clerk of the House \& Master in Chancery, Robert LeMoine Deputy and Assistant Clerk, Master in Chancery and French Translator.
Fennings Taylor, Deputy and Assistant Clerk, Master in Chancery and Chief Office Clerk.
E. L. Montizambert, Law Clerk, Clerk of Committees and English Translator.
J. E. Doucet, Additional Assistant Clerk and Assistant French Trans lator.
W. A. Maingy, Additional ditto and 2nid Office Cleerk:

James Adamson, Clerk of English Jourials.
J. G. Conillard, Clerk of French Journals.

George DeBlaquière, Junior Clerk.
Kené Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Olivier Vallerand, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Rev. Dr. Adamson, D,O.I., Chaplain and Librarian.
Edward Botterel, Door Kecper.
Michael Keating, Chief Messenger and Housekeeper.
Samuel Skinner, Messenger and Assist. Housekeeper,
A. Lachance, T. Neary, J. Doherty, J. Hanley, J Young, P. Dunne, F.

Boulet and J. Casault, Messengers.
civil.
Civil Secretary's Office.-R. T. Pennefather Secretary ; H. Cotton, Chief Clerk; W.R. Bartlett, Second Clerk; P. S. Hill, Office Keeper; G. Bexall, Mesbenger.

Proyincial Sreretary's Office.-Hon. T. L. Terrill, Provincial Secretary ; Etienne Parent, Assistant Secretary East; E. A. Meredith, Assistant Secretary West ; T. D. Harington, Chief Clerk.
Eastern Branch.-T. Ross, H. Jarmy, W. H. Jones, A. R. Roche, S. Tete and G.S. Bertrand, Clerks

Western Branch.-Grant Powell, H. E. Steele and Charles J. Birch, Olerks.
J. Gow, Office Keeper ; J. Dorr and J. N. Fradet, Messengers.

Provinelal Registrar's Oypieg.-HonT. L. Terrill, Registrar; Thomas Amiot. Deputy Provincial ditto ; W. Kent, First Olerk; G. H. Lane, Second Clerk; A. Béranger, Assistant Clerk; J. A. Bélanger, Extra Clerk; Maxime Valequette. Messenger.
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Recerver Gewerap's Oppice-Hen. J. G. Morrison, Receiver General ; O. E. Anderson, Deputy ditto ; T. Dufort, J. B. Stanton, G. C. Reiffeinstein, W. Hedge, J. F. Pellant, L. F. Dufresne, F. Braun, C. W. Shay and D. V. Fisher, Clerks ; F. L. Casault, Messenger ; J. McCaffrey, Assistant Messenger.
Isspector General's Office.-Hon. W. Cayley, Inspector General ; Joseph Cary, Deputy dito ; W. Dickinson, Acting Deputy dito ; David A. Ross, Ohief Clerk ; Norris Godard, First Book Keeper ; J. Drysdale, 2nd dito ; Archibald Oary; F, G. Seott, Geo. A. Barber, Jr., J. S. Lee and John R. Nash, Olerks ; D. Ryan, Messenger.

Customs Department.-R. S. M. Bouchette, Commissioner ; T. Worthington, Inspector of Ports for U. C ; Mathew Ryan, do. for L. C. ; J. W. Peachy, J. R. Audy, H. H. Duffil, Thomas P. Robarts, J. M. Muckle, D. L. O'Brien and Percival Sheppard, Clerks ; J. Walls, Messenger.

Audit Branch.-Joht Langton; Auditor; Thomas Cruse, Book Keeper ; Charles Cambie, Registrar of Free Banks ; Christopher Green, James Patterson, J. A. Kavanagh and E. C. Barber, Clerks.

## military.

Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Fvre, K. C.B., Commander of the Forces,
Lieut.-Oolonel Thackwell, 22nd Foot, Military Secretary.
Major Robertson, 4th Foot, and Lieut. A. G. F. Griffiths, 63rd Foot, Aides-de-Camp.:
Military Secretary's Departarent.-Lieut.-Colonel-Thackwell, 22nd Foot, Military Secretary ; Captain A. Bulger, 1st Clerk ; P. Lawler, J. R. Spong, R. G. Grieg, Clerks.

Adjutant General's Department.-Lieut.-Oolonel the Honorable R. Rollo, Assistant Adjutant General ; Ens. O. Macdonald, Town Major ; W. Wright, 1st Clerk ; P. Walsh, and G. Franckum, Clerks ; J. Dillon, Town Major's Clerk ; W. Rowan, Town Sergeant.

Quartemiaster General's Depprtmifnt.-Lt. Colonel Holdsworth, Deputy Quarter-master General ; N. Hughes, 1st Clerk ; E. Roe and A. Mitchell, Clerks.

War Departmeny:-Colonel Ord, Royal Engineers; Colonel Bell, Royal Artillery; A. Gun, Military Storekeeper; respective Officers.

Storekeeper's Department-Alex. Gun, Esq. Storekeeper ; J. J. Greig, 1st Clerk ; E. Wilgress, G. Wilgress, and Edward Catell, Clerks.
J. Greig, (Acting) Barrack Master.

## Head Quarters Royal Engineer Offick.

Montreal.-Commanding Royal Engineer, Canada, Colonel W. R. Ord ; Assistant Com. Royal Engineer, T. L. Gallwey; Draftsman, R. J. Pilkington; Surveyor and Draftsman, C. Walkem; Senfor Clerk, James Kerr; Clerk, John Gardiner ; Foreman of Works, J. Collard; Office Keeper, J. Robertson.

