

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,  
THE OLDEST AND BEST PAPER IN THE DOMINION.

THIS IS THE LEADING COMMERCIAL PAPER IN CANADA

THE GAZETTE

# ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

## 1881

*Calculated and arranged so as to practically  
serve for all parts of the Province of  
Quebec and Ontario.*

PRESENTED WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE

### GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY,

MONTREAL.

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RICHARD WHITE,

*Managing Director.*

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OF CANADA.

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The **Life** Branch and its funds are entirely distinct from the other departments. The most rigid economy is practised, to give the assured the greatest possible amount of profits. **Send for Table of Rates.**

Insure against **General Accidents**, Railway Accidents, Personal Injuries, Death by Accident.—\$5 will secure \$1000 and a weekly indemnity. *Short Term Accident Policies* issued.

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**MONTREAL.**



**THE GAZETTE**

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**RICHARD WHITE,**

*Managing Director.*

(ESTABLISHED 1830.)

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**Dominion Type-Founding Co.**

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*PETER A. CROSSBY, Manager.*

## FESTIVALS.

### PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Golden Number ..... 1	Dominical Letter ..... B
Epact ..... 30	Roman Indiction ..... 9
Solar Cycle ..... 14	Julian Period ..... 6594

#### FIXED AND MOVEABLE FEASTS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Those marked \* are Fêtes d'Obligation in the Province of Quebec; and those marked † are Bank Holidays in the Province of Ontario.

<p>*† Circumcision ..... Jan. 1</p> <p>* Epiphany ..... " 6</p> <p>SEPTUAGESIMA ..... " 13</p> <p>Quinquagesima ..... " 27</p> <p>† Ash Wednesday... March 2</p> <p>First Sunday in Lent " 6</p> <p>St. Patrick's Day... " 17</p> <p>* Annunciation, Lady Day. 25</p> <p>PALM SUNDAY ..... April 10</p> <p>*† Good, Friday ..... " 15</p> <p>EASTER SUNDAY... " 17</p> <p>St. George's Day... " 23</p> <p>LOW SUNDAY ..... " 24</p> <p>ROGATION SUNDAY May 22</p> <p>Ascension Day ..... " 26</p> <p>† Birth of Queen Victoria " 24</p> <p>WHIT SUNDAY..... June 5</p>	<p>TRINITY SUNDAY .... June 12</p> <p>Corpus Christi .... " 16</p> <p>Accession of Q. Victoria 20</p> <p>Proclamation..... " 21</p> <p>St. John Baptist.... " 24</p> <p>Q. Victoria crowned 1838 28</p> <p>St Peter &amp; St Paul.. 29 30</p> <p>*† Dominion Day ..... July 1</p> <p>* St. Michael ..... Sept. 29</p> <p>* All Saints ..... Nov. 1</p> <p>Birth P. of Wales... " 9</p> <p>First Sunday in Advent " 27</p> <p>Conception V. Mary.. Dec. 8</p> <p>St. Thomas..... " 21</p> <p>* CHRISTMAS..... " 25</p> <p>St. John, Evangelist . " 27</p>
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The year 5642 of the Jewish Era begins September 24th, 1881.

The year 1299 of the Mahometan Era begins Nov. 23rd, 1881.

The 45th year of Queen Victoria's reign begins June 20th, 1881.

The 15th year of the Dominion of Canada begins July 1st, 1881.

The 106th year of American Independence begins July 4th, 1881.

## TIME-TABLE.

When noon at Montreal, the time at the following places, eastward, will be faster, viz:—Quebec, 9m. 27s.; Fredericton, N. B., 27m. 42s.; St. John, N. B., 30m. 2s.; Halifax, N. S., 39m. 57s.; Charlottetown, P. E. I., 41m. 37s.; St. Johns, Newfoundland, 1h. 23m. 27s.

When noon at Montreal, the time at the following places, westward, will be slower, viz:—Ottawa, 8m. 38s.; Kingston, 11m. 48s.; Cobourg, 17m. 28s.; Toronto, 23m. 13s.; Hamilton, 25m. 13s.; Port Sarnia, 35m. 33s.; Windsor, 38m. 13s.; Boniface (Red River) 1 h. 33m. 43s.

In order to ascertain the difference in time between a place east of Montreal, and a place west of Montreal, add thus, for example:—

Halifax, 39m. 57s.

Toronto, 23m. 13s.

Difference, 1h. 3m. 10s.

EXAMPLE—When noon at Montreal it will be 23m. 27s. past one o'clock p.m. at St. Johns, Newfoundland; and at Windsor (opposite Detroit) it will be 38m. 23s. to 12 o'clock or noon.

:o:

### LONGITUDES WEST OF GREENWICH.

St. Johns, Newfoundland.....	52° 42' 30" in Arc
	3h. 30m. 50s. in Time
Quebec Citadel.....	71° 12' 30" in Arc
	4h. 44m. 50s. in Time
Montreal (Notre Dame).....	73° 34' 15" in Arc
	4h. 54m. 18s. in Time
Toronto (Yonge Street).....	79° 22' 30" in Arc
	5h. 17m. 30s. in Time

### SEASONS.

Spring.....	Sun enters Aries .....	March 21
Summer.....	“ “ Cancer.....	June 21
Autumn.....	“ “ Libra .....	Sept. 23
Winter .....	“ “ Capricornus.....	Dec. 22

## ECLIPSES, 1881.

In the year 1881 there will be two Eclipses of the SUN and two of the MOON, and a transit of MERCURY across the SUN's disc.

I.—Partial Eclipse of the SUN, May 27; visible in Canada West, at Toronto. The first contact occurs at 7.17 p.m.

II.—A Total Eclipse of the MOON, June 11th; visible in Canada. Middle of the Eclipse, 2.08 p.m. at Quebec, 1.35 p.m. at Toronto.

III.—An Annular Eclipse of the SUN, November 21st; invisible in Canada.

IV.—A Partial Eclipse of the MOON, December 6th; invisible in Canada.

A Transit of MERCURY across the SUN's disc, November 7th; invisible in Canada eastward of Lake Huron.

VENUS, MARS, JUPITER and SATURN will be Morning Stars during the months of January, February, March, April, May, June and July; or, in other words, will rise at a.m.

During August, September, October, November and December, MARS, JUPITER and SATURN will rise at p.m., and VENUS at a.m.

URANUS will rise at p.m. during January, February, March, April and May, and at a.m. during June, July, August, September, October, November and December.

