## R. \& A. MILLER'S CANADIAN <br>  11111110

 FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1855,

Being the third after Bissextile or Leap Year, and until June 20th, the eighteenth Year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

Calculated for the Meridian of Montreal in latitude $45^{\circ} 80^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$ North, and Longitude $73^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 29^{\prime \prime}$. West, from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, but arranged so as to serve, sithout essential variaflon, for other portiont of Canded.

## MONTREAL:

PUBLISHED BY R. \& A. MILLER,
60 st. FRANÇOIS XAVIER STREET.
PRINTED BY JOHF LOVKLL 82. NICHOLAS BTBZER.

## erptamation of Calentar Wagen.

The ordinary tables of the changes and quadratures of the Moon are given ut the head of each month respectively, calculated for the longitude of Montrenl, and at the right hand corner the time of Sun on Meridian or montn mark. The 1st and 2nd columns to the right of the Calendar give the ne in time of the rising and setting of the Sun. The third column shows the Sun's declination S. or N., and the fourth gives the Moon's place on the Zodiac. The rising and setting of the Moos are given in the fifth column, with eufficient exactness for all practical purnosea. The weather pregnentications are again calculated according to the table of the celebrated Dr. Hersehel, and for extraordinary accuracy last year Millers' Almanac attained uuprecedented popularity:

Gstranomical §umbols ant बbbrebiations.


## D宣ATION OFTHESEASONB, \&c.



## APOGEEAND PERIGEE OF THE SUN,

| Sun's Perigee January 1st, ............... | distant ( $98,505,607$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sun's Apogee July 3d | from $\{96,695,200$ | English |
| Sun's Perigee December 818 | the $998,507,857$ | miles. |
| Sun's meau distance, April 2d, and Oct. 2d. | Earth. $95,108,000$ |  |

## VENUSAND MERCURY.

Venus will be visible in the West, and brightest on the 25th of August, and on the morning of the 6th of November will be visible in the Eavt. Mercury will be brightest about Feb. 15, June 11, and Oct. 8, and may be visible at those dates, being then in the West immediately after sunset. Mercury will also be brightest agnin about A pril 5, August 4, and Nov. 22, when it will be in the Eist jast before sunnise.

## ECLIPSES DURING THE YEAR1855,

Thera will be two Relipses of the Sun this year, and two of the Moon; those of the Sun will be only partial and chiefly invisible; those of the Moon total and visible.
L.-On the Evening of Tuesday May lot a total Eelipise of the Moon will be visible. Magnitude 18.348 digits on the Moon's Soutern limbe (At Montreal the Eelipse begins 9 hours 20 minutes, and ends 1 hour 2 minates. One hour and three minutes attef Itbe Eeltpie begins, the Môoin witt be totitly Fellpted; and the total obscuration will continued. 1 hour 36 ,minutes., At Quebeg, the Ecllpse begins 9 hours 30 minates, and ends 1 hour 12 minutes. At Kingston it beging 9 hours 8 minutes, and ends 0 hour 50 minutes, Duration of the entire Eclipse 3 hours 42 minutes.
II.-The other Felipse of the Moon takes place early In the Marning of Thursiay October 25th, visible. Magnitude, 17.568 digits on the Moon's Northern limb. At Montreal this Eelipse hegips 0 hour 50 m , and ends 4 hours 21 minutes. The 'totel Ecllpot begins onit hiour and orre mintere nfter the eemmencement, and the Moon will be totally obscured I hour 30 minutes. Entire duration of the Eelipse 3 h .31 m .
III.-May 15th, there will be a partial Eelipsie of the Sun, not visible in any part of Oainada.
IV.-November 9thy another parthil'Elipse of the Sun, not visible on the American Continent.


Work yó January.-Besure and phy nattention to your live Stoek. Give them good warm sheds not air tight, sat something more that mere shelter. 'Supply the trougtis of sheep, horses mint eattle, fith commion salt;" Keep them and their apartments clean. Remember this as a safo standing rule 'in the management of your animals-that cleanliness and regular good feeding is better and much more profitable than irregular profusion. In spring your cattle will tell your neighboure of their good treatment by their healthy and hearty appearance. Take a pride in having goodstock.


25

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|  |  | Sun on M. or Noon mark |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |  | 17 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 25 |  |  |
|  | Calenoar, ¢¢prets, \&t. | THE SUN |  | xar moon, 2 |  |
| M. WEEE. |  | Pis.Sets.9.7.5. |  | P. R.むB. |  |
| Thur. | Fair and fine weather may be looked Purification of B. V. M. [for, and may continue several days. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|ccc} \hline 7 & 27 & 5 & 0 & 17 \\ 28 & 6 \\ 26 & & 16 & 49 \\ 25 & & 3 & 16 & 31 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \sigma \\ & \Omega \\ & \Omega \end{aligned}$ | 450 |
| 2 Frid. |  |  |  | 5.50 |
| Sat. |  |  |  | - 50 |
|  | Soptuavesima. |  | 3516 |  |  | 50 |
| 5 Mon | Sir Robert Peel born 1788 | $23{ }^{5}$ | 215 |  | 叫 | 8-51 |
| 6 Tues. | Calmet, au. of Bible Dict. born 1672 |  | 81537 |  | 954 |
| Wed. | Battle of Elizabethtown 1818 |  | - 91519 | $\wedge$ | 057 |
| Thur, | Mary Queen of Seots beheaded 1587. | 18 | 8115 | m | Morn. |
| Frid. | We anticipate fine cool woeather |  | 7 1:14 40 |  |  |
| 10 Sat. | rome days. G | 16 | - |  | 1.12 |
|  |  |  | 45 | $\ldots$ |  |
|  | Sexigesima. ${ }^{\text {den }}$ | 145 |  |  | 222 |
| 12 Mon. | Peace between England \& U.S. 1815. |  | 17 17842 |  | 381 |
| 13 Tues. | Monasteries sup. in France 17 | 13 | 181822 | $h^{\prime}$ | 442 |
| 14 Wed. | Valentine Day. |  | 9 19181 |  | 546 |
| 15 Thur. | Gatileo, Astronomer, bo |  | $8 \cdot 201241$ |  | 633 |
| 16 Frid | Not very severe wecath |  | 6.221220 |  | Sets. |
| 17 Sat. | Mild and perhaps r |  | 241150 |  | 656 |
|  |  |  | 3 |  |  |
|  | Quinquagesim |  |  |  |  |
| 19 Mon. | 18th Luther died 1 |  | 210 |  | 925 |
| 20 Tues, | Shrove Tuesday. | 59 | 281055 |  | $10 \quad 34$ |
| 21 Wed. | Ash Wedoesday. |  | 301034 | $p$ | 11Morn,M2, |
| 29 Thur. | Washington born 1782 |  | 7 311012 |  |  |
| 23 Frid. | J. Q. Adams died 1848. Snow falls |  | 33 9150 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 50 \\ 1 & 54\end{array}$ |
| 24 Sat. | St. Mathias, [about noto. | 53 | 34.988 |  |  |
|  | Ist |  |  | ... $\cdots$..... |  |
| 26 Mon. | 3rd Earl of Shaftesbury born 1671. | 49 <br> 47 <br> 47 | $\begin{array}{lll}37 & 8 & 48\end{array}$ |  | 3 51 |
| 27 Tues. | The month ends pleas |  | 39 8 21 <br> 39 7 58 |  | 440$5 \quad 20$ |
| 8. Wed. | , |  | 80.58 | G8 |  |

