



For the Year 1834.

PUBLISHED AND SOLD
AT THE
OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE,
No. 14, Mountain Street.

CONTAINING
THE CALENDAR, ECLIPSES, REMARKABLE DAYS
AND EVENTS, RISING AND SETTING OF SUN,
MOON'S QUARTERS,
ALSO
A WEATHER TABLE WITH SIGNS OF CHANGE
BESIDES
TABLES FOR CALCULATING WAGES AND MARKETING.
DIRECTIONS TO PRESERVE HEALTH AND TO DO
MANY THINGS USEFUL,
WITH
LISTS OF THE LEGISLATURE, COURT TERMS, THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC
OFFICES IN QUEBEC, &c.

QUEBEC:
NEILSON & COWAN, PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
No. 14, Mountain Street.
1834.

THE
LOWER CANADA
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
ALMANACK.

DISTRICT OF }
QUEBEC. }

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
22nd January, 1834.

Be it remembered, that on the twenty second day of January, in the year of Our Lord Christ one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, Samuel Neilson and William Cowan, of Quebec, Printers, Stationers, and Copartners, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Neilson & Cowan, have deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Title of which is in the words following, that is to say:—"THE LOWER CANADA FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ALMANACK", the right whereof they claim as Proprietors.

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PERRAULT & BURROUGHS,
Prothonotary of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench
for the District of Quebec.

A PERPETUAL WEATHER TABLE.

BY DR. HERSCHEL.

The following Table constructed by the celebrated Doctor Herschel, upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon in their several positions as to the earth, and confirmed by the experience of many years actual observation, may, without doubt, suggest to the observer, what kind of weather will probably follow the Moon's entrance into any one of her quarters, and that as near the truth, that it will be very seldom found to fail.

		SUMMER.	WINTER.
If it be a new or full Moon, or the Moon enters into the first or last Quarter, at the hour of 12 at noon, or between the hours of 2 and 4		Very rainy	Snow or Cold
4 to 6		Changeable	Fair and Mild Fair
6 to 8		{ Fair, if wind Westerly Rainy, if N. E. to S. E.	{ Fair and Cold If Westerly, mild with Snow If Easterly, mild with Snow
8 to 10		Ditto	Fair and Frosty
10 to midnight		Fair	{ Very Cold, unless wind N. E. to S. E
Midnight to 2			Snow and stormy
Forenoon.	{ 2 to 4	{ Cool, with frequent showers	Ditto
	{ 4 to 6	Rain	Stormy
	{ 6 to 8	Wind and Rain	Snow, if wind Easterly
	{ 8 to 10	Changeable	Snow, if wind Westerly
	{ 10 to 12	Frequent showers	

* * * The above Table was intended for the climate of Great Britain. It has been altered so as to suit the climate of Lower Canada, and will probably be found useful.

The earliest indications of a change in the heavens from fair to bad weather, is the formation of the description of cloud in the upper parts of the atmosphere, commonly called curl cloud, a pale white woolly cloud, constantly varying in size and form. When it assumes a clotted appearance, or distributes itself in one wide unvarying paleness, it will soon be observed to thicken and darken, and to assume a form which every body can judge of.

The winds from South East to North East in summer are rainy; in winter, stormy with snow. In April, May and June, North Easterly winds are however often dry and of long duration.

The winds from the South West to the North West are at all times dry and cold in winter, and dry and warm in summer.

The North wind is of short duration and always chill and dry, occurring almost exclusively in the spring, and in the change from summer to autumn.

The Southerly wind is uncommon, sometimes very violent, but of short duration, accompanied by heavy rain.

OTHER SIGNS OF RAIN.

The hollow winds begin to blow, The clouds look black, the grass is low ; The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep, And spiders from their cobwebs peep ; Last night the sun went pale to bed, The Moon in halos hid her head ; The boding shepherd heaves a sigh, For, see, a rainbow spans the sky. The walls are damp, the ditches smell, Clos'd is the pink-eyed pimpernell ; Hark ! how the chairs and tables crack, Old Petty's joints are on the rack ; Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry, The distant hills are looking nigh. How restless are the snorting swine, The busy flies disturb the kine ; Low o'er the grass the swallow wings ; The cricket, too, how sharp he sings ;	Puss on the hearth with velvet paws, Sits, wiping o'er her whiskered jaws ; Through the clear stream the fishes rise And nimbly catch th' incautious flies. The fire-flies, numerous and bright Illum'd the dewy dell last night ; At dusk the squalid toad was seen, Hopping and crawling o'er the green , The whirling wind the dust obeys, And in the rapid eddy plays ; The frog has chang'd his yellow vest, And in a russet coat is drest. Through June, the air is cold and still ; The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill. My dog, so alter'd in his taste, Quits mutton-bones, on grass to feast ; 'Twill surely rain ; I see with sorrow Our journey must be put off to-morrow.
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ECLIPSES.

There will this year be three Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

— On the 9th January and 6th June.—Eclipses of the Sun, invisible at Quebec.

— On the 22nd June—Eclipse of the Moon, total, and visible at Quebec. Commencement at 1h. 45m. morning. The Moon totally obscured by the earth's shadow at 2h. 50m. Middle, 3h. 33m. The moon will set totally eclipsed at 4h. 7m. End of the Eclipse at 5h. 19½m. Duration, 3h. 33m. Digits eclipsed, 16° 42m. beginning on the Moon's northern limb.

— On the 30th November—Eclipse of the Sun, visible at Quebec, total and central in many places on the continent of North America.

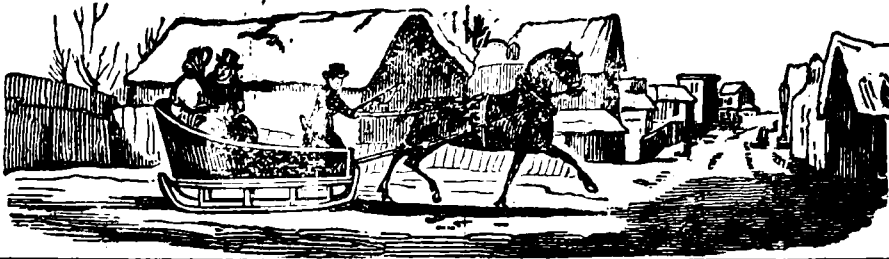
Commencement at 1h. 15½m. evening. Conjunction at 2h. 2½m. Middle, 2h. 29m. End, 3h. 43½m. Total duration, 2h. 28m. Digits eclipsed, 9° 21' on the southern limb of the Sun's disk. The line of the total Eclipse will begin on the Russian territory in about 63 degrees of North latitude, and thence extend along the range of the Rocky Mountains to the river Arkansas ; from thence, diverging to the East, it will pass over the Mississippi and the Southern States, and strike the Atlantic near the meridian of Charleston, cross to the Bermudas and end between the Azores and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

— On the 15th and 16th Dec.—Eclipse of the Moon, visible at Quebec. Commencement on the 15th at 10h. 38m. evening. Middle on the 16th at 0h. 7m. morning. End on the 16th at 1h. 36m. Total duration, 2h. 58m. Digits eclipsed, 8° 6' on the Moon's southern limb.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT NEW AND FULL MOON ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Seven Islands Bay	1 h. p. m.	Portneuf	2½	Traverse	4½
Caoui	1¼	Green Island	2½	Lower end of Orleans	5½
Manicouagan	1¼	Brandy Pots	3½	Quebec	6
Betsiamitis	2	Malbaie	4		

The tide in the stream runs tide and quarter tide, and is half an hour later or earlier according as a strong wind blows with or against it.



He who postpones the hour of living rightly, is like the rustic who waited till the river should have flown past him.

One of the greatest objects of edu-

cation is, that children should learn and labour truly to get their own living, and do their duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call them.

Last Quarter the 2nd, 11h. 24m. morning.—New Moon the 9th, 6h. 18m. evening.—First Quarter the 17th, 9h. 47m. evening.—Full Moon the 25th, 5h. 15m. morning.—Last Quarter the 31st, 8h. 16m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S
1	Wednesday	<i>Circumcision.</i> Irish Union, 1801.	7	43	5
2	Thursday		7	43	5
3	Friday	Battle of Princeton, 1777.	7	42	5
4	Saturday		7	41	5
5	Sunday	<i>Epiphany.</i>	7	41	5
6	Monday		7	40	5
7	Tuesday	Fenelon <i>d.</i> 1715.	7	40	6
8	Wednesday	Lucian.	7	39	5
9	Thursday		7	38	5
10	Friday		7	37	5
11	Saturday	Linnæus <i>d.</i> 1778.	7	37	5
12	Sunday	1st Sun. aft. <i>Epiphany.</i> Lavater <i>d.</i> 1801.	7	36	5
13	Monday		7	35	5
14	Tuesday	Ed. Halley <i>d.</i> 1801.	7	34	5
15	Wednesday		7	33	5
16	Thursday	Corunna ; Sir J. Moore, <i>k.</i> 1809.	7	32	5
17	Friday	[unit. 1486.	7	31	5
18	Saturday	Prisca. Houses of York and Lancaster	7	30	5
19	Sunday	2nd Sun. aft. <i>Epiphany.</i>	7	29	5
20	Monday	Fabian.	7	28	5
21	Tuesday	Agnes. Louis XVI. <i>beheaded</i> 1793.	7	27	5
22	Wednesday	Vincent.	7	26	5
23	Thursday	W. Pitt <i>d.</i> 1806.	7	25	5
24	Friday		7	24	5
25	Saturday	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i>	7	22	5
26	Sunday	3rd Sun. aft. <i>Epip.</i>	7	21	5
27	Monday	Duke of Sussex br.	7	20	5
28	Tuesday		7	18	5
29	Wednesday	King Geo. IV. Accession, 1820.	7	17	5
30	Thursday	King Charles I. Mart. 1649.	7	15	5
31	Friday	King Geo. IV. proclaimed, 1820.	7	14	5



A wise man wants but little, because he desires not much.