District Branch.-Commanding R. E., Captain Chas. Fanshawe; Assistant ditto, Lieut. Garnier, R. E. ; Clerk of Works, E. C. Osborn; Clerk, William Clegg ; Office Keeper, John Conroy.

Quebec.-Lieut.-Colonel Hadden, District Com. Royal Engineer, Canada East; Lieutenant C. A. de Montmorency; Clerk of Works, Witliam Haddon; Foremen of Works, W. Chessel and John Grlst; Clerks, J. H. Oakes, and G. H. Peake.

Commissariat Department.-Deputy Commissary General, C. A. Clarke.

Montreat.-Assistant Commissary General, Alfred Salwey; Deputy Assistant Commissary General, A. Turner ; Clerks, W. Ogilvy and R. L. Mathews ; Assistant ditto, C. Woodley, A. W. Bell, John Ballard, and W. Palmer.

St. Johns.-Commissary Clerk, H. B. Middleton.
Quebec.-Assistant Commissary General, T. W. Goldie; Deputy Assistant Commissary General, M. B. Irvine; Clerk, R. G. Hunter; Assistant ditto, T. Dickenson.

Kingston.-Assistant Commisarary General, W. Stanton.
Toronto.-Assistant Commissary General, J. K. Goold; Clerk, A. \#aliburton.

## COUNTY REGISTRARS.

## DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

counties.
Beauharnois. Chateauguay
Berthier
Chambly
St. Johns
registrars.
offics.
. V. A. Lemoine de Martigny. St. Clément Beauhar.
. Jean B. Chalut. ............. . . . . . . . .
Thomas Austin.......... Chambly.
St. Johns . . . . . . . . . . . . Louis Marchànd . . . . . . . . St. Johns.


Under the New Judicature Act, 12 Vic. caps. $37 \& 38$.
COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,
Hon. Sir. L. H. Lafontaine, Bart., Chief Justice.
"Thomas C. Aylwin,
"Jean H. Duval,
" René E. Caron.
courts in appeal and erbor.
Terms-Montreal-1st to 12th March and 1st to 12th October. Quebee-7th to 8th January and 1st to 12th July. J. U. Beauidry, Clerk and Law Reporter.

## COURT OF ORIMINAL JURIBDICTION.

Terms-Montreal-14th March and 14th October. Quebec-20th January and 14th July.
Three-Rivers-2nd February and 11th September,
Sherbrooke-12th February and 1st September.
Kamouraska-5th April and 5th November.
Terms to continue till the business is closed. Extraordinary terms may be held by proclamation.

## SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA. <br> Jnrisdiction in suits over $\mathbf{£ 1 5}$.

Honorable Edward Bowen, Chief Justice.
PUISNE JUDGES.
Hon. Dominique Mondelet, Hon. Edward Short,
" Charles Dewey Day, "Auguste N. Morin,
" James Smith,
" C. J. E. Mondelet,
" Wm. C. Meredith.
" William Badgley,
" Jean Chabot.
Terms-Montreal-17th to 27 th, both days included, of each month, escept January, July and August.
Quebec-1st to 5th, both days included, February, March, April, May, Sept., Oct., and Dec., und from 20th to 25th of June and November:
Three-Rivers-12th to 25th February, 1st to 14th June and November.
Kamouraska-26th March to 4th April, and 26th October to 4th November.
Sherbrooke-(District of St. Francis)-20th to 31st Jannary, and 164 to 27 th July.
Percé-(District of Gaspé)-21st to 30th Angust, New Carlisle-4tit to 13 th September. The sittings at the two places forming only one term.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
John Boston, Sheriff; Myron H. Sanborn, Deputy Sheriff; S.W. Monk W. C. H. Coffin and L. J. A. Papineau, Prothonotary ; John Honey Deputy Prothonotary ; J. Jones, Coroner ; A. M. Delisle and W. iो Brehaut, Clerk of the Crown; Charles E. Schiller, Deputy Clerk of tha Crown; H. Bernard, Translator and Interpreter; G. Stanley, Crier Thomas McGinn Gaoler ; B. Delisle, High-Constable.

## district of quebsc.

William S. Sewell, Sheriff, E. Burroughs and I.. Fiset, Prothonotary J. Green, Clerk of the Crown; J. A. Panet, Coroner.
distriot of threm rivens.
I. G. Ogden, Sheriff; E. Barnard, Prothonotary and Clerk of th Crown; N. A. Duberger, Deputy Clerk of the Crown; V. Guille Coroner ; P. Burns. High Constable.

DISTRIOT OF ST, FRANCIS.
F. G. Bowen, Sheriff, John Shert, Prothenotary and Clerk of it Ợown ; C. A. G. DeTonnancour, Coroner.