Wore for Ferruary.-Through the winter be careful of straw and coarse litter. If you have more coarse fodder than is required to feed your stock, remember shat every bit of it may beconverted inta mapupe, and become a. source of revenue. Confine your horned cattle and sheep in separate yards each provided with confortable sheds. Spread a thick layer of straw over the whole of the yards once or twice a week, and at the same time allow the hogs free access so that the layers may be regularly and thoroughly mixed. You may find good use for all your manure, and it is a sure way of making stock profitable, and your farm pay well. Waste not, want not.




Work for March-Don't have your farming implements to repair when you want them. Look after these during the winter months. It is time for preparations for sugar making. If you have the means, make at lenst enough sugar for your own family use. 150 trees of medium growth will yield sap for 200 lbs , of sugar, 25 gallons of molasses and a barrel of vinegar. If things are orderly about your farm, the labour required in this businese will scarcely be felt: you can yet de little or nothing on your land. The production of maple sugar is capable of yielding as large profite as any other branch of farm labour.




Work yor April.-Spring approaches. Inspect your ploughs and other farming tools. A successful system of agriculture cannot be carried on without the aid of effieient implements. It is not sufficient that they be made strong, but they should be of the most approved kinds. Have them constructed upon scientific principles, selecting those that have been fairly tested. When the snow leaves the ground, repair your fences, Don't leave this work until the land is in order for ploughing, bnt get at it as soon as practicable. In spare huurs or rainy weather, prepare your varions seeds, always selecting the best of every thing.
1855.]



Wouk rok May. - La LuWer vamada much depends on what is done this month. It should be a busy month. Reasonably to hope for a profitable crop of any thing, the ground must be well prepared, and the seed well selected. Our seasons are so variable that experience must be called to the aid of scientific knowledge. Study beforehand, and apply your knowledge judiciously. Now is the time to look after the garden and orchard, No f farmer should neglect these departmenta. They will remunerate. The interests and comforts of a family demand a good garden, and an orchard of well selected fruits adapted to your olimate.
1855.] MEMORANDUM FER MAT.

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Work for Juns.-Some seeds may be profitably sown in this month, but delays are dangercus. Plant corn and potatoes before the 10th, if you can. Remomber toe that carrote, parsnipe, rutabaga, and other turnips, are among the most useful and profitable of producta. Dont let your cattle run over your meado $₹$ lands and pastures before the ground is sottled or the grass stasted. Calves now require attention. After the first fortnight, skimmed milk, hay tea, and flax seed jelly have been found the most profitable food that can be givea to calves. Give them a little well cured has, and a good bed of straw.



Work for July. - Hay harvest will begin shortly, but dont imagine there is nothing to be done in the mean time. Keep down weeds and exterminate thistles. Turn over long manure, or place it in large heaps in $n$ field where it may be required, and let it ferment. Layers of alluvial soil laid through the heaps will improve both the manure and the mould, and will greatly increase the amount of manure. The garden requires attention, and the orchard looking after. The roads must be repaired. Stumps and logs may be removed or burned. A Canadian farmer ought never to be indolent, even though July be hot.



Work pon August. -The season for hay making is ehort and is not ended when the farmer finds some early sown grain ready for harvesting. Make hay in small coeks rather than by seattering it about too much. Use the revolving horse-rake if you can. It is a most efficient implement. Don't let your grain get too ripe before it is cut. Oat find wheat straw, if cut when dead ripe, are not as nutritious for winter fodder. Many suppose the grain more valuable, but even if only equal, it becomes more profitable by the fact stated above. Turnips, carrots, beets and mangold muntzel must be twico hoed during the preseat month.
1855.]

MEMORANDEM FOR AEGVET. Hevioiv


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Work for September.-The farmer's toils are never ended. This month is also a busy one. A good deal of grain has to be got in, and it is necessary to watch the weather. Then if att the harvesting be done, ploughing oft land, or clearing new will be required. Very little winter wheat is sown in L. C. but our advice against such may be worth noticing in the suitable time. Make a strong brine with salt, and add about an ounce of blue vitriol for ench buehel of grain; the seed ehould remnin in the water a few hours, and when taken out should be dried with lime, and sown immediately. Let; the brine be strong enough to bear an egg, and the lime fresh and strong.
1855.] IS MEMORANDUX GOR BLPTEMBER. nictol


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Wore for November.-During long winter nights the farmer should pay some considerable attention to the cultivation of his mind. Agriculturists ought to have a preponderating influence in managing the affitrs of the couniry. Good schools ought to receive his eupport. A good agricultural periodical should be in the house of every farmer. Heंshould have some good beoks of general literature. He should possess works which explain the theory of agriculture, and the principles thereof, scientifically. The time has gone by when book learning is despised. Let the farmer remember also that there is a future ztate of being, and that the Bible is the only safe guide to heaven.
1855.]

MEMORANDUM FOK NOVEMBER.
.n




# Canada Government and Legislature. 

## GOVERNOR GENERAT

Sir Edmund Walker Eead, Bart., Captain General and Governor-inChief of the Provinces of Caneda, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward, and Governor General of all the Provinces on the Continent of North America, \&c. \&c. \&c.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
$\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { President of Council and Bureau of } \\ \text { Agriculturo................... }\end{array}\right\}$
Attorney General East. ................Mr. Drummond.
Attorney General West J. A. McDonald.

Inspeetor General W. Caley.

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P. Boucher De Boucherville..... Boucherville.

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James Gordon..................Toronto.