Diligence, alone, is a good patrimony.

The want of due consideration is the cause of all the unhappiness a man brings upon himself.

Learn betimes to say, No.

New Moon, the 8th 0h. 2m. evening.—First Quarter the 16th, 4h. 42m. morning.—Full Moon the 25rd, 4h. 1m. evening

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S
1	Saturday		7	13	5
2	Sunday	<i>Sexagesima Sunday, Pur. of B. V. Mary.</i>	7	11	5
3	Monday		7	10	5
4	Tuesday		7	9	5
5	Wednesday	<i>Agatha.</i>	7	7	5
6	Thursday		7	6	5
7	Friday		7	5	5
8	Saturday	<i>Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1586.</i>	7	4	5
9	Sunday	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday.</i>	7	3	5
10	Monday		7	1	5
11	Tuesday	<i>Shrove-Tuesday. Canada ceded, 1763.</i>	6	59	6
12	Wednesday	<i>Ash-Wednesday. Jane Grey behd. 1542.</i>	6	57	6
13	Thursday	<i>Revolution of 1688.</i>	6	55	6
14	Friday	<i>Valentine. Capt. Cook k. 1779.</i>	6	54	6
15	Saturday		6	52	6
16	Sunday	<i>1st Sunday in Lent.</i>	6	51	6
17	Monday	<i>Peace with the United States, 1815.</i>	6	49	6
18	Tuesday		6	47	6
19	Wednesday		6	45	6
20	Thursday	<i>Independence of the United States acknowledged, 1783.</i>	6	44	6
21	Friday		6	42	6
22	Saturday		6	41	6
23	Sunday	<i>2nd Sunday in Lent.</i>	6	39	6
24	Monday	<i>St. Mathias. Duke of Cambridge born.</i>	6	37	6
25	Tuesday	<i>E. Essex beh. 1601. [Queen's birth-day kept</i>	6	35	6
26	Wednesday		6	34	6
27	Thursday		6	33	6
28	Friday		6	31	6



Hear much and say little, for the tongue is the instrument of the greatest evil and the greatest good that is done in the world.

Corrupt company is more infectious than corrupt air.

Of all poverty, that of the mind is the most deplorable.

Last Quarter the 2nd, 7h. 17m. morning.—New Moon the 10th, 6h. 21m. morning.—First Quarter the 18th, 8h. 9m. morning.—Full Moon, the 25th, 1 h. 22m. morning.—Last Quarter, the 31st, 8h. 37m. evening.

Days	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Saturday	ST. DAVID. Addison's Spectator com. 1711	6	29	6
2	Sunday	3rd Sunday in Lent. Wesley d. 1791.	6	27	6
3	Monday		6	25	6
4	Tuesday		6	24	6
5	Wednesday		6	23	6
6	Thursday		6	21	6
7	Friday	Perpetua.	6	19	6
8	Saturday		6	18	6
9	Sunday	4th Sunday in Lent. Middle Lent S.	6	16	6
10	Monday		6	14	6
11	Tuesday		6	13	6
12	Wednesday	Gregory, Martyr.	6	11	6
13	Thursday		6	9	6
14	Friday	[quois burn two Jesuits at the stake, 1649.	6	8	6
15	Saturday	Julius Cæsar, assassinated B. C. 44. Iro-	6	6	6
16	Sunday	5th Sunday in Lent.	6	4	6
17	Monday	ST. PATRICK. Edward King of West	6	2	6
18	Tuesday	Imprisonments at Quebec, 1810. [Saxons.	6	1	6
19	Wednesday		5	59	7
20	Thursday	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.	5	58	7
21	Friday	Benedict.	5	56	7
22	Saturday		5	54	7
23	Sunday	6th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday.	5	52	7
24	Monday	Queen Elizabeth d. 1603.	5	50	7
25	Tuesday	Annunciation of B. V. Mary	5	49	7
26	Wednesday	Printing introduced in England, 1471.	5	47	7
27	Thursday	Peace of Amiens, 1802.	5	45	7
28	Friday	Good Friday. Canada ceded to France,	5	44	7
29	Saturday	[1632.	5	42	7
30	Sunday	Easter Day.	5	41	7
31	Monday	Easter Monday. Allies enter Paris, 1814.	5	39	7



The end of learning, is to know God, and out of that knowledge to love him and to imitate him, as we may the nearest, by possessing our souls of true virtue.

A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body.

A danger foreseen is half avoided.

New Moon the 8th, 11h. 55m. evening.—First Quarter the 16th, 7h. 33m. evening.—Full Moon the 23rd, 9h. 52m. morning.—Last Quarter the 30th, 11h. 49m. morning.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Tuesday	<i>Easter Tuesday.</i>	5	37	7
2	Wednesday	Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.	5	35	7
3	Thursday	Richard, Bp. of Chichester.	5	34	7
4	Friday	St. Ambrose.	5	32	7
5	Saturday	[cation of Bonaparte, 1814.	5	31	7
6	Sunday	1st Sun. aft. Easter. Low Sun. [1st abdi-	5	29	7
7	Monday		5	27	7
8	Tuesday		5	26	7
9	Wednesday		5	24	7
10	Thursday		5	22	7
11	Friday		5	20	7
12	Saturday		5	19	7
13	Sunday	2nd Sunday after Easter. Catholic Eman-	5	17	7
14	Monday	[cipation assented, 1829.	5	16	7
15	Tuesday		5	14	7
16	Wednesday		5	13	7
17	Thursday	Franklin died, 1790. [blished, 1627.	5	11	7
18	Friday	French Canada Trading Company esta-	5	9	7
19	Saturday	Alphege. Battle of Lexington, 1775.	5	8	7
20	Sunday	3rd Sunday after Easter.	5	6	7
21	Monday		5	5	7
22	Tuesday		5	3	7
23	Wednesday	St. GEORGE. Shakspeare b. 1564.	5	1	7
24	Thursday		5	0	7
25	Friday	St. Mark. Duchess of Gloucester born.	4	58	8
26	Saturday		4	57	8
27	Sunday	Genl. Murray beaten at St. Foy, 1760.	4	55	8
28	Monday	Battle of York, 1813.	4	54	8
29	Tuesday		4	53	8
30	Wednesday	Washington, 1st Pres. U. S. 1789.	4	51	8

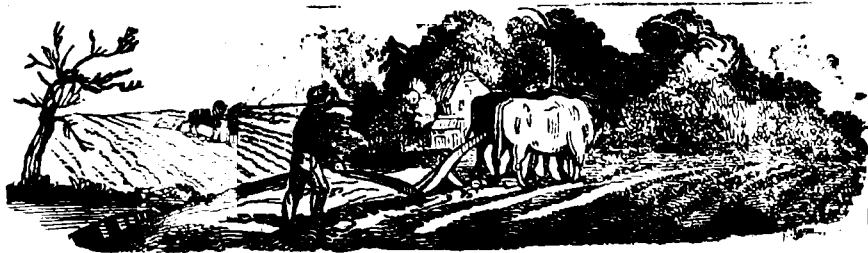


Without mounting by degrees, a man cannot attain to high things
A mind well trained and long exercised in virtue, does not easily change any course it once undertakes.

Idleness is the greatest prodigality.
Poverty wants some, luxury many, avarice all things.

New Moon the 8th, 3h. 44m. evening.—First Quarter the 16th, 3h. 28m. morning.—Full Moon the 22nd, 6h. 21m. evening.—Last Quarter the 30th, 4h. 27m. morning.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Thursday	<i>St. Philip and St. James.</i>	4	49	8
2	Friday	Bat. of Lutzen, 1813.	4	48	8
3	Saturday	Invention of the Cross.	4	47	8
4	Sunday	<i>5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sun.</i>	4	45	8
5	Monday	Bonaparte died 1821.	4	44	8
6	Tuesday	<i>St. John Evangelist.</i>	4	43	8
7	Wednesday		4	41	8
8	Thursday	<i>Ascension Day, Holy Thursday.</i>	4	40	8
9	Friday	Columbus' 4th voyage, 1501. [Test Acts	4	39	8
10	Saturday	[repealed, 1828.	4	37	8
11	Sunday	<i>Sunday after Ascension day.</i>	4	36	8
12	Monday	Battle of Pharsalia, B. C. 48.	4	35	8
13	Tuesday		4	34	8
14	Wednesday		4	32	8
15	Thursday		4	31	8
16	Friday	Battle of Albuera, 1810.	4	30	8
17	Saturday		4	29	8
18	Sunday	<i>Whit-Sunday.</i> Bonaparte, Emperor, 1804	4	27	8
19	Monday	<i>Whit-Monday.</i> Dunstan.	4	26	8
20	Tuesday	<i>Whit-Tuesday.</i>	4	25	8
21	Wednesday		4	24	8
22	Thursday	<i>Princess of Homburg born.</i>	4	23	8
23	Friday	Battle of Ramilies, 1706.	4	22	8
24	Saturday	Princess Victoria born, 1819.	4	21	8
25	Sunday	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>	4	20	8
26	Monday	Augustin, Archbishop of Canterbury.	4	19	8
27	Tuesday	Ven. Bede.	4	18	8
28	Wednesday	<i>King's birth-day kept.</i>	4	17	8
29	Thursday	<i>King Charles II. restored, 1660.</i>	4	16	8
30	Friday		4	15	8
31	Saturday		4	14	8



Diogenes walked on a day to see a country fair; where he saw ribbons and looking glasses and many other gimcracks—and he said to his friend, “how many things are there in this

“ world, of which Diogenes is not in “ need.”