## DISTRIOT OF GASPE.

M. Sheppard, Sheriff ; J. Wilkie and P. Winter, Olerk of the Orown and Prothonotary ; W. Tilly, Coroner for Gaspé ; W. Filton, Coroner for Bonaventure.
district of ottawa.
Hon. W. K. McCord, Justice ; A. Lafontaine, Prothonotary ; L. M. Coutlee, Sheriff,

# CIRCUIT COURTS. <br> Jurisdiction in suits up to £15. JUDGES. 

S. G. Thompson, Esq. Hypolite Guy, Esq.
William Power, Esq.

John S. MeCord, Esq.
J. C. Bruneau, Fsq.
A. Taschereau, Esq. Wm.K. McCord, Esq. CLERKS.
Montreal Circuit. ....................... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { S. W. Monk, } \\ \text { W. O. H. Coffin, } \\ \text { L. J. A. Papineau, }\end{array}\right.$
" " Deputy Clerk...... George Pyke,
Berthier "..................... F. X. Bender,
L'Assomption Ctrcuit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. DeLorimier,
Terrebonne " .................L.Lepage,

$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { Vaudreuil } & \text { " } & \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .\end{array}\right\}$ o. Bastien,
Beauharnois " ${ }^{\text {a }}$. .................. \} \}ouis Beaudry,
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Huntingdon " } \\ \text { St. Johns } & \text {.............................. H. Marchand, } \\ \text { St }\end{array}$
Mississquoi " ......................Peter Cowan,
St, Hyacinthe " .................... Louis Delorme,
Richelieu " ........................ R. R. Chevalier,
Three Rivers " ....................Edward Bernard,
Sherbrooke " .................. \{ J. Short and L.
Edw. Burroughs and
L. Fiset.

terms.
Montreal Circuit, in the City of Montreal-From the 10th to the 15th of each month, except January, July and August.
Berthier Circuit, in the Parish of Berthier-21st to 30th January, May and September.
L'Assomption Circuit, in the Parish of St. Pierre de L'Assomption-lst to 10th March, July and November.
Terrebonne Circuit, in the Parish of St. Louis de Terrebonne-12th to 21st March, July and November.
Two Mountains Circuit, in The Parish of St. Renoit-7th to 11th January, May and September.

Argenteuil Circuit, at Lachute-12th to 16th January, May and Sept.
Vaudreuil Circuit, in the Parish of St. Michel de Vaudreuil-1st to 5th March, July and November.
Soulanges Circuit, at Côteau Landing-6th to 10th March, July and November.
Beauharnois Circuit, in the Parish of Ste. Martine-13th to 16th March, July and November.
Huntingdon Circuit, at the Village of Huntingdon-6th to 10th March, July and November.
St. Johns Circuit, in the Parish of St. John the Evangelist—10th to 19th February, June and October.
Missisquoi Circuit, at Nelsonville, in the Township of Dunham-21st to 29th February, and 21st to 30th June and October.
St. Hyacinthe Circuit-10th to 19th February, June and October.
Richelieu Oircuit, in the Parish of St. Ours-21st to 20th February, and 21st to 30th June and October.
district of ottawa.
Ottawa Oircuit, at the Village of Aylmer-20th to 25th January, May and September.

## DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

Three Rivers Circuit, at the town of Three Rivers-On the last six Juridical days of the months of March, May, June, September, November, and December.

## DISTRICT OF BT. FRANCIS.

Sherbrooke Circnit, at the Town of Sherbrooke-On the last five Juridical days of February, April, June, September, November and Dee. Richmond Circuit, at the Village of Richmond, in the Township of Ship-ton-12th to 16 th January, 13 th to 16 th May, 11th to 15 th Sept, and 13th to 17 th November.
Stanstead Oircuit, at Stanstead Plains, in the Township of StansteadThe first four days of the months of January, May, Sept. and Nor.
Quebec Circuit, at the City of Quebec, from 20th to 25th (both days included) of each month, except July and August.

* **-Every day not a Sunday or Holyday is a Juridical day.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.
A. M. Delisle and W. H. Brehaut, Clerk of the Peace; C. E. Schiller, Deputy Clerk of the Peace ; L. D. René Cotret, and Alfred O. Harvey, Clerks.
Terms-Montreal-8th January, 4th April, 4th July, and 4th October: Quebec-8th January, 4th April, 4th July, and 4th October: Three Rivers-8th January, 4th April, 4th July, and th October.
Sherbrooke-1st February and 1st October.
Kamouraska-7th to 16th January and 15th to 24th July. Quebec-Clerk of the Peace and Olerk of the Crown:
James Green and P. Antoine Doucet, Inspector and Superintender of Police, John Maguire; Chief Constable, Robert Henry Russell.


# LAW COURTS OF UPPER CANADA. 

Court of Error and Appeal.-This Court is composed of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and the Hon. Jas. Macaulay, late chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and has jurisdiction in Appeal from the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. It sits three times a year, namely, on the second Thursday after each Term, except Trinity Term.
Clerk-The Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Toronto.
Court or Chancery.-Hon. W. H. Blake, chancellor; Hon. J. O. P. Esten and Hon. J. G. Spragge, rice-chancellors ; A. N. Buell, master, Alexander Grant, registrar and reporter.
Terms for examination of witnesses commence on the second Tuesday in February and May, last Tuesday in August, and second Tuesday in November, and end on the Saturday of the following weeks.
Terms for hearing Causes commence on the second Tuesday in March, June, September and December, and end on the Saturday of the following week.

A weekly sitting on every Monday is held throughout the year (except during the regular vacations), for the purposes of hearing motions for Decrees and motions for or to dissolve special Injunctions, and appeals from the reports of the Master or any Deputy Master.