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Frontenac Henry Smith.
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Hastings (North Riding) Edmund Murney.
Hastings (South Riding) Billa Flint.
Huntingdon Robert Brown Somerville.
Huron and BruceHon. William Cayley.
$\qquad$
latime 3
Iberville Charles Joseph Laberge.
Joliette. Joseph Hilarion Jobin.
KamouraskaKentEdwin Larwill.
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Laval Pierre Labelle.
Lenox and Addington. David Roblin.
Leeds and Grenville (North Riding) Basil Rorison Church.
Leeds (South Riding). ..... Jesse Delong.
Lévis. François Lemieux.
Lincoln Hon. W. Hamilton Merritt.
LIslet. Charles François Pournier.
London (Town) John Wilson.
Lotbinière John O'Farrell.
Maskinonge Joseph Edouard Turcotte.
Megantic William Rhodes.
Middlesex (East Riding) William Niles.
Middlesex (West Riding) John Scatcherd,a.... autronot)Missisquoi (East Riding)James Moir Ferres.
Missisquoi (West Riding) Hamibal Hodges Whitney.MontcalmJoseph Dufresne.
Montmagny Napoléon Casault.
MontmorencyJoseph Cauchon.

Stormont William Mattice.
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Three Rivers (Town). Antoine Polette.
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Two Mountains. ..............Jean Baptiste Daoust.
Vaudreuil Jean Bantiste Mongenais.
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Victoria James Smith.
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Welland John Frazer.
Wellington (North Riding) ..... William Clarke.
Wellington (South Riding).....Adam Johnston Fergusson.
Wentworth (North Riding). . . . Robert Spence.
Wentworth (South Riding).....Samuel Black Freeman.
Yamaska. .....................Ignace Gill.
York (North Riding) Joseph Hartman.
York (East Riding). Amos Wright.
York (West Riding). John William Gamble.
COURTS OF JUSTICE AND TERMS.
Under the New Judicature Aet, 12 Vic. eaps, 37 and 88 ,
whaymil COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.Honorable Louis H. LaFontaine, Ohief Justice.- Houl" Jean Roch Rolland, ;

COURTS IN APPEAL AND ERROR.
TERMS :-Montaral-lat to 12th March and 1st to 12th October.Quebeo-7th to 18th January and 1st to 19th July.J. U. Beaudry, Clerk, and Law Reporter.
. $A O C$ COURT OF ORIMINAL JURISDIOTION.
TERMS :-Montreat-14th March and 14th October.
Quebeo-20th January and 14th July.
Three-Rivers-2nd February and 11th September.
Sherbrooge (District of St, Francis)-12th February and let Sleptember.Kamouraska - 5 th April and Bth November,

Terms to continue mitit the bnoineas is elosed.
Extraordinary Terms may be held by Proclamation.

## SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA. <br> Jurisdietion in suits over $£ 50$ Ourrency.

Hon. Edward Bowen, Chief Justice. puissé judaes.

Hon. Dominque Mondelet,
" Charles Dewy Day, " James Smith
" George Vanfelson, * René E. Caron,

Hon. C. J. E. Mondelet,
" Jean F. J. Duval,

* Wm. C. Meredith,
. Edward Short.

Moxtreal. -17 th to 27 th, both days included, of each month, except January, July and August.
Quebrc.-1st to 20th of April, September and December.
Theer Rivers,-12th to 25 th February, 1st to 14th June and November. Kamouraska. - 26th March to 4th April, and 26th October to 4th November. Sherbrooke.-(District of St. Praneis)-20th to 31st January, and 16th to 27th July.
Perce--(District of Gaspé)-21st to 30th August.-Nrw Carlisle, 4th to 13th September; the sittings at the two places forming only ors term. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
J. Boston, Sheriff; G. L. Kurczyn, Deputy Sheriff; S. W. Monk, W. C. H. Coffin, and L. J. A. Papineau, Prothonotary ; John Honey, Deputy Prothonotary ; Jos, Jones and Chas. J. Coursol, Coroners ; A. M. Delisle, Clerk of the Crown ; Charles E. Schiller, Deputy Clerk of the Crown ; R Billon, French and English Translater and Interpreter; G. Stanley, Crier; Thos. McGinn, Gaoler; B. Delisle, High Constable.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.
Willam S. Sewell, Sheriff ; E. Burroughs and L. Fiset, Prothonotary ; Jas. Green, Clerk of the Crown; B. A. Panet and J. A. Panet, Coroners,

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.
F. G. Bowen, Sheriff; W. Bell, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown; C. A. DeTonnancour, Coroner.

## DISTRIOT OF THREE RIVERS.

I. G. Ogden, Sheriff; E. Barnard, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Cruwn Valère Guillet, Coroner; Philip Burns, High Constable.

## DISTRIOT OF GASPE

M. Sheppard, Sheriff; J. Wilkie and G. Tremblay, Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary ; W. Tilly, Coroner for Gaspé ; W. Fitton, Coroner for Bonaventure.

## DISTRIOT OF OTTAWA.

Hon. Mr. Justice William K. MeCord.
A. Lafontaine, Prothonotary ; I. M. Coutlée, Sheriff.

## CIROUIT COURTS.

DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL.
Jurisdifetion in suits up to £50 Ourrency.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Hon. Hypolite Guy, } \\ \text { ". John S. McCord, } \\ \text { 4 J. O. Bruneau, }\end{array}\right\}$ Judges, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { S. W. Monk, } \\ \text { W. O. Coffin, } \\ \text { L. J. A. Papineau, }\end{array}\right\}$ Clerks, Moutreal


Montreal Cirevit-City of Montreal-From the 10th to the 15th of each month, except Janaary, July and August.
Berthier Cirifut=In the Purfish of Berthier-21st to 30th of Jnnunry, May and September.
Li Assomption Circuit-In the Parish of St. Pierre de L'Assomption-1st to 10th March, July and November.
Terrebonne Circuit-In the Parish of St. Lovis de Terrebonne-19th to 21st March, July and November.
Two Mountains Circuit-In the Parish of St. Benoit-7th to 16th January, May and September.
Ottanow. Oireuti-At the Village of Aylmer, 20th to 29th January, May and Soptember.
Vaudreuil Oircuit-In the Parish of St. Michel de Vaudreuil-1st to 10th March. July and November.
Beauharnois Circuit-In the Parish of Ste. Martine-12th to 21st March July and November.
St. Johns Circuit - In the Parish of St. John the Evangelist.-10tb to 19th "February, June and October.
Missisquoi Cireuit-At Nelsonville, in the Township of Dunham-21st to 28th February, 30th June and October.
St. Hyacinthe Circuif-At the Fillage of St. Hyacinthe-10th to 19th February, June and October.
Richelieu Circuit-In the Parish of St. Ours-21st to 28th February, 80th June and October.

## DISTRIOT OF THREE-RIVERS.

Three-Rivers Circuit-At the Town of Three-Rivers-on the last six juri dical days of the months of March, May, June, September, November and December.

