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# O'HARA'S CaNadian Almanac for the fitar of (1)ur Tord 1881. 

 THE DOMTINION ORGAN \& PIANO FAOTORY, Coxner of Fempexence amd. Wellimgtom Stwe. BOWMANVILLE.PUBLISHED BY
Henry O'Hara, MANAGER TORONTO BRANCH SUN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 30 ADELAIDE ST. E., TORONTO.

## \$50,000 TO LEND

On IMPROVED FARMS or CITY PROPERTY, at a Reasonable Rate of Interest.

## DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

APPLY TO
R. MaCAULEY, Manager,

OR
HENRY O'HARA, Manaser Toronto Branch,

## Sun Mutual Life \& AccidentIns. Company

 IMPERIAL BUIIDINGS, 30 ADELAIDE ST. E., TORONTO.
## BOULTON \& ROLPH,

 BARRISTERS,Solicitors for Imperial Loan \& Investment Co.,
$\qquad$
Northern \& North Western Railway Companies, Office-30 adelaide st. E (Next Post Office, G. D'ARCY BOULTON.

TORONTO.
T. T. ROLPH.

## TORONTO.

PUBLISEED BY HENRY O'HARA, Manager Toronto Branch, Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co., 30 Adelaide Street.

The Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company issues unconditional Policies.


## COPY

Of Official keport of Award to DOMINION ORGAN COMPANY, Bor manville, for Organs exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, Phil delphia, 1876.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

## PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

The United States Centennial Commission has examined the report of the Judges, a accepted the following reasons, and decreed an award in conformity therewith.

Philadalfieia, December 5th, 1876. REPORT ON AWARDS.

Product REED ORGANS. Name and address of Exhibitor, Dominion Organ Company, Bowmanville, Canada.

## MOSPADDEN \& RITOHIE,

General Agents, Toronto.
The undersigned having examined the product herein described, respectfully recon mends the same to the United States Centennial Commission for Award, for the followin reasons, viz:
"Because they have produced in their instruments a pure and satisfying tone, b their method of voicing, and have a simple and efficient stop action, with aatisfyin musical combinations, an elastic touch, and good general workmanship.
H. K. OLIVER,

Signature of the Judge.

## APPROVAL OF GROUP JUDGES.

8. SCHIEDMAYER.

FD. FAVRE PERRET, James C. Watson,
E. LEVASSEUR, GEO. F. BRISTOW, JOSEPH HENRY, F. A. P. BARNARD,

WILLIAM THOMSON,
P. F. KUPKA,
J. E. HILGARD,

A true copy of the record,
FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Chief of the Bureau of Award Given by authority of the United States Centennial Commission.
A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General.
J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.

Manufactory ond Warerooms:-Corner of Temperance and Wel lington Streets. HOWMANVILLE, Canada.

Money to Lend, apply to H. O'Hara, Manager Toronto Branch, San Mutual Life Insurance Company, 30 Adelaide Street.
1881.]

Dominical I,etters. Golden Number..... Jewish Lunar Year Epact or Moon's A Solar Cycle

Septuagesima Sun Sexagesima Quinquagesima..... Ash Wedneśday... Quadragesima Sun Mid-Lent. $\qquad$ Palm Sunday
Good Friday.

## HOLID

Circumcision.......
Epiphany
Ash Wednesday.. Good Friday........ Annunciation of $V$ Easter Monday Ascension Day

Sundays, Chris Easter Monday, Tb by Royal Proclam

Potato Flour. repeatedly until t pound it in a mor and much lighte puddings and pas appearance of ho If kept dry it wil
"Love-Letter," me, plase? And whoile ye rade it.

Wife (he bad b not have him bro

A Philosopher say, Jock, a wonn early in the mor day?"

PANY, Bon bition, Phil
(No. 23:
the Judgee, a Nith. er 5 th, 1876.
ibitor,
ectfully recom r the followin
sfying tone, b with satisfyin
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of the Judge.

HOMSON,
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WALKER, eau of Awards mission.

EY, President.
and wel
Branch, San reat.

## MOVABLE FESTIVALS.



## HOLIDAYG OBSERVED IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

| Circumcision....................January | 1 | Queen's Birthday...............May | 24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Epiphany ............................ | 6 | Corpus Christi.................June | 6 |
| Ash Wednesday............... March | 2 | St. Peter and St. Paul......... July | 1 |
| Good Friday................... " | 25 15 | Dominion Day.............................. | 1 |
| Annunciation of Virgin Mary, April Easter Monday $\qquad$ | 18 | Conception of B. V. M.......... Dec. | 8 |
| Ascension Day..................May | 26 | Christmas Day ............... | 5 |

## BANK HOLIDAYS IN ONTARIO.

Sundays, Christmas Day, New Years Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, The Queen's Birth Dav, Dominion Day, and each day appointed by Royal Proclamation as a Gencral Fast or Thanksgiving Day.

Potato Flour.-Rasp the potatoes into a tub of cold water, and change it repeatedly until the raspings fall to the bottom like paste: then dry it in the air, pound it in a mortar, sand pass it through a bair sieve. It is nearly as nutritive and much lighter than wheaten flour. It is therefore pteferable for making puddings and pastry for infants and invalids A purtion of it also improves the appearance of household bread, and dealers constantly pass it off as arrowroot. If kept dry it will remain good for years.
"Love-Letter," said an Irish servant girl to her mistress. "Will ye rade it to me, plase? And here," she added, "is some cotton-wull ye can stuff in yer ears whoile ye rade it."
Wife (he bad brought her a little present for the baby)--" No, William, I will not have him brought up on the 'botile.' Look at your own nose, dear!"'
A Prilosopher.-Scene-Outside pub. in Glasgow ; time, 8.30 a.m. Bill: "A" say, Jock, a wonner ye don't think shame $o^{\prime}$ yoursel' coming oot $o^{\prime}$ sic a place sae early in the mornin'." Jock : "Man, d'ye think $a^{\prime}$ was gaun tae stay in there a' day?"

## zODIACAL SIGNS.

Aries, the Ram, Head and Face.

Gemini, Arms.

Leo,
Heart.

Libra,
Reins.

Sagittarius,
Thighs.

Aquarius,
Legs.


Pisces, Feet.

Taurean,
Neck.

Cancar,
Breast.

Virgo, Bowels.

Scorpio, Secrets.

Capricornus, Knees.

Hon. John McMurr James Bethune, Es A. M. Smith, Esq., Warring Konnedy,
-

Reasonable of Care in Selee

RATIO ASSEI UNCONDI dent Policies.

Secure a Pc
Insure your pro
Insure in the Su

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## CCMPANY

(OF ENGLAND.)
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, - . TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

## LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

 FUNDS INVESTED, . . . TWENTY-THREE MILLION LOLLARS. Invested in Canada for protection of Cavadian Policy Holders, $\$ 600,000$. The Royal Insurance Company has the Largest Surplus of any F'ire Insurance Company in the World.Farm Property, School Houses and Isolated Dwellings Insured against damage by Lightning.

## KAY \& BAWKS,

SPECIAL AGENBS FOR TORONTO.
J. MAUGHAN, Jr.,

GENERAK AGENT FOR TORONTO AND COUNTY OF YORE.

## THE SUN MUTUAL LIFE INSURA NCE COMPANY. OAPITAL, - - \$500,000

 ThOMAS W OREMAN, ESQ., President. M. H. GAULT, ESQ., Vice-Preeident. R. MACAULEY, Manager.
## TORONTO BOARD.

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James Bethune, Esq., Q.C.
A. M. Smith, Esq., Dir. Ontario Bank.

Warring Konnedy, Esq., Merchant.

John Fisken, Esq., Merchant.
Hon. S. U. Wood.
A. Morrison, Esy., (Ex-Mayor.)
D. Fisher, Esq., Manager Untario Bank.
H. OMHARA, Manager Toronto Branch. Office, 30 Adelaide Street East.
-

## 8PECIAL FEATURES.

Reasonable Rate or Premiums. LOW MORTALITY on aoconnt of Care in Selecting, Hisk Profits Fairly distributed to the Insured. RATIO Assets to LIABILITLES, $\$ 3.04$ TO EVERY $\$ 1$ LIABLLITIES UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES. Combined Life and Accident Policies. ACCIDENT POLICIES.

Secure a Policy in the Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Insure your property in the Royal of England. Assets $\mathbf{8 2 3 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$. See Advertisement.
Insure in the Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company, against accident. At is g Firnt-class Company.
ist Month.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Halifax. | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Quart | ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | h. m. 354 mo | ${ }_{3}^{\mathrm{h}} . \mathrm{m}_{24} \mathrm{mo} .$ | h. m. <br> 316 mo . | h. m. <br> 36 mo . | h. m. | h. m. <br> 246 mo . |
| Full Moon ........... | 15 | 719 mo . | 649 mo . | 641 mo . | 631 mo . | 619 mo . | 611 mo . |
| Third Quarter....... | 23 | 433 mo . | ${ }_{8}^{4} \underbrace{3}_{3} \mathrm{mov}$. |  |  |  |  |
| New Moon............ | 29 | 833 ev . | 83 ev . | 755 ev . | 745 ev . | 733 ev . | 725 ev . |



## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.

D. Circumcision.

1 A pleasant cold day
S. 1si Sunday after Christmas. 3 Considerable snow has fallen.
4 More to come this week.
5 sleighing tolerably good.
6 Epiphany.
7 Rather stormy time.
8 Unpleasant prospects.
8. 1st Sunday after Epiphany.

10 The weather will be very
11 variable between now
12 and the full moon.
18 These two days rather
14 inclined to soiten and thaw.
15 Full moon $7-19 \mathrm{mo}$.
S. 2nd Sunday after Epiphany.

17 Tendency to change.
18 Very unsettled time.
19 Much colder to-day.
20 Windy and unpleasant.
21 Again tending to thaw.
22 Cold rain W. Snow E.
S. 3 rd Sunday after Epiphany

24 Cold wintry day.
25 Conversion of St. Paul.
26 Toward the time of
27 New moon very variable, 28 but now look out for
29 a good old-fashioned storm.
S. 4th Sunday after Ephiphany.