One of the Judges sits in Chambers every day, (except during the regular vacations,) for the purposes of hearing suudry applications.

Court of Queen's Bench.-Hon. Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., chief jusitice; Hon. Archibald McLean and Hon. R. E. Burns, puisne judges ; C. O. Small, clerk of the Crown and pleas ; J. Lukin Robinson, reporter ; Robert Pearson, clerk of the process ; W. B. Heward, clerk in Banc. and chambers; W. B. Heward, clerk in practice court.

This Court sits in Banc. during the four Terms, in Osgoode Hall.
Court of Common Pleas.-Hon. W. H. Draper, C. B., chief justice ; Hon. W. B. Richards and Hun. J. H. Hagarty, puisne judges; L. Heyden, clerk of the Crown and pleas; E. C. Jones, reporter.

The Court of Common Pleas, established by the 12 Vic. cap. 63, consists of three Judges, who sit in Term in the same manner as the Judges of the Queen's Bench.

## LAW TERMS

Queen's Bench and Common Peass.-Hilary Term begins on the first Monday in February. Easter Term begins on the third Monday in May. Trinity Term begins on the Monday next after the 21st of August. Michaelmas Term begins on the third Monday in November. And each term ends on the Saturday of the ensuing week.

From the 1st July to the 21st August is vacation in all the Courts.
Circuits are held twice a year in each Cotinty, viz. : The Spring Circuit between Hilary and Easter Terms. The Autumn Circuit between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.

In the County of York, however, there are three Circuits every year, viz.: The Winter, commencing on the Thursday in January next after the Municipal Elections. The Spring, on the second Monday in April, and the Autumn, on the second Monday in October.

There are six Circuits, viz.: The Eastern, held at Brockville, Perth, Ottawa, L'Orignal and Cornwall : the Midland, held at Picton, Belleville, Oobourg, Peterborough, Whitby and Kingston; the Home, held at 0 wen Sound, Hamilton, Niagaca, Merrittsville, Milton and Barrie; the Oxford, held at Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, Cayuga, Woodstock, Brantford and Simcoe ; the Western, held at Goderich, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, Sandwich and Sarnia; the Toronto or Home Sittings, at Toronto.

Court of Probate.-The Governor General, judge (ex-officio) ; Secker Brough, Toronto, official principal; C. FitzGibbon, Toronto, registrar.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

## Hon. Robert Spenoe, Post Master General.

Secretary's Office.-W. H. Griffin, Secretary ; Edwin F. King, Chief Clerk ; C. R. Griffin, First Clerk; H. S. Weatherly, Second Clerk; William G. Sheppard, Third Clerk; John Ashworth, Gashier.

Accountant's Office.-E. J. King, Accountant; Robert Julian, E. C. Hayden, D. M. Wright, R. Oliver, D. Lawson, Senior Clerks; J. Audette, C. Mackenzie, C. Stewart, Junior Clerks.

Dead Letter Office.-J. T. McCuaig, Inspector ; J. McDonagh, Clork.
Money Order Branch.-P. Lesueur, Superintendent; W. White, P. Holt, G. Mason, Clerks.

Inspector's Branch.-E. S. Freer, Montreal Division,-Office in Montreal.
H. A. Wickstead, Kingston Division-Office in Kingston.

John Dewe, Toronto Division-Office in Toronto.
G. E. Griffin, London Division-Office in London.

## Office Hours.

In Sumarr-From Eight a. m. to Seven p. m.
In Winter-From Eight a.m. to Six p. m.
On Suxdays-From Eight to Ten a. m.
Kitgulations and 3ate\%,
Letters.
All Letters transmitted by the Post in Oanada, with the exception of Packet Letters to and from the United Kingdom, are liable to a uniform rate of Three Pence currency per half-ounce, for whatever distance con-veyed-pre-payment is optional-the charge increasing according to the weight of the letter, one single rate for every additional half-ounce, counting the fraction of a half once as a full rate, thus :

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3d. Postage.
More than $\frac{10 z}{}$ and not exceeding. .............. $1 \mathrm{oz}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$ do

| Ditto | 1 oz | ditto | O |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ditto | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$ | ditto | $2 \mathrm{oz}, 1 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Ditto |  | ditto | 3d |

The single Packet rate for Letters by the Atlantic Steam Packet Mails to and from England, via the United States, is 8d sterling, 10 d currency, by British Boston Packets, and 1s 2d sterling, equal to 1 s 4 d currency, when sent by United States Government Packets via New York, 一the rate on Letters by those Mails, via Halifax or via Canadian Mail Steamers, is 6d sterling, $7 \frac{1}{2} d$. currency.

Letters addressed to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward's Island, are rated with the uniform rate of 3 d per half-ounce.

Letters for Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Iudies, addressed over land vit Halifax, are rated 71d. currency per half-ounce.

Pre-Payment to any of the forgoing places optional.
Persons posting Letters containing valuable enclosures-of whatever description-are requested to observe that no record will be taken by the Post Office of any Letter unless specially handed in for Registration at the time of posting, with payment of 1d. as the Registration charge, excepting United States Letters, which must be pre-paid and 3d. for Registration. A Certificate of such Registration will be granted if required.

