

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LUGRIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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THE WEEKLY HERALD.

Not a day passes that we do not receive the most flattering comments upon the make-up and general character of the WEEKLY HERALD, and that our efforts to publish a first-class paper are appreciated. We may point to the fact that our circulation has doubled during the last month, and that too at the dull season of the year. It is worth while to point out to the public what we offer to those of our subscribers who pay \$1.00 a year. We will give them in the course of a year fifty-two sermons, fifty-two carefully selected tales, fifty-two choice poems, more than one hundred columns of special telegrams from all parts of the world and an immense amount of other reading, equal in the whole to twelve volumes, of the ordinary sized page and type used in magazines, of two hundred and fifty pages each. If that is not worth a dollar of any man's money, he must be difficult to satisfy.

Although the HERALD has only been published two months it is mailed regularly to subscribers at upwards of one hundred post offices in the Province.

REDUCTION OF PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES.

We do not pretend to have given the subject of the reduction of the expense of administering the government of this Province sufficient consideration to be able to name a limit at which retrenchment should be stopped in the interest of efficient service; but while the matter is fresh in the minds of our readers, we will pursue it a little further. It is, perhaps, not unfitting to say at the outset, that the revenues of the Province belong to the people at large, and in the manner in which it is appropriated regard ought to be had to the greatest good of the greatest number. The Receiver General gets from the Dominion Government every year a little over \$500,000, to pay the expenses of those branches of the public services which are under the control of the local Legislature. Those who are acquainted with the way in which government expenditures are made, will bear us out in the assertion that by prudent, businesslike management, an average of ten per cent. could be saved on the whole outlay for the year, and yet the public would be just as well served; while the representatives of the people would have that much money to devote to other purposes, such as for instance as to pay the interest on the cost of a bridge at Fredericton, or on any railway subsidy which the Legislature on consideration might deem it advisable to grant.

There are many specific reductions in expenditure which could be made. We dispute altogether that it is necessary in a province like New Brunswick to have a Governor and maintain a Government House, and all the paraphernalia attendant thereon, at a cost from year to year of something in the neighborhood of \$30,000. It may be answered that we do not pay our Governor, but we reply, that practically we do; for it cannot be doubted that if the salary of that officer were reduced, the balance of the amount now paid to would be handed to the Receiver General for the benefit of the Province. It is not necessary for us to say that we make no personal reference to the Hon. Mr. Wilnot, from whom no gentlemen have discharged such duties as devolve upon the Governor more satisfactorily, when we say that the office is almost a sinecure. There is a certain amount of routine work which a Lieutenant Governor has to do; but much of it could be dispensed with altogether, and what is indispensable could be secured for a great deal less money. In the State of Maine, a sovereign State in many respects, not the dependency of a dependency, as New Brunswick is, they manage to get along with a Governor to whom they pay about a thousand dollars; yet their population is double ours. The founders of Confederation made a mistake when they did not simplify the machinery of the Local Legislature. It is very pleasant to have a gentleman at the head of the government with a good salary, who will entertain in right royal style, as all who have held the office in New Brunswick have done. It is very pleasant, we say, for those who receive invitations; but there the benefit of it stops. If the effect of it stopped there it would not be so bad; but it does not. Everything has to be in keeping with this extravagant, if ornamental, crown of the political edifice, and so all along the line of political expenditure there is a disposition to pay more than is necessary, to put a fifth wheel on every coach, so to speak.

Next we have the Legislative Council, costing, all told, about \$13,000 a year; an institution neither useful nor ornamental, and, with some exceptions, barely respectable. Why maintain a body which represents nothing, and the majority of whose members might knock in vain at the door of every constituency in the Province? We grant that it has a record of considerable credit; but very little of it has been made since Confederation, and if a different principle is not pursued in making appointments from that which has of late prevailed, its future will be mournful contrast to the past. In 1881 the Legislature passed fifty-three Acts. One

of these, an Act of a private nature, originated in the Legislative Council, and of the other fifty-two, twelve were amended in minor particulars by the Council, whose entire contribution to the law making of the year, whether in the way of originating or amending, would not fill a page of the book, and not a line of it involved any principle or important detail. \$13 would be a good price to pay for that amount of work, not to speak of \$13,000.