31 Rough ending.
1881.]

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Dominion. Meridian.
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1881.]
881.] MEMORANDUM POR JANUARY.

2nd Month. FEBRUARY, 28 Days. Begins on Tuesday. 381.]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Moon's Phases.} \& Hulifax. \& Queb \& bec. Mo \& Montreal. \& Kingston. \& Toronto \& \& London. \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
First Quarter........ \\
Full Moon \\
Third Quarte .... \\
New Moonco ...........
\end{tabular}} \& \[
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\end{tabular} \& h. m.
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640 mo. \& h. m,
751 ev.
121 mo
\(227 \mathrm{ev}\).
630 mo \& h. m.
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19 mm
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618 mo \& \& h. m. 718 ev . 11 mo . 610 mo . \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{DAYE.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Montreal.} \& The Moon. \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Toronto.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Halifax, N.S.} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{The Dominion,} \\
\hline M. \& Week. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Sun \\
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Sets. \& R. \& S. \& \[
\underset{\text { Rises, }}{\substack{\text { Sun }}}
\] \& Sun Sets. \& Sun
Rises. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Sun \\
Sets.
\end{tabular} \& Sun's Declin. \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Sun on Meridian.} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \& h.m. \& h. m. \& h. m. \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{h. m.} \& h. m. \& h.m. \& D. M. \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{h. m. 8 .} \\
\hline \& Tues. \& 721
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| 17 |  | \& $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 5 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}16 & 56 \\ 16 & 39\end{array}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{cc}18 & 57 \\ 14 & 4\end{array}$ <br>

\hline \& Thu. \& 19 \& 8 \& 1112 \& 15 \& 13 \& 316 \& 11 \& $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 39 \\ 16 & 21\end{array}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}14 & 14 \\ 14 & 10\end{array}$ <br>
\hline \& Fri. \& 18 \& 9 \& Morn, \& 18 \& 15 \& 515 \& 12 \& ${ }_{16}^{16} 8$ \& \& 1415 <br>
\hline \& Sat. \& 17 \& 10 \& 023 \& 12 \& 16 \& 614 \& 18 \& 1545 \& \& 1420 <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{7}{*}{12} \& \%. \& 715 \& \% 71 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{- $\begin{array}{rrr}1 & 30 \\ 2 & 80 \\ 2 & 34 \\ 8 & 32\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\bigcirc$} \& $\because 7.7$ \& $\cdots 712$ \& 614 \& -15 ${ }^{\prime} 97$ \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{121424} <br>
\hline \& Mon. \& 14 \& 18 \& \& \& 19 \& 11 \& ${ }^{6} 16$ \& 15 \& \& $14{ }^{14} 27$ <br>
\hline \& Tues. \& 18 \& 14 \& \& 8 \& 20 \& - 10 \& 17 \& 1449 \& \& 1429 <br>
\hline \& Wed. \& 11 \& 16 \& 420 \& 7 \& 21 \& 1 \& 19 \& 1430 \& \& 1481 <br>
\hline \& Thu. \& 10 \& 17 \& 500 \& 5 \& 23 \& \& 20 \& 1410 \& \& 1481 <br>
\hline \& Fri. \& 8 \& 19 \& 535 \& 4 \& 24 \& + \& 22 \& 1350 \& \& 1431 <br>
\hline \& Sat. \& 6 \& 21 \& 64 \& 8 \& 25 \& \& 24 \& 1380 \& \& 1481 <br>
\hline \& . ${ }^{\text {B }}$, \& $\because 7$ \& ¢\% 23 \& 63 \& $\because 7$ \& $\underline{5} 7$ \& 77 \& $\dddot{5} 26$ \& "is 100 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$121429^{\circ}$} <br>
\hline 14 \& Mon. \& \& 24 \& Rises. \& 700 \& 28 \& 700 \& 23 \& $12 \quad 50$ \& \& 1427 <br>
\hline 15 \& Tues. \& \& 26 \& 710 \& 658 \& 80 \& 659 \& 29 \& $12 \quad 29$ \& \& 1424 <br>
\hline 16 \& Wed. \& 700 \& 28 \& 820 \& 67 \& 31 \& 57 \& 80 \& 128 \& \& 1420 <br>
\hline 17 \& Thu. \& 659 \& 29 \& ${ }^{9} 28$ \& 56 \& 32 \& 56 \& 82 \& $11 \quad 47$ \& \& 141 <br>
\hline 18 \& Fri. \& 57 \& 81 \& 1040 \& 54 \& 34 \& 54 \& 34 \& 1126 \& \& 1410 <br>
\hline 19 \& Sat. \& 58 \& 32 \& 1153 \& 68 \& 35 \& 52 \& 35 \& 115 \& \& 14.4 <br>
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45} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{$\begin{array}{ccc}1708 \\ 10 & 48 \\ 10 & 21 \\ 10 & 00 \\ 9 & 38 \\ 8 & 15 \\ 8 & 58 \\ 8 & 81\end{array}$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$1213 \quad 57$} <br>
\hline \& Mon. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $18 \quad 50$ <br>
\hline \& Tues. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1842 <br>
\hline \& Wed. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1888 <br>
\hline \& Thu. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1824 <br>
\hline \& Fri. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1814 <br>
\hline \& Sat. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 27 \& B. \& 642 \& $\dddot{5} 44$ \& $\square^{\square} \times{ }_{5}$ \& 640 \& 546 \& - $\quad 7 \dddot{40}$ \& 5 46 \& \& \& <br>
\hline 28 \& Mon. \& 640 \& 646 \& Sets \& 638 \& 547 \& 689 \& 547 \& 745 \& \& $12 \quad 41$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

CALENDAE, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&e.
D.

1 February opens cold,
2 and continues so for
8 a good many days,
4 with unpleasant
5 blustering winds.
8. 5th Sundey after Epiphany.

7 Snow fal.s and
8 drifts badly in many
9 parts of Quebec.
10 Hard travelling for
11 a few days past.
12 Improving weather.
s. Septuagesima,

14 St. Vulentine.

15 Much pleasanter, but
16 several cold days with
17 piercing winds
18 These days are pleasanter,
19 ana the sun shines.
3. Sexagesima.

21 Another stormy time
${ }_{22}^{22}$ with cold winds.
28 Occasional snow-falls,
24 Plcasanter aspects.
25 St. Matthins.
26 A cool nice day.
S. Quinquegesima.

28 Not disagreeable.

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MEMORANDUM - FOR FEBRUARY.
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3rd Month.
MARCH, 31 Days.
Begins on Tueeday.


CALENDAR, WAATHER ASPECTS, \&O. D.

1 St. David's Day. Shrove Tuesday.
2 ash Wednesday.
8 Cold Easterly winds.
4 Snow falls gently.
6 Cold continues.
8. Lst sunday in Lent.

7 Cold rains or snow.
8 Changeable reason.
9 Very unsetrled time.
10 Kough winds.
11 Altugether unpleasant week.
12 St. Aregory.
S. 2nd Sunday in Lent.

14 Fair but frosty.
15 Cold and clear.

16 Sun melts much snow.
$1 i$ St. Patrice's Day.
18 Out Weat, Ont., very fine.
19 East, Que., unsettled.
s. 8 rd Sundau in Lent.

21 st. Ben diet.
22 Change of moon to-day
23 brings warmer winds and
24 most probably rain.
25 Annuncintion of Blessed VIrgin Mary.
26 A delightful day.
N. 4th sunday in Lent.

28 Raw unpleasant wind.
29 Kather stormy, and
80 continues damp.
81 Month ends with rain.
1881.$]$

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4th Month.


## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, *o.

D.

1 All Fool's Day, so-called.
2 All wiser to day, or to-morrow.
S. 5th Sunday in Lent.

4 St. Ambrose.
51 foresee rough, wet
6 unpleasant season for
7 the first weeks of April.
8 Cold rains and heavy
9 winds. Snow down East.
S. Sunday next before Easter.

11 Settling for a calmer
12 season, but not reliable.
18 Changeable but
14 to-day much pleasanter.
15 Good Friday.

16
S. Easter Sunday.

18 Easter Monday.
19 Easter Tuesday.
20 This week on the whole
21 very agreeable. Some
22 days of cheerful weather.
23 St. George's Day.
S. 1st Sunday after Easter.
$25 S^{\prime}$. Mark the Evangelist.
26 Pleasant and agreeable.
27 Several warm and
28 genial days terminate
29 this month, which began
30 so very roughly.

on Friday.
881.] 90 anigat MÉMORANDUM TOR APRIL.


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MAY, 81 Dhaỹ.
Begins on Sundej1881.]


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## onto. London,

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$29 \mathrm{mo} . \quad 521 \mathrm{mo}$.
$9 \mathrm{ev}_{6} \quad 51 \mathrm{ev}$.
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## he Dominion.