## DISTRICT OF ST. FRANOIS.

Sherbrooke Cireuit-At the Town of Sherbrooke-on the last six juridical days of the months of February, March, June, September and October, and on the first six juridical days of the month of December in each year.
Richmond Gircuit-At the Village of Richmond, in the Township of Ship-ton-from 10th to 19th March and Septomber.

Stanstead Circuit-At Stanstead Plains, in the Township of Stanstead15th to 24th May and November.

Quebec Circuit-City of Quebec-the last six juridical days of each month in the year, except August.
Juridical days-Every day, not being a Sunday or a holiday, is a juridical day.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEAOE,
A. M. Delisle and W. H. Brehaut, Olerk of the Peace.
C. E. Schiller, Deputy Clerk, of the Peace, at Montreal.

## TERMS.

Montreal-8th January, 4th April, 4th July and 4th October.
Quebec-8th January, 4th April, 4th July and 4th October.
Theee Rayere-8th January, 4th April, 4th July and 4th October.
Sherbrooke-Ist February and 1st October.
Kamouraska-7th to 16 th January and 17th to 24th July.

COMMISSIONERS FOR RECEIVING AFFIDAVITS FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT, IN THE CITY OE MONTREAL.

Samuel W. Monk,
Louis J. A. Papineau, Willam F. Coffin, John Boston, J. A. Labadie, Joseph Joues, William Ross, J. Belle,

Etieme Guy.
William H. Brehaut, James Smith, P. J. Benudry, George Weekes,
O. Leblanc,
C. A. Terroux,
A. Pelletier,

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Willian Ermatinger, Inspector and Superintendent of Police.
L. D. René Outret, 1st Olerk.

George Baby, 2nd Clerk.
Constabler appointed under the Ordinances 2 Viet. Ch, 8 Joseph Rousseau and John Shephard.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

## Hon, Robert Spenct, Post Master General.

Secretary's Office-W. H. Griffin, Secretary; E. J. Kinz, Accountary ; Gilbert Griffin, Ohief Clerk; E. E. King, Second Clerk; O. R. Griffin, Third, Clerk.

Inspectors.-F. Stayner Freer, Inspector for Lower Cannda, Head Quartors, Montreal : H. W. Jackson, Toronto, Assistant-H. A. Wicksteed, Inspector for Central Canada, Head Quarters, Kingston; A. Mulkins, Asristant-Head Quarters, Kingston, John Dewe, Inspector for Western Canada, Head. Quarters, Toonto, O. W. Hayden, Montreal, Assistant

Offeers in charge of British Mails through the United States.-Nen Yowk: James Laing and F. W. SLayner-Bostow ; F. H. Vane and John Owen.

Orfioe Hours,-In Summer : from Eight A. M. to Seven P.M. In Win. ter: from Eight A. Mi to Siv P. M. On Sundeye: from Eight to Ten A. M.

In Delivery Clerks,-P. W. Oooper, M. D. Simpson, M. Murphy, H. Lacroix, Money-Letter Clerk.-James Simpson.<br>Mail Clerks=G. E. Iaughlin, B. MeEvenue, M. Emery, H. Huddell, U. Benoit, (Receiving Boxes Clerks) J. McKein, A. Rubertson, L. Mallard. Book-Keeper:-J. Maitland.<br>Letter Carriers.-P. Reilly, J. Drewe, A. Auger, O. Lafricain. Janitor,-J, Mullin.

## PROVINCIAL SCALE OF RATING LETTERS.

On a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{oz}$, 8 d . currency; do, over $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$ and not exceeding $1 \mathrm{oz}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. do. 1 oz and not exceeding $1 \frac{1}{2}$ oz, 9 d .; do, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$ and not exceeding $2 \mathrm{oz}, 1 \mathrm{~s}$; do. 9 oz and not exceeding $21 \mathrm{oz}, 10.8 \mathrm{~d}$; do. 21 oz and not exceeding $3 \mathrm{oz}, 1 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$; do, 3 oz and not exceeding $3 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~g}} \mathrm{oz}, 1 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$; do. $3 \frac{1}{3}$ oz and not exceediug $4 \mathrm{oz}, 2 \mathrm{~s}$. ; do. 4 oz and not exceeding $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}, 2 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}$.; do $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$ and not exceeding $5 \mathrm{oz}, 2 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$.; do. 5 oz and not exceeding $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}, 2 \mathrm{~s}$. od. ; do. $5 \frac{1}{2}$ oz and not erceeding 6 oz, 98 .

## POSTAGE ON LETTERS

For Australia, Africa generally, Heligoland and Oldenburg, Foreign W est Indies, East Indies, China, except Hong Kong, Spain, Purtugal, South Amet rien, Sandwich Islances, and on Newapapers for the United 8 tates, must be prepaid.

Before Posting for Foreign Countries, enquiry should be made at the Post Office.

## ITST OF COUNTRIES

The correspondence for which is sent through France unless otherwise addressed.
Baden, Bavaria, Belgrade, Hohenzollern, Ionian Islands, Mnjorea, Minorea Modena, Moldavia, Papal States, Parma and Placentia, Sardinis, Scutari Asia, Smyrna, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey Europe, Tuscany, Two Sicilies, Naples and the Island, Venetian Lombardy, Wallachia, Wurtemburg.

## AGRICULTURE.

## REMEDY FOR WHEAT-WEEVIL.

: In answer to a recent inquiry, we gave it as our opinion that one of the most promising means of avoiding the weevil was to sow early wheat on good soil, that it might advance towards maturity soon enough to escape the depredntions of this insect. Since making this suggestion, we have conversed with a skilful farmer of Western New York who lives in the midst of a fine whent region (where the'soil is rather light and gravelly, but usuntly produces excellent wheat, ) and who has given it as his opinion that the severe weather of spring added to the attacks of the insect, has redaced the crop in this region to an oyerage of ten bushels per acre, or one-half the usual surerise, which is eatimated at twenty buakels. He has jurt eut $\frac{1}{5}$


#### Abstract

field of the finest wheat, that has yielded over thirty bushels per acre, and a single weevil was scarcely to be found in any part. This crop was put in just at the close of summer-very early-oL ground prepared as follows: A pasture, possessing a fair amount of fertility was well- ploughed with a double team, and n good dressing of well rotted or compost manure spread over the inverted sod. It was then thoroughly harrowed, to break it fine and to mix it with the soil-an uperation of grent importance. The whole was then turned under with a gang plow without disturbing the inverted sod. The wheat was then sown with a drilling machine. The soil was rather gravelly, not liable to become water-soaked, and none of the crop was winter-killed-This gentleman gives it as his opinion that wheat, put into the very best soil prepared in the best manner, and sown as early as the lavt of summer, need excite no apprehensions of the weevil-he thinks it will be quite safe. Other wheat, which he harvested this year from ground last year in corn, was half deetroyed, and he intends to raise none but in the thorough mamer above described.-Corntry Gentleman.