Doing good is the only certain'y happy action of a man's life.

New Moon the 7th, 5h. 14m. morning.—First Quarter the 14th, 8h. 17m. morning.—Full Moon the 21st, 3h. 36m. morning.—Last Quarter the 28th, 9h. 9m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S
1	Sunday	1st Sunday after Trinity. [1780.	4	14	8
2	Monday	Peace at Paris, 1814. Riots in London,	4	13	8
3	Tuesday		4	13	8
4	Wednesday		4	12	8
5	Thursday	Boniface. Duke of Cumberland born.	4	12	8
6	Friday	Battle of Burlington heights, 1813.	4	10	8
7	Saturday		4	10	8
8	Sunday	2nd Sunday after Trinity. Irish Rebel-	4	10	8
9	Monday	[lion, 1798.	4	10	8
10	Tuesday		4	9	8
11	Wednesday	St. Barnabas.	4	9	8
12	Thursday		4	8	8
13	Friday		4	8	8
14	Saturday	Battles of Marengo, 1800, Friedlans, 1807.	4	8	8
15	Sunday	3rd Sunday after Trinity.	4	7	8
16	Monday		4	7	8
17	Tuesday	St. Alban.	4	7	8
18	Wednesday	Hampden k. 1643. Waterloo, 1815. [U. S.	4	6	8
19	Thursday	Magna Charta, 1215. [decl. war, 1812.	4	6	8
20	Friday	Peace b. England and France, 1814.	4	6	8
21	Saturday	Longest day.	4	5	8
22	Sunday	4th Sunday after Trinity.	4	5	8
23	Monday		4	5	8
24	Tuesday	Nat. of St. John Baptist. Midsummer	4	5	8
25	Wednesday	[Newfoundland disc. 1494.	4	6	8
26	Thursday		4	6	8
27	Friday		4	7	8
28	Saturday	King William IV. accession, 1830.	4	7	8
29	Sunday	5th Sunday after Trinity. St. Peter.	4	7	8
30	Monday		4	7	8



He who lies under the dominion of any one vice, must expect the common effects of it; if lazy, to be poor; if intemperate, to be diseased. The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude. Let a man be sure to drive his business, rather than let it drive him.

New Moon the 6th, 4h. 24m. evening.—First Quarter the 13th, 0h. 25m. evening.—Full Moon the 20th, 2h. 26m. evening.—Last Quarter the 28th, 2h. 17m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Tuesday	Bat. of the Boyne, 1690. [1608.	4	8	8
2	Wednesday	Visit. of B. V. Mary. Quebec founded,	4	8	8
3	Thursday	United States Independence, 1776.	4	9	8
4	Friday	Trans. of St. Martin.	4	9	8
5	Saturday	Sir T. More, <i>behd.</i> 1535 [conderoga, 1777.	4	10	8
6	Sunday	6th Sun. after Trinity. Burgoyne takes Ti-	4	10	8
7	Monday	Battle of Carillon, 1758.	4	11	8
8	Tuesday		4	11	8
9	Wednesday		4	12	8
10	Thursday		4	13	8
11	Friday		4	13	8
12	Saturday	French Revolution, 1789.	4	14	8
13	Sunday	7th Sunday after Trinity.	4	14	8
14	Monday	Bastille destroyed, 1789.	4	15	8
15	Tuesday	Swithin. Michelmackinac taken, 1812.	4	16	8
16	Wednesday		4	17	8
17	Thursday		4	18	8
18	Friday	Battle of Lundy's lane, 1813.	4	19	8
19	Saturday	Admiral Kirk takes Quebec, 1629.	4	20	8
20	Sunday	8th Sunday after Trinity. Margaret.	4	21	8
21	Monday	Rob. Burns <i>d.</i> 1796.	4	22	8
22	Tuesday	Magdalen. Union of England and Scot-	4	23	8
23	Wednesday	Gibraltar taken, 1704. [land, 1706.	4	24	8
24	Thursday		4	25	8
25	Friday	St. James.	4	26	8
26	Saturday	St. Anne.	4	27	8
27	Sunday	9th Sunday after Trinity.	4	28	8
28	Monday		4	29	8
29	Tuesday	French Revolution, 1830.	4	31	8
30	Wednesday	Wolfe defeated at Montmorency, 1759.	4	32	8
31	Thursday	Loyola, Jesuit, <i>d.</i> 1556.	4	33	8



"To wilful men,
The injuries that they themselves
procure,
Must be their schoolmasters."

He is my friend that succoureth
me; not he that pitieth me.

New Moon the 5th, 1h. 45m. morning.—First Quarter the 11th,
5h. 23m. evening.—Full Moon the 19th, 3h. 23m. morning.—
Last Quarter the 27th, 6h. 59m. morning.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S'
1	Friday	Lammas day. Battle of the Nile, 1798.	4	35	8
2	Saturday	(	4	36	8
3	Sunday	10th Sunday after Trinity.	4	37	8
4	Monday		4	38	8
5	Tuesday		4	40	8
6	Wednesday	Transfiguration of our Lord.	4	41	8
7	Thursday	Name of Jesus.	4	42	8
8	Friday		4	43	8
9	Saturday	Duke of Orleans, King of France, 1830.	4	45	8
10	Sunday	Prince Edward arrives at Quebec.	4	46	8
11	Monday	St. Lawrence.	4	47	8
12	Tuesday		4	49	8
13	Wednesday	Queen Adelaide born, 1792.	4	50	8
14	Thursday		4	52	8
15	Friday	Battle of Detroit, 1812.	4	53	8
16	Saturday		4	54	8
17	Sunday	12th Sunday after Trinity. Duchess of	4	56	8
18	Monday	[Kent born, 1786.	4	58	8
19	Tuesday		5	0	7
20	Wednesday	[fleet lost near Anticosti, 1711.	5	1	7
21	Thursday	King William IV. born, 1765. Walker's	5	2	7
22	Friday		5	4	7
23	Saturday	Wm. Wallace <i>behd.</i> 1305.	5	5	7
24	Sunday	13th Sunday after Trinity. St. Bartho-	5	6	7
25	Monday	[lomew.	5	8	7
26	Tuesday		5	10	7
27	Wednesday		5	12	7
28	Thursday	St. Augustine. Robespierre <i>guil.</i> 1794.	5	13	7
29	Friday	St. John Baptist beheaded.	5	14	7
30	Saturday		5	16	7
31	Sunday	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5	18	7



The friends thou hast and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment

Of each new hatched, unfledged comrade.

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.

New Moon the 3rd, 10h. 7m. morning.—First Quarter the 10th, 0h. 44m. morning.—Full Moon the 17th, 6h. 38m. evening.—Last Quarter the 25th, 10h. 29m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S
1	Monday	Giles.	5	20	7
2	Tuesday	London burnt, 1666, (O. S.)	5	22	7
3	Wednesday	Cromwell <i>d.</i> 1658.	5	24	7
4	Thursday		5	26	7
5	Friday	1st Congress at Philadelphia, 1774.	5	28	7
6	Saturday		5	29	7
7	Sunday	15th Sunday after Trinity. Enurchus.	5	31	7
8	Monday	Nat. of B. V. Mary.	5	32	7
9	Tuesday	Bat. of Flodden, 1513.	5	34	7
10	Wednesday	Cartier arrived at Quebec, 1535, (O. S.)	5	35½	7
11	Thursday		5	37	7
12	Friday		5	39	7
13	Saturday	Battle of Quebec, Wolf killed, 1759.	5	40	7
14	Sunday	16th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Cross.	5	42	7
15	Monday	[Moscow burnt, 1812.]	5	44	7
16	Tuesday		5	46	7
17	Wednesday	Lambert.	5	47	7
18	Thursday	Capitulation of Quebec, 1759.	5	48	7
19	Friday	Bat. of Poitiers, 1356.	5	50	7
20	Saturday		5	52	7
21	Sunday	17th Sunday after Trinity. St. Matthew.	5	54	7
22	Monday		5	55	7
23	Tuesday		5	57	7
24	Wednesday		5	58	7
25	Thursday		6	0	6
26	Friday	St. Cyprian.	6	1	6
27	Saturday	French Ministry impeached, 1830.	6	3	6
28	Sunday	18th Sunday after Trinity.	6	5	6
29	Monday	St. Michael.	6	7	6
30	Tuesday	St. Jerome. G. Whitfield <i>d.</i> 1770.	6	8	6



It is shameful for a man to live in his own country and to be uninformed of its affairs and interests.