Sun on Meridian.
h. m. s. 1

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6th Month.
JUNE, 30 Days. Begins on Wednesday.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Halifax. | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. |  |
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|  |  | h. m. |  |  |  |  | h. m. |
| Furst Muarter. | $\underset{12}{4}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rrr} 11 & 5 \mathrm{ev} . \\ 2 & 42 \mathrm{mo} \end{array}\right.$ | 1385 ev . 230 mo . | $1027 . \mathrm{ev} .$ | 1017 ev. | h. m, | h. m. <br> 957 ev. |
| Third Quarter | 18 | ${ }_{5}^{2} 4 \mathrm{ev}$. | ${ }_{4}^{2} 30 \mathrm{mov}$. | ${ }_{4}^{2} 22 \mathrm{mov}$. | 212 mo . | $2{ }^{2} 2 \mathrm{mo}$. | 154 ev . |
| New Moon........... | 26 | 949 mo . | 919 mo . | ${ }_{9}^{411 \mathrm{mo}}$. | 416 ev . | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 49 \\ & 49 \mathrm{ev} . \end{aligned}$ | 856 ev . |


|  | days. | Montreal. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { The } \\ & \text { Moon. } \end{aligned}$ | Toronto. |  | Halifax, N. S. |  | The_Dominion. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M | Week. | $\underset{\text { Rises. }}{\text { Sun }}$ | Sun <br> Sets. | R. \& S. | Sun Rises. | $\underset{\text { Sets. }}{\text { Sun }}$ | $\underset{\text { Rises. }}{\substack{\text { Sun } \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ | Sun's Declin. | $\begin{aligned} & 8,1 \text { on } \\ & \text { Me idian. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | h. m. | h. m. |  | h. m. | h. m. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thur. | 414 14 | 740 41 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 00 \\ 11 & 24\end{array}$ | 421 | 734 | ${ }_{4}^{418}$ | ${ }^{\text {h. m }}$ 8. | ${ }^{\text {D2 }}$ M. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. m. } 8.8 . \\ & \text { if } 57 \\ & \hline 22 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Fri. | 14 | 42 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 24 \\ 11 & 45\end{array}$ | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ | 35 35 | 18 | 878 | 22 15 <br>   <br> 28  | 574 |
|  | S | 18 | 43 | Morn. | 20 |  |  | 88 89 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 22 \\ 22 & 29 \\ & 29\end{array}$ | 6751 |
|  | B.i.' | $\dddot{418}$ | $7 \dddot{7}$ | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mon. | 12 | 44 |  | 420 19 |  | 417 | 739 | 2286 | 11 5812 |
|  | Tues. | 12 | 45 | ${ }_{0}{ }^{45}$ | 19 | 7 | ${ }_{16}^{16}$ | 40 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 42 \\ \\ 20\end{array}$ |  |
|  | Wed. | 11 | 46 | 18 | 19 | 39 | 16 | 41 | 22 48 <br>   <br> 2  | 5884 |
| 9 | Thur. | 11 | 46 | 140 | 19 | 89 | 16 | 42 | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 58 \\ 22 \\ 28\end{array}$ | 5845 |
| 0 | Fri. | 11 | 47 | 213 | 18 | 40 | 15 | 43 | ${ }_{22}^{22}$ | ${ }_{59}^{68} 5$ |
|  |  | 11 | 47 | 269 | 18 | 40 | 15 | 48 | 237 | 69 59 29 |
| 12 | B. | 411 | 748 | Thises. | $\dddot{4} 18$ | $\cdots 771$ | 717 | 774 |  |  |
| 18 | Mon. | 11 | 49 | 921 | 18 |  | 4 | 744 45 |  |  |
| 14 | Tues. | 11 | 49 | 959 | 18 | 42 | 15 | 45 45 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 15 \\ 23 & 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}59 \\ \hline 68\end{array}$ |
|  | Wed. | 11 | 49 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 81\end{array}$ | 18 | 48 | 15 | 45 45 | 23 23 23 28 | $12 \begin{array}{r}59 \\ 088 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| 16 | Thur. | 11 | 50 | $10 \quad 58$ | 18 | 48 | 15 | 46 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 20 \\ 23 & 22 \\ & 22\end{array}$ | $12 \begin{array}{llll}12 & 11 \\ & 0 & 24\end{array}$ |
| 17 | Fri. | 11 | 51 | 1122 | 18 | 44 | 16 | 46 47 | 23 28 28 28 24 | - 024 |
| 18 | Sat. | 11 | 51 | 1144 | 18 | 44 | 15 | 47 | $\begin{array}{ll}28 \\ 28 & 24 \\ 28\end{array}$ | 036 049 |
| 19 | -i.1. | - ${ }^{11}$ | $\because 7{ }^{7}{ }^{\text {\% }}$ | Morn. | 418 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Mon. | 11 | 51 | 08 | +18 | 744 | 415 15 | 747 47 | ${ }_{23}^{23} 26$ | 1212 |
| 21 | Tues. | 11 | 51 | 084 | 18 | 44 | 15 15 | 47 48 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 27 \\ 23\end{array}$ | 115 |
| 22 | Wed. | 12 | 52 |  |  | 45 | 15 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 27 \\ 23\end{array}$ | 128 |
| 28 | Thur. | 12 | 52 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 19 | 45 | 15 | 48 | ${ }_{23}^{23} 27$ | 141 |
| 24 | Fr | 12 | ¢2 |  |  |  |  | 48 | ${ }_{23}^{23} 28$ | 151 |
| 25 | S | 12 | 52 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 45 45 | 16 16 | 48 | ${ }_{23}^{23} 25$ | 26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48 | 2328 | 219 |
| 26 27 | B. | 418 | 752 | Sets. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 28 | Mon. | 14 | 52 | 836 | 20 | 45 | - 17 | 48 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 21 \\ 23 & 19\end{array}$ | 12 2 2 2 |
| 28 | Tues, | 14 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 4 \\ 9 & 30\end{array}$ | 21 | 45 | 18 | 48 | 23 <br> 23 <br> 16 | ${ }_{2}^{244}$ |
| 80 | Thur. | 415 | $7{ }^{56}$ 52. | 980 980 |  | 45 | 18 | 48 | 2313 |  |
|  |  | 415 | 768 | 950 | 422 | 745 | 419 | 748 | 239 | 12820 |

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.
D.

1 Fair-pleasant-warm.
2 Continues warm.
8 Heat increases to-day
4 if wind from the South.
s. Whit Sunday.

6 5th June. St. Boniface.
7 Frequent showers during
8 this week, but warm.
9 Hay crop promises well
10 this year. A fair average.
1 St. Barnabas.
8. Trinity Sunday.

18 Thunder storms are
14 prevalent in the West.
15 The East more quiet.

16 Corpus Chisisti, Fete Diev.
17 St. Alban's, Martyr.
18 A stormy day.
8. 1st Sunday after Trinity.

20 Fair and warm.
21 Extreme heat may
22 be looked for this week.
${ }_{23}$ No special change.
24 St. John Baptist.
25 A warm summer's day.
S. 2nd Sunday after Trinity.

27 The weather toward the
${ }_{29}^{28}$ end of this month
29 will be of a very
30 changeable character.


Wednesday. [881.]

| onto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: |
| ev. | h. m. $957 \mathrm{ev} .$ |
| mo. | 154 ev . |
| ev. | 856 ev . |
| mo. | 841 mo . |

e_Dominion.
$\qquad$


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Fth Month.
JULY, 31 Days.
Begins on Fridadi.」


14 again thunder and lightning.
15 St, Switkin's Day,

## Toronto. Londun

1

| m. | h. m. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 ev. | 1159 mc |
| 59 mo. | 851 mo |
| 19 mo. | 011 mo |
| 9 mo . | 011 |

8thiMonth.
AUGUST, 31 Days.
Begins on Monda


CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&o.
D.

1 Lammas Day.
2 A fair season of three
8 or four days. Very warm
4 but not sultry, with
5 quite cool evenings.
6 Transfiguration of Our Lord.
S. 8th Sunday after Trinity.

8 Look out for a storm
9 of wind, rain and thunder.
10 The aspects are milder.
11 Changeable, but tending
12 toward fair and fine.
18 A favorable day for harvest.
S. 9 th sunday afler Trinity.

15 Another fine day.

16 Warm morning, cool evening.
17 A fine day for outdoor work.
18 Some rains may be
19 looked for now.
20 This day, for instance.
S. 10th Sunday after Trinity.

22 settled fine and
23 fair these two days.
24 St. Bartholomew.
25 Another fine day.
26 Clondy and dull.
27 Some wind and rain.
S. 11 th Sunday after Trinity.

29 28th St. Augustine.
30 29th St. John Baptist beheaded.
81 Pleasant ending of month.


9th Month.
SEPTEMBER, 30 Days.
Begins on Thursde
1881.]


14 rain will be very heavy
14 rain will be very heavy,
15 accompanied with wind.

| Toronto. | Londor |
| :---: | :---: |
| m . |  |
| 847 mo . | 839 m |
| 125 ev . | 1117 er |
| 247 mo . | 239 m |
| 640 mo . | 632 m |
| 52 mo . | 444 |

The Dominion.
Sun's
Declin Declin.
D. $\overline{\mathrm{M}}$.

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| Sun |
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| Meri |
| h. |
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11
i1"
1881.]

MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER.


| Kingston. | Toronto. | Londo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| h. m. | h.m. |  |
| ${ }_{9}^{8} 568 \mathrm{mov}$. | 844 mo . | 83 |
| 928 ev . | ${ }^{9} 16$ |  |
| 1144 mo . | 1122 m |  |


D.

1 October begins quietly.
3. 16th unday after Trinity.

3 The weather this week
4 will be very variable,
5 but we shall have frequent
6 showers and quite cool.
7 Some frosts have nipped
8 the tender vines. They droop.
8. 17Th Sunday after Trinity.

10 More settled weather, but
11 there will be vers cool
12 nights with occasional
18 frosts, but not yet severe.
14 A very fine day.
15 And so is this.
S. 18 th Sunday after Trinity.

17 Rather cold and wet.
18 St. Luke the Evangelist
19 A good deal of cold
${ }_{20} 20$ rain Westerly, but from the
21 East you will hear of
22 a gond fall of snow.
S. 19th Sunday after Trinity.

24 A calm serene day.
25 st. Crispin.
26 Very cool with wind.
${ }_{25}^{27}$ Quite stormy now.
28 St. Simon and St. Jude.
29 Settled ior two days.
S.
81
Changeful season. Trinity.

The Dominion.

| $\overline{\substack{\text { Sun's } \\ \text { Denlin. }}}$ | Sun on <br> Meridian | $\frac{6}{7}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D. M. | h. m. s. | $\frac{7}{8}$ |

11th Month.
NOVEMBER, 30 Days.
Begins on Tuesi881.]

| Moon's Phases. |
| :--- |
| Full Moon............ |
| Third Quarter........ |
| New Moon......... |
| First Quarter......... |



## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.

D.

1 All Saints Dat.
2 Steady cold, but no
3 very severe frost, yet
4 there are many signs of
5 approaching winter.
S. 21 st Sunday after Trinity.

7 Very cold rains Westerly
8 but snow in Quebec, and
9 a good deal of it.
10 Much of it melts away for 11 St. Martin's Day.
12 The weather is'moderating.
S. 22nd Sunday after Trinity.

14 A regular Northwester
15 of a gale ending with snow.

16 Steadily cold. Frost and́ snow.
17 Changeable aspects.
18 Wind, rain and frost.
19 Dull and not pleasant.
S. 23rd Sunday after Trinity.