## OARROTS-CULTURE AND VALUE OF.

Carrots seem to be cultivated this year, to a greater extent than usual, This is well, for few root crops can be compared with it, either it the abundance or the value of its produce. The potato does not yield anything near so large a return ; and it is not once to be compared with the carrot in point of fattening qualities. It is more valuable than either the mangold wurzel or turnip crop as to nutritive qualities; and it will yield nearly as much weight of food per acre. It can be preserved through the winter better than any of these, and is free, so far as known, from any kind of blight or disease.

The harvesting and storing of carrote require some considemble Iabor. When stored in heaps or pits they should be well ventilated as they are ready to heat. They are not easily injured by freezing.

The carrot well repays all labor and care. It is the most valuable of all ronts for horses, and fittens cnttle very fast. Alt stock-cattle, sheep, and pigs-thrive better on them than on any other root. They are easily prepared for feeding, as they require no boiling, nor steaming, \&c, ; only a slight cleaning,-Coun, Gent.

## EXPERIMENTS BY LORD KINNAIRD, ENGLAND, WITH COVERED AND UNCOVERED MANURE. With uncovered Manure,

tons. cwt. lbs.
1st measurement-1 acre produced $7,6 \quad 8$ of potatoes,
$2 d \quad$ do. 1 do do $\quad 7 \quad 18 \quad 99 \quad$ do
Wi h covered Manure.
tons. ewt. lhs.
$\left.\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { 1st measurement-1 } & \text { acre produced } & 11 & 17 & 26 & \text { of potatoes. } \\ 2 \mathrm{~d} & \text { do } & 1 & \text { do. } & \text { do. } & 11 & 12\end{array}\right) 56 \quad$ do.

As soon as possible after the potstoes were harvested, the field was eleaned, plowed, and wheat drilled in at the rate of three bushels per acre. As soon as the weather was suitable in the spring, the whole field got a dressing of 8 cwt . of Peruvian guano per aere, During the winter very little. difference was apparent ; but shortly after the application of the guano, the wheat on that portion manured by the covered dung took a decided lead,
which it retained all summer The whole field was cut, on the 25 th of August, 1852 ; the portion manured by the uncovered dung being at least four days earlier than the other. As before, the two separate portions in each half of the fiold were measured, cut and stocked separately. On the 4th Sept, each portion was threshed, the grain carefully measured, and the straw weighed. On account of a wet season the grain was of lighter weight than usual, in Great Britain, per bushel. The result of the experiment was as followa:

With uncovered Manure.

| Produce in grain, |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :---: |
| acre. |  |  |  |
| aush. | lbs. |  |  |
| 1st | 41 | 19 |  |
| 2d | 42 | 88 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1st | 55 | 5 |  |
| 2d | 53 | 47 |  |


| Weight per bush. | Produce in straw, <br> Ibs. <br> stones lbs, |
| :---: | :---: |
| $61 \frac{1}{2}$ | 152 of 22 |
| do. | 160 do. |
| With covered Manure, |  |
| 61 | 220 of 22 |
| 61 | 210 do |

These and similar experiments have satisfied Lord Kinnaird of the atvantages to be derived from having farm-yard manures put under cover. They seem so conclusive and instructive on this point as to deserve to be brought belore the farming classes of this country. Not a few of your readers, we doubt not, will take measures of some kind to profit by them. It will require but a few minutes to determine the probable profis of protecting any certain amount of yard manure, It appears from the above result that Lord Kinnaird got about 125 bushels of wheat more from the ten acres manured with the covered dung, than from the ten acres which had been mantred with the uncovered. In whent alone, then, without taking potatoes or wheat straw into account, the difference in favor of covered manures was quite considerable.

This would seem to render it evident that manures are subjected to great loss of fertilizing power by exposure to heats and storms. The experiment here given does not note the extent of the exposure.

## SEEDING PASTURES.

The red clover is the only kind of grass the wheat grower should culthvate, and that is the very kind the grazier does not want except to sow mixed with his blue grass, timothy and red top. All these are sure to start quick and protect not only the soll. but the other grasses until they mature and spread and run out the clover. But one word on the importance of having all the different kinds of good grasses mixed, which grow well on your soil. We all know when any kind is green and fresh, cattle do m"ch better than when ripe and dried up. The kinds I have named come forward in order. Timothy is first, and blue grass last to mature, and by having these mixtures you have fresh patures through the season. One word on the subject of proparing your flold for sowing the grass seed. Though ordinarily you have not much trouble in this respect in this immediate vicinity, there are occasionally some fields or parts of fields which do not Catch.The remedy for all this is, on your dry land where your seed would not be so likely to grow, have your soil well prepared early in the spring, and sow it with epring rye. On the first dragging, let a man follow the drag with four quarts to the acre, of each kind of seed, timothy, red clover, and redtop. Then cross sow it with two quarts each, of white clover and blue grass, rolled in plaster ; then drag it all in well. Then put on a good heavy
roller; and a failure will never happen if the seed is good. Sow one bushel of plaster to the acre when the rye is a few inches high. This course is only necessary in extreme cases. The reavon that rye is better to seed after than any other crops that I have tried is, it grows tall and without leaves at the bottom, while oats and other spring crops grow thick at the bottom and smother the young grass.-Coun. Gent.

## RAISING CORN FOR FODDER.

I read your article on "Sowing Corn for fodder," in the July Cultivator, with considerable interest, but I have a mode of raising it differing slightly from yours. It is this: Sow in dritts one and a hatf feet apart at the rate of about for bushels to the acre, and when just up sow on the rows plenty of plaster, (say three or four bushels to the acre. When six or eight inches high, run tprough it with a small corn plow or cultivator, made very narrow. Cummence cutting, to feed green, every altermate row, when about two or three feet high, and get over the ficld by the time the corn is four feet high if pofsible; then turn and cut out rows two feet wide cross wise.

The advantage of this method is, that (if the soil is rich, we will have left of the ground all that cun stand up, and will have all thint is cut up clear gain which is several tons. I think an acre will produce nearly twice as much in this way as to have the rows three feet apart in the first pace.