Industry is fortune's right hand; frugality her left.

An uncultivated mind, like unmanured ground, will soon be overrun with weeds.

New Moon the 2nd, 6h. 28m. evening.—First Quarter the 9th, 11h. 28m. morning.—Full Moon the 17th, 11h. 56m. morning.—Last Quarter the 25th, 11h. 59m. morning.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Wednesday	Remigius. 1st steamer on Hudson, 1807.	6	10	6
2	Thursday		6	12	6
3	Friday		6	13	6
4	Saturday	Belgian ind. 1830.	6	15	6
5	Sunday	19th Sunday after Trinity. Faith.	6	17	6
6	Monday	Peace proclaimed with America, 1783.	6	18	6
7	Tuesday		6	20	6
8	Wednesday		6	21	6
9	Thursday	St. Denys.	6	23	6
10	Friday	[ton, 1812.	6	25	6
11	Saturday	America disc. 1492. Battle of Queens-	6	27	6
12	Sunday	20th Sunday after Trinity.	6	28	6
13	Monday	Murat shot, 1812.	6	30	6
14	Tuesday		6	32	6
15	Wednesday		6	33	6
16	Thursday		6	34	6
17	Friday	Etheldreda. Burgoyne taken, 1777.	6	36	6
18	Saturday	St. Luke.	6	37	6
19	Sunday	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6	39	6
20	Monday	Battle of Navarino, 1827.	6	40	6
21	Tuesday		6	42	6
22	Wednesday		6	44	6
23	Thursday	Dark Sun. at Quebec, 1795.	6	45	6
24	Friday	Edict of Nantes, 1685.	6	47	6
25	Saturday	Crispin. Bat. of Agincourt, 1415.	6	49	6
26	Sunday	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6	50	6
27	Monday	[Battle of Chateauguay, 1813.	6	52	6
28	Tuesday	St Simon and St. Jude.	6	54	6
29	Wednesday	Raleigh behd. 1618.	6	55	6
30	Thursday		6	57	6
31	Friday		6	58	6

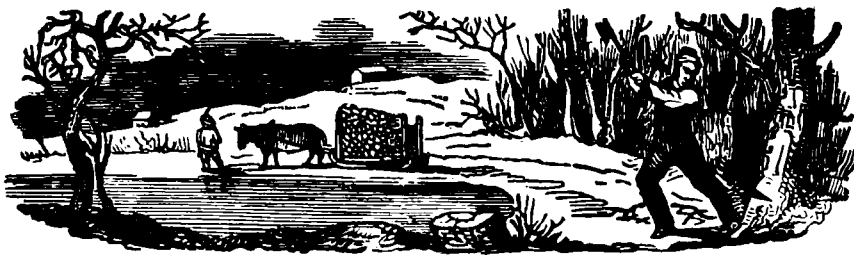


With a wise and honest man a business is soon ended; but with a fool and knave there is no conclusion, and seldom a beginning.

Life and time are worth improving.
Seize the moments while they stay,
And lament the wasted day.

New Moon the 1st, 3h. 39m. morning.—First Quarter the 8th, 2h. 1m. morning.—Full Moon the 16th, 6h. 18m. morning.—Last Quarter the 23rd, 11h. 5m. evening.—New Moon the 30th, 2h. 14m. evening.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Saturday	<i>All Saints.</i> Lisbon Earthquake, 1755.	6	59	6
2	Sunday	All Souls.	7	1	5
3	Monday	<i>Princess Sophia</i> born.	7	3	5
4	Tuesday	King William landed, 1688.	7	4	6
5	Wednesday	Powder Plot, 1605. Jemappe, 1792.	7	5	5
6	Thursday	Leonard. <i>Princess Charlotte</i> d. 1817.	7	7	5
7	Friday	<i>Princess Augusta Sophia</i> born.	7	8	5
8	Saturday	[taken, 1775.	7	9	5
9	Sunday	24th Sunday after Trinity. Montreal	7	11	5
10	Monday	St. Martin. Battle of Chrysler's Farm,	7	12	5
11	Tuesday	[1813.	7	13	5
12	Wednesday		7	15	5
13	Thursday	Britius.	7	16	5
14	Friday		7	17	5
15	Saturday	Machutus. Lord Chatham born, 1708.	7	19	5
16	Sunday	25th Sunday after Trinity	7	21	5
17	Monday	Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln. Erskine d. 1823	7	22	5
18	Tuesday	United States treaty of Commerce, 1794.	7	23	5
19	Wednesday	[sey d. 1530.	7	24	5
20	Thursday	Edmund King and Martyr. Card. Wool-	7	26	5
21	Friday	First Steamer at Quebec, 1811.	7	27	5
22	Saturday	Cecilia.	7	28	5
23	Sunday	26th Sunday after Trinity. St. Clement.	7	29	5
24	Monday	Peace with United States, 1814.	7	30	5
25	Tuesday	Catherine.	7	31	5
26	Wednesday		7	32	5
27	Thursday	Count de Frontenac d. at Quebec, 1698.	7	33	5
28	Friday		7	34	5
29	Saturday	Advent Sun. Revolution in Poland, 1830.	7	35	5
30	Sunday	St. ANDREW. Great Eclipse of the Sun.	7	36	5



Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil.

As length of life is denied to us, we should at least do something to shew that we have lived.

First Quarter the 7th, 8h. 6m. evening.—Full Moon the 16th, 0h. 15m. morning.—Last Quarter the 23rd, 8h. 6m. morning.—New Moon the 30th, 2h. 25m. morning.

Ds	Weeks	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	R.	⊕	S.
1	Monday		7	37	5
2	Tuesday	Austerlitz, 1805.	7	37	5
3	Wednesday		7	38	5
4	Thursday		7	39	5
5	Friday	Walker assassinated at Montreal, 1764.	7	40	5
6	Saturday	Nicholas.	7	41	5
7	Sunday	2nd Sunday in Advent. Not shot, 1815.	7	42	5
8	Monday	Conception of B. V. M.	7	42	5
9	Tuesday	Washington d. 1799.	7	42	5
10	Wednesday		7	43	5
11	Thursday	Charles XII. k. 1718.	7	43	5
12	Friday	[Quebec, 1775.	7	43	5
13	Saturday	Lucy. Beseiging army first seen from	7	44	5
14	Sunday	The <i>Quebec Packet</i> sails for London, 1826.	7	44	5
15	Monday	O Sapientia. Cromwell, protector, 1653.	7	44	5
16	Tuesday	Tea destroyed at Boston, 1773.	7	44	5
17	Wednesday		7	44	5
18	Thursday		7	44	5
19	Friday	Battle of Niagara, 1813.	7	45	5
20	Saturday		7	45	5
21	Sunday	St. Thomas (Shortest day.) 4th Sunday	7	45½	5
22	Monday	[in Advent.	7	45½	5
23	Tuesday		7	45½	5
24	Wednesday		7	45½	5
25	Thursday	Christmas Day.	7	45	5
26	Friday	St. Stephen. New Const. of Canadas, 1791	7	45	5
27	Saturday	St. John. [Bat. of N. Orleans, 1814.	7	45	5
28	Sunday	Innocents. 1st Sunday after Christmas.	7	44	5
29	Monday	[1772.	7	45	5
30	Tuesday	Vessel sails from Quebec for New Orleans,	7	44	5
31	Wednesday	Silvest. Americans deftd. at Quebec, 1775	7	44	5

GEOGRAPHY, GOVERNMENT, REVENUE AND LAWS OF LOWER CANADA.

Lower Canada is bounded to the North by the territory leased to the Hudson's Bay Company; to the Eastward by the Gulf of St. Lawrence as far as Blanc Sablon, on the Straits of Belle île, and the New Brunswick line near Chaleur's Bay; to the South by the United States, disputed boundary, and the 45th degree of North latitude striking the St. Lawrence at St. Regis; to the West by Upper Canada. Its whole extent, on the river and gulf, East from Blanc Sablon to St. Regis West, is about 1300 miles. Of this, about 350 miles on both sides of the St. Lawrence, upon an average not exceeding three to four miles in depth, is settled by a population numbering about 550,000 souls. Five-sixths of the inhabitants speak the French language and are Catholics.

The subdivision of the Province into Counties may be known by reference to the List of Members of the Assembly, page following.

The Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly meet in Session at Quebec, once a year at least. The Members (88) of the Assembly are elected once every four years, if not sooner dissolved by the Governor. In towns, £10 leaseholders and £5 freeholders have votes; in the country, all freeholders. The Legislative Councillors are named by the King for life, on the recommendation of the Governor. The Governors are appointed by the King, and on an average since the conquest in 1759, have not remained in the colony more than three to four years each.

The Revenue may be said to be wholly levied by the Customs on imported goods, chiefly on linen, cotton and woollen merchandize, sugars, teas and liquors. One-third of it is paid to Upper Canada. In 1832 the revenue amounted to £170,000; subtracting the third, left £125,000 to Lower Canada. The public Officers cost about £55,000 a year; the rest of the revenue is laid out on education, roads and other public improvements.