21 New moon brings change.
22 St. Cecilia's Day.
${ }_{23}$ St. C'ement's Day.
24 Chiefly cold rains, but
25 N . E. wind brings snow.
26 A very cold day.
S. Advent Sunday.
${ }_{29}^{28}$ Very unsettled weather.
29 Not a pleasant day.
30 St. ANDREW's DAY.


| Sun'e. | $\underset{\text { Menidi }}{\text { Sunc }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| D. M. | b. m. |
| 10 3 <br> 14  <br> 14 64 <br> 15  <br> 15  <br> 15  <br> 15 32 <br> 15 60 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { yi } 78 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 43 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ii } 78 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 44 \\ 44 \\ 44 \\ 44 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lll} 718 & \dddot{6} \\ 18 \\ 18 & 22 \\ 18 & 85 \\ 18 \\ 19 & 62 \\ 19 \\ 19 & 21 \\ 19 & 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{ii} \text { ii } 44 \\ 44 \\ 44 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 45 \end{array}$ |
| $17 \%$ 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 21 21 | $\begin{array}{r} r i 4 \\ \mathrm{in} 46 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ 47 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |



CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPLCTS, \&c.

[^0][^1]

# Che 繁唯al family. 

## THE QUEEN.

Viotoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, \&c., Queen, Defen der of the Faith, Empress of India. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the deat of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28,1838; and married February 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are :-
Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide Mary-Lousia, Pringess Royal of England and Germany, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Imperial Higtness Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has issue five sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albkrt-Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9 , 1841 ; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue three sons and three daughters.

Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843, married to H. R H Prince Fredreick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862; died December 14, 1878 and had issue two sons and five daughters.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster, born August 6,1844; married to the Grand Duchess Marie-Alexan. drowna, and has issue one son and two daughters.
Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846 ; married July 5, 1866, Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig Holstein, and has issue three sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa-Caroline-Alberta, born March 18, 1848 ; married March 23, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada.
His Royal Highne ss Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, K. G., born May 1, 1850 married March 13, 1879, to Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Margaret.
His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.
Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.
To Makr Your Strawberry bed bear well next year, work it out thoroughly and manure well as soon as it is through bearing. Don't put it off until the bed is filled with weeds and grass. First plough or spade the ground betewen the rows, cutting the rows down narfower ; then work the rows out well with a fork potato-digger, and scatter in them a good quantity of well-rotted compost, guano or pondrette. It is a good plan to draw fresh earth is among the plants.
The best and most thoughtful newspapers now allow c ntributors to the waste basket to write on both sides of the sheet.
A reporter who bad escaped from a fighting crowd said there was too muct "missilaneous matter" in the affair to suit him.

JANUARY.-In the ordinary old English sense, we have no spriag time in Canada. We make a sudden jump from the snows of winter to the sowing time. All the more necessity, therefore, to make go od use of the long months of winter To a thoughtful worker, there are no idle periods. A farmer can and ought to study carefully the best methods of tillage, and as this is an age of improvements in all kinds of machinery, it would be well to procure the best. Repairs may be done. But as before we have recommended the best periodicals and the best works on Farming, so now again we urge our friends, especially our young men to procure the standard works of the best authors. The time is past for ridiculing book learning relating to the whole theory and practice of Agriculture.

# DOMINION OF CANADA. 

## Seat of Government, Ottawa. <br> GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

c., Queen, Defer at Kensington 37, on the deat 38; and married Her Majesty if ent, son of King

8 Royal of Eng. Imperial Higt. 58 , and has issue
n November 9 of Wales), born
arried to H. R H. 14, 18:8 and had Carl of Kent and s Marie-Alexan-
6 ; married July issue three sons

1848 ; married nada.
cn May 1, 1850 argaret.
$17,1853$.
14, 1857.
out thoroughly off until the bed and betewen the well with a fork compost, guano plants.
rs to the waste
e was too muct
spring time in he sowing time. onths of winter a and ought to f improvements Repairs may be Is and the bes our young men st for ridiculing iture.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, K.T.G., C.M.G., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.
Deputy Governors to sign Money Warrants.-Wm. A. Himsworth and E. A. Mereith, LL.D.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Their Honors the hon. J. B. Robinson, Ontario ; hon. Théodore Robitaille, M.D., Quebec; hon. Adams G. Archibald, Nova Scotia; hon. R. D. Wilmot, New Brunswick ; hon. T. H. Howland, Prince Edward Island ; hon. Joseph Cauchon, Manitoba; hon. David Laird, North-West Territories ; hon. A. N. Richards, British Columbia.

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

## Major General Sir Patrick Macdougall.

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

Minister of the interior, right hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, P.C., K.C.B. ; minister of finance, hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B. ; minister of railways and canals, hon. C. Tupper, C.B.; minister of public work hon. H. Langevin; minister of agriculture hon. J. H. Pope ; president of Privy Council, hon. L. R. Masson; minister of Justice, hon. James Macdonald; postmaster general, hon. John 0'Connor; minister of Militia, Sir A. Campbell, K.C.M.G. ; minister of Customs, hon. M'. Bowell ; minister of Marine, hon. J. C. Pope ; secretary of State, hon. J. C. Aikens; minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. L. F. G. Baby.

## FACTS AND FIGURES.

A barrel of rice weighs 260 pounds.
An acre contains 4840 square yards. Slow rivers flow five miles per hour. A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds. Buckwheat, fifty-two pounds per bushel.
A hurricane moves eighty miles per hour. A firkin of butter weighs fifty-six pounds. Timothy seed, forty-five pounds per bushel. The average human life is thirty-one years.
An impecunious fortune hunter having been accepted by an heiress, at the wedding, when that portion of the ceremony was reached where the bridegroom says, " With all my worldly goods I thee endow," a spiteful relative of the bride exclaimed, "There goes his valise!"

FEBRUARY.-While we do not deprecate the effort now being made to populate and settle our North West Territories, we would at the same time remind our readers that there are tens of thousands of acres of good land in Quebec yet untouched by the hand of industry. Much of this is coming into market, and can be had at reasonable rates. Our vacant lands do not require long and tedious journeys to reach ihem. A sort of fever to go West often sets in, whereas the East has many attractions and ought to be considered. The hardships of breaking up fresh territory are about the same every where. Many portions of Quebec are not surpassed in excellence by any part of Ontario. We hope these few words will not be misconstrued. We are Canadians, and have a grand country.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## Seat of Government, Quebec.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor the Honorable Theodore Robitaille; Thos. Chapais, private secretaty and Captain Sheppard, aide-de-camp; Walter Lennan, messenger.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. J. A. Cbapleau, Q.C., premier, commissioner of agriculture and public works.
Hon. L. 0 . Loranger, attorney general.
Hon. J. G. Robertson, treasurer.
Hon. E. T. Paquet, provincial secretary and registrar.
Hon. J. J. Ross, speaker Legislative Council.
Hon. E. J. Flynn, commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. W. W. Lynch, solicitor general.

## Offickrs.

F. Fortier, clerk of the Executive Council; G. Grenier, deputy clerk ; P. L. T. Normandin, second clerk; 0 . Vallée, messenger.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Seat of Government, Toronto.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His ${ }^{*}$ Honor the Hon. J. B. Robinson.
Private Secretary.-

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney general, hon. Oliver Moat, Q.C.; provincial treasurer, hon. S. C. Wood; commissioner of public works, hon. C. F. Fraser, Q.C.; provincial secretary, hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C. ; commissioner of Crown lands, hon. T. B. Pardee, Q.C.; minister of education, hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C.; clerk of Executive Council, J. G. Scott, Q.C.

A Massachusetts Farmer says that he has planted the following crops after the early peas, have been marketed and the vines pulled: "1 bave tried all with good success-squash, horse radish, cabbage, all kinds of turnip, sweet corn, tomatoes, spinach, rye for fodder, clover to plough under corn fodder, and string beans. By getting two crops from the land the peas do not cost much, except the cost of the seed, picking and marketing, The second crop is the profitable one, as there is but one coat of manure applied for both crops."
MARCH.-We do not recollect to have said any thing in these notes concerning Veterinary Studies. In some of the larger cities and towns there are Schools for the training and education of Veterinary Surgeons. As the raising of live stock is becoming more general, it is a pity there exists so little knowledge of diseases and their appropriate remedies. Every farmer should possess a fair knowledge of Veterinary Science, for there will always be use for such knowledge where there is a good supply of live stock. Considering the value and increasing numbers of animals of all sorts, let every farmer study the best works that can be procured. Thousands of dollars would be saved annually if a little more effort were made to procure and apply suitable medicine for the various diseases to which live stock are liable.

His Honor G. H. Private secretary

Hons. W. A. Sul Prowse, William C

A little hoy ask can I ?" she asked might say ' Cbarle for you."

APRIL.-We izer, but in older Royal Agricultura to the Cheshire pa greatly increased slock kept in the of 160 acres the n colts to 35 cows, 8 Skilful manageme because a richer $h$ step of manufactu

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Seat of Government, Halifax.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor Hon. Adams G. 'Irchibald, P.C., C.M.G.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCLL.

Hon. S. H. Holmes, provincial secretary and premier ; hon. J. S. D. Thompson, attorney general ; hon. Saml. Creelman, commissioner of public works and mines ; members, without office, hon. O. J. Townshend, hon. N. W. White, hon. J. S. McDonald, hon. C. J. Macdonald, hon. H. F. McDougall, hon. W. B. Troop.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

His Honor the Hon. EDWARD BARRON CHANDLER, Q.C., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick. Lieutenant-Colonel John Saunders, Aide-de-camp.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

## Hon. Robert Young, President.

Hon. John James Fraser, attornev-general ; hon. William Wedderburn, provincial secretary ; hon. Pierre Laidry, commissioner of public works; hon. Michael Adams, surveyor general ; hon. Benjamin R. Stevenson, hon. J. Herbert Crawford, hon. W. E. Yerley, hon. Daniel L. Hanington.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor G. H. Haviland.
Private secretary, Robert Robinson Hodgson, Esq.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hons. W. A. Sullivan, Neil McLeod, Donald Ferguson, John Lefurget, Samuel Prowse, William Campbell, Nicholas Conroy, J. O. Arsenault, Joseph Wightman.