The Canade Postage Stamps, when used, will be taken in the United States as evidence of pre-payment of Postage on Letters going from Canada to the United States, and in like manner the United States PostageStamps on Letters coming into Canada are to be taken by Post Masters in this Province as evidence of pre-payment having been made in the United States.
Stamps for the pre-payment of Postage can be purchased from Post Masters at chief offices.

## THE FARMER.

## HEALTHINESS OF FARMING.

Agriculture, from the constant and regular employment it gives, is most conductive to health. The labor it requires is calculated to knit the frame, and give strength and vigor to the muscular system ; besides, it is mostly carried on in the open air, which tends to promote a free and generous perspiration, and give tone and elasticity to the body; while many kinds of mechanical and other employments are rendered unheal thy by the constrained position in which they must be performed, and the close confinement which is necessary in carrying them on. It is obvious that mind and body must be exercised together, in order to promote a regular and healthy growth in both. Man is naturally indolent, and loves his ease ; and, were it not for the strong hand of necessity, he would often become idle, useless, and wicked. The constant and regular employment, therefore, which a farm requires, makes it promotive of gond morals; whereas, in other employments, where those engaged are more dependent ou others, their labor is more irregular. This often leads them
to spend a portion of their time in Idleness, and thus bad habits are contracted, acquaintance is formed with persons of impure morals, and their characters and standing in society are destroyed. This is one among many reasons why persons who live in cities are more liable to become profane, intemperate, and vicious than those who reside in the country. The business of farming is one which renders mankind more or less independent of each other, but impresses their minds deeply with a sense of their dependence on the Divine Providence; for they know that they may cultivate his land in the best possible manner, and plant it with the best of seed; yet, unless God gives a favorable season, they can raise no crop. They constantly realize the truth of the holy oracle, that "Paul may plant, and Apollos water, but God giveth the increase." There is no employment that leads a man to reflect so much upon the character and works of God as farming, and, consequently, none is so conducive to morality and the practice of virtuous principles.

## PROFITS OF FARMING.

Although farming does not lead to the rapid accumulation of wealth, yet it yields a competence to the industrious and frugal, and is the most independent calling in life. The items of profit, though apparently small in themselves, amount, when those of the year are added together, to no inconsiderable sum. And a farmer's expenditures in money being less than is required by other kinds of business-nearly every article for the support of his family being raised on his farm-his balance-sheet shows a healthy and thriving business at the close of the year. Commerce and manufactures are the bases of large cities, and the sources of rapid accumulation of wealth, the legitimate products of which are luxury and excess. These crept into the Roman Republic, and undermined the very foundations on which ft was established-industry, morality, and virtue. Licentiousness and vice of every kind followed in their turn, corrupting the better portion of her people, and in due time did their work of destruction. Thus terminated the existence of one of the most magnificent political structures of which the old world could boast.

## FRUITS.

The greatest error in country life is the putting off system of planting -the hurry of spring days delays it till the fall. Time never procrastinates; and, when the season is again at hand, the same delay and apology are again employed. We put it off till another year, which soon rolls round, and twe again use another subterfuge, and pass it off because we cannot get or purchase trees with the fruit hanging ripe and luscious. Plant now the best you can get ; and, if you cannot beg or buy trees, sow and plant seeds ; if there is no orchard room, plantalong every fence apples and grape-vines alternately, twenty feet from plant to plant; use the best soil you have or can procure ; dig the holes eighteen inches deep, and three to five feet wide; spread, after planting, a few forkfels of manure or litter over the surface round the tree-it is both a protector in dry weather and a nourisher in growth. A handfull of guano, mixed with a shovelfull of leached wood ashes, spread over the surface, under the litter, is very stlmulating. Plant pear-trees in or adjoining the garden, or prepare a small orchard for them. Plant fruit-trees, and you will have a great chance of reaping the harvest. Cover the baras
and plant the cherry-trees on a dry, deep soil ; select early and late sorts, which gives a longer period of pie-time. Plant strawberries in rich, deep soil, well manured, alternately one foot and two feet from row to row, giving a space to walk amongst and dress them when required; nine finches from plant to plant in the row will do ; plant for the first season a row of cabbages in the wide spaces.
If you have old apple or pear-trees of wortbless sorts, thin out the old spray-wood and small shoots, and graft on fine sorts ; a good kind requires no more care nor culture than a crab-apple or choke pear, with the difference of four hundred per cent, in your favor. Graft plums and bud cherries.

## VALUE OF INDIAN CORN.

This grain has properties for fattening cattle, swine, and sheep, as well as fowls, which no other grain possesses. It is fitted, when properly used, to supply the principal wants of the domestic animals. There is no grain possessing so large a per centage of oil, which is readily converted into animal oil, or fat. This is only done by a slight change of composition: a fact cimrly illustrated by the distillers of different kinds of grain. It is an admitted fact, by all who have had experience in the fattening of cattle and swine on still slop, that they fatten much faster while fed on the slop made of corn, than they do on that made from any other grain. Corn possesses a superior quality over other grain, from the fact of its being, with natural ease, converted into bone, and the important ligaments which support the physical structure of the animal. While being properly fed on this grain, the oil changes easily into fat, or animal oil, and the finty portions of the grain are forming bone and muscle, so that each of the two important wants of the animal is with the greatest exactness supplied. The value of the grain, by actual experiment in feeding, clearly shows the worth of the crop to the farmer. The flavor of meat, when fed on corn, is better, and the flesh bas more solidity, notwithstanding the large amount of oil it possesses. Probably there is no plant which possesses so much nutriment as the leaf of corn ; the main stalk may not possess much nutriment, other than that, when suitably prepared for the animnl by being cut or mashed, it serves as a retainer of the more nutritious food.