By the abolition of one departmental chief \$3,500 ought to be saved in salary, travelling expenses and contingencies; by abolishing the office of Solicitor General \$1,300 more; by requiring departmental officers to stay in their offices when not away on public business, or else pay their own railway fares, \$1,500 ought to be saved on travelling expenses of the Executive Council, by a reduction of the sessional allowance to the Assembly, \$4,100 might be economized; by reducing Supervisors' percentage one-half, \$2,500; by making magistrates and others pay for their Gazette, \$1,500; by doing away with poor houses, \$2,000. By the means we have above indicated, and we have only hurriedly gone over the annual expenditure, \$50,000 a year might be saved, and we ask our readers to examine the list and see if any reduction we propose would impair the efficient making of the laws or their administration, or interfere with the carrying on of any public work, add one straw to the burden of the people, or abridge one of their privileges.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

We think the *Globe* is wrong when it says that the application of the provisions of the Summary Convictions Act respecting witnesses to the Canada Temperance Act will make convictions more difficult than ever. Indeed our opinion is just the other way. In many cases the necessary affidavits have been made and the witnesses brought up to testify upon a warrant; and in such cases a conviction has always been secured. Only a limited success has attended the complaints made by parties, other than those whose personal observations led them to prefer them, and when we state that in Tennessee, as in some others that failed, the party who reported the infraction of the law was carefully kept in the background, and the counsel for the prosecution was simply handed a list of witnesses, without a single intimation as to what they would swear to or upon what points to examine them, it will be readily seen that there were greater difficulties attending the prosecution than the question of getting the witnesses there, for they for the most part came willingly enough. As a general rule, the witnesses handed in by a person who would not swear they would be likely to give material testimony, would, when they came to be examined, prove little or nothing. There is no "chitch" in the working out of the law; but there will have to be a new departure in the way of preferring charges of the complaint. The old way never worked very satisfactorily; but it led to some convictions, and now that the weak point in it has been found out by those who violate the law, it always was known to those who conducted the prosecutions, a new method will have to be adopted. A great deal has been said in St. John about the non-enforcement of the Act here. We grant that it is not nearly as well carried out as it might be ought to be; but this is not the fault of the Act itself, which is simple and comprehensive, but of those who undertake or whose duty it is to secure its administration. The solution of the difficulty consists in the temperance men coming forward and openly assuming the responsibility of prosecutions, and unless they are prepared to do this in St. John they had better not adopt the Act. We say this although we wish to see the law carried there, and believe it to be a law calculated to do much good. The temperance people must be prepared to use the same energy in forcing it as they employ in securing its adoption, or they had better let it alone. Let us not be understood as intimating that the temperance people of Fredericton have not shown promptness and determination in the matter. They have shown both; and we are sure that they will prove themselves fully equal to the new responsibility which has been thrown upon them. The failure of the prosecution in Tennant's case is not indicative of any weakness in the Act itself or on the part of its friends here. It is simply the result of a special state of circumstances which may not and need not occur elsewhere.

A RAILWAY SCHEME.

The *Reporter* says: It is understood that it is in contemplation to hold meetings at different points along the river from Fredericton up, to discuss the project of not only building the missing link in the railway chain from Edmundston to Riviere de Loup, but also to build a road from Woodstock to Fredericton direct on the western side of the river here to connect with the Fredericton Railway. Will not our contemporary tell us a little more? If there is anything in what the press should take a hand, it is the discussion of proposed railway schemes, and the *Reporter* simply whets our curiosity without satisfying it by such dark and mysterious hints. We are by no means clear what advantage would be derived from a railway between Fred-

ericton and Woodstock which would not follow from the construction of a bridge across the river here. St. John cannot expect to be the winter port of Amosook although Fredericton can be made the summer port; and as high an opinion as we have of the resources of the upper St. John we do not think they are sufficient to warrant the construction of a third competing line of railway.