A little hoy asked his mother to talk to him and say something funny. "How can I ?" she asked ; "don't you see I am busy baking these pies?" "Well, you might say ' Cbarley, went you have a whole pie ' ' That would be very funnyfor you."

APRIL.-We do not know much in Canada concerning bone dust as a fertilizer, but in older countries, as in England, it is highly prized. The author of a Royal Agricultural Prize Essay states that, since bone-manures have been applied to the Cheshire pastures, the product of the soil in herbage and cheese has been greatly increased ; in many cases having been actually doubled. The increase of sock kept in the locality has been from 30 to 50 per cent. In one case of a farm of 160 acres the number of feeding stock has been enlarged from 20 cows and 3 colts to 35 cows, 8 feeding beeves, 16 yearlings and heifers, 5 horses and 3 colts. Skilful management is, however, necessary to prevent the deterioration of cheese, because a richer herbage produces milk which requires care and cantion in every step of manufacture.

# PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. 

Seat of Government, Victorla, V.I.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Hon. A. N. Richards.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. G. A. Walkem, premier, president of the Council, attorney general, chief commissioner lands and works.
Hon. T. B. Humphreys, provincial secretary ; hon. R. Beaven, minister of finance.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland is a sufficient Post office address for all the following :

## GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency Sir John Hawley Glover, G. C. M. G.
Private Secretary, Henry M. Jackson, R. A.
Colonel, aide-de-camp, Edward L. Jarvis, Fred. Crowdy, M. B.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Hon. Wm. V. Whiteway, Q. C., attorney general, premier ; hon. James J. Rogerson, receiver general ; hon. Edward D. Shea, colonial secretary and clerk of Exe cutive Council ; hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, surveyor general, and hon. Jas. S. Winter.

John Bull and his friend Paddy were enjoying a ride, when they came in sight of an old gallows. John thought he would make a butt of Pat and so he said : "You see that, Pat? And now where would you be if the gallows had its due?" "Riding alone," coolly returned Pat.
If forty Poles make a furlong, how many Russians would it take to do it?
The farmer who always takes particular pains to put up his produce in neat attractive packages, and never mixes the second with the first quality, will have to spend but little time to find good men ready to buy all his products, and pay them a fair price; but he who mixes three qualities together, and tries to sell them
first quality, will always be troubled to find buyers, and usually have to sell at low prices.

A young artist who lives in a boarding house wants to know how he can learn to play the violin without disturbing the other boarders. Soap your bow, young man, soap your bow and bathe the strings twice a day in sweet oil. Then you can sit up all night and play overtures, and nobody will mind it.
Garlic for Hydrophobia,-The British Medical Journal says that garlic has always bad a great reputation among anti-hydrophobia remedies, and is found as a principal integral portion in a large number of formulæ long kept secret. A young man bitten by a mad dog was shut up in a loft. In his delirium he seized $\ldots$ un some bundles of dried garlic, ate greedily of it, fell into a deep sleep, and awoke calm and cured.
Recorder (to witness with bandsged eye) - "Did he have any provocation when he struck you?" Witness-" He may bave had something of the kind concealed on his person, but it was a stone he struck me wid."

# RATES OF POSTAGE. 

## LETTERS ADDRESSED FROM OR TO PLACES IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

## CITY, OR DROP LETTERS FOR CITY DELIVERY.

## 1 cent per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Postage rates must in every case be prepaid by postage stamp. When posted wholly unpaid they cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Insufficiently paid letters on which a full rate of postage is paid will be forwarded charged with double the deficient postage, except letters to the United States.

## POST CARDS.

Post Cards are issued at one cent each, and may be sent to any address in Canada, Newfoundland, or United States. Post bands can be obtained at the rate of $\$ 1.25$ per hundred. Post Cards are also issued at two cents each for transmission to the United Kingdom and European countries.

## RE-DIRECTED LETTERS.

## To any Place in Canada, the United States, and Postal Union Countries.

Re-directed letters will be forwarded without any additional charge if not taken from the office, or if handed back at the moment of their delivery, but if taken from the office and subsequently re-posted they become subject to a new rate of postage, in default of which they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Ottawa.

Notices of change of residence or requests to forward correspondence are acted upon only three months, unless renewed before the expiration of that period.

## MIS-DELIVERED CORRESPONDENCE.

The public are respecifully requested to endorse and promptly return any letters which may have been mis-delivered owing to similarity of names, incomplete addresses or from any other cause.

## MATTER WHICH CANNOT BE FORWARDED THROUGH THE POST.

Any explosive substance, glass, liquids or other matter likely to entail risk or injury to the ordinary contents of the Mail, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Ottawa.

Letters containing gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or anything liable to Customs duties, cannot be forwarded by Post to any of the Postal Union countries.

Bone dust is a lasting manure, and will continue to fertilize plants for years, when not ground too fine.

Manure may be spread in the orchdrd at any time. When the snow is on the ground a sled can be used with advantage, being lower than a wagon, and passing more easily under the trees.
Pile the manure in square and compact heaps ; and if it is not frozen when thrown out, it will heat and ferment in the pile ; but if once frozen it will be likely to remain so during all the cold weather.
An old angler says that a fish dows not suffer much from being hooked. Of course not. It is the thought of how its weight will be doubted that causes him anguish. ${ }_{\text {s }}$

## TRANSMISSION OF SPEOTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES BY MAIL.

The exclusion of glass from the mails is so far modified, that spectacles and eye-glasses, if securely put up in cases not likely to allow the contents to escape if broken in course of conveyance, may be sent by Post within the Dominion on pre-payment of the above parcel post rates.

## CIRCULARS PRINTED BY THE ELECTRIC PEN, \&o.

The term "printed circulars" is extended to include circulars produced by the electric pen or other mechanical process, easy of recognition by the officers of the Post Office, as well as when printed by the ordinary process of printing type, engraving, or lithography.

## REGISTERED LETTERS.

Letters intended to be registered when addressed to places in Canada or Newfoundland must be prepaid by stamp, 2 cents each ; to the United States, 5 cents each, in addition to the postage rate.
It will be observed that all classes of matter can be registered to the United States.
All letters for Registration should be posted 15 minutes before the hour of closing ordinary Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of English Mails.
Registered letter stamps have been issued of the denomination of 2,5 and 8 cents, which may be obtained at the usual places.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Newspapers and Periodicals Addressed to places in Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain (by Canadian) Sleamers, or via the Onited States.
Printed and published in Canada, and posted from the office of publication, or News Agency, to actual subscribers or news agents (including exchanges) are subject to a rate of one cent per pound, gross weight which must be prepaid by publisher at the time of posting. Such periodicals must be issued not less fre quently than once per month. Newspapers for England will be sent to subscribers at the same rate.

## TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND AND UNITED STATES.

On all newspapers and periodicals other than those from the office of publication, including all newspapers and periodicals published less frequently than once a month, the postage rate is one cent per 4 ounces in weight, which must be prepaid by postage stamp.
Newpapers and periodicals weighing less than one ounce may be posted singly ; if prepaid by postage stamp, one half cent each.
Newspapers from office of publication posted for City Delivery are not delivered by Letter Carrier unless prepaid one cent each by stamp.
Newspapers and periodicals published in the Ünited Kingdom, and reposted by news agents to regular subscribers, are not liable to any additional postage.

Young colts should be well fed and cared for the first winter ; provide a warm stall for them, with plenty of litter, and give them a good brushing down once every day. A quart of oais, daily, will be needed, and some bright, clean, sweet hay. Cut-feed is not suitable for young colts, whose digestion should not be overtaxed by food packed solidly in the stomach; feed light and frequently.
An old widower says, when you pop the question to a lady, do it with a kind of langh as if you were joking. If she accepts you, very good; if she does not, you can say you were only in fun.

## PARCEL POST RATES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

The rates, to be prepaid by postage stamp, on parcels posted in Canada for destinations within the Dominion to which parcels can be sent are as follows:For each parcel weighing not less than 4 ozs

6 cents. For do exceeding 4 ozs., and not exceeding 8 oz.... 12 cents. For each additional 4 ozs., or fraction of ozs..................... 6 cents.
Parcels intended to pass through the Mails should not exceed 5 pounds in weight or 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth, and should be marked "by parcel post". Parcels may be Registered by affixing a 5 cent Registered Letter Stamp thereto, in addition to the Postage.

## MISCELLANEOUS POSTAL MATTER.

Books and pamphlets, printed circulars, prices current, handbills, book and newspaper manuscript, printers' proofs, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, photographs, insurance policies, militia and school returns, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, legal papers, for Canada, Newfuundland and the United States, may be posted prepaid by stamp at 1c. per 4 oz , provided they be sent in covers open at the ends or sides, and so put up as to admit of the contents being, if necessary, easily withdrawn for examination; if enclosed with written communications, or in sealed envelopes notched at the ends or sides, letter rate of postage will be charged.

The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions or grafts, is limited to 24 oz . Packages of other miscellaneous matters are limited to 5 pounds in weight, 24 inches in length an 12 inches in breadth or depth.

Post bands, with ant oressed one cent stamp for this purpose, may be obtained at any Stamp Agency t the rate of 4 for 5 cents.

After long coaxing, witn no little use of the whip, we have seen a balky horse started by putting a lump of earth in its mouth. The mind of the animal seems to be set on not going, and the point to be gained is to divert it from the idea entertained, and this the earth in the mouth does effectually. So soon as the horse gives his attention to the getting of the earth out of its mouth, it forgets its balkiness and can be started.