I wish some of your correspondents would weigh the product of an nere, and commumiente the result to the public through the Cultivator. I believe it wonld astonish all who bave not tried the experiment. I sowed mine this year on the 17 th of May, and from some experiments in cutting and weighing I believe I have places in my field that would, if weighed now July 10th) green, amount to near 60 tons to the acre.-Coun. Gent.
HOW TO RAISE EIGHTY-EIGHT BUSHELS OF CORN TO THE AORE.
In answer to the enquiry, how can eighty bushels of corn per acre be raised ?-I beg leave to state that I had on my farm a piece of ground so wet that for twonty years it had not raised a crop, nor would it give pasture ennugh for one cow per year. With tile drains twenty-five feet apart, two to three feet deep, I thorougbly drained (w) acres of it; cost, fifty dollars per acre. This was done in July, and then covered with a compost of saw-dust, chip-dirt, bogs, lime and salt, which had been in heap two years. The following spring manured with twenty-five loads per acre of barn-yard manure, plowed twelve inches deep, harrowed fine as I could, marked out in hills four feet apart, put in each hill a handfull of ashes and plaster, and five grains of yeli-w Jersey com. When it was up three or four inches high, plowed from the hill, and plowed out the middles; in a few days after, leveled with a crab-harrow. When the weeds started, crossplowed in the same way. When it was a foot bigh, plowed to the bill and plowed rut the middles deep; in about a week cross-plowed in the sabme way. When the corn was so ripe as to be glazed, we cut it up and put in forty nine hill-stacks. In due time it was husked, shelled, and accurately measured, yielding eighty-eight (88) bushels per acre of shelled corn. The following year it was cultivated in the same way, and yielded ninety (90) bushels per acre. I have treated eight acres since in the same way with equal success.

\author{

## Yours truly,

 <br> ISAAC R. CORNELL <br> a, Somerset Co. , N. J. , May 26, 1854}

## THE CENSUS-AGRICULTURAZ BTATISTICS.

The agricultural statistics, furnished at the last census, indicate, says the Monireal Witness, that Cauada has made pleasing progress in agricultural pursuits, though there is much room for improvement; Canada coming short in many points as compared with Oho, the State nearest to her in population, and in extent of agricultural pursuits. Still we may hope that the next census will place Canada in a position to compare favorably with Ohio, even should the latter progress at the same ratio as heretofure. In agricultural products, Canada had, during the last decennial period, a larger percentage, of increase than the United States, and should the former advance at the same ratio, hor products will be, in proportion to population, equal to the best State in the Union. The number of acres cultivated in Canada, in 1851 , was $7,300,839$, of these $1,136,3: 1$ were sown with wheat, which yielded 16,155,946 bushels, a little over 14 bushels per acre. Ohio had 9,851 , 489 acres under cultivation, $1,281,487$ of which were in wheat, and yeilded $14,487,351$ bushels, or 12 bushels per acre. The greatest yield of wheat in Upper Canada, in 1851, was in Esquesing, which gave 26 bushels 35 lbs per acre; and the lowest in Markham, 18 bushels 43 lbs per acre. Megantic gave the highest in Lower Cauada 15 bushels 29 lbs , and L'Islet the lowest, giving only 6 bushels per acre. The great variation in the yield is accounted for, in the same place, by the ravages of the weevil, which were very severe in 1851.
The following table shows the kind of crops in which Canada exceeded Otio:-

|  | Rye. | Peas | Oats. | Buckwheat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canada, Ohio, | $\begin{aligned} & 869,835, \\ & 425,718, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4,223,487, } \\ 55,168, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,434,840, \\ & 18,472,742 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,169,681 \text { bushels, } \\ & 008,004 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hay. | Hemp and Flax. | Maple Sugar. | Barley. |
| Canada. | 1,647,485 | $1,917.666 \mathrm{lbs}$, | 9,772,199 lbs, | s, $1,389,499$ bush |

Thus, by the foregoing, we find that Canada exceeds Ohio in many procucts, but in two others and in dairy products we find Ohio far in advance. Ohio produces 140,507 bushels of clover and grase seed, whilst Canada only produced 61,381 , which, rated at the same value, gives, Ohio about $£ 250,000$ more than Canada. In Indian Corn we have $59,078,692$ bushels in Ohio against $2,029,544$ bushels in Canada, and this valued at $\% / 6 \mathrm{~d}$ per bushel, much under the present value, gives Ohio, upwards of seven million of pounds value over that of Canada. Canads, with 591,438 cows, made $25,613,467$ lbs of butter and and $2,737,790 \mathrm{lbs}$ of cheese, whilst Ohio, with but 544,499 cows, made $34,449,379 \mathrm{lbs}$ of butter and $20,819,542 \mathrm{lbs}$ of cheese, being $68 \frac{1}{2}$ Ths of buttor and $381 \frac{16}{2}$ of cheese to ench cow for Ohin, and 481 1bs of butter, and only $4 \frac{4}{4}$ lbs of cheese to each cow for Canada. How this great differcnce is to be accounted for, is a question for our agriculturists to consider. The severity and length of our winter may have much to do with it, But it is more than probable that Ohio possesses better breeds of cattle, which are probablylbetter fed and sheltered than in Canada. Whatever the cause of the difference may be, investigation ought to be made, and the cause ascertained. The immense quantity of stalks which Ohio doubtless uses for fodder may be a better winter food for cattle than hay. The difference betwoen Upper natd Lower Cannda in dairy produce iss very great. The former, with 296,924 cows, produces $53 \frac{8}{4} \mathrm{lbs}$ butter and $7 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{lbs}$ of cheese
per cow, whilst Lower Canada. with 294,514 cows, only produces 23 lbs cf butter ane $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{lb}$ of cheese per cow.

Oanada had, in $1841,385,377$ horses, $1,597,849$ sheep, 305,801 working oxen, and 435,305 young cattle.

The Secretary connected with the office of Registration and Statistics suggest, 1st. That Canada should attend to the improvement of the breed of milch cows. 2nd. Canada should make more cheese, and instead of importing she should export it. 9ri. Canada should grow more clover and grass seed. Her climate is adapted for it. Farmers having to buy seed, are sparing in sowing. He thinks a more extended growth of these articles would ensure an increased extent and richness of pasture, and a consequent increase to the guantity of dairy produce. 4th. Canada should keep more sheep. Canada imported, in 1852, 169,515 lbs of wool. The sooner, therefore, home supply can be made to meet home demand, the better. 5th. Canada should have fewer acres under wheat, and more under corn. He states that one acre of Indinn Com is as profitable as two acres of wheat where the climate is suitable for the growth of both.

Requistres of a Good Farm. - A Committee to award premiums on farms, state that in viewing the farms entered for premiums, they endeavored to keep in view as standard requisites of rood farmmg, the following points, which we commend to the readers of Miller's Almanac.