# MEMORANDA.

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# JANUARY—31 Days.

First Month.

Begins on Saturday.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

	<i>Quebec.</i>	<i>Montreal.</i>	<i>Toronto.</i>
<i>First Quarter</i> .... 7th.	3.24 morn.	3.14 morn.	2.51 morn.
<i>Full Moon</i> .....15th.	6.49 morn.	6.39 morn.	6.16 morn.
<i>Last Quarter</i> ... 23rd.	4.03 morn.	3.53 morn.	3.30 morn.
<i>New Moon</i> .....29th.	8.03 ev'g.	7.53 ev'g.	7.31 ev'g.

Day of Week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
S	1	<i>Circumcision. New Year's Day.</i>
S	2	SECOND AFTER CHRISTMAS.
M	3	Battle of Princeton, 1777.
TU	4	Roger Ascham died, 1568.
W	5	Duke of York died, 1827.
TH	6	<i>Epiphany Old Christmas Day.</i>
F	7	Bishop of Ely died, 1864.
S	8	Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864.
S	9	FIRST AFTER EPIPHANY.
M	10	Sun rises 7.38, sets 4.36.
TU	11	Birmingham Free Library burnt, 1879.
W	12	Dean Alford died, 1871.
TH	13	<i>St. Hilary, New Year's Day (O. S.)</i>
F	14	Oxford Lent Term begins.
S	15	British Museum opened, 1759.
S	16	SECOND AFTER EPIPHANY.
M	17	Siamese Twins died, 1874.
TU	18	Serjeant Parry died, 1880.
W	19	James Watt, Engineer, born, 1793.
TH	20	Thomas Landseer, Engraver, died, 1890.
F	21	<i>St. Agnes.</i> Henry Hallam died, 1859.
S	22	Sun rises 7.31, sets 4.50.
S	23	THIRD AFTER EPIPHANY.
M	24	Charles James Fox born, 1749.
TU	25	<i>Conversion of St Paul.</i>
W	26	Dr. Jenner (vaccination) died, 1823.
TH	27	Peter the Great of Russia died, 1725.
F	28	Battle of Aliwal, 1846.
S	29	Capitulation of Paris, 1871.
S	30	FOURTH AFTER EPIPHANY.
M	31	Sun rises 7.22, sets 5.05.





## FEBRUARY—28 Days.

Second Month.

Begins on Tuesday.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
First Quarter . . . . 5th.	8.09 ev'g.	7.59 ev'g.	7.36 ev'g.
Full Moon . . . . . 14th.	1.39 morn.	1.29 morn.	1.06 morn.
Last Quarter . . . . 21st.	2.45 ev'g.	2.35 ev'g.	2.12 ev'g.
New Moon . . . . . 28th.	6.48 morn.	6.38 morn.	6.15 morn.

Day of Week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS,
TU	1	George Cruikshank died, 1878.
W	2	<i>Purification of Virgin Mary.</i>
TH	3	Mendelssohn, Composer, born, 1809.
F	4	Fair on the frozen Thames, London, 1814.
S	5	Sir Robert Peel, Statesman, born 1788.
<b>S</b>	6	FIFTH AFTER EPIPHANY.
M	7	Baron Rothschild died, 1874.
TU	8	Sun rises 7.11, sets 5.17.
W	9	Bishop Hooper martyred, 1555.
TH	10	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
F	11	Descartes died, 1650.
S	12	Emanuel Kant died, 1804.
<b>S</b>	13	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY
M	14	<i>St. Valentine's Day.</i>
TU	15	Cardinal Wiseman died, 1855.
W	16	Kane, Arctic Explorer, died, 1857.
TH	17	Michael Angelo died, 1563.
F	18	Martin Luther died, 1546.
S	19	Florida ceded to the United States, 1821.
<b>S</b>	20	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.
M	21	J. H. Newman, Cardinal, born 1801.
TU	22	Sir Charles Lyell, Geologist, died, 1875.
W	23	Sun rises 6.46, sets 5.39.
TH	24	<i>St. Matthias, Apostle.</i>
F	25	Charles Peace executed, 1879.
S	26	Treaty of Versailles, 1871.
<b>S</b>	27	QUINQUAGESIMA—SHROVE SUNDAY.
M	28	Shirley Brooks died, 1874.

# MEMORANDA.

Blank lined area for writing, enclosed in a decorative border.

## MARCH—31 Days.

Third Month.

Begins on Tuesday.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>First Quarter</i> .... 7th.	3.17 ev'g.	3.07 ev'g.	2.44 ev'g.
<i>Full Moon</i> .....15th.	5.52 ev'g.	5.42 ev'g.	5.19 ev'g.
<i>Last Quarter</i> ... 22nd.	10.45 ev'g.	10.35 ev'g.	10.12 ev'g.
<i>New Moon</i> .....29th.	5.48 ev'g.	5.38 ev'g.	5.15 ev'g.

Day of Week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
TU	1	ST. DAVID'S DAY— <i>Shrove Tuesday.</i>
W	2	<i>Ash Wednesday—First day of Lent.</i>
TH	3	Russian serfdom abolished, 1863.
F	4	First American Congress, 1798.
S	5	Covent Garden Theatre burnt, 1856.
<b>S</b>	6	QUADRAGESIMA—FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.
M	7	Sun rises 6.28, sets 5.53.
TU	8	Sir J. F. W. Herschel born, 1792.
W	9	Americus Vesputius born, 1451.
TH	10	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
F	11	First London (England) daily paper, 1702.
S	12	<i>St. Gregory, Martyr.</i>
<b>S</b>	13	SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.
M	14	Sir Arthur Helps died, 1875.
TU	15	General Jackson (U.S.) born, 1767.
W	16	Duchess of Kent died, 1861.
TH	17	<i>St. Patrick's Day.</i>
F	18	Princess Louise born, 1848.
S	19	Bishop Kerr died, 1711.
<b>S</b>	20	THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.
M	21	<i>St. Benedict.</i> Sun rises 6.01, sets 6.14.
TU	22	William I. of Prussia born, 1797.
W	23	National Gallery (England) founded, 1824.
TH	24	H. M. S. <i>Eurydice</i> foundered, 1878.
F	25	<i>Annunciation—Lady Day.</i>
S	26	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.
<b>S</b>	27	FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.
M	28	Canada ceded to France, 1632.
TU	29	The Albert Hall (Kensington) opened, 1871.
W	30	Sicilian Vespers, 1282.
TH	31	Treaty of Paris, 1856.