## THE FLAVOR OF MEATS.

M. Monclar, a noted agriculturist in France, has suggested a singular plan for varving the flavor of meat. He imagines that by feeding cattle, sheep, pigs and poult $y$ in a particular way, or rather by flavoring their foods in various ways, their flesh may be rendered much more agreeable to the palate than it often is; and there can be no doubt that he is substantially right. Thus, for instance, it is well known that poultry which have been fattened upon food containing a slight admixture of chopped truffles are far better eating than those chickens which have been stuffed or larded with truffles after they are killed. It is only natural that such should be the case, for the flavor of the truffles that is consumed by the chicken permeates the whole system, which it cannot do when simply placed in the carcase. M. Monclar instances cases in which hares killed in a wormwood field, larks shot in a cabbage field, and eggs laid by hens which had eaten diseased silk-worms, had such a nauseous taste that no one could touch them ; while, upon the other hand, some ducks and fieldhares which had fed upon some sprigs of juniper had a delicious flavor. He has made several exneriments-among others, three upon tame rabbits, which he fed with the waste of anise seed, with barley and bran containing a little essence of thyme. In each case he found that the flesh of these animals was far better eating than that of rabbits fattened in the ordinary way, and yet that there was no trace of anise seed or juniper in the taste. His conclusion is that cattle, sheep and pigs might be fed in the same way, and that by varying the flavoring matter, the beef, mutton and pork might be made to have several different tastes.

# ATTERN AND SAMPLE POST. 

CANADA.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, not exceeding 24 ounces in weight, when posted in Canada for places within Canada or Newfoundland, must be prepaid by postage stamp at the rate of one cent per 4 ounces weight, and put up in such manner as to admit of inspection. Goods sent in an execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or articles sent by one private individual to another not being actually Trade Patterns or Samples, are not admissible as such.

## UNITED STATES.

Patterns and samples of merchandise posted for places in the United States will continue to be subject to the special rate of 10 cents each prepaid by postage stamp, and must not exceed 8 ounces in weight.

## BEAR THIS IN MIND

Register all valuable letters, and use sealing wax for letters containing money. Transmit money by money orders.
Make complaints and inquiries in writing.
Preserve and request correspondents to preserve envelopes of mis nt or delayed letters.

## HAVEN'T A FRIEND IN TOWN.

As he was ascending the pulpit-steps, one of the elders buttonholed him to whisper an additional caution:
"The liquor dealer has just come into church, and he gives us a lift sometumes. I wish you would be particular not to allude to the whiskey business or the temperance question."
The young minister, getting frightened to see the moral ground thus steadily narrowing before him, enquired:
"Whom or what shall I preach against then ?"
The elder's reply came with an air of triumph:
"Preach against the Mormons ; they haven't got a friend in town!"
They were very fond of each other, and had been engaged; but they quarrelled, and were too prond to make it up. He called a few days ago at her father's house, to see the old gentleman on business, of course. "She was at the door. Said he; "Ah, Miss Blank, I believe ; is your father in ?" "No, sir," she replied, "pa is not in at present. Did you wish to see him personally ?" "Yes," was the bluff response, feeling she was yielding, "on very particular personal business," and he turned proudly to go away. "I beg your pardon," she called after hime, as he struck the lower step, "but who shall I say called ?" He never smiled again. This was too cruel.
An American girl who marries an Italian marquis gets on very well until his serene highness begins to spend all her money and talk of "her father, ze shopkeepaire." Thien she fires up and gives a little Fourth of July.
MAY. - We have been pained on reading the numerous deaths which have occurred even in rural districts from that dreaded disease "Diphtherin." It may not afford pleasnre to read, but it is nevertheless a duly to write what we judge to be the chief promoters of this fearful scourge. A careful examination of the house and its surroundings where death has done his work reveals the fact, that offensive matter lodged in secret places was the canse of social calamity. It has been well said "that many a house with a fine frout has a faulty kitchen drain". Typhoid and other fevers, as well as diphtheria, can be traced to the want of proper care in carrying off the wastes of the dwelling. Every farm house should be well ventilated, and the entire premises kept scrupulonsly clean.

Send to the Post Master envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.

Business men should be careful to authorize but a limited number of persons to receive their letters, and only those in whom they have full confidence.

## MONEY ORDERS.

Every money order office in the Province of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia issues money orders on every other money order office in these Provinces, as well as on every money order office in the United Kingdom. Every money order office in the United Kingdom also issues money orders on every money order office in these Provinces.

All the money order Post Offices are authorized to draw money orders on each other for any sum up to $\$ 100$, and for as many orders of $\$ 100$ each as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz.,


## MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The money order offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the money order offices in England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to $£ 10$ stering, and grant as many orders for $£ 10$ sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted.

The terms are as under:


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

For orders up to $£ 5,25$ cents.
" over $£ 5$ and up to $£ 10,50$ cents.
No half cents can be introduced into orders.
Orders on British India.-On orders up to $£ 2,30 \mathrm{cts}$; over $£ 2$ and up to $£ 5$, 60 cts ; over $£ 5$ and up to $£ 7,90 \mathrm{cts}$. ; over $£ 7$ and up to $£ 10, \$ 1.20$.

Orders on United States-On orders up to $\$ 20,25 \mathrm{cts}$. ; on orders up to $\$ 40$, 50 cts .

JUNE-In the Eastern portion of Canada, there is a good deal of work to be done in June. If the season is not advanced by what we call an early spring, corn planting must be promptly attended to. There is no need for advice about selecting good seed, and using a proper supply of superphosphate of lime. These are essential to a good crop. What we have too often noticed is the too great number of plants in a hill, and carelessness about the extirpation of weeds. If the season be wet and warm, these will develop rapidly. They should be kept down by frequent working. If the season be forward, the growth of stalk may be excessive. Remove the suckers from the roots. They are hurtful to the fruitbearing plant. We observe a disposition toward a greater cultivation of corn in Canada. With care it will be productive and profitable.

No money order exceeding $\$ 100$ in amount can be granted in any office in Canada; but Postmasters are at liberty to grant two or more orders for $\$ 100$, or for any lesser sum. They cannot, however, grant two or more orders for sums of or under $\$ 30$ on the same day to the same applicant in favor of the same payee.

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

1. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposist made in the Post Office Savings Banks.
2. Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit nearly any number of dollars, from $\$ 1$ up to $\$ 300$, or more, with the permission of the Postmaster General.
3. Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such women.
4. As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited-

Firstle-By a par it or friend as trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdt. vn by the trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both trustee and child.
Sroondiy-In the child's own name-and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.
5. A depositor in any of the savings bank post offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices without notice or change of pass book, and can withdraw money at that savings bank office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposits at the savings bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the post office bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.
6. Each depositor is supplied with a pass book, which is to be produced to the postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the postmaster receiving or paying the same.
Love at first sight often leads to marriage with the eyes shut.
What will prevent cold feet?-Distressed subscriber, wear wooden legs.
For sale, a full set of resolutions ; new the first of the year, but considerably out of repair now.
The young man who wants to get up with the sun must not sit up too late with the daughter.
Franklin is reported to have said that rich widows are the only second-hand goods that sell at prime cost.
Subscriber-What is the best time and soil to raise celery? Ans.-Celery succeeds best on low, moist soil. The seed is sown in a hot-bed in March, and the plants transplanted when large enough in rows, three feet apart, that have been dug out about eight or twelve inches deep. The bottom is made rich with well rotted manure, and the plants are set out eight inches apart in the trenches. As the plants grow the soil is thrown into the tre sches until they are filled, and after that the plants are earthed up with soil from between the rows for the pur-
pose of blanching the stalks.

JULY.-Farmers are so frequently deceived and humbugged by quacks and flashy pretenders that it seems necessary to drop a word of caution. Patent churns-patent washers-patent springs-patent adjusters, \&c., \&c., are offered here and there and every where. In some neighborloods never a week passes but some grand new notion is temptingly offered to the unwary. We do not say that every thing so offered must be bad, but we have seen the remains of so many infallibilities lying round many a farm yard that it ought not to be necessary to give any warning. Specially be careful to what you put your name. You may be pledging yourself to do what may prove ruinous. Those patent rights have been a shocking deception. Keep yourself free from unnecessary and unprofitable en-
tanglements.

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 . Patent re offered passes bat tsay that any infalry to give u may be have been fitable en-7. Each depositor's acount is kept in the post master general's office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the po tmaster's icceipts in the pass book, a direct acknowledgment from the postmaster general for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the postmaster general, by letter, being careful to give his address and, if necessary, renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.
8. When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the postmaster general, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever savings bank post office the depositor may have named in his application.
9. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30 th June in each year.
10. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

Thinning Fruit.-In good bearing season there are but few trees that do not bear too many specimens for their full development in size and flavor. Some of the fruit will be smooth, fair and uninjured, while some will be distorted, scabby and almost valueless. By removing these knotty specimens, which can never be good for much, the smooth and perfect ones w II have a chance to develop themselves, and while the increased size will prevent the number of bushels from being diminished, the improved appearance, as well as quality, will fully compensate for all the labor bestowed in thinning. In picking off apples, remove first those that show by the borings at the blossom end, that the coddling worm has taken up his abode inside, and then if there are too many still remaining, remove the smaller ones. Every fruit-seller knows that it is the good sized, fair fruit that is eagerly caught up in market, while it is the small, indifferent, knurly specimens that go begging for a customer. As a rule, we think trees should rarely beallowed to bear so heavily as to need supports to the branches to prevent breaking down. Any tree that is liable to have its branches split down from its luad of fruit, is carrying more fruit than is well for the tree, or good for the fruit.

## QUESTIONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

Do our domestlo poultry enjoy foul weather?
Some horses are said to resemble pig's feet, Is this on account of their being trotters ?
Is it true that hares in a domesticated state, sit down on chairs as well as forms ?
Is it true that the crane is so fond of (h) oysters?
When horses are wounded in battle can they be said to be horse de combat?
Is it really a fact that the lynx can only be found along the chain of the Pyrenees ?
Supposing yon were to ask a horse if he liked being driven, is it probable that his answer would be "neigh?"
Does the polar bear at the Zoo consider his place of residence there an ice place
Why are the debates in the new Parliament like Cook's Tours? Because they are personally conducted.

What is the difference between the engine-driver and the passenger who has left the train? Well, you know, one is right in front, while the other is left behind.
Sound Advics.-The answers in the correspondent's column of an AmericanGerman journal contain the following :-" B.S.-We really think that you had better not visit us in order to receive an explanation of the reason why we have rejected your manuscript. Our staircase, we beg to inform you, has twenty-four steps, "and we do not keep a bolster at the bottom."
A shrewd little fellow lived with an uncle who barely afforded him the necessaries of life. One day the two were out together and saw a very thin grey. hound, and the min asked his nephew what made the dog so poor. "I expect," replied the boy, "he lives with his uncle."
11. No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Post master General in relation to their deposits.
12. The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints or other communications addressed to bim by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.
13. A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at the nearest Post Office.