Courts of Justice are established in each of the five Districts of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Francis and Gaspé. As regards real property and civil rights, the Laws of France before 1774 are in force; as regards criminal offences and evidence in mercantile concerns, the English Laws, prior to the same date, are in force. Both these systems have been much altered by acts of the Provincial Legislature.

At Quebec and Montreal, a Chief Justice and three Judges sit at each place, in criminal, superior and inferior terms; at Three Rivers one resident Judge, and two of the Montreal or Quebec Judges sit in superior and criminal, and the resident Judge in inferior terms; at Sherbrooke and Gaspé (alternately Carleton and Percé) the single Judges have also an inferior jurisdiction. In superior terms all sums above £10 sterling are recovered. The Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, in each of the five Districts, have the jurisdiction of the English Justices of the Peace. Jails can now also be erected in the counties, and the Magistrates have the jurisdiction of Quarter Sessions. In the country parishes, into which the counties severally mentioned in the list of the Members of the Assembly are all subdivided, the Justice of the Peace and the Officer of Militia are Magistrates for keeping the peace.

GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, His Excellency
MATTHEW WHITWORTH AYLMER.—Lord Aylmer of Balrath.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. JONATHAN SEWELL, Chief Justice, Speaker.
Hon. and Right Rev. C. J. STEWART, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

Sir G Pownall, Knight—abs
Charles de St Ours
John Hale
Sir John Caldwell, Bart
H W Ryland
James Cuthbert
Charles Wm Grant
Pierre Dominique Debartzch
Thomas Coffin
Roderick Mackenzie
Lewis Gûgy
W B Felton
Matthew Bell
John Forsyth
John Stewart
Toussaint Pothier
Samuel Hatt

Denis B Viger, abs
Louis Guy
George Moffat
Roch de St Ours
Peter McGill
John Molson
M P de Sales Laterrière
François X Malhiot
Jean Dessaulles
Barthélemi Joliette
Pierre de Rocheblave
Robert U Harwood
Antoine G Couillard
Horatio Gates
Robert Jones
James Baxter
Frs Quirouet

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. L. J. PAPINEAU, Speaker.

Gaspé—W Power & Jean Le Bou-
tellier
Bonaventure—E Thibaudeau & J R
Hamilton
Rimouski—L Bertrand & A Rivard
Kamouraska—C E Casgrain & A
Dionne
L'Islet—J B Fortin & J C Létour-
neau
Bellechasse—N Boissonnault & —
Dorchester—J Bouffard & H J Cald-
well
Beauce—A C Taschereau & P E
Taschereau
Mégantic—Anthony Anderson
Lotbinière—L Méhot & I B J Noël
Nicolet—L Bourdages & J B Proulx
Yamaska—L G de Tonnancour &
J Badeaux
Drummond—Edward Toomy
Sherbrooke—C E H Goodhue & B C
A Gûgy
Stanstead—E Peck & Wright Cham-
berlin
Missiskoui—Ralph Taylor & S Baker
Shefford—P Holland Knowlton &
Samuel Wood
Richelieu—J Dorion & C C S de
Bleury
(Borough) Sorel—Jonathan Wurtele
St. Hyacinthe—L R Blanchard & L
Paulin
Rouville—J Lemay & — Carreau
Verchères—P Amiot & J T Drolet
Chambly—F A Quesnel & L M Viger

Laprairie—A Cavillier & J M Ray-
mond
L'Acadie—R Hoyle & F Languedoc
Beauharnois—C Archambeault & J
Dewitt
Vaudreuil—Charles Rocbrune & P T
Masson
Ottawa—P Wright & T Davis
Deux Montagnes—W H Scott & J J
Girouard
Terrebonne—O Turgeon & L H La-
fontaine
Lachenaie—F Courteau & J M Ro-
chon
L'Assomption—E E Rodier & A
Deschamps
Montreal—J Valois & —
West Ward, do—L J Papineau & —
East ditto—O Berthelet & J Leslie
Berthier—J Déhigny & A Mousseau
Saint-Maurice—V Guillet & Pierre
Bureau
Town of Three Rivers—R J Kimber
& J Desfossés
Champlain—O Trudel & P A Dorion
Portneuf—F X Larue & H S Huot
Quebec—J Neilson & L T Besserer
Upper Town, ditto—A Stuart & J
F Duval
Lower Town, ditto—T A Young &
George Vanfelson
Montmorenci—Elzéar Bedard
Saguenay—A Simon & X Tessier
Orléans— — & J B Casault
Total, 88 Members.

PUBLIC AND OTHER OFFICES AT QUEBEC.

Civil Secretary, (Salary £500 Stg. and fees) Col. **Craig**, who transacts the civil business of the Governor, keeps his office in the public offices.

Provincial Secretary, (fees) **Dominick Daly**, Esquire, where commissions, land patents, &c. are obtained, old Bishop's Palace, near Lower Town Gate, basement story.

Receiver General, (£1000) **Honorable J. Hale**, office in the old Chateau, facing the Castle.

Auditor and Inspector of Accounts, **T. A. Young** (£400) and **Joseph Cary**, (£300) Esquires, office ditto.

Surveyor General, (£450) **J. Bouchette**, Esq. office in the public offices.

Clerk of the Executive Council, (£500 and fees) **Honble. H. W. Ryland**, office in the public offices.

Attorney General, (£300 and fees) **C. R. Ogden**, Esquire, ditto.

Custom House, **Henry Jessop**, Esq. Collector, (£1000) near the King's wharf, Lower Town.

Trinity House, **Errol Boyd Lindsay**, Esquire, Clerk, (£63 and fees) corner of St. Paul and St. Peter Streets.

Post Office, Deputy Post Master General, (£500 and perquisites) **T. A. Stayner**—Post Office, head of Stairs, Lower Town Gate.

Criminal, Superior and Inferior Courts, Chief Justice **Sewell**, (£1500) and Justices **Kerr**, **Bowen** and **Panet**, (each £900) hall in the second story of the Court House.

Prothonotaries of the Courts, (fees) **Messrs. Perrault & Burroughs**, to the left *Sheriff*, (£100 and fees) **Wm. Smith Sewell**, Esquire, office, upper story of the Court House to the right.

Quarter and Weekly Sessions, hall in the lower story of the Court House.

Clerks of the Peace, **Messrs. Perrault and Scott**, lower story of the Court House to the right.

Vice Admiralty Court, (£200) **Hon. F. W. Primrose**, (acting Judge) second story, right hand—Court House.

Clerk of the King's Domain, (£90 and fees) **Hon. F. W. Primrose**, office in the public offices.

Coroner of Quebec, (£100 and fees) **B. A. Panet**, Esq. office, Esplanade.

Corporation of the City of Quebec, **J. Langevin**, Secretary, (£300) office, No. 12, Palace-street, rear of Hotel Dieu.

Military Offices, Quarter Master and Adjutant General's departments and Military Secretary above Officers Barracks, St. Lewis-street.

Royal Engineers, Lt. Col. **Nichol**, last house on the left, St. Lewis Gate.

Ordnance Office, **W. Penn**, Esquire, Artillery Barracks, Palace Gate.

Commissariat Office, Commissary General **R. I. Routh**, building opposite Court House.

Quebec Bank, **Noah Freer**, Esquire, Cashier, Fire Office buildings, St. Peter-street. Days of discount, Monday and Thursday.

Montreal Bank, **Alexander Simpson**, Esquire, Cashier, No. 42, St. Peter-street. Days of discount, Tuesday and Friday.

Quebec Fire Office, **W. Henderson**, Esquire, Secretary, Fire Office buildings, St. Peter-street.

Steamboat Offices, **R. Shaw**, Esquire, St. Peter-street, for the St. Lawrence Company. Mr. **J. Dyde**, M'Callum's wharf, for Tow Boat Company. Other boats—Capt. **Robert Maxwell**, Queen's Wharf. Mr. **James Henry**, Queen's Wharf.

District Agricultural Society, **F. X. Vaillancourt**, Secretary, Couillard-street, Upper Town.

POST OFFICE.—RULE FOR RATING LETTERS.

60 miles and under				Os. 4½d.	601 miles to 700 inclusive				1s. 8d.
61	...	to	100 inclusive	0 7	701	...	...	800	1 10½
101	...	...	200	0 9	801	...	...	900	2 1
201	...	...	300	0 11	901	...	...	1000	2 3
301	...	...	400	1 2	1001	...	...	1100	2 5
401	...	...	500	1 4	1101	...	...	1200	2 7
501	...	...	600	1 6					

Packets of one ounce weight are charged as four single letters. If a single sheet exceed one ounce, it is charged according to its weight.

Packets or covers, containing patterns or samples only, not exceeding one ounce, are charged double postage.

Mails for Montreal and the United States start every day from Quebec, excepting Fridays and Sundays, at four in winter and six in summer. Letters for England, on paying 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. advance, are sent by the American packets, which is the quickest conveyance. In summer, on paying 1d., if left at the Quebec Exchange, they are sent by the first ship sailing nearest the place.

Newspapers and printed papers, if open, are conveyed for a trifle.

STEAM AND PASSAGE BOATS FROM QUÉBEC TO MONTREAL AND PLACES ADJACENT TO QUÉBEC, &c.

Steamboats depart every day at low water. For times, see boards in the different parts of the town. Fare, cabin 5 dollars; steerage, without food, 10s. (See preceding page for steamboat offices.) The fares are sometimes lower when opposition boats run; ascertain this.