MEMORANDA.

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## APRIL—30 Days.

Fourth Month.

Begins on Friday.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>First Quarter</i> .... 6th.	11.10 morn.	11.00 morn.	10.37 morn.
<i>Full Moon</i> ..... 14th.	7.05 morn.	6.55 morn.	6.32 morn.
<i>Last Quarter</i> ... 21st.	4.53 morn.	4.43 morn.	4.20 morn.
<i>New Moon</i> ..... 28th.	5.40 morn.	5.30 morn.	5.07 morn.

Day of Week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
F	1	Prince Bismarck born, 1815.
S	2	Richard Cobden died, 1865.
S	3	FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER LENT—PALM SUNDAY.
M	4	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.
TU	5	Dr. Letheby died, 1876.
W	6	<i>Old Lady Day.</i>
TH	7	Prince Leopold born, 1853.
F	8	Colliery strike in Durham, England, 1879.
S	9	Surrender of General Lee, 1865.
S	10	SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER LENT—PALM SUNDAY.
M	11	Napoleon Bonaparte signed his abdication, 1814.
TU	12	Prince Frederic of Prussia born 1866.
W	13	Sun rises 5.18, sets 6.43.
TH	14	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
F	15	Canon Ryle, first Bishop of Liverpool, 1880.
S	16	Victory of Culloden, 1746.
S	17	EASTER SUNDAY.
M	18	Martial law established in Russia, 1879.
TU	19	Livingstone's funeral, 1874.
W	20	Emperor Napoleon III. born, 1808. [1880.
TH	21	Earl Beaconsfield resigned the Premiership,
F	22	Sun rises 5.02, sets 6.55.
S	23	Mr. Gladstone appointed Premier, 1880.
S	24	LOW SUNDAY.
M	25	<i>St Mark's Day.</i> Oliver Cromwell born, 1599.
TU	26	Princess Alice of Hesse born, 1843.
W	27	French Army in Italy. 1859.
TH	28	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.
F	29	Meeting of the new Parliament (England), 1880.
S	30	Admiral Fitzroy, Meteorologist, died, 1865.

MEMORANDA.

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## MAY—31 Days.

Fifth Month.

Begins on Sunday.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
First Quarter.....6th	5.59 morn.	5.49 morn.	5.26 morn.
Full Moon .....13th	5.39 ev'g.	5.29 ev'g.	5.06 ev'g.
Last Quarter .....20th	10.22 morn.	10.12 morn.	9.49 morn.
New Moon.....27th	6.51 ev'g.	6.41 ev'g.	6.18 ev'g.

Day of Week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
<b>S</b>	1	SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
M	2	Thames Embankment, London, opened 1868.
TU	3	Postal Union ratified 1875.
W	4	Dr. Livingstone died 1873.
TH	5	Napoleon Bonaparte died 1821.
F	6	Siege of Quebec raised 1776.
S	7	Sun rises 4.38. Sun sets 7.14.
<b>S</b>	8	THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
M	9	Hon. George Brown, Senator, died 1880.
TU	10	Indian Mutiny commenced 1857.
W	11	Sir John Herschel, astronomer, died 1871.
TH	12	Sir Charles Barry, Architect, died 1860
F	13	Pope Pius IX born 1792.
S	14	Henry Grattan died 1820.
<b>S</b>	15	FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
M	16	Vendôme Coluran, Paris, destroyed, 1871.
TU	17	Sun rises 4.26. Sun sets 7.25.
W	18	Hon. D. A. MacDonald, Lt. Gov. Ontario, 1875.
TH	19	<i>St. Dunstan</i> , Archbishop.
F	20	Christopher Columbus died 1506.
S	21	Montrose executed 1650.
<b>S</b>	22	ROGATION SUNDAY.
M	23	<i>St. George's Day</i> .
TU	24	QUEEN VICTORIA, of ENGLAND, born 1819.
W	25	Princess Helena born 1846.
TH	26	<i>Ascension Day</i> .
F	27	Battle of Fort George 1813.
S	28	Earl Russell died 1878.
<b>S</b>	29	FIRST SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.
M	30	Earl Spencer born 1835.
TU	31	Chalmers died.

# MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA

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## JUNE—30 Days.

Sixth Month.

Begins on Wednesday.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>First Quarter</i> . . . . 4th.	10.34 ev'g.	10.24 ev'g.	10.01 ev'g.
<i>Full Moon</i> . . . . . 12th.	2.11 morn.	2.01 morn.	1.38 morn.
<i>Last Quarter</i> . . . . 18th.	4.33 ev'g.	4.23 ev'g.	4.00 ev'g.
<i>New Moon</i> . . . . . 26th.	9.19 morn.	9.09 morn.	8 46 morn.

Day of Week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
W	1	Sea fight, Chesapeake and Shannon, 1813.
Th	2	Gordon Riots, 1780.
F	3	Prince George of Wales born, 1865.
S	4	Battle of Magenta, 1859.
S	5	WHITSUNDAY. Sun rises 4.13, sets 7.44.
M	6	Jeremy Bentham died, 1832.
Tu	7	Reform Bill, England, passed, 1832.
W	8	First meeting of Parliament, Ottawa, 1866.
Th	9	Charles Dickens died, 1870.
F	10	Roger Bacon died, 1294.
S	11	<i>St. Barnabas.</i>
S	12	TRINITY SUNDAY.
M	13	Dr. Arnold died, 1842.
Tu	14	Sun rises 4.11, sets 6.
W	15	Magna Carta signed, 12.15.
Th	16	<i>Corpus Christi.</i>
F	17	<i>St. Alban</i> , first martyr in England.
S	18	Earl Dalhousie, Governor of Canada, 1820.
S	19	FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	20	Queen's accession.
Tu	21	Longest day. Length of day between sunrise &
W	22	Matthew Henry died, 1714. [sunset 15h. 39m.
Th	23	Leibnitz, philosopher, born, 1646.
F	24	<i>St. John the Baptist.</i>
S	25	First Wesleyan Conference, 1874.
S	26	SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	27	Hiram Powers, sculptor, died, 1873.
Tu	28	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
W	29	Cambridge beats Oxford—cricket match, 1879.
Th	30	William Roscoe died, 1831.



## JULY—31 Days.

Seventh Month.