It was unfortunate that the people of Fredericton did not see their way clear to unite with the original promoters of the New Brunswick Railway, so as to have secured the construction of that line by the route now proposed by the *Reporter*. The so-called short line via the Keswick Valley is really longer than the river route to Woodstock, although a few miles shorter to Hartland; but the slight saving in distance on the length of the through line to Edmundston is more than counterbalanced by the loss of the large freight which close connections with the Fredericton Railway, and the thriving settlements along the river would give. It would be difficult to get the Legislature to subsidize a third line to Woodstock, and we cannot see what arguments can be advanced in favor of such an idea. We are open to conviction, however, if the *Reporter* and those for whom it speaks can make out a case.

It seems to have been the deliberate purpose of Mr. Blaine, when Secretary of State, to involve the United States in a war with Chili, so as to have an excuse for establishing a protectorate over Peru. The following comments from New York papers will show the light in which his plans are regarded.

The real issue in Pacific South America today lies between the influence and policy of England and the influence and policy of the United States. If any perception of this vital fact ever affected the diplomacy of Mr. Blaine, no evidence to that effect is supplied in the documents yet laid before the public. It remains to be seen whether any perception of this fact ever governed the policy of Mr. Blaine's successor. In short, the Blaine diplomacy is as dirty as it is dishonorable. It is not diplomacy; it is simply a vulgar intrigue, and its timely exposure ought to put an end to Mr. Blaine's career as a public man. He had a great talent, and he misused it badly. After Gen. Garfield was disabled he planned and secretly carried on a policy which no honorable statesman like Garfield would have tolerated, which the country would not have approved, and which Mr. Garfield's successor fortunately discovered and reversed in time to save the good name of the United States. The first "clean of reason, of sound judgment, of due comprehension of the proper limits of our influence with our sister republics of South America appears when, on Jan. 3, the good sense and the firm hand of Secretary Frelinghuysen are interposed to stay the reckless work begun by Mr. Blaine and then hastening to its accomplishment. Before that we heard only of the extraordinary inventions of the most un diplomatic mind of Minister Stephen A. Harbut, the unwise and impulsive behavior of the late Minister Kilpatrick, and the wholly irrational instructions in the way of preferential treatment of Secretary Mr. Blaine, while overall, enveloped in an obscuring cloud of mystery, hung "the Peruvian Company."—N. Y. Times.

Notes and Notions.

The *Reporter* attacks certain contemporaries who are "writing up independence in the hope that the Dominion may be gobbled up by the United States." Name them, brother, that we may all have a fling at such wicked people.

Surely our contemporary does not mean the *Capital* which published not long ago with approval a long address advocating an Imperial Federation, notwithstanding the fact that all good Tories regard such a scheme with scorn. It must mean the *Farmer* for we have our doubts if it knows what independence means. It is not the *Gleaner*, for it confines its efforts to carrying down the Tories and Sunday many people from Wesley visited the spot. The Quilnys, well known in Calais as reliable and truthful men, give about the same particulars as Mr. Harwell has stated, and other parties vary but little in their descriptions. The track at present is covered with snow, but all say that neither the stoniness of this winter nor the rains of next spring can obliterate it. It must remain a good part of next summer, and all who are interested enough in the great mysteries of nature, or desire to be convinced of the existence of Mr. Lill's monster, can examine the trail for themselves. The spot is only about ten miles from Wesley Corner, Calais Times.

THE HIGH TEA AT OROONTO.—The high tea and fancy sale given by the ladies of the Sewing Circle in connection with St. John's Church, Oroonoto, on the evening of Jan. 23, was a very successful and pleasant affair. Tea was served at 6 o'clock, and there was a bountiful spread of the good things of life on the boards for some time after, ample justice being done the viands by all present. There was an excellent display of fancy and useful articles of various kinds, the handiwork of the ladies. The Hughes family, of Victoria Settlement, was highly appreciated. The attendance was quite large, and a good many having driven down from Fredericton, and all went away convinced of having spent a most pleasant evening.