Horse Boats cross to Pointe-Lévi every hour, at the Lower Town Market Place. To St. Nicholas and the South Townships, at commencement of flood water. Schooners and sail boats, for different places on the river below, are found at the above place, at the New Market, St. Paul-street, and the Cul-de-Sac.

Sail boats or row boats to board vessels may always be obtained about the Lower Town Market Place.

STAGES AND CARRIAGES AT QUEBEC.

Winter or Summer Carriages, for conveyance to the town or country, may always be had at the stands, foot of Lower Town Hill, or Cul-de-Sac. Carriages for the transport of goods, &c. can be had at the same stands. The fixed fares are not followed, but the actual are generally lower. Make the best bargain by speaking to several.

In the winter, stage coaches for passengers, parcels and luggage start every morning at Mr. Gauvin's, Couillard-street, off St. John-street. Fare for a passenger to Montreal, 10 dollars; for extra luggage, 20s. the cwt. Parcels, according to size.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Lower Town, Upper Town and St. Paul-street open every day till noon; on Sundays till nine, a. m., under regulations, with respect to weighing, order of carriages, fish, hucksters stands, &c. It is there only that the different kinds of meat, fish, and vegetables can be procured.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Two different kinds are used; the old English (not imperial) and French. In the shops the old English weights and measures are in general use. On the markets they are very generally in use, but sometimes the French is also used. The old English lb. is as 108 to 100 for the French, or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent less; the old English gallon is as 116 to 96 for the French, or about 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent less. Much inconvenience and some cheating results from this state of things, which the Legislature ought to remedy.

BANK NOTES AND COINS CURRENT.

The Bank paper and the rates of Exchange have driven much specie from our circulation. The Bank notes current form nine-tenths of the circulating medium. They are severally ones, twos, fours, fives, tens, twenties, fifties, hundreds and four hundreds of the Banks of Quebec, Montreal Bank and Montreal City Bank.

SILVER COINS.—Dollars, Spanish and American, equal 5s. 0d.

Half ditto - - - - - 2 6

Quarter ditto - - - - - 1 3

There are severally Silver coins of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 5d.; 6d.; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 10d.

Crowns, French or English, equal - 5 6

Half Crowns - - - - - 2 9

GOLD COINS.—English Sovereign varying from 22s. 6d to 24s.

American Eagle, 25s.

USEFUL DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING HEALTH.

The North Easterly winds of MARCH, APRIL, MAY, OCTOBER and NOVEMBER dry the surface of the body, check perspiration, and cause pleurisy and complaints of the lungs, chop the skin of infants, and are extremely prejudicial to young infants, who should not be exposed to them. It has been remarked, that children reared without head caps are very seldom liable to colds. Colds, rheumatisms and all inflammatory diseases are prevalent. Nothing is so likely to produce them, and this is applicable to all our winter months, as exposure to warm rooms after being a long time in the cold air. The effect of the warmth is a quickened action of the blood vessels, which always disposes to inflammations. Running quick after being exposed to cold produces the same effects. The general damp state of the atmosphere requires the wearing of flannels next the skin, regulating the bowels and avoiding all sudden alternations of heat and cold. Croup is not an unfrequent consequence of these damp winds. It often requires the most experienced physician to arrest its sudden fatal course. When medical aid cannot be readily obtained, an emetic of common salt in warm water or a teaspoonful of mustard in the same, may be given, leeches applied to the throat, and doses of calomel exhibited till the mouth is affected; but professional advice is always safest. In April and May the old custom is to take physic. For those who are in health our grandmother's spring physic is the best, viz.; sulphur and cream of tartar. Bleeding is bad; it tends to induce plethora, and if resorted to, ought always to be followed by doses of active purgative medicine. Warm days intervene in May; young people often imprudently throw off their flannels and winter clothing. Consumptive patients ought to be particularly guarded against exposure to the evening air in the spring and fall months. Marshy grounds in May and June and the following summer months often produce ague; such situations are constant causes of illness. Chilblains appear in these and the winter months. They are caused by a deficient action of heat in the extreme vessels, which become obstructed, and a kind of incipient mortification takes place. Whatever promotes circulation in the fingers and feet by friction, &c. will tend to remove them; but the general habit of the body must be attended to also. It sometimes happens that in spring attacks of apoplexy are met with. The earliest possible professional advice is absolutely requisite; this failing, benefit may be derived by dividing with a penknife the arterial branches of the temple arteries, administering a glister of castor oil, salts and warm water, or placing on the tongue a drop of croton oil. In severe rheumatic affections, a calomel pill at night, followed by a brisk purgative in the morning, will afford relief, but it is only a close attention to regimen, avoiding excesses, and a general strengthening of habit of body, that can lead to an exemption from this torturing malady. In these months the damp fogs of the night are particularly dangerous. A piece of gum or a lozenge in the mouth on these occasions is very serviceable. Chewing tobacco, although it serves the same end, is particularly hurtful to the constitution.

The winter months of DECEMBER, JANUARY and FEBRUARY, are among the healthiest of the year, if proper precautions are used. There is, however, constant danger of exposure to sudden and great alternations of heat and cold, which are sure of affecting the system, and gradually making it very tender to such impressions. The general temperature of our rooms is much too high, and it is universally unequal. To remain exposed to cold after leaving them, without moderate exercise to excite the circulation or complete protection by warm clothing, is always very dangerous. Hence the fatal colds caught after leaving the ball rooms, the danger of high winds which penetrate through the clothes, &c. In the mild rainy days which sometimes occur at this season, a few persons go out without their usual heavy clothing; an hour or two are sufficient to make a change in the temperature of 30 to even 60 degrees, and a short continued exposure to this change is then nearly fatal. Every chink in the rooms, and particularly every one that is near the floor, forms a strong current of air, to which, or to the cold tem-

perature of passages in the light clothes usually worn in our rooms, we ought never to remain long exposed. To get up from warm beds in a very cold room is equally dangerous. To those of a delicate habit, chamois drawers and waistcoats or gowns, or any of the other descriptions of leathers used, besides flannel, will be found agreeable and healthy, but they are better worn only when in the open air. The use of spirituous liquors and then continuing exposed to cold, is one of the most certain methods of weakening the power of withstanding fatigue as well as catching cold; for the temporary excitement is immediately followed by exhaustion of strength, which is the most favorable condition of the body for receiving the greater number of diseases.

The summer months of JUNE, JULY, AUGUST and SEPTEMBER, expose the constitution to the extremes of heat, while those of winter daily expose it to the extremes of cold. In winter, the thermometer is frequently as low as 10 below zero; in summer, frequently as high as 85 to 90 above freezing. It is in this season also that the use of raw vegetables, fresh fish and salted meat is substituted to the wholesome food which the frost so conveniently preserves. Bilious disorders, bowel complaints, eruptions of the skin, and general weakness of health is the consequence. The almost universal consumption of fat pork and fat soups, green vegetables and fruit, are powerful aids to this general exhaustion of the animal frame, which forms a marked characteristic between the Northern inhabitants of Europe and America. Where such diet is used, it is absolutely necessary that farinaceous food should be liberally intermixed, particularly wheaten or oatmeal flour and the potatoe. The Scotch labourer, living almost wholly on oatmeal, is a picture of health and strength. Cholera, diarrhoeas and cholick, are the common result of these changes of diet and season. Where there are no symptoms of inflammation these complaints can very often be readily removed by administering half a glass of spirituous liquor, in which a small teaspoonful of purgative is put. Cholick ceases instantaneously on the application of this simple remedy, which may always be conveniently had. A miliar eruption of the skin proves often very annoying to corpulent or plethoric habits of body in these months; its itching is incessant. Wear calico next to the skin, which will absorb the acrid matter. Wines or spirits are sure to increase the tendency. An occasional warm bath or spunging of the body with tepid water, and a frequent change of linen are sure preventives. In the warm days, those who suffer from spitings of blood, are very liable to an attack. The patient ought to remain in a sitting posture, take small doses of ice or iced water, keep the extremities warm and the trunk as cool as possible. Sweet and ascendent articles of diet ought to be avoided; very few of the stone fruits are wholesome except they are very ripe, and the skins of plums, cherries, &c, are acrid and insoluble in the bowels. They are a frequent source of cholick, &c. A table spoonful of castor oil and a tea spoonful of purgative will give relief, without danger, should there be a tendency to inflammation. In the extreme heat of the day, avoid long exposure to the sun; and never slake your thirst with cold water; both are often fatal. The advance of frost cannot better be met than by frequent cold baths of the body. At the close of October, should flannels have been left off, they are to be resumed. It may be remarked that flannels, by increasing perspiration, weaken to a certain extent. In these months and in all the others, the principal source of health will be found in the temperate use of food and liquors, regularity in labour, in meals, in rising, in temper of mind, and in the judicious application of every one's experience, which few persons are without possessing, to the variation of diet, and the avoiding excesses.

SOME SHORT NOTES ON AGRICULTURE, &c.

It is a great object, that the roots of all vegetables in the spring and fall should be preserved, as much as possible, from wet, for frost then destroys every thing within its influence; it is advisable to plant on beds raised above the level of the ground, or on the top of ridges, particularly in wet and clay soils. When the garden is not already drained, lose no time in making little hollow drains, about nine inches below the soil.