Begins on Friday.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>First Quarter</i> ... 4th.	0.31 ev'g.	0.21 ev'g.	11.58 morn.
<i>Full Moon</i> ..... 11th.	9.28 morn.	9.18 morn.	8.55 morn.
<i>Last Quarter</i> .... 18th.	0.48 morn.	0.38 morn.	0.15 morn.
<i>New Moon</i> ..... 26th.	0.34 morn.	0.24 morn.	0.01 morn.

Day of Week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
F	1	Princess Alice married, 1862.
S	2	<i>Visitation of Virgin Mary.</i>
<b>S</b>	3	THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	4	Garibaldi born, 1807.
Tu	5	Sun rises 4.19, sets 7.50.
W	6	Edward VI. of England died, 1553.
Th	7	Richard Brinsley Sheridan died, 1816.
F	8	La Fontaine born, 1621.
S	9	General Braddock killed, 1755.
<b>S</b>	10	FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	11	Charles Macklin, comedian, died, 1797.
Tu	12	Battle of the Boyne, 1690.
W	13	Lingard, historian, died, 1851.
Th	14	John Hunter, eminent surgeon, died, 1728.
F	15	<i>St. Swithin.</i> Sun rises 4.28, sets 7.44.
S	16	Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
<b>S</b>	17	FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	18	Lady Franklin died, 1875.
Tu	19	Bishop Wilberforce died, 1873.
W	20	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588.
Th	21	Robert Burns died, 1796.
F	22	Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.
S	23	Union of Upper and Lower Canada, 1840.
<b>S</b>	24	SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	25	<i>St. James the Great.</i>
Tu	26	Sun rises 4.35, sets 7.57.
W	27	<i>St Joseph of Arimathea.</i>
Th	28	Cowley, poet, died, 1667.
F	29	Wilberforce, philanthropist, died, 1833.
S	30	William Penn died, 1718.
<b>S</b>	31	SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.



## AUGUST—31 Days.

Eighth Month.

Begins on Monday.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>First Quarter</i> ..... 2nd.	11.57 ev'g.	11.47 ev'g.	11.24 ev'g.
<i>Full Moon</i> ..... 9th.	4.22 ev'g.	4.12 ev'g.	3.49 ev'g.
<i>Last Quarter</i> ..... 16th.	0.12 ev'g.	0.02 ev'g.	11.39 morn.
<i>New Moon</i> ..... 24th.	4.00 ev'g.	3.50 ev'g.	3.27 ev'g.

Day of Week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
M	1	<i>Lammas Day.</i> Battle of the Nile, 1798.
TU	2	Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
W	3	Sir Richard Arkwright died 1792.
TH	4	Sun rises 4.51, sets 7.19.
F	5	Lord Howe, Admiral, died, 1799.
S	6	Prince Alfred of England born, 1844.
S	7	EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	8	George Canning died, 1827.
TU	9	Madame Vestris died, 1856.
W	10	General Sir Charles Napier born, 1782.
TH	11	Battle of Lake Champlain, 1814.
F	12	Thomas Bewick, wood engraver, born 1753.
S	13	Earthquake in Scotland, 1816.
S	14	NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	15	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.
TU	16	Thomas Fuller, divine, died, 1661.
W	17	Admiral Blake died, 1657.
TH	18	Guido Reni, painter, died, 1642.
F	19	River St. Lawrence discovered, 1535.
S	20	<i>St. Bernard</i> died, 1153.
S	21	TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	22	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.
TU	23	Sun rises 5.10, sets 6.56.
W	24	<i>St. Bartholomew</i> , apostle and martyr.
TH	25	Faraday, chemist, died, 1867.
F	26	Battle of Crecy, 1346.
S	27	Sir Rowland Hill died, 1879.
S	28	ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	29	St. John the Baptist beheaded.
TU	30	Francis Bailey, astronomer, died, 1844.
W	31	Sun rises 5.19, sets 6.42.
		Sun

**MEMORANDA.**

Blank lined area for writing, enclosed in a decorative border.

## SEPTEMBER—30 Days.

Ninth Month.

Begins on Thursday.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>First Quarter</i> .... 1st.	9.18 morn.	9.08 morn.	8.45 morn.
<i>Full Moon</i> ..... 7th.	11.55 ev'g.	11.45 ev'g.	11.22 ev'g.
<i>Last Quarter</i> .... 15th.	3.17 morn.	3.07 morn.	2.44 morn.
<i>New Moon</i> ..... 23rd.	7.10 morn.	7.00 morn.	6.37 morn.
<i>First Quarter</i> ... 30th.	5.04 ev'g.	4.54 ev'g.	4.31 ev'g.

Day of Week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
TH	1	<i>St. Giles.</i> River Saguenay discovered, 1535.
F	2	Beauharnois, Governor of Canada, 1726.
S	3	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
S	4	TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	5	Malta captured, 1800.
TU	6	Archbishop Sumner died, 1862.
W	7	Hannah More died, 1833.
TH	8	Sun rises 5.30, sets 6.25.
F	9	Sebastopol taken, 1855.
S	10	Francis Guizot died 1874.
S	11	THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	12	Marshal Blucher died, 1819.
TU	13	Quebec taken by General Wolfe, 1759.
W	14	Jacques Cartier arrived at Quebec, 1535.
TH	15	J. K. Brunel, civil engineer, died 1859.
F	16	James II. of England died, 1701.
S	17	<i>St. Lambert.</i>
S	18	FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	19	Lord Sydenham died, 1841.
TU	20	Siege of Paris began, 1870.
W	21	Autumnal Equinox.
TH	22	Sun rises 5.47, sets 5.58.
F	23	Madame Malibran died, 1836.
S	24	Dean Milman died, 1868.
S	25	FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	26	Marquis of Wellesley died, 1842.
TU	27	Strasbourg capitulated, 1870.
W	28	Massillon, celebrated preacher, died 1742.
TH	29	<i>St. Michael.</i> Sun rises 5.55, sets 5.46.
F	30	Auguste Comte, philosopher, died, 1857.

MEMORANDA.

Blank memorandum form with a decorative border and horizontal lines for writing.



# OCTOBER—31 Days.

Tenth Month.

Begins on Saturday.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
Full Moon..... 7th.	9.14 morn.	9.04 morn.	8.41 morn.
Last Quarter.....14th.	9.41 ev'g.	9.31 ev'g.	9.08 ev'g.
New Moon. .... 22nd.	9.47 ev'g.	9.37 ev'g.	9.14 ev'g.
First Quarter...29-30.	0.03 morn.	11.53 ev'g.	11.30 ev'g.