MRS. BRADLEY, on behalf of the committee in charge of the Gibson Union Sabbath School Christmas tea, Thursday presented Mrs. J. S. Allen with the balance of the funds in hand after paying expenses.

In three nights' sales the Canada Pacific Railway Co. realized \$133,000 from the sale of town lots in Brandon.

The *Globe* thinks that if Sir Leonard Tilley is as shrewd a man as his friends claim he would never have sunk \$1,200,000 of the people's money in what is now the St. John and Maine R.R.

The *Free Press* says that Messrs. Fraser and Lantry are looking for the payment of the Eastern Extension claim and an annual allowance on the Penitentiary account.

Vice-Chancellor Blake says "the town perance cause is a common ground upon which all Christian men and women can unite and work together."

The copper mine of Messrs. Steadman and Bennett, at New Horton, A.C., bids fair to outstrip the Dorchester bonanza. Ten thousand dollars have been refused by the proprietors.

Speaking of orthodox theologians of the old school are getting many a rude shock nowadays. It looks as though the excommunication of those who do not assent to any confession of faith in its entirety will soon have to be stopped, or the churches will become depopulated.

THE GREAT MAINE LAND SERPENT.

ITS WEIGHT ESTIMATED AT 60,000 POUNDS BY A CITIZEN WHO DISCOVERED ITS TRAIL.

On Friday, Dec. 30, Mr. Charles S. Hunnewell, of Alexander, accompanied by Joseph and Frederick Harriman, of Medford, went up above the upper Chain Lake picked fishing, and in going up the stream he was startled by coming upon the trail of some enormous beast. The party at once abandoned all other business in order to trace, examine, and measure the astonishing, sinuous, and unbroken indenture in the earth. It was found that the monster that had made it had come down Chain Lake Stream, and leaving the water had passed over a meadow in a bend; it then crossed the stream and went over a bog, until reaching the woods, where it had turned in a wide circle and gone back to the stream by the same track. It then passed down the stream some distance and entered a large floating bog on the other side. In this bog the trail ended in overflowing water, from which no indications exist that the serpent returned. The total length of the tracks is from one-fourth to one-third of a mile. The path is sinuous, similar to that made by a snake, and is from four to five and a half feet wide, and measuring from the top of the furrows of earth two and a half to three feet deep, according to the firmness of the meadow and bogs. The distance between the curves is, by accurate measurement, thirty feet, and as every snake makes three curves in moving, the total length of this creature must not be less than 90 feet, and allowing for the bend of the body and the erect portion seen by Mr. Hall, probably over 100 feet. Where the monster circled in turning, buried logs and brush are thrown some feet, and at other places in the course obstacles are thrown out of the way, apparently to make an easier passage for the long sweep of the body.

Saturday, the 31st, Mr. Hunnewell went to the camp of Messrs. Sewell and Hiram Quilby, who are lumbering in that vicinity, and Mr. Hiram Quilby returned with him to the bogs. Mr. Quilby, who had entertained the liveliest doubt of Mr. Hall's story, and expressed utter disbelief in the existence of sea serpents and such, is said to have been rooted to the earth with amazement and awe when he viewed the track to which he was led. He stated that in his judgment the animal that could make so deep an impression on the earth must have weighed at least 60,000 pounds.

Subsequently Mr. Sewell Quilby and all the camp crew examined the trail, and Sunday many people from Wesley visited the spot. The Quilnys, well known in Calais as reliable and truthful men, give about the same particulars as Mr. Harwell has stated, and other parties vary but little in their descriptions. The track at present is covered with snow, but all say that neither the stoniness of this winter nor the rains of next spring can obliterate it. It must remain a good part of next summer, and all who are interested enough in the great mysteries of nature, or desire to be convinced of the existence of Mr. Lill's monster, can examine the trail for themselves. The spot is only about ten miles from Wesley Corner, Calais Times.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FREDERICTON AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Fredericton Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the City Hall Tuesday night, the President, Geo. E. Fenety, Esq., in the chair.