NO 2 UBL.

Water in which quick-lime is slaked kills worms effectually, and quick lime strewed over the plants destroys slugs.

Pruning is best done in the spring before the sap rises in the tree, as then you see what has been damaged by the season. Cut close and clean, but cut as little as may be ; half the trees are spoiled by pruning. By cutting away the branches, the trees are excited to reproduce them instead of fruit. But it is a main object to thin out the tree in the middle, so that the light and air may be admitted. All dead or cankered wood should, of course, be cut away.

There are several methods of sowing clover, but the surest is to broad cast and harrow in at the time the gra'n is sown. Ten or twelve pounds is the usual quantity of seed, but fifteen are better.

Sands are the favourite soils of sainfoin ; also loams and clays in a shallow stratum on limestone. No crop is so profitable. Four bushels an acre broad-cast ; some sow six or seven bushels.

Orchard trees may be defended from insects by sprinkling them frequently with soap-suds, salt and water, lime-water, or water impregnated with sulphur, and by dusting them with hot lime.

Lucern being a perennial, when well cultivated, it gives an immense profit ; the land should be rich and fine, and free from weeds.

The farmer will generally find it profitable at the close of May to leave off dry meat for horses, and soil them in the stable ; food given in the stable goes much farther than in the field, and raises more manure. The best management of horses in Europe is in Flanders ; they are all the year in stables.

In mowing cut as close as possible ; grass never thrives well that is not cut close, and one inch at bottom weighs more than several at top.

Haymaking, in many seasons, is ticklish work. It is a material point to have plenty of hands. If good use be not made of favourable days, the work will be unprofitable.

In August and September be very attentive to the wheat crops ; they are very liable to the mildew, which admits but of one cure, reaping it as soon as it is struck.

Defend ripe or ripening fruits from birds and insects ; gather them with care, as it adds to their value whether for sale or keeping.

Of all grain oats take the least damage in bad weather. A shower or two is rather beneficial to them.

Steeping the seed of wheat in a solution of arsenic is certain to give clean crops from smutty seed.

Dairy cows must have plenty of grass. Lucern mown and given them in the yard is excellent.

If horses are worked constantly, they should be allowed two bushels of oats per week. The Flemish give no water to their horses, without making it a white soup by the addition of meal of corn of low price.

There is no doubt that salt may be used in such a manner as to preserve the health of sound sheep, as well as to cure such as are rotten ; it may be given in their chaff of cut hay and straw, or other meat, in a trough ; or you may drench the meat with brine of a proper strength. Most persons prefer the former mode.

The black scour, or other diarrhoea in sheep, may be cured by giving salt.

Cattle may be fed with straw chaff. Use the worst straw first ; every change of straw should be for the better. Wheat straw makes the worst fodder ; oat comes next ; barley the best.

Pigs should be well littered ; they make the best manure on the farm. In the management of store swine, oats are preferable to barley. Young pigs require warm meat to make them grow.

Horses fed on turnips will eat barn chaff and other dry food, have a good appetite, and will work without oats. Pumpkins form a fattening food for horses. With a little salt at first on them, they will soon eat them without, and get very fond of them.

Potatoes, to continue good, ought to be renewed now and then from the seeds or apples. Take some of these in October, hang them up in a dry

closet where they will not freeze. In April, mash them, wash out the seeds, which put to dry in a sunny window. Sow in May, and when the plants are four or five inches high, transplant them to the open ground. Keep the kinds apart, and selecting the best from the great variety produced, form a new stock. It will only be in the following year that the small potatoes of the first year will come to maturity; it is then you will select by proper boiling, &c.

Pruning ought always to be done with a view of thinning the outside branches, so as to admit the light and air, without, however, a clear passage. Once the leaves are out on the tree, it is too late to prune. The wounds will always heal if the sap has yet sometime to rise. Always cut the branches close, but never any very close. Apple and other trees which bear heavy fruit, are apt to split, if allowed to divide into two single branches; always train them differently. The best time to prune is just before the buds begin to open in the spring.

The cutting off wheat eight days before it is ripe, secures it from accidental loss by shaking; the grain is of a finer quality, but the quantity per acre, *by weight*, is less; still the quantity of flour is greater, for the deficiency is in the bran. Wheat so cut appears to be equally liable to attacks from the weevil as that which is cut ripe.

A FEW SERVICEABLE RECEIPTS.

A family yeast for baking may be made as follows:—Boil one hour 1 lb. wheaten flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Muscovado sugar in two gallons of water, with a handful of common salt in the water—when yet luke warm, bottle it close; in 24 hours after, one pint will make 18 lbs. of excellent light bread or cake.

To destroy weeds on footpaths or garden walks—100 lbs. of water, 20 lbs. quick lime, 2 lbs. flour of sulphur, or lesser proportions of the foregoing are boiled in an iron vessel; when settled, draw off, and taking a part of it, mixing or diluting it with water and watering the walks, will, during several years, effectually prevent the growth of any weeds.

Mosquitoes in a room may always be destroyed for the night, by the simple expedient of burning sugar on a fire or a warm ironplate.

Oats or other corn used by horses will go twice as far if boiled; the water is to be drank by the horse; the grain opening, every part of it is consumed in the animal's stomach.

A most excellent preservative for barns, fences, gates, &c. is made by boiling 3 gallons of train oil, 12 oz. rosin, and four rolls of brimstone. Two coats may be given, any colour may be given the liquor, by mixing any of the ochres. On brick walls it answers capitally, and will preserve wood for very many years.

A good shoe blacking may be made by the following mixture:—Ivory black and treacle, each 12 oz.; spermaceti oil, 4 oz.; white wine vinegar, 4 pints.

Mutton or other suet with bees' wax, in equal parts melted, and rubbed in warm into any leather, is the best thing for making it water tight.

Any of the drying oils, such as linseed, mixed with red lead, or drying substances, makes leather also water tight.

Black sealing wax, pounded fine, and then dissolved in spirits of wine, makes a very cheap and comely covering for straw hats.

Gum copal dissolved in ether, heals a cut very surely; close the wound, pour a little liquid, tying it with linen; never remove the linen, but merely pour a little of the liquid every day.

Linen, silk, sail or other cloths may be made into jackets, (taking care to make them very large, or put the linen in warm water before making it up,) and made perfectly water tight in this way:—Boil some linseed oil, good, (taking care that it does not catch on fire,) until a piece of feather is burnt black when dipped into it; then remove it, and before the oil cools, but is not too warm, with a common paint brush, paint the jacket, trowsers, &c. well; a second coat may be given if desired. This dress is light for summer use; in cold weather it stiffens and is liable to crack. A cheap hat cover

TERMS OF COURTS OF JUSTICE.

	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
QUEBEC.												
Court of Appeals.....	10-20	.....	.....	20-30	.....	.....	20-30	.....	.....	.....	10-20	.....
Criminal Court .....	.....	.....	22-31	.....	.....	.....	For	.....	21-30	.....	.....	.....
Superior Court.....	.....	1-20	.....	1-20	.....	1-20	Circuit	.....	.....	1-20	.....	.....
Small Court	21-31	.....	11-19	.....	21-31	24-30	Court	21-31	.....	.....	21-30	.....
Sessions of the Peace ...	10-19	.....	.....	21-30	.....	.....	10-19	.....	.....	21-3	.....	.....
MONTREAL.												
Criminal Court .....	.....	24-28	24-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26-30	.....	.....	.....
Superior Court.....	.....	1-20	.....	1-20	.....	1-20	Circuit	.....	.....	1-20	.....	.....
Small Court.....	21-31	.....	11-19	.....	21-31	24-30	Court	.....	11-19	.....	21-30	.....
Sessions of the Peace ...	10-19	.....	.....	2-30	.....	.....	10-19	.....	.....	21-30	.....	.....
THREE RIVERS.												
Criminal Court	10-30	.....	13-31	.....	.....	.....	Circuit	.....	13-30	.....	.....	.....
Small Court .....	.....	1-10	.....	1-10	.....	1-10	Court	1-10	.....	1-0	.....	1-10
Sessions of the Peace ...	10-19	.....	.....	21-30	Carlisle	Carlisle	10-19	.....	Doug.	21-30	.....	.....
GASPE'.	Carlisle	.....	Carlisle	.....	July	Sept.	Carl.	Percé	Aug.	.....	.....	.....
Superior Court.....	.....	.....	11-20	.....	.....	21-30	1-10	1-10	16-25	.....	.....	.....
Small Court .....	.....	.....	1-10	.....	.....	11-20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sessions of the Peace ...	11-16	.....	.....	.....	21-26	.....	11-16	11-16	26-31	.....	.....	.....
ST. FRANCIS at }	20-30	.....	20-30	.....	.....	20-30	.....	.....	20-30	.....	20-30	.....
Sherbroke .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The *Superior Court*, adjudges on all debts exceeding £11 2s. 2½d. Currency, and all contestations of real property, damages before Jury, &c.

The *Small Court*, takes cognizance of debts under £11 2s. 2½d. Currency.