Day of Week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
S	1	Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., died 1873.
<b>S</b>	2	SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	3	<i>Old St. Matthew's Day.</i>
TU	4	First English Bible printed, 1535.
W	5	Sir Francis Grant, R.A., died, 1876.
TH	6	Jenny Lind born, 1821.
F	7	Edgar Allan Poe died, 1849.
S	8	Battle of Torres Vedras, 1810.
<b>S</b>	9	SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	10	Sun rises 6.09, sets 5.26.
TU	11	Guy Carleton, Governor of Canada, 1774.
W	12	Robert Stephenson, engineer, died, 1859.
TH	13	Battle of Queenston Heights, 1812.
F	14	James II. of England born, 1633.
S	15	Letitia Elizabeth Landon (L.E.L.) died, 1838.
<b>S</b>	16	EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	17	Sir Philip Sidney died, 1586.
TU	18	Sun rises 6.21, sets 5.11.
W	19	Leigh Hunt born, 1784.
TH	20	Sir Christopher Wren born, 1632.
F	21	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
S	22	Lord Holland died, 1840.
<b>S</b>	23	NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	24	Chaucer, poet, died, 1400.
TU	25	<i>St. Crispin</i> —Battle of Balaclava.
W	26	Wreck of the Royal Charter, 1859.
TH	27	Capitulation of Metz, 1870.
F	28	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i>
S	29	Reform Riots at Bristol, 1831.
<b>S</b>	30	TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	31	Buckstone, comedian, died, 1879.

MEMORANDA.

Blank lined area for writing, enclosed in a decorative border.

# NOVEMBER—30 Days.

Eleventh Month.

Begins on Tuesday.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
Full Moon..... 5th.	9.18 ev'g.	9.08 ev'g.	8.45 ev'g.
Last Quarter ....13th.	6.17 ev'g.	6.07 ev'g.	5.44 ev'g.
New Moon..... 21st.	11.37 morn.	11.27 morn.	11.04 morn.
First Quarter...28th.	7.17 morn.	7.07 morn.	6.44 morn.

Day of  
Week.      Day of  
Mo.

## EVENTS.

TU	1	ALL SAINTS DAY. Sun rises 6.40, sets 4.45.
W	2	
TH	3	
F	4	George Peabody died, 1869.
S	5	Landing of William III. at Torbay 1688.
<b>S</b>	6	TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	7	Martin Frobisher, naval explorer, died 1594.
TU	8	John Milton died, 1674.
W	9	Prince of Wales born, 1841.
TH	10	Schiller, poet, died, 1759.
F	11	<i>Martinmas Day.</i> Sun rises 6.53, sets 4.35.
S	12	Charles Kemble, actor, died, 1854.
<b>S</b>	13	TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	14	Sir Charles Lyell, geologist, born, 1797.
TU	15	John Kepler, astronomer, died, 1630.
W	16	<i>St. Margaret,</i> Queen of Scotland, died 1093.
TH	17	Catherine the Great of Russia died, 1796.
F	18	Cardinal Pole died, 1558.
S	19	Battle of Navarino, 1827.
<b>S</b>	20	TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M	21	Sir Thomas Gresham, London Exchange, died
TU	22	<i>St. Cecilia.</i> Sun rises 7.9, sets 4.24. [1579.]
W	23	<i>St. Clement,</i> Pope and martyr, 100.
TH	24	Lord Melbourne died, 1848.
F	25	<i>St. Catherine.</i>
S	26	Madame Grisi died, 1869.
<b>S</b>	27	FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M	28	Washington Irving died, 1859.
TU	29	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.
W	30	<i>St. Andrew.</i> Sun rises 7.18, sets 4.20.



## DECEMBER—31 Days.

Twelfth Month.

Begins on Thursday.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	<i>Quebec.</i>	<i>Montreal.</i>	<i>Toronto.</i>
Full Moon..... 5th.	0.29 ev'g.	0.19 ev'g.	11.56 morn.
Last Quarter ....13th.	3.20 ev'g.	3.10 ev'g.	2.47 ev'g.
New Moon..... 20-21.	0.22 morn.	0.12 morn.	11.49 ev'g.
First Quarter...27th.	3.57 ev'g.	3.47 ev'g.	3.24 ev'g.

Day of Week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
TH	1	Princess of Wales born, 1844.
F	2	Coup d'Etat in Paris, 1851.
S	3	Samuel Crompton, inventor, born 1753.
S	4	SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M	5	Mozart died, 1792.
TU	6	<i>St. Nicholas.</i> Sun rises 7.25, sets 4.16.
W	7	Algernon Sidney, patriot, beheaded, 1683.
TH	8	<i>Immaculate Conception</i> decreed, 1854.
F	9	Vandyck, painter, died, 1641.
S	10	Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, killed, 1282.
S	11	THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M	12	M. J. Brunel, Thames Tunnel, died 1849.
TU	13	<i>St. Lucy,</i> virgin and martyr.
W	14	Prince Albert, Consort of Victoria, died, 1861.
TH	15	<i>St Eusebius.</i>
F	16	John Selden born, 1584.
S	17	Sir Wm. Gascoigne, Lord Chief Just., died, 1413.
S	18	FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M	19	J. M. W. Turner, painter, died, 1851.
TU	20	Napoleon III. elected President, 1848.
W	21	<i>St. Thomas.</i> Sun rises 7.39, sets 4.12.
TH	22	Shortest day.
F	23	Prince Consort buried, 1861.
S	24	W. M. Thackeray died, 1863.
S	25	CHRISTMAS DAY.
M	26	<i>St. Stephen.</i>
TU	27	<i>St. John the Evangelist.</i>
W	28	<i>Innocent's Day, Childermas.</i>
TH	29	William E. Gladstone born, 1809.
F	30	Saurin, eminent divine, died, 1730.
S	31	Robert Boyle, natural philosopher, died, 1691.

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## METEOROLOGICAL MEMORANDA.

COMPILED BY THOMAS D. KING.

An acquaintance with the Science of Meteorology, together with the observance of instrumental and natural signs of the changes and conditions of the atmosphere about us, enable the formation of a foreknowledge of the kind of weather, such as storms, excess of heat or cold, drought or rain. To seamen, fishermen, farmers, gardeners, builders, engineers, travellers, more than the generality of people, such foreknowledge is of great value, on account of their pursuits being greatly affected by changes in the weather. Indeed, the personal safety and comfort of everybody, in a greater or less degree, must be promoted by the ability to prognosticate the extremes of the weather.