## THE STAMP AOTS.

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

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

## ERADICATING SORREL.

The application of lime to land infested with sorrel eradicates it, as in sorrel the oxalic acid exists in the form of oxalate of potash, which is in a soluble salt, and the addition of lime causes a change of base and forms an insoluble salt of oxalate of lime which does not promote the growth of sorrel, which oxalate of potash does. Oxalic acid exists naturally, combined with potash, soda or lime, in a great variety of plants. It occurs combined w th potash, especially in Oxalis ace tosella and corniculata, Rumex acetosella (sheep or field sorrel) and acetosa, in the leaves and roots of rhubarb, and in the roots of Tormentille, Bistorta, Gentian, Saponaria and in many others ; also in guano, in certain urinary sediments and calculi. It is generated by the action of nitric acid upon vegetable matter, especially upon substances containing no nitrogen, such as starch, gum, lignin, sawdust, \&c. It is found also when cyanogen is decomposed by water, or uric acid by chlorine, or when organic substances are treated with caustic alkalies in large excess.

It is a powerful acid, and its affinity for lime is such that it takes this base even from its union with sulphuric acid. Oxalate of lime is a white powder formed whenever oxalic acid or one of its soluble salts is added to a calcareous solution. [t is extremely insoluble in water, or solution of chloride of aminunia or acetic acid, but dissolves very readily in dilute nitric acid or hydrochloric acid. From the insolubility of oxalate of lime it is not probable that it can contribute by itself to the food of plants. It cannot be decomposed by alkalies on superior affinity because its affinity is greater with calcareous matter, but it may be decomposed with sulphuric acid, in which gypsum will be found, and the oxalic acid, thus disengaged, will be capable of entering into new combinations with fixed or volatile alkaline salts or magnesia. These combinationsare soluble, and when not superacidulated they promote vegetation in a high degree.

AUGUST.-The American Agriculturist says: "With the present rapidly changing demand upon farmers for a greater variety of food products, we need a changed system of Agriculture. The production of meat will have to be the chief aim of a large number. There is :t widening demand for milk and cheese, and for the best grades of mutton sheep. All these are products of the highest system of farming, in which the soil must be enriched, and kept clear of weeds, so as to produce maximum crops of fudder, that can be manufactured on the farm into these most saleable articles. The old plan of rotation-gra-s and clover, corn, oats and wheat-in which the three grain crops following each other are not well adapted to cattle feeding, especially the last two-must be abandoned, if we are to derive any advantage from the new demands and markets so auspiciously opening to us in Europe."

## COURTS.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Court of Queen's Bench.-17th to 27th of every month, except January, July and August.
Court in Appral and Error.-Montreal, 11th to 22nd March, June, September and December ; Quebee, 1st to 8th March, June, September and Derember.
Urown side.-Quebec, 27th April and 27th October; Montreal, 24th March and 24th September ; Three Rivers, 23rd March and 23rd September ; Sherbrooke, 6th March and 1st Octcoer ; Kamouraska, 23rd March and 18th December ; Aylmer, 21 st January and 1st July ; Percé, 13th March and 13th August ; New Carlisle, 13th January and 13th September : Arthabaskaville, 19th February and 19th October; Beauce, 20th June and 20th October; Montmagny, 25th March and 25th November.

## TERMS.

Montreal.-Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie ${ }^{-}$ Chambly, Vercheres and City of Montreal. Held at Montreal 1st May to 30th June, 1st September till 20th December.
Quesec.-Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorenci, Levis, Lotbiniere and City of Quebec. Held at Quebee, from 1st to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.
Otrawa.-Ottawa and Pontiac. Held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November.
Three Rivers.-Maskinongé, St. Manrice, including City of Three Rivers, Champlain and Nicolet. Held at Three Rivers, from 17 th March to 22 nd of June, September and December.

Trapping Rats.- A correspondent gives the following mode which he has successfully adopted: Having lured to destruction many old Solomons among rats, I will detail my plan : Take a pan nearly full of bran, set a small steel trap without any bait, put a light wad of tow or cotton under the pan of the tapp, which press down as if just ready to spring ; put the trap in the bran, maling a place with the hand, so that it may be below the surface when level ; lastly, scatter a few kernels of corn on the bran (pumpkin seeds are better), and you are ready for your victim. I hardly ever fail to fool some of the ringleaders in this way, while younger ones are easily caught. If "P." cannot thus circumvent that shy and cunning old specimen, I will give him my plan with strychnine, which is as swift with rats as with dogs. So much for the Wisconsin rats. We cannot but think that the "old Solomons" out there are not half so wise or cunning as some we have encountered at the East. Soms years ago the rats made bad havoc in our cellar, and we resolved to try the efficacy of the steel trap. It was set in a large flat vessel, and well covered and hidden with bran. We were more cautious than the writer above, for we used a large spoon to move the bran, fearing the rats might smell the touch of fingers and keep away. Small bits of cheese were then dropped over all parts of the bran and over the covered trap. The next morning there were tracks of rats all over the surface, except where the trap was buried; and the cheese was all taken except directly over the trap. We were compelled to resort to a more effectual trap, which proved quite success-ful-in the shape of a fine old tom cat.-

SEPTEMBER.-What is the best to be done in the matter of the planting of trees in the fall of the year depends very much on circumstances. Locality has to be considered in the first instance. Other things being equal, the better condition of the soil, the greater comfort in working, ensuring better planting and the less pressing character of other work, are all in favor of fall planting. Besides these, the trees having become established in the soil start much earlier in spring, and are thus better prepared to resist the summer drought than those set in spring. In far Northern localities, in which there is but a brief period between the time when trees can be taken up and the setting in of winter, spring planting is preferable, but where there are some weeks of autumn weather, it is better to plant all but the stone fruits in autumn.

## CIROUIT COURTS.

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

Montreal District.-Montreal Circuit, Montreal, 10th to 15th of every month except January, July and August.
Qukbre District.-Quebec Circuit Court, 16th to 21st January and June and 20 th to 25 th of every month, except July and August.
Threr Rivers District.--Three Rivers Circuit, Three Rivers, 22nd to 27th March, June, September and December.
Ottawa Disthict.-Uttawa Circuit, Aylmer, 7th to 12tb February, June and November.
Ottawa County (2nd), Papineauville, 7th to 10th January, May and Septem. ber.
Ottawa County Circuit. Held at Buckingham, 19th and 20th January, May and September.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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

Court of Queen's Bench.-The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, withis Ontario, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law.
Court of Common Pleas.-This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either Courl.
Court of Chancery.-This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in case of fraud, accident, trust, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Conrt of Clancery in England possesses.
Countr Courts.- Presided over by a resident Judge in each County. Their jurisdiction extends to all perzonal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $\$ 200$; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant or contract where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to $\$ 400$; and to all bail bonds anc recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, crim. con. or seduction.
Surrogate Courts.-The jurisdiction of these Courts relates to all testamentary matters and causes, and to the granting or revoking of probate of wills and letters of administration of the effects of deceased persons having estate or effects in

[^2]Ontario, and all ma of probate or admini
Court of Geners Court of General June and December, held three times, cor ber, for the trial of felunies are exempt

Court of Error Toronto in the mont order from time to $t$
Law Terms.-Hil ensuing week; Eas second week therea Saturday of the seec

Chancery Terms. Saturday after the 2 the Saturday after in April until Sıtur until Saturday of th during the regular

County Court T in each year, to October.
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Red Raspberbies minutes put in the ward add a quart stir in an additiona of currant juice tha more pounds of sug earthern jars. Put set in a cool dry pl color being lighter way the flavor is d
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Ontario, and all matters arising out of or connected with the grant or revocation of probate or administration, subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery.
Court of General Sessions.-The County Judge in each county holds a Court of General Sessions in his county semi-annually on the second Tuesday in June and December, except in the County of York, in which county said Court is held three times, commencing on the second Tuesday in March, June and December, for the tral of cases of felony and misdemeanor, but treason and capital felunies are exempt from their jurisdiction.

## Terms of the Courts.

Court of Error and Appeal.-This Court holds its gittings twice a year at Toronto in the months of January and June, upon such days as it may by rule or order from time to time appoint.
Law Terms.-Hilary beginst first Monday in February; and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins third Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter ; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturdsy of the second week thereafter.
Chancery Terms.-Examination Terms.-From 1st Tuesday of February to the Saturday after the 2nd Tuesday of April, and from Ist Tuesday of September to the Saturday after 1st Tuesday of November. Hearing terms-From 4th Monday in April until Stturday of the following week. and from 3rd Monday in November until Saturday of the following week. The Court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations).
County Court Terms.-The several County Courts in Ontario hold four terms in each year, to commence on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.
"We're in a pickle now," said a man in a crowd. "A regular jam," zaid another. "Heaven preserve us!" mourned an old lady.
The young man looked pitiable last Sunday when, as he left the church door his cane came apart and a fish pole telescoped out of it.
Begf Stewed with Snap Beans.-Take four pounds of rather fat brisket, two finely chopped onions, a table-spoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of white pepper, as much cayenne pepper as you can take on the end of a penknife, six cloves, and a quart of water; have the water boiling before putting in your beef and seasoning ; let it come to a boil after putting them in, then set it back on the stove to simmer for three hours, skimming occasionally ; keep your pot elosely covered, and be careful not to ly it stop stewing ; string and split lengthwise across the seed two quarts of beans; put them in with your beef, adding a tablespoonful of sugar and a gill of vinegar, and let them boil for half an hour.
Red Raspberries in Ourrant Jelly.-When the currant juice has boiled twenty minutes put in the proper quantity of sugar to make jelly, ard immediately afterward add a quart of fresh red raspberries for every pint of currant juice; then, stir in an additional pound of sugar for each quart of berries used. For two pints of currant juice that would be two pounds of sugar, two quarts of berries and two more pounds of sugar. Let boil for five minutes, and turn into bowls or small earthern jars. Put brandied paper over the top of each jar, paste paper over, and set in a cool dry place. If possible use red and white currants mixed, for the color being lighter will better show the whole fruit imbedded in the jelly, but any way the flavor is delicious.
"You see," said the American minister at London to Gladstone, " our seamen can't get along without their navy tobacco." Whereupon Gladstone responded: "Well, England feels that she could not exist without her navy to back her too."