On the platform were seated His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and His Private Secretary, Dr. Rand, Mr. Crockett, Rev. Messrs. Evans, McLeod, Mowatt and Crawley, S. D. Macpherson, Esq., Mr. H. C. Creed, Mr. A. Lottimer, and a large choir of ladies and gentlemen, under the leadership of Mr. C. H. B. Fisher. There was a large attendance. The proceedings opened with an anthem. Rev. Mr. Crawley read passages from the 72nd Psalm and Rev. Mr. Evans engaged in prayer. After the choir rendered another anthem the President read an opening address. This, he said, was the 50th anniversary of the Society, which had a useful existence. It had had able heads—men who were devoted Christians, and in full sympathy with their work. He referred fondly to the loss the Society had sustained by the death of Rev. Dr. Brooke, a gentleman who ever manifested the warmest zeal for the Society's welfare.

Mr. H. C. Creed, Secretary, submitted and read the following report. He stated fully into an historical review of the Society and its work since 1843, the records previous to that date being so imperfect as to prevent any particular mention. The Secretary also paid a special tribute to Dr. Brooke's memory, and read an interesting account of the annual meeting of the Society in 1843, in which the prominent persons taking part were the late Lieut. Governor Wilnot, the late Hon. Chas. Fisher, S. D. Macpherson, Esq., Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Rev. Dr. Brooke, and many other such, prominent gentlemen, most of whom have since passed away.

The total receipts of the Society for 1881 were \$22.75; disbursements \$216.09; balance on hand \$346.66. During the year 170 bibles had been given away. For the past twenty years the Ladies' Branch Society had raised \$11,718, but there had been a falling off in the contributions of the past few years. Mr. Creed then read the report of Miss Spurgeon, Secretary of the Ladies' Branch Society. The following amounts had been collected during the past year:

Fredericton	\$242 28
St. Mary's	15 25
Douglas	12 30
Kingsclear	9 70
Marystown	9 13
Lower Kingsclear	20 90
New Maryland	4 70
Central Kingsclear	19 80
Total	\$334 08

The choir then rendered the anthem "I will extol thee, O Lord," after which the Rev. Mr. McLeod moved and Dr. Rand seconded the following resolution: Resolved, That the reports read by the Secretary be adopted, and that a sufficient number of copies be procured for circulation among the members and friends of the Society.

His resolution was also supported by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. Mrs. Dr. Currie then sang a sacred solo, after which the Rev. Mr. Crawley moved, and the Rev. Mr. Mowatt seconded, the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting is impressed not only with the magnitude but with the value of the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and is thankful in being able to participate in a work so honored by the members and friends of the Society.

A collection was then taken up, while the choir sang the anthem "The earth is the Lord's."

Principal Crockett moved and S. D. Macpherson seconded the following resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Ladies' Branch for their eminent services in the cause of Bible circulation, and their earnest and successful efforts in collecting funds for the promotion of the work.

Moved by Rev. E. Evans, seconded by A. Lottimer: Resolved, That the following gentlemen be the officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—President, Geo. E. Fenety; Vice-Presidents, Hon. John W. B. Kinnear, S. D. Macpherson; Treasurer, A. F. Randolph; Secretary, Chas. A. Sampson; Auditor, John Edwards; Deputies, J. F. McMurtry, Committee, George Thompson, Jas. S. Beck, Andrew Inches, E. C. Fennell, Wm. Crockett, Prof. V. H. Harrison, L. D. Theodore H. Rand, D. C. L., Herbert C. Creed, Hon. David Wark, A. R. Atherton, W. D. Geo. W. Fenwick, C. H. B. Fisher, G. F. Atherton, John W. Spurgeon, Prof. F. P. Rivet, together with the Ministers of the different denominations who are members of the Society.