## POOR SOIL RENOVATED.

## details of a lady's experience.

The spring of 1855 found the grounds around my home a barren; unsightly waste; not a shrnb, plant, or flower was to be seen. Fplanted out shrubs, and put seeds into the ground, which I found to be hatiff clay with no good soil upon the surface. The shrubs, by frequent watering and the aid of the ordinary barn-yard manure, sustained only breath of vegetable life during the summer. The seeds germinated, peeped out to the light, and then withered away. I was quite discourlged on being told by my busband that nothing would grow here, as bis ground was scraped from the hill above it, and that the surface loil was buried five or six feet deep under this cold hard clay, which pad scarcely the first principle of vegetable life in it. I was truly in a filemma, as I could not think of living without fowers and pleasant rounds around my home. I had the grounds laid out in pear and oval-shaped beds, a portion of this clay scooped out, and then broken up to the depth of one foot, the exact shape of the beds. These I filled with a mixture of equal parts of saw-dust and wood-ashes, (unleached,) and a small portion of sand, with a top dressing of surface soil two inches deep. On the beds I planted the choicest kinds of perpetual and other flowers, thirty varieties in all; most of them were prolific in blossoms. Many other rare exotics bloomed equally well. I used a small quantity of fertilizer from the pig-sty, in the holes where I planted the bushes and shrubs. On the beds of my annuals I omitted this, and used only a top dressing of black mould from the woods, one inch deep. These grounds, that were so arid and desolate the year before, last year were indeed a wilderness of flowers, enjoyed and appreciated by the many who yearly gather here. The pinks, verbenas, balsams, and asters elicited much admiration. Many gentlemen of wealth and taste, who had for years prided themselves upon the growth and beauty of their blooms, and had left nothing untried, guano, etc., to increase their richness in colour, eagerly asked me what foreign substance ! used to produce so fine flowers. Common as it might appear, I could only answer, they all grew trom the mixture before mentioned. One lady told me she counted seventy-nine varieties in blossom at the same time. Many of the seeds were gathered by patients and visitors, and will, I trust, make other rural homes attractive, which otherwise might be without the balmy influence of flowers.-American Agricul. turist.

## TIME OF PRUNING.

There is a diversity of opinion in regard to pruning. As respects apple and cherry, experience teaches me that when blooming or in full flower, the branches, if smoothly cut, heal over perfectly sound. The tree is then in full vigour, and able to protect itself, while the leaves and blossoms shelter the wounds from sun and wind. The objection to winter trimming, especially of large limbs, is that the March winds check the end of the limb from one half to two inches in depth, allow ing not only water to stand in the crevices, but also form a reservoir fof the rising sap, which, it is well known, becomes a strong acid, produo ing rapid decay, and cannot easily be arrested until it reaches the root: of the tree. Nine-tenths of the old orchards have beeh ruined in this way.

Most if not all shrubs should be pruned when in the growing staie Shoots or suckers will not put forth as in the case of winter pruning. American Agriculturist.

## CARE OF POULTRY.

No fowls can thrive, nor do themselves justice in meeting the intention of their being kept, unless some small thought and care in providing be had for them. In summer they need a good range, a chance for scratching and burying themselves in the warm sand; and in winter, warm and comfortably shelter from the cold and snow. Nothing is so baneful to them as colt and wet ; and no creatures more quickly and certainly show the good effects of proper protection, comfortable housing, and good food. Giry them a warm place, warm food, and enough of it; dry sand to wallowin and lime cleanings to pick among, that they may not lack the raw materim for the egg-shell. An occasional chance at raw meat is good for thel

## Clean the bark of fruit trees.

The mild days of May and June will answer for this purpose. Apple and pear trees are frequently infested with bark lice of several varieties. A good strong mixture of oil soap, or soft soap and water, well rubbed on with a hand scrubbing brush, is as good as anything else for this purpose. It makes the trees vigorous, and gives them a very healthy appearance. Removing the hard, outside bark from large trees with a garden trowel, and where it too firmly adheres, with a hoe, is also very good.-Ohio Valley Farmer.

## VARIOUS FAOTS IN TILLAGE.

Depth of Sowisg Wheat.-Wheat may be sowed too shallow as well is too deep. The depth must vary with the nature of the soil. A thinner covering is required in a close heavy soil, than in one light gravelly F sandy. The following experiments were made by Petri, the results of Which would vary with the moisture or dryness of the soil. They are given as a specimen of trials of this kind, which if often repeated by firmers, would afford them much valuable information.

| Seed sown to | Appeared above | Number of plants |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-2 inch | 11 days. | .. 7-8ths. |
| 1 " | . 12 | all. |
| 2 " | .. 18 | 7-8ths. |
| " | 20 | 6-8ths. |
| " | 21 " | 1-2. |
| " | 22 " | 3-8ths. |
| 6 " |  |  |