The average person speaks about 120 words a minute. This estimate is considerably short of that required when the speaker has a trunk-lid fall on his head while he is hunting for a sleeve-button.
A rich but parsimonious old gentleman on being taken to task for his uncharitableness, said ; "True, I don't give much; but if you only knew how it hurts me when I give anything you wonldn't wonder.
It may be of interest to young people, married or single, who indulge in a good deal of sweetness, to know that the hard-working practical bee produces during its lifetime nearly twice as much honey as it does wax.

The ox-eye daisy is a very fashionable flower in the city, but a vile pest to the farmer. It is propagated by the seed, and may be destroyed by mowing before the seed is formed. Two or three seasons may be required to subdue it, but it is a standing reproach to any farmer to have his field overrun with this weed.
Formerly it was considered best to let grass stand until the seed was full grown, before cutting, but of late years it has become almost the universal custom to cut when most of the grass is in full bloom. The advantages claimed for parly cutting are, first better hay, which is more readily eaten by cattle ; second, less injury to the grass roots; third, a better chance for a second crop.
Potash dissolved in water, or lye from wood ashes, is a good wash for the trunks and large limbs of fruit trees. Whitewash should not be used, as it closes the pores of the bark, which should be kept open in order to insure a healthy tree. Potash or lye answers every purpose which whitewash would, with none of its objections.
Hominy bread is very delicate, and as the recipe is equally good with cold boiled rice, which is often at hand, I give the manner of making it : A large cup of cold boiled rice, or hominy, as much Indian corn meal, and the same of flour and milk, to make thick batter, then beat in three eggs, a tea-spoonful of salt, and a dessert-spoonful of sugar; stir in a tablespoonful of butter melted, and bake in a shallow tin pan in a hot oven; cut it out in squares, and serve hot on a napkin. This and all breads having corn meal need to be liberally buttered.
Lever, the novelist, noticing that the hand of a woman, who was bringing him some tea at a small country hotel, shook tremulously, kindly said to her : "I am sorry to see, Biddy, that you have a weakness in your hand." "Oh, your honor," shereplied with a glance of indescribable humor, "the weakness is not in me hand but inside the tay-pot."
A goodly parson complained to an elderly lady of his congregation that her daughter appeared to be wholly taken up with trifles or worldly finery, instead of fixing her mind on things above. "You are certainly mistaken, sir," said she, "I know that girl appears to an observer to be taken up with worldly thiugs ; but, you cannot judge correctly of the direction her mind really takes, as she is little cross-eyed"
Hans Grawyost, a worthy German farmer, has a shrewish wife, who has long rendered his life anything but a couch of roses. One day not long ago she, in a fit of pique, picked up her duds and left him, vowing never to come back. The news went around among the neighbors- you know how intelligence of all kinds travels in the country-and at night several of them, of whom I was one, went to condole with Hans. He sat on his front stoop, puffing at his pipe. "Hans," I remarked, "I pity you. " "My boy," replied the honest Dutchman as he disturbedly knocked out the ashes of his pipe, " you vas right. She has shust come back
Appetits.-Animals will not eat unless hungry; why should we? Let your appetite come uninvited, and avoid " bitters" before eating.
Quality of Food.-One pound of corn is equal, in real sustaining food, to about $3 \frac{3}{4}$ pounds of potatoes, or $8 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds of cabbage, or $11 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds of white turnips.
To Clean Black Cashmere.-Wash in hot suds with a little borax in the water; rinse in blueing water-very blue-and iron while damp. It will look almost equal to new.

OCTOBER.-In our March note we have spoken on Veterinary Studies. In an American journal we find the following: "If a physician has all he can do to treat ailing humanity, certainly the animals will be neglected, but when, as at present, the "doctors" are making a poor living, or none at all; what should prevent them from treating the animals? Nothing hinders but a false pride. Study and experience will enable any physician to do it with success. Comparative anatomy is studied in all our Medical Schools; comparative pathology shonld be. The knowledge of animal diseases is of great service to a physician. In fact man and animals are found to have so many diseases in common, that animal pathology is quite essential to reasoning upon and treating many of the ills that man is heir to. Were it to become a general custom among physicians to treat animals and to charge for it, much good would result.
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Ventilation.-Remember this fact : Disease lurks in every unventilated room, and especially in bed-rooms. Fresh air is just as necessary as food for the body.
Apple Cream.-Peel and core five large apples; boil them in a little water till soft enough to press througb a sieve, sweeten, and beat with them the whites of five eggs. Serve with cream around them.

Tomato Butter.-Sixteen pounds nice tomatoes, quart of vinegar, eighteen pounds of sugar. Boil altogether until thick. When half done add two large spoonfuls of cinnamon, one of ground mace, and a teaspoonful of cloves or allspice.
A Good Dring for the Lungs.-Wash clean a few pieces of Irish moss; put it in a pitcher, and pour over it two cups of boiling water. Set where it will keep at the boiling point, but not boil, for two hours. Strain, and squeeze into it the juice of one lemon. Sweeten to taste.
Slekp. - The amount of sleep needed differs according to the constitution and habits. Big brains and persons who perform much brain labor need a large amount of sleep. Children need more sleep than grown people, because construction is more active than decay in their brains.

Cream Sherber.-Put the yolks of six eggs and a desser:spoonful of vanilla into two quarts of cream. Place on the fire in stew pan and let it come to a boil, then strain. Add three-fourths of a pound of loaf sugar and stir until dissolved. When cold set on ice, or freeze as ice-cream.

Watre.-More diseases are caused by drinking impure water than are brought upon us by poor food. Water forms three-quarters of our weight, and before any part of our food can be taken into our bodies it must be dissolved in the fluid of the stomach. Therefore be sure that the water you drink is pure.
Chils and Fever.-We have heard of a very simple remedy, but cannot vouch for its efficacy. Take a teaspoonful of finely-pulverized egg-shells, mixed with molasses, on going to bed, after soaking the feet in strong, hot mustard water. A spoonful of tincture of wormwood is also good as a preventive, now and then.

Flour.-The bolting and sifting of flour, it has long been known, deprives the consumer of many of its life-sustaining elements. The flour from good grain can be improved only by freeing it from all foreign substances and cleaning perfectly the exterior of the wheat; and the only whiteness that should be required is that produced by age.
Apple Triple.-Peal, core, and boil till tender, a dozen tart apples, with the rind of a lemon grated; strain tbrough a sieve, add sugar to taste, and put into a deep fruit-dish. Make a custard of a pint of cream and the yolks of two eggs, with a little sugar. When cold lay it over the apples with a spoon, and over the whole place whipped cream.
NOVEMBER.-Bits of good advice. Wood cut and split now will be dry in a month. Dry wood neatly piled under shelter is a family peace preserver.Clean up and burn all rubbish; bones, old barrel hoops, boots, \&c., should be thus disposed of.-Put empty barrels and boxes, \&c., that are of value, in neat piles, and cover them.-Get ready for winter and the snow by leaving nothing "lying about loose". -Clean out the cellars, drains and gutters.-Get up timber for making posts and rails in stormy wea'her.-Be carefal of lights. The safest oil is a kerosene which will not take fire and explode if the lamp is upset. Avoid low priced oils, and use only the best, which give the most light for the muney, and ure the cheapest as well as safest. Keep insured, and be not less careful on that account.
DECEMBER.-When milch cows cannot have grass, they ought to have at least half a bushel of ronts a day. At that rate each cow will eat half a ton each month, allowing about ten per cent for waste. That quantity is none too much for dry stock which are being well wintered. Farmers are well aware that the better cows are wintered, the surer and better are their returns when they come in. Yet roots make so much milk that, where milk cannot be sold it makes so much work in winter, with usually poor returns, that an abundance is objeotionable, and so there is little inducement to grow roots. However, milk in winter is becoming desirable over almost the whole country, and therefore we would advise attention to the cultivation of root crops,


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> HENRY O'HARA, MANAGER, TORONTO BRANCH.


[^0]:    D.

    1 A fine winter's day
    2 before winter sets in.
    3 Another fine day. Cold.
    S. 2nd Sunday in Advent.

    5 With full moon comes
    6 change. Cold high winds
    7 accompanied by snows.
    8 Immaculate Conception B, V. Mary.
    9 Yet windy and cold.
    10 A clear fine day.
    S. 3 rd Sunulay in Advent.

    12 Milder, but not settled.
    13 There will be snow.
    14. Cold rains in Western Ont.

    15 Th"Upper Ottawa v' ry cold.

[^1]:    16 Winter fairly set in with
    17 a time of extreme cold.
    S 4th Sunday in Advent.
    19 Very changeable, but
    ${ }^{2}$, look for a snow storm.
    21 St. Thomas Day.
    22 Rkmember the Poor.
    23 No special indications
    24 but settled for cold.
    S. Christmas Day.

    26 St. Stephen's Day
    ${ }_{2}^{27}$ St. John the Evangelist.
    28 Holy Innocents' Day.
    29 These three days will
    30 be pleasant for the season, 31 with good sleighing.

[^2]:    A poor loafer, on hearing that they charged five dollars a day for board in California, said he should go there to live, as he wished to get in some place where ha could get his board charged to him. He is not particular about the price.
    At a Church in Southwark there was a christening. After the ceremony, and while the minister was making out the certiticate, he happened to say, "Let me see, this is the 30th ?" "Thirtieth?" exclaimed the indignant mother," "indeed it is only the thirteenth!"
    How Unreasonable Some Girls Arb 1-Felicia asked her brother to buy a popular scientific monthly for her, because it had an article on " Ancient Methods of Flirtation ;', then, when he brought it home she grew suddenly indignant, and said he was horrid and mean because it turned out to be on "Ancient Methods of Filtration."