It is now well known that variations in the intensity and duration of sunshine, the exposure to humidity, and the amount and frequency of rain and snow, have highly important influences on the development of crops. A farmer would, therefore, undoubtedly acquire increased experience and knowledge of the varied operations of his calling, if he were to register weather observations upon a simple but uniform plan, noting all the signs afforded by nature. The blights which affect vegetation, such as the mildew and smut of wheat; the fungus, which attacks the vine; the fly, which destroys the hop and turnip, may

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all be dependent upon atmospheric conditions, which attentive observations may detect.

Similar remarks apply to epidemic diseases which attack mankind and the domestic animals. The effect of atmospheric changes upon ordinary diseases requires more attention from medical men than it has hitherto received.

#### PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

One of the principal elements of meteorology is the change in the pressure of the atmosphere, which, in some extreme cases, amounts to nearly a pound on every square inch of surface. This change is indicated by the variation in the height of the column of the barometer, which stands at the level of the sea, on an average, at about thirty inches.

The column of mercury is sustained by a column of air of the diameter of the tube, and extending from the ground to the top of the atmosphere. The air at the surface of the earth is about ten thousand times lighter than mercury; and, therefore, a column of thirty inches of the latter will balance nearly five miles of the former, and this would be the height of the atmosphere were it of uniform density. But the air diminishes in density, in a geometrical ratio, as we ascend, and hence the actual height is much greater. From observations on the refraction of the light which reaches the eye from the sun after it has descended below the horizon, it is proved that the height of the atmosphere is at least fifty-seven miles. On account, however, of the rapid diminution of density, the larger portion of the air is below an elevation

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of four miles; and it is to the lower stratum of this thickness that the principal meteorological phenomena are confined.

#### TEMPERATURE.

Another important meteorologic element is the temperature of the air; and to obtain this, the standard thermometer should be so placed entirely in the shade as not to be materially affected by the heat of surrounding objects, and freely exposed to any currents of air that may be stirring.

Large bodies are slowly heated and slowly cooled, and are, therefore, almost always above or below the temperature of the air. Hence, a thermometer should not be placed in contact with the side of a house. The best position for a thermometer is in the middle of a projection from a window on the north side of the house, so as to be entirely in the shade. It should be covered with a slanting roof to shed the rain, and inclosed on three sides and the bottom with horizontal slats, like window blinds, so as to permit the free circulation of the air, while the radiation from surrounding bodies, and the direct rays of the sky are excluded. The inclosure or box should be painted white on the outside to reflect off the rays of heat. The same inclosure may contain the wet and dry-bulb thermometers.

Heat of all kinds readily passes through the air; and, as all bodies are continually radiating it, a thermometer exposed to a clear sky, which reflects back no rays, will fall several degrees below the temperature of the air; hence, when the object of the meteorologist is to obtain the temperature of the air, the thermometer ought not to be exposed to any portion of the sky. Also, from the

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fact that the heat of low intensity does not radiate through glass, the thermometer may be placed on the outside of a double window without being materially affected by the heat within.

#### MOISTURE.

Another important meteorological element is the amount of moisture in the air. This, with the amount and distribution of heat, are elements most essential to the agriculturist, since they principally determine the capability of different districts for the production of vegetable life.

The measurement of the quantity of vapour in the atmosphere is by no means so simple a process as that of obtaining the pressure or the temperature. An approximation of the relative moisture of the air, from day to day, may be obtained by the simple hygrometer, or rather hygroscope, employed by Mr. Dalton. This consists of a fishing-line 30 or 40 feet long, permanently fastened at one end, and stretched over pulleys backward and forward by a weight at the other. To adjust this instrument, the cord is heated in an oven until it is perfectly dry; the position of the pointer on the weight is then marked. The cord is next thoroughly wetted by means of a sponge, the position of the pointer again noted, and the distance between the two points divided into one hundred equal parts, each of which is called a degree. An observer, for want of a better, may construct an instrument of this kind, the indications of which, carefully noted, would, in many particulars, afford interesting results.

Another and a more ready method of determining the hygrometrical condition of the atmosphere, is by means of *wet* and *dry-bulb* thermometers. The dryer the air, or

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the further it is from saturation, the more rapid will be the evaporation from a wet surface; and, consequently, the greater will be the cooling of the body from which the evaporation proceeds. By a series of experiments, the relation of the amount of fall of temperature, produced by evaporation and the temperature of the dew point, has been determined, so that the quantity and tension of the vapour may be ascertained, when the temperature of the air and its reduction by evaporation are known.

The most rapid method of ascertaining the reduction of temperature due to evaporation, is to observe the indication of a thermometer, the bulb of which is covered with linen cloth and wet with pure water. A small vessel of rain water should be left exposed, in order that the liquid may be of the temperature of the air. Immerse the bulb of the instrument several times in this by elevating the cup. After this, the thermometer should be allowed to stand a few moments until it indicates the temperature of evaporation. In cold weather, the bulb will be constantly surrounded with a thin stratum of ice,—even then the readings are available. The wet bulb is sometimes supplied with water by the capillary attraction of a cotton wick from a cup of water, which may be placed on the level or a little below the bulb. As evaporation proceeds, heat is absorbed by the conversion of the water around the wet-bulb with vapour, and the mercury in the wet-bulb thermometer will fall a greater or less number of degrees below the air-temperature, according to the dryness of the atmosphere. The dryer the air, the greater the difference in the readings of the two thermometers.

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#### RAIN AND SNOW.

Another element of meteorology is the amount of rain which falls on different parts of the earth. The simplest method of determining this, would be to expose a cylindrical or square vessel freely to the rain, and to measure the depth of the water which is caught in it after each storm or shower. Greater precision, however, is obtained by employing a rain-gauge, which consists of a circular or square funnel, with a jug below to receive the water, and a measuring vessel to estimate the quantity. If the area of the orifice of the funnel be one hundred times that of the measuring vessel, each inch of the latter will indicate a hundredth of an inch of rain falling on the earth adjacent. The gauge should be placed so that it may not be sheltered in any direction by buildings or trees from the oblique descent of the rain. The whole apparatus should be sunk in the earth in a cask provided with a wooden cover, with the mouth of the funnel a few inches above the surface of the ground. Care should be taken that the rain does not rebound from the surface into the funnel; to prevent this, the surrounding space may be covered with old carpet or cloth.