1. A good soil, well tilled and kept free of various weeds, both on the fields and in the roads.
2. Lots well fericed, and suitable in number to the size of the farm.
3. Substantial and convenient barns and stables, of sufficient dimensions to contain the produce of the farm, and to confortably house the cattle kept upon it.
4. A judicious aryanged dwelling, in neat condition, with a filtering cistern.
5. Oonvenient buildings to facilitate the economical management of the farm ; among which may be enumerated a wood house, a wagon and tool house, a work shop, a granary and corn house, a convenient piggery, an ice house, ash and smoke house, all secure I against decay by being well raised from the ground, and neatly painted or white washed.
6. Convenient yards attached to the barns and stables, so arranged as to prevent waste of the liquid manure, well sheltered from the blasts of winter, and provided with water for the cattle.
7. Door yards laid with grass, and rose and flower beds, and shaded by o namental trees, indicating to the passer, the dwelling of taste, health and comfort.
8. A kitchen garden highly cultivated, and containing every species of vegetrble that can be raised in our climate, with strawberry and asparagus beds.
9. A fruit garden or orchard where eheice apples and plums are carefully cultivated, and where can be found neat rows of raspberry, gooseberry, and currant bushes.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR POTATO ROT.
We know, says the Agricultural Editor of the N.Y.Tvibune, the writer of the following as an intelligent and close observer, who is not likely to be the dupe of his own fancy, and we shall at least put faith enough in his theory to subject it to the test of experience. His observations on the cause of Potate Rot are withheld, since there seems to be no serious demur to the presumption that said cause is to be found in the ravages of an exceedingly miuute, quick-darting winged insect, as our correepondent affirms. He in-
forms us that these insects have already made their appearance in his garden this spring, and that they are likely to be exceedingly destructive this seasun unless counteracted. Here is his

Reyeny yor Potato Ror. - Take of hard wood chareoal dust, made fine by grinding in a plaster or other mill, five parts by measure; one part of fine slacked lime, or in the absence of lime, plaster of Paris, (gypsum); mix well together. Then make small sacks or bags of course open woollen or open cotton cloth, that wilt contain thiree or four quarts; fill the bag with the mixture; take the bag and shake some of the dust upon the potato leaves, while the dew is on the tops. This can be done very rapidly, as the furnace molder dusts his molds. I would recommend this to be done twice in the senton, at rensonable periods I do not rely on the lime or plaster only to make the charcoal dust.stick to the leaves. It is well known that no insect will choose to live near charcoal, for reasons which chemists assign-therefore charcoal dust is the remedy. Try it; whoever approves of the cause will approve of the remedy-wheever tries the remedy, will prove the cause.

I am ready to compare notes and argue against any other Potato Rot theory that is made public, and in most of them I will take their theory to prove mine correct.

Yours,
James Rrerardson, West Poultney, Vt.
If my theory, after critical examination by good judges, and practice, is found to be correct, I shall be willing to take any premium that is now offered to competitors. You are at liberty to make what use you see fit, the public and my interest being mutual.
3. ㅍ..

## BUTTER MAKING IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

We, in Delaware county, are in the habit of selling our dairy prolucts at the close of the season.

We pack in tubs or half firkins from the time our cows come in, until the first of May, or until the grass grows, and the butter gets yellow. The butter so packed in tubs is sold to butter speculators each Saturday, and has been selling this senton from 21 to 23 cts, per 1 b . From the time butter becomes of a good color, until the lst of Oct., is called here "the dairy;" the balance of the season it is called fresh butter; the dairy has for three or four years been sold, in this vicinity, from 20 to 25 cts . per lb. packed in firkins ; the fresh, or fall butter selling from one to four cts. per lb. higher. The idea that butter eannot be kept sweet and good, through the summer, is a great error. I sold, but a few days since, a lot of butter manufactured last season, that was as fresh and as sweet as the day it was packed.

There is no difficulty in preserving butter, but it is vastly more so, to preserve butter millk for thint length of time; but butter properly manufacfured may be kept any length of time, if packed in good firkins; great care should be taken to work out and wash out all the butter-milk, so that nothing shall be packed but the clear butter ; a man may secure a class of customers that wIIt pay him flive to ten cts. more per 1b, than for butter bronght in pails, with the butter not well manufactured. We churn in the morning, washing with cold well water, working and salting, when it is set in the cellar until the next day, when it is again worked and packed, then kept in a cool place in the cellne, and covered with a laying of salt upon the cloth laid on the butter, and keeping it covered with brine.

We think, to get the greatest amount of cream, the pans should be stained not more than half full, and placed upon ricks of slats eight inches apart, tha pans nit being allowed to touch each other. The milkroom should be high
betra
It re as to dam dairy not pood old a with they mill. Is ways of bu a gre
on go tatoes ing th fult d

To
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roor $\mathbf{e}$ Hice s waters boiling to seve has ste snowy lost in
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between jointe, and ventilated at the top, that the heated air may escape. It requires a dry cool room for a milkroom, with blinds at the windows, so as to prevent the wind from disturbing the milk. The room must not be damp nor cold liko a cellar, nor should there be a spring in it.

As to cows, I care not whether they be native or imported blood, if the dairy will yield seven !bs, butter per conv per week; but a less quantity is not profitable, Large, well formed cows, that when they fail will make good beef, tre the kind ; but cows from seven to twelve, or fourteen yatrs old are the most profitable for butter makinz; and be sure you get those with annato colored udder and teats, and with a mossy, or velvet feeling, as they are not as liable to crack as white teated cows are, and are the freest milkers, and the quietest and hardiest cows.

I shall not attempt to give any extroordinary yields of butter, as it is always diflicult to give all the atteuding circumstances. A yield of nine lbs. of butter per week, on an average with 16 cows under ordinary treatment is a great yield. I once made 15 lbs .7 oz , butter in a week, from a cow fed on good fresh pasture, but I gave her a good mess three times a day, of potatoes, carrots, rye-meal, or something of the kind, and had fed her high during the previous winter. Whan men get great yields, they seldom give the full details of the management of their cows.

## RECIPES.

To Secure Bacon prom the Fiy.-A writer in the American Farmer recommends as an infallable remedy agninst the fly :-When your bacon is smoked early in the spring before the fly has made his appearance, take quick lime slackened to it dry powder, and rub the ment thoroughly on every part with it, leaving it to adhere as much as possible; hang up your meat, and rest secure from any trouble from insects. We have for many years rubbed our ham with hickory wood ashes, and then packed them up in the ashes in clase casks, with tight-fitting tops, and we have yet to find the first insect in our bacon. We think ashes preferable to lime, and are much pleasanter handling in packing away; or in getting rid of when the hams are required for use.-Ger Tel.