Good Rotation.-A successful farmer, who has enriched his farm, Wille he has enriched himself from it, pursues the following course ; Yirst, he takes especial pains with manube, wastes none, saves all, mixes Well in the yard, (not by forking over, but,) by a proper distribution of traw, stable cleanings, \&c. Next, he makes corn his leading crop, as Pfording both grain and fodder, and as being all returned to the soil, in eeding all to animals, except what is sold in beef, pork, \&e. The first eur, the corn has all the manure in spring, at about 25 loads per acre, The second year, oats, barle,y of spring wheat follows. In the autumn, ow winter wheat, which constitutes the third year's crop. This is seeded Lown to clover, which, (being plastered) constitutes the fourth and fifth rar's crop in meadow or pasture.
Thr Wheat Crop Improvisg.-John Johnston of Geneva, N, Y., is ne of the best farmers in the conntry. He first of all uxderdraiss ; e then feeds his land well (with manure) and this enables his land to eed his large herds of animals; their manure feeds the land again ; and oth feed him and fill his pockets. He said, at the close of the year 856, after all the unusual disasters which had happened to the wheat rop for some years previously, "My own wheat crops for the last eight 2.rs, have averaged more than they ever did in the same length of time thirty-five years." The reason he gives, he has sown no wheat on adrained land-added to the good farming described above.
Grass Lands.-No farmer should be satisfied with less than two tons fhay per acre from his meadows, and his pastures should be as good.

There are several means of improving grass lands. If the land is wet, springy, or holds water in the subsoil, it should be drained. This may be easily determined be digging a hole two feet deep in spring of the year, and if underdraining is needed, water will stand in it. We have known meadows greatly improved by draining. Next in order, are manuring and deep plowing, for previous crops. Last, but not least, is heavy seeding. We have succeeded in doubling the product of grass, by quadrupling the seed-and this paid well. We have known five tons of hay per acre, by sowing a bushel of seed per acre.

Heary Dividexds.- If one of our railroads should be known to pay thirty per cent. dividend annually, from its regular earnings, and the stock could be bought at par, what a furious rush would be made for it Yet there is a way that farmers may invest in stocks at bome, on their own lands, that will pay thirty to fifty per cent. yearly. This is in systematic tile-draining. We have known many who have tried it, and they generally say that it is paid for by the increased crops in two years They are good farmers, however.

Heavy and Light Potators.-A B. Diekinson states in Moore's Rural New-Yorker, that the heavier a potato, the less liable it is to rot, withont regard to the age of the variety or its color. He tries their specife gravity by brine, of different degrees of strength, in as many vessels, some sorts of potatoes sinking quickly while others float. The only esception to this rule is the "Trish Cup," a heavy potato, but more liabla to disease than any other of its weight.
Plowing Wer Land.-Underdraining is the grent cure for the evils of wetness-but when underdraining has not been performed, it is importanf to know what is next best. Sward ground may be always plowed wettef than any other, without subsequent baking. Other land may be plowed when considerably wet, if it is left to dry before the harrow touches it indeed it will generally dry more rapidly after plowing than before, if no: plowed too wet. Plowing always tends to loosen the earth ; and harrowing to render it more compact unless dry enough to crumble. More cal tion is therefore required not to harrow wet land, than in any other process of cultivation.

Omeap Famm-Labonms.-Farmers find it diffeult to get laborers ; heit there is one chap, who so far as be goes, is an admirable workman, whos services may be had for nothing. This js Jack Frost-who if allowedto operate, will reduce much hard, clayey soil of autum, into a fine mellor condition by spring, if turned up by the plow for his harrow to pulverize. This tool of his is remarkable for its myriads of fine, needle-like teeth which enter between the minutest particles and tear them asunder int powder.
Long and Short Maxure.- One great objection to using fresh or up fermented manure, is the difficulty of working its long fibres into the soil, and mixing it finely with the earth, a most essential operation. Il these difficulties are surmounted, by cutting all the straw used for beep ding. It need not be cut very short. If all the corn-stalks fed to cattle were first cut finely with a machine driven by horse power, the animal would eat much more, and there would be none of that peculiarly wf manageable manure occasioned by large corn-stalks. A friend of ouf cuts all his stalku with a four horse power-an hour's cutting lasting long time-and finds great profit in it every way.

Yalum of Straw in Manubes.-It is found by careful chemical exámination, that different kinds of straw possess quite different values, to work up into manure. This relative value is very nearly determined by the quantity of nitrogen they contain. Barley straw is the poorest of all; oat and rye straws are about one-third better; wheat is nearly double in value to barley ; buckwheat is rather better than wheat; meadow hay and corn-stalks are far ahead of any of these, being five times as rich in hitrogen as barley straw ; and red clover hay and pea-straw are each bout eight times as rich as barley. Whether these substances are mixed birectly with manure, or eaten first by animals, they produce their relaive effects.
Manurar Enriched by Grain.-Nearly every farmer is aware that the food controls the quality of manure, and that, for instance, dung from porses fed high on oats is quite a different thing from the droppings of grass-fed horses. Some kinds of grain contain more nitrogen than others, Ind of course impart more fertilizing power to the manure. Barley is he poorest, Indian corn a little better, and oats better than either by bout 20 per cent., the three not being very unlike.
Habrowing Inverted Sod.-Farmers often find harrowing inverted od to tear up the turf, and make grassy tillage. The double Michigan low is a perfect cure, but not always at hand, and sometimes it may not e advisable to use it. Grass land which has been inverted by the compon plow late in autumn, and which has been underdrained or is ortherise dry enough, may be harrowed very early in the spring, without the past disturbance of the sod, if done when only a few inches of the surfce has thawed, and while the grassy portion of the sod is chained fast y ice.
Garden Rotation.-The following enumeration of the different families garden vegetables will enable the gardener to plan a rotation, so that milar plants will not occupy the same soil in successive years-those assed together should not succeed each other.