The *Court of Appeals*, is for the trial over again, of causes from either of the above two Courts, and appeals lie from this Court also, to the King in Council.

may be made with the same liquor. To people coming to market, 5s. to 7s. will defend them from frost, rain, and a cloth to defend from damage the articles they carry, may be made for 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

An excellent remedy for tooth ache is ground alum dissolved in spirits of wine; apply it to the hollow tooth with a feather, piece of soft paper, &c. It is seldom good to get a tooth pulled. When constantly painful, if it can be plugged by the dentist, the tooth may last and be serviceable 5 to 10 years. Besides, tooth ache proceeds often from rheumatism and disorders of the stomach, and extraction would not cure. Colds, excesses in drinking and smoking, disorder the stomach and bowels, and produce head aches, tooth aches, rheumatisms, &c.

From Whitehall to Albany by Land, Stages or Canal:—To Fort Ann 12, —Sandy Hill, 20—Fort Edward, 22—Fort Miller Falls, 30—Schuylerville, 35—Bemus Heights, 47—Waterford, 61—Albany, 71.

FROM ALBANY TO NEW YORK, (by steambont—fare, 5s. to 15s.)—to Coxackie, 20—Hudson, 28—Catskill, 33—Poughkeepsie, 69—Newberg, 84—West Point, 94—Highlands, 100—Stoney Point, 105—Sing-Sing, 112—Tappan-Bay, 120—Fort Washington, 132—Palisadoes, 136—Weehawken, 138—New York, 144.

HOW TO PURCHASE LAND.

Land already cleared and built upon is bought by private bargain, at auction sales, or sheriff's sales when seized for debt; at the latter, the title being purged of all previous claims, is generally safe. In private bargains a notary should be applied to, and the titles examined by him, telling him to take all the usual security. Care must be taken in cases of doubt to withhold part of the price, or stipulate that a sale by sheriff will be first made. In general a good notary will be a pretty correct judge.

The Crown, twice a year, sells in different parts of the Province. Waste Lands, or Land covered with wood. The prices vary according to the nearness to settlements, and to markets. The advertisements giving details, are published in the newspapers. The terms of payment are easy.

The Wild Lands in the Seigniories, or old French grants, are held on condition of paying annually the sum of 7s. 6d. to 30s. a year, for about 100 acres. The holder is then possessor for ever of the soil. The increased sum of 30s. demanded by some proprietors, is, by most persons, considered illegal. The payment of 10s. to 15s. a year for 100 acres, requiring no capital, enabled any one to have a lot; and this system, if properly enforced by the Legislature, would probably be found the most advantageous. The law obliged the proprietor also to grant to the first applicant.

THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE AT

NEILSON & COWAN'S BOOK STORE,

No. 14, MOUNTAIN STREET:—

Blank Books, Stationary, Drawing Materials, Fancy Articles, and School Books, namely:—

Murray's Grammar, Exercises & Key
Murray's First Book, and Spelling Book.

Murray's Introduction.

" Reader.

" Sequel to Reader.

Goldsmith's History of Rome.

" History of Greece.

Magnall's Questions.

Blair's Reading Exercises.

Johnson's Pocket Dictionary.

Boyer's Dictionary.

Tardif's ditto.

Levizac's Grammar.

Mavor's Spelling Book.

Carpenter's ditto.

Porney's Vocabulaire François.

Perrin's Vocabulary; or, French Conversations.

Goldsmith's Geography.

Key to ditto.

Russell's Atlas of Modern Geography.

Walker's Universal Atlas.

Olney's Geography and Atlas.

Copy Slips, and Multiplication Tables.

Blair's Class Book.

Talemachus, English edition.

Ditto, French edition.

Mylius's Class Book.

Recueil Choisi, by Wonostrocht.

Bonnycastle's Mensuration.

Ditto Algebra.

Ditto Arithmetic.

Morrison's ditto for young Ladies.

Joyce's Arithmetic.

Walkingam's Tutors' Assistant.

Boyer's Grammar.

Perrin's Grammar.

Ditto Exercises.

Ditto Spelling and Pronunciation.

Robinson's Grammar of History.

Irving's Elements of Composition.

Duncan's Logic.

All the recent popular Novels.—All the different School Books.

A large assortment of splendid French Paper Hangings, and Borders, &c. &c. &c.

MARKETING TABLE, BY THE PIECE, POUND, YARD, &c.

N ^o	2½d.	3½d.	4½d.	5½d.	6½d.	7½d.	8½d.	9½d.	10½d.	11½d.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	0 2½	0 3½	0 4½	0 5½	0 6½	0 7½	0 8½	0 9½	0 10½	0 11½
2	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11
3	0 7½	0 10½	1 1½	1 4½	1 7½	1 10½	2 1½	2 4½	2 7½	2 10½
4	0 10	1 2	1 6	1 10	2 2	2 6	2 10	3 2	3 6	3 10
5	1 0½	1 5½	1 10½	2 3½	2 8½	3 1½	3 6½	3 11½	4 4½	4 9½
6	1 3	1 9	2 3	2 9	3 3	3 9	4 3	4 9	5 3	5 9
7	1 5½	2 0½	2 7½	3 2½	3 9½	4 4½	4 11½	5 6½	6 1½	6 8½
8	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 8	4 4	5 0	5 8	6 4	7 0	7 8
9	1 10½	2 7½	3 4½	4 1½	4 10½	5 7½	6 4½	7 1½	7 10½	8 7½
10	2 1	2 11	3 9	4 7	5 5	6 3	7 1	7 11	8 9	9 7
11	2 3½	3 2½	4 1½	5 0½	5 11½	6 10½	7 9½	8 8½	9 7½	10 6½
12	2 6	3 6	4 6	5 6	6 6	7 6	8 6	9 6	10 6	11 6
13	2 8½	3 9½	4 10½	5 11½	7 0½	8 1½	9 2½	10 3½	11 4½	12 5½
14	2 11	4 1	5 3	6 5	7 7	8 9	9 11	11 1	12 3	13 5
15	3 1½	4 4½	5 7½	6 10½	8 1½	9 4½	10 7½	11 10½	13 1½	14 4½
16	3 4	4 8	6 0	7 4	8 8	10 0	11 4	12 8	14 0	15 4
17	3 6½	4 11½	6 4½	7 9½	9 2½	10 7½	12 0½	13 5½	14 10½	16 3½
18	3 9	5 0	6 9	8 3	9 9	11 3	12 9	14 3	15 9	17 3
19	3 11½	5 6½	7 1½	8 8½	10 3½	11 10½	13 5½	15 0½	16 7½	18 2½
20	4 2	5 10	7 6	9 2	10 10	12 6	14 2	15 10	17 6	19 2
21	4 4½	6 1½	7 10½	9 7½	11 4½	13 1½	14 10½	16 7½	18 4½	20 1½
22	4 7	6 5	8 3	10 1	11 11	13 9	15 7	17 5	19 3	21 1
23	4 9½	6 8½	8 7½	10 6½	12 5½	14 4½	16 3½	18 2½	20 1½	22 0½
24	5 0	7 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	21 0	23 0
25	5 2½	7 3½	9 4½	11 5½	13 6½	15 7½	17 8½	19 9½	21 10½	23 11½
26	5 5	7 7	9 9	11 11	14 1	16 3	18 5	20 7	22 9	24 11
27	5 7½	7 10½	10 1½	12 4½	14 7½	16 10½	19 1½	21 4½	23 7½	25 10½
28	5 10	8 2	10 6	12 10	15 2	17 6	19 10	22 2	24 6	26 10

To know the price of such articles as are purchased at even pence, multiply the number of pounds, yards, &c. by the price, and divide by 12, which gives it.

The price of any number of pounds, &c. to 28, is found, by inspection only, in the column under the rate opposite the number demanded.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES.

Year	month.	week.	day.	Year	month.	week.	day.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	0 1 8	0 0 4½	0 0 0¾	15	1 5 0	0 5 9	0 0 9¾
2	0 3 4	0 0 9½	0 0 1¾	16	1 6 8	0 6 1½	0 0 10½
3	0 5 0	0 1 1½	0 0 2	17	1 8 4	0 6 6½	0 0 11½
4	0 6 8	0 1 6½	0 0 2¾	18	1 10 0	0 6 10¾	0 0 11¾
5	0 8 4	0 1 11	0 0 3½	19	1 11 8	0 7 3½	0 1 0¼
6	0 10 0	0 2 3½	0 0 4	20	1 13 4	0 7 8	0 1 1½
7	0 11 8	0 2 8½	0 0 4½	30	2 10 0	0 11 6	0 1 7½
8	0 13 4	0 3 0¾	0 0 5½	40	3 6 8	0 15 4	0 2 2¾
9	0 15 0	0 3 5½	0 0 6	50	4 3 4	0 19 2	0 2 9
10	0 16 8	0 3 10	0 0 6½	60	5 0 0	1 3 0¾	0 3 3½
11	0 18 4	0 4 2¾	0 0 7¼	70	5 16 8	1 6 10¾	0 3 10
12	1 0 0	0 4 7½	0 0 8	80	6 13 4	1 10 8¾	0 4 4½
13	1 1 8	0 4 11¾	0 0 8½	90	7 10 0	1 14 6½	0 4 11½
14	1 3 4	0 5 4½	0 0 9½	100	8 6 8	1 18 4½	0 5 5¾

The above Table is calculated twelve months to the year. If the yearly wages be guineas, for each guinea add one penny to each month, for one farthing to each week.