To Bom Rras.-Rice is one of those vegetables which is easity injured by poor ccoking, and may be made really unpalatable by a little over-boiling. Rice should be carefully looked over, and thoroughly washed in two or three waters. The kernel will then have a pearly lustre. It should be put into boiling water in which a little salt has been thrown, and allowed to boil fifteen to seventeen minutes. - The water should then be drained off-and when it has steamed in this way about fifteen minutes, it will be perfectly soft, of snowy whiteness, and each kernel will retain its individuality, and not be lost in one solid mass of paste. A pint of rice miny bo boilled in three quarts of water.-Am. Agriculturist.
Cake Yeast - Take a spoonful or two of brewer's or distiller's yeast, or, if it can be had, a yeast cake left from a previous supply, which shauld then be thoroughly dissolved in a little water. Stir this into a pretty thick sponge of flour and warm water, and let it stand till light. Boil a handful of hops down strong, and strain, stir in flour while boiling hot, till you have a stiff batter let this cool to blood heat, then stir in the sponge and let it stand till perfectly light, when Indian meal should be added, enough to make a stiff ough. Poll it out, cut into cakes half an inch thick, and lay them on a board and dry about ten days, in the shade, turning them each morning. Keep them pung up in a close bag, and they will remain good for years A little boiled potato improves the sponze.

Mint Sauoe,-Many of our country friends do not know what a luxury they deprive themselves of when they eat lamb either boiled or baked, without mint sauce. Set a few roots of spearment in one corner of the garden, and they will soon furnish an nbuudant supply. Strip off the leaves and chop them fine, add an equal amount of sugar, and cover the whole with vinegar. A small tea-cup half fult of the mixture will be sufficient for a large family. Try this and see if it is not far preferable to greasy gravies-Ohio Cult.

For Brrad.-Make a sponge with the cake as directed for yeast, and when light, stir it into the the wetting of warm milk or water, add a little salt and knead in flour of good quality either coarse or fine, let it rise twice, and bake.-Ib,

Indian Cake.-Take three cups of Indian meal two cups of flour, one-half a tea cup of molasses, a little salt, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and mix them with cold water.

To Cure Hams.-Take of rock-salt, nine pounds : saltpetre, six ounces : molasses, three pints-for one hundred pounds of meat. This is a simple but excellent receipt.

Puff Pudding. -1 quart of milk, 4 eggs, 9 table spoonsful of flour, 1 saltspoonful of salt. Bake as long as any pudding.

## BLAOK WARTS ON PLUM TREES.

I have come to the conclusion that this disease in plum trees is coutagious; therefore if it is not checked at the commencement, it will soon affect uvery tree in the orchards and in a short time destroy them. The best remedy that I have tried is to cut off the branches as soon as the disease makes its appearance. These warts made their appearance on my plum trees about ten years ago, I immediately cut off all the branches affected, and burned them, the trees, then affected, are now in a healthy condition. If the warts should make their appeavance the next year, the same practice must bo persisted in, for without perseverance we cannot expect much more success in any undertaking.-Coun. Gent.

A Mammoth Fleege.-Mr Hiram Cole, of Shaftsbury, in this county, requeste us to say to those engaged in the rearing of sheep, that he sheared from a buck, on the 12th day of June last, 28 and 116th pounds of wool,This sheep is one year old last March. He also has two ewes, from one of which he sheared 10 pounds and 12 ounces, and from the other 11 and one half-pounds. We wrould further say that one of these ewes raised five lambs from March, 1853, to May, 1854 ; aud the other has raised three within the same period of time. Mr. C. purchased these sheep of S. W. Jewett, Esq., of this State. They are purely French.-Vt. State Banner.

TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT SLX PER CENT.

| Principal. | One Mo'th. | One Year. | Priacipal. | One Mo'th | One Year. | Principal | One Month: | One Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cents 10 | $\begin{array}{lll} \mathrm{s} & \text { c. } & M \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} \text { b. } & \text { c. } & x \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{array}\right\|$ | Dolls. 6 | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{y} . & \mathrm{c} & \mathrm{x} \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} B_{0} & 0 & m \\ 0 & \vdots 6 & 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | Dolls. 40 | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} \mathbf{p} & \boldsymbol{c} & \mathbf{n} \\ 0 & 20 & 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{p} & \% \\ 2 & 40 \end{array}$ |
| \% 50 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ | 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 42 & 0\end{array}$ | $4 \quad 50$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 25 & 0\end{array}$ | $3 \quad 00$ |
| Dolls. 1 | $0 \quad 0 \quad 5$ | 0 0 60 | 4.8 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $0 \cdot 48$ | 460 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 30 & 0\end{array}$ | 360 |
| ${ }^{*}$ | 010 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ | $4 \quad 9$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 4 & 5\end{array}$ | 0.54 .0 | 470 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 35 & 0\end{array}$ | 420 |
| $\pi 3$ | 0 1 5 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 18 & 0\end{array}$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | 0600 | 480 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 40 & 0\end{array}$ | 480 |
| 44 | 020 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 64 & 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 20 & 0\end{array}$ | 4 90 | () 45 | $5 \quad 40$ |
| 45 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 30 & 0\end{array}$ | 44.30 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 80 & 0\end{array}$ | 4100 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 50 & 0\end{array}$ | 600 |

The interest of any sum in dollavg for 6 days, is the same sum in mills: viz. of $\$ 100,100$ mills, or 10 cents; of $\$ 6,600,600$ mills, or $\$ 660$, ete. Money at eompound interest will double itself in 11 years, 10 months, snd 22 days.

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beg to in selected, attention In addití imported for sale :Combs, B
Lubin'
Hair Oils furnished variety; Farin's ] tion; Sag Carraghe Horse an

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B
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THE PR for many furnish imi testify of ment have great valu the public In attac with such Medical P

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many year in the best various die lously imp

## MONTREAL

 MTDIGAZ EAZ
## GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

THE PROPRIETORS of the above House, desirous of establishing the MEDICAL HALI, es a

## FAMILYDRUG EMPORIUM,

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THis OFFICE insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, Including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wures and Merchandise in the same; Ships in harbour or in doek; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canuls, and the Goods laden on the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.
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THE LOCAL DIRECTORS MEET WEEKLY
涫 Agents have been appointed throughout Canada.
Hontreal, Oetober 1, 1854.

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English Sivedes, Russia and Banks' best refined Iron Pot Ash Kettles, Stoves, and other Castings: Blister, Faggot, Spring and Warranted Cast Steel, Chains, Anchors, Anvils and Vices, best warranted Mill Saws, Cireular, Hand and other Saws, Edge Tools, Joiners's Tools, Files, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Cast Steel Warranted Axes, Saddlery, Plated*and Japanned Wares, Bells, cte, and Manufacturers of Best Cut Nails, Tacks, etc.

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likewise, GARDEN, FIELD \& FLOWER SEEDS.
or The highest cost price paid for Clean Timothy, Wax, Saffron, and Honey.
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Have constantly on hand, besides their own publications, the various school books used in schoots, and ACAPAMIEs ; En-

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