The movers and seconders of the several resolutions supported them in short, pointed speeches which were well received.

The anthem "Daughter of Zion" was then sung after which the meeting closed.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.—At a meeting of the Ladies Branch of the Fredericton Auxiliary Bible Society, held in the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, on Monday afternoon, the following Resolution was passed:—The Committee of the Ladies' Branch of the Fredericton Auxiliary Bible Society, while desiring to place on record a tribute of grateful respect to the memory of the late Dr. Brooke, find it difficult to express in words their deep sense of the value of his kind services in aid of their efforts, extended through a period of twenty-five years. Their meetings were, for many years, held at the Manse, and no one who attended them can possibly forget the kindly welcome and lively interest in their work shown by Dr. and Mrs. Brooke on those occasions. They tender to their late President, Mrs. Brooke, their deep and heartfelt sympathy on account of her recent bereavement, as well as in the affliction under which she has been so long a patient sufferer; and they rejoice in the confidence that while earthly ties are being severed, One is ever near who has said "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee."

LADIES' SOCIAL.—The social given by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in their parlor on Wednesday evening was much enjoyed by those who attended. The evening took a musical, literary and social course, and the time was spent very pleasantly. Miss Lugrin and Mr. Estey sang solos, and Mrs. Steadman and Mrs. Randolph gave a duet. Readings were given by Mr. Wiley and Miss Clarke, and Messrs. Miles, Belyea, Beckwith and His Honor Judge Steadman and Mrs. Phillips addressed the gathering in a brief but happy manner. Mrs. Steadman was in the chair. Mrs. Beck, the president of the Union, was unable to be present.

THE WEATHER DURING JANUARY.

The month of January just past was not a very remarkable month, meteorologically considered, except for its cold, and that is what we all expect in a greater or less degree in mid-winter. We present below a table compiled from the official records at the Meteorological Station here, which gives a synopsis of the temperature, clouding and rain and snowfall at Fredericton for the month of January, from 1872 to 1882, inclusive. The table is comparative and comprehensive, and possesses considerable interest. The mean temperature of the month (12 degrees) shows nothing extraordinary; nor is there anything remarkable in the mean temperature of the warmest and coldest days, being 37 degrees and 8 degrees below zero respectively. The highest temperature reached during the month was 45 degrees, and the lowest 29 degrees below the cypher, which is about as cold as any one can desire. This is about as extreme a degree of cold as was registered by the thermometer anywhere in the Province during the cold spell in January, with the exception, perhaps, of Woodstock, where the thermometer is said to have read 31 or 32 degrees below zero. The heavy snow-fall of 48 inches is another feature, and is the heaviest recorded in the same month for the past eleven years. With the two last-named exceptions the weather for the past month was about the average for that time of year. There were 119 hours and six minutes of sunshine during the month. There was a most beautiful display of aurora, with arches, streamers, and waves on the 19th, and a brilliant meteor was observed on the 15th. There were two lunar and three solar halos observed during the month. The following is the table referred to above:

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE

Giving a Synopsis of Temperature, Clouding, Rainfall and Depth of Snow at Fredericton for the Month of January of 1872 and 1882, inclusive.

Year	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Mean Temperature of the month	10 deg.	14 deg.	18 deg.	12 deg.	6 deg.	12 deg.	11 deg.	17 deg.	10 deg.	12 deg.	12 deg.
Days Warmest Day	20th	17th	20th	20th	10th	8th	22nd	6th	31st	14th	9th
Days Coldest Day	31st	29th	30th	29th	29th	29th	29th	29th	29th	29th	29th
Days of Rain	7th	20th	20th	14th	26th	8th	10th	14th	1st	20th	1st
Days of Snow	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Cloud	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Sunshine	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	21st	22nd	23rd
Days of Fog	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Storm	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Thunder	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Hail	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Ice	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Frost	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Snow	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Rain	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Snow	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
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Days of Snow	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Rain	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Snow	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Rain	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Days of Snow	1st	2nd	3rd								