1. Peas, beans.
2. Cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, turnip, radish.
3. Carrot, parsnip, parsley, celery.
4. Potato, tomato, egg plant.
5. Cucumber, melon, gourd, squash.
6. Lettuce, salsify, endive, chicory.
7. Onion, garlic, shallot, leek.

Sadting Hay.-This is now, we believe, extensively practised, and if diciously done, we have no doubt it is well. Those who are in the bit of placing salt before cattle, know that during the winter season ey will take but little. A cow consuming a ton of hay in the cold pnths, we are confident would not voluntarily consume two quarts of t-and yet many farmers are in the habit of applying eight quarts to on! This is probably the source of many of the recent diseases ong cattle. It leads, also, to the slovenly practice of getting in the y in a damp or partially cured state, under the idea that the salt will serve all its virtues. Hay should be well cured before it is housed, I then but little salt should be used on it.-New England Farmer.
Hoon Ointment.-Take one pound each of tar and tallow, and mix m, with half a pound of common turpentine, in a stoneware dish.f them well until they are thoroughly incorporated together. This $m_{5}$ an excellent dressing for the sore hoofs of horses and oxen.

Briliant Whitewash. - Now is the time to withen up the yard-fencer summer-houses, and your dwellings. A few dollars expended wil beautify your premises and your home. This is a beautiful, cheap an durable paint for school-houses. Try it :-

The following is a recipe for it, as gleaned from the National Intell gencer, with some additional improvemients, learned by experiments.
"Take half a bushel of nice unslacked lime, slack it with boilin water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liqui through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck oi salt, previousl well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanis whiting and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolve by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle with a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mitxture ; stir it well, and let it stand a few days, covered from the dir
"It should be put on right hot; for this purpose it can be kept in kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about a pint of this mixtur will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied Brushes more or less small may be used according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick or stone and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or out side walls.
"Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade you like Spanish brown stirred in will make red pink, more or less deep, accor ding to quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside wall Finely pulverised common clay, well mixed with it, will make a reddisil stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash, but chromf goes further, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. all these cases, the darkness of the shades of course is determined by the quantity of coloring used. It is difficult to make rules, becansal tastes are different ; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle and let it dry. We have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash which makes it crack and peel. When walls have been badly smoked and you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plent ifully through a bag into the water yon use, before it is stirred into the white mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons be wanted, the same proportions should be observed.
Grapa Cutting.-The Ohio Farmer asks : "Have you a choice grape cutting that yon wish to grow " and then replies as follows: "Ther go into the woods, dig some roots of a wild grape-vine, cut them into pieces of about six inches long ; cut your choice grape-vine or choice cutting into pieces of only one, or at most two buds ; insert the lowed end by the common cleft grafting methiod into the piece of wild vint root; plant it in the earth, leaving the cutting just level with the top of the ground. Every one so made will grow and in two years becoms bearing plants."

Orohard and Nursery. -There is but little to do in the orchard thi season, save keeping the ground light about the trees, thinning fruit and killing caterpillars. Oaterpillars and bther finsects neglected last montal should by all means be looked at now. In'some cases Summer pruning may commence the latter part of the month. The nursery grounds wil need frequent plowing and hoeing.

The following list of "fited facts" in agriculture, for once, in a conof the sort, hits the right nail on the head in most of thenr; lands on which clovet or the grigsessare grown must either have wne in them naturally, or that minernl must be artificially supplied. t matters buplittle whether it be supplied in the form of stone-lime, yster-lime, or marl.
2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.
3. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover od the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.
4. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turngg in of green grops, or by the application of composts rich in the elethe dirt pt in mixtur applied is of the r stone Chere ents of mould.
5. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and eir benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt, or with pulverod charcoal.
6. Deep ploughing greatly improves the productive powers of every riety of soil that is not wet.

Cubsoiling sound land-that is, land that is not wet-is also emiPonducive to increased productions.
8. All wet land should be drained.
9. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is fully ripe. 10. Clover, as well as the grasses, intended for hay, should be mowed ben the bloom.
11. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such nds require liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially apled when made into composts with clay. In slacking lime, salt brine better than water.
12. The chappigg or grinding of grain, to be fed to stock, operates as saving of at least twenty-five per cent.
13. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value, by making en to produce more, and by improving the health of neighbourhoods. 14. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime, and labor ay.
15. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the soil, while it desaes production.
16. By stabling and shedding stock through the winter, a saving of oneTrth the food may be effected : that is, one-fourth less food will answer n when the stock may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.
17. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadeast over clover, will add hundred per cent. to its product.
8. PeriodicaI applications of ashes tend to keep up the integrity of 3, by supplying most, if not all, of the organic substances.
9. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the suc-
becomi ful and luxuriant growth of crops.

- Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless be taken to provide an equivalent for the substances carried of the

1. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain in winter, and ive generous supplies of long provenders, it being essential to keep In a fuir condition, in order that the formation of muscle, bones, may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

## PR,  <br> 

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