To ascertain the amount of water produced by snow, a column of the depth or the fall of snow, and of the same diameter as the amount of the gauge, should be melted and measured as so much rain. As a general average, it will be found that ten inches of snow is equivalent to one of water.

By an inch of rain is meant such a fall of water as would cover the ground to that depth, supposing that it



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They are requested at the same time, to give full particulars, when writing, as to the price, conditions of payment, demensions, resources, &c., of the Farms, and the locality where they are situated.

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The Department of Agriculture and Public Works, in order to give greater inducements to settlers, request that Immigrants and Canadian Farmers desirous of purchasing lands, should apply to W. S. Desbarats, Esq., Province of Quebec Immigration Agent, P. O. Box 175, Quebec, from whom they will receive all the necessary information.

all remained on the surface, none percolating, running off or evaporating. The rain falling in the rain gauge, say either five or nine inches in diameter, is obviously equal to that falling on any equal area of the surrounding ground. Now, suppose that one inch of rain were to fall on a field whose area was ten acres, and it all remained on the surface, none percolating, running off or evaporating, it would, if drained off or collected, amount to 1,010 tons, or 226,230 gallons. Again, taking the mean annual rain-fall on the Island of Montreal to be equal to the mean annual rain-fall at Toronto, viz.: 31.5 inches, we should get during the year on a field of ten acres, 31,815 tons or 7,126,245 gallons.

**THE INFLUENCE OF TREES ON MOISTURE.**—Observations have been made in French forests by M. Fautrat, to determine the influence of trees on the distribution of rain and moisture. He finds that forests receive more rain than open plains, and pines more than leafy trees. Pines retain more than half the water that is precipitated upon them, while leafy trees allow 58 per cent. to reach the ground. Pines, therefore, furnish the best shield against sudden inundations, and the best means for giving freshness and humidity to a dry climate.

#### WIND AND CLOUDS.

*Wind Direction.*— Observers should not rely upon weathercocks for the direction of the wind. It is better to watch the way clouds are drifting; they are steadier in their course than vanes, flags, streamers, or even smoke, driven by the surface wind. Moreover, weathercocks are

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sometimes set incorrectly; either the variation of the compass has not been allowed for, or it has been applied the wrong way.

*Wind Force.*—The force of the wind should be estimated, and recorded by numbers, as follows:—

No.	Designation.	Miles per hour.	
0	Calm .....	2	The velocity is an approximation, as near as can be obtained, from the values assigned by Neumayer, Stow, Laughton, Scott, Harris, James, &c.
1	Light air .....	5	
2	Light breeze....	10	
3	Gentle breeze...	15	
4	Moderate breeze.	20	
5	Fresh breeze....	27	
6	Strong breeze...	35	
7	Moderate gale...	42	
8	Fresh gale.....	50	
9	Strong gale.....	60	
10	Whole gale.....	70	
11	Storm .....	80	
12	Hurricane .....	90	

*Amount of Cloud.*—The proportion of sky covered by clouds should be estimated on a scale of 0 to 10: 0 being for a cloudless blue sky, 10 an overcast sky; any intermediate number expressing the cloudiness; as 7 equals 7-10ths of the sky covered by clouds. With fog or mist the proportion of sky obscured should be inserted.

The character of the clouds may be noted by using letters:—denoting by C., *cirrus*; by K., *cumulus*; by S., *stratus*; and by N., *nimbus*; by double letters their combination in transition from one to the other form (as, C.S., cirro-stratus); and by letters with interposed commas (thus, K., S.), the prevalence of one species of cloud in

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one and another in the other region. Two layers of cloud, one above the other, may be denoted by placing their characteristic letters above and below a line, in the manner of a fraction. These forms of clouds are thus characterized:—*Cirrus*, expresses a cloud resembling a lock of hair or a feather; consisting of streaks, wisps, and fibres; vulgarly known as mare's tails. *Cumulus* denotes a cloud in dense vortex heaps, or rounded forms, definitely terminated above; indicating saturation in the upper clear region of the air, and a rising supply of vapor from below. *Stratus* is an extended continuous level sheet, which must not be confounded with the flat base of the *cumulus*, where it simply reposes upon the vapour plane. The cumulo-stratus, or *anvil-shaped* cloud is said to forerun heavy gales of wind. *Nimbus* is a dense cloud, spreading out into a crown of cirrus above, and passing beneath into a shower.

#### INFLUENCES OF THE MOON UPON THE WEATHER.

What are they? has never been satisfactorily answered; but people look to the change of the Moon effecting a change in the weather with as much certainty as they look to a dial to know what o'clock it is. The weather changes, and the Moon changes, and they are satisfied, and all is right. No one can deny the fact that the weather is very frequently changing, and the Moon too, and if we take in a day or two before, and a day or two after each change, then it is a perfect and complete theory, which accounts for all the occurrences.

Such, however, are among the most vague of all popular errors. The Moon may, or may not, have an influence on


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the weather; the question has never been proved on either side, and it remains as undecided as ever it was.

From Mr. Howard's observations on the variations of the barometer in connection with lunar phases, he found that in thirty out of fifty lunar weeks there was a coincidence of the greater elevations of the barometer with the Moon's first and third quarters, and the greater depressions with the new and full Moon. But there were exceptions sufficiently decided to forbid this coincidence being taken for a general rule. The case was indeed sometimes *reversed*, so that a low barometer coincided with the quarters, and a high with a new and full Moon. The rule obtained chiefly in moderate and settled weather, and exhibited the regular lunar tides; but the stormy, frost, or thunder exhibited such a mixture of tides and currents as belong to a perturbed state of the atmosphere.

The influence of the Moon on the temperature and density of our atmosphere, appears to be exercised chiefly through the winds, which is a secondary effect of her varied attraction. Mr. Howard's laborious researches into the influence of the Moon upon the weather, completely puzzled and confounded him, as it has done all previous and subsequent observers to the present date. In fact, we have not advanced in the slightest degree, and have no certain data respecting the assumed lunar influence.

There is another part of the subject which requires some notice, which is the lunar cycle of nineteen years, when she returns to the same position at the same time. Hence, if she has such influence over the weather as assumed by some, then it is natural to expect that the

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period of nineteen years would bring the same weather. But no such state occurs—the case is not proven, and the lunar influence is perfectly conjectural, the evidence is on the negative side, or exactly the reverse of what it should be. So great is the conceit on this matter, that there are lunar tables for calculating, or rather foreseeing, the weather for any indefinite period from the time at which the Moon changes; so certain and sure is the event deemed, and this completes her sovereign sway. It is a pretty well established fact that the same phase and condition of the Moon does not produce a recurrence of the same weather, if one full Moon produces fine weather; the next full Moon may reverse it to wet weather. Dr. Webster, R. N. (1857), says:—

“I have long tried, and very patiently endeavoured to prove, by the most faithful and unremitting observation, the lunar weather-influence in the monthly periods and the cycle of years, but have not perceived any approximation to that effect. Sometimes it delighted me, then it grieved me and destroyed my hopes and labours; and though I gaze with delight on the moonlight scenery, and enjoy her gracious presence, and love to see the clouds drift over her beautiful face and veil it, yet I failed to put faith in her smiles. She sports with the clouds and decks herself with a halo and corona which becomes her as Queen of Night; and then she looks so lovely, enthroned in the Heavens, as to be an object of admiration.”

Many diligent and faithful observers have pursued the subject of “lunar influence” for a series of years, but the result of their observations tend in no degree whatever to confirm the common opinion that a change of the

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weather takes place at or very near the change of the Moon.

All the observers were aware of the common opinion that a change of the weather takes place *at* or very near to the changes of the Moon. All the observers were aware of the common opinion, which is far beyond the Christian era, so that, had anything occurred it would have been readily detected and recorded. Hence they conclude it to be a vulgar and common plea,

Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. David's, and a good and ripe scholar, who produced an edition of Sir Isaac Newton's works, with commentaries, etc., undertook to examine the question of the "Lunar Weather Influence," says:—

"A popular persuasion of the Moon's influence has, somehow or other, gained credit even among the learned, without that strict empiric examination, which a notion, in itself so improbable, so destitute of all foundation in physical theory, so little supported by plausible analogy, ought to undergo. The vulgar doctrine about this influence is that it is exerted at the New and Full, and the First and Third quarters; and for three days before and after each of those epochs. There are, therefore, twenty-four such days in each month, over which the Moon is supposed to preside. Hence as more changes must fall within the time, it is evident therefore that people may deceive themselves in this respect."

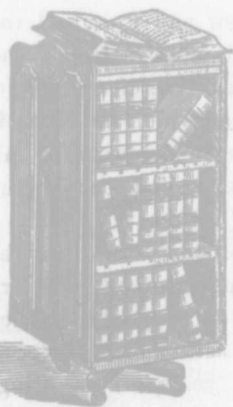
Of the changes of weather prognosticated in the almanacs every quarter of the Moon, fifteen out of every twenty are wrong, and it would not be surprising if they succeeded more frequently; and astronomers acknowledge that the period of nineteen years, which brings back the same positions of the Moon, does not bring with

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it the least resemblance in the course or succession of winds. Mr. La Marck was so convinced of this lunar influence, that he published a Meteorological Diary, predicting, a year beforehand (1789), the winds and temperature which the northern and-southern aspects of the Moon should produce. He established the negative truth, that the weather was totally independent of the Moon.

The following Table, ascribed to Dr. Herschel, is constructed upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and, confirmed by the experience of many years' actual observation, will, without trouble, suggest to the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the Moon's entrance to any of her Quarters, and that so near the truth, that in very few instances will it be found to fail.

New or Full Moon and First & last Quarter.	Summer.	Winter.
<i>Hours of Change.</i>	<i>Probable Weather.</i>	<i>Probable Weather.</i>
12 Noon to 2 p.m.	Very rainy.....	Snow and rain.
2 p.m. to 4 "	Changeable.....	Fair and mild.
4 " to 6 "	Fair.....	Fair.
6 " to 8 "	Fair, if wind N.W..	Fair and frosty, if wind N.E.
8 " to 10 "	Rain, if wind S.W..	Rain and snow, if wind S.W.
10 " to Midni't	Fair.....	Fair and frosty.
Midni't to 2 a.m.	Fair.....	Hard frost, unless wind S.
2 a.m. to 4 "	Cold, with showers..	Snow and stormy.
4 " to 6 "	Rain.....	Do. Do.
6 " to 8 "	Wind and rain.....	Stormy weather.
8 " to 10 "	Changeable.....	Cold rain, if wind W.; snow, if E.
10 " to Noon.	Frequent showers...	Cold, with high winds.

The nearer the Moon's entrance to any of her changes is to midnight, the more fair the weather is in summer;

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the nearer to noon, the less fair. The Moon's time of change, from four to ten in the afternoon, may be followed; but that is mostly dependent upon the wind. Her changes at all hours of the midnight, except the two first, are unfavourable to the weather; the like nearly may be observed in the winter.

Such was the table compiled about eighty years ago, and based, it is said, upon the experience of many years. We have had ample time of verifying it, and knowing all about the weather. Although this Table is ascribed to the celebrated Herschel, that has been positively disavowed and denied by Sir John Herschel, and there is no authority for it whatever, except the popular desire to foster it upon some great name.

It still retains its hold and authority upon the public by a power far greater than all the Herschels', and as long as the Moon lasts, or continues to shine, she will continue to exercise her sweet control over the mind, as over the skies and clouds.

We have a long roll of years of antiquity, down to the present time, all testifying to the influence of the Moon upon the weather. Is all this opinion wrong? The public, or popular authority, has not proved or demonstrated the fact, but boldly assert it. While the scientific world—the eminent and the learned—have not disproved it, although they have not approved of it, except in some few instances. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the lunar influence, it positively bespeaks recurring monthly periods. There seems to be some alliance between the lunar influence and the monthly recurring periods. If the lunar theory is correct, the monthly

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recurring periods must be so ; but the recurring monthly periods do not of necessity establish the lunar influence.

Upon the doctrine of recurring periods the following weather predictions or probabilities are based. The argument in their favour will rest more upon the actual state and condition of the seasons predicted than the physical theory upon which they are founded. It cannot be said that the theory adopted is incapable of error, because it is evident to every observer how wide is the departure between the absolute weather and the weather predicted, despite the sedulous devotion of the observer to his instruments, for the "Fire and hail, snow and vapours, stormy wind, fulfil His word."

#### JANUARY.

Beginning of the month clear, with a cold term ; snow falls from 5th to 12th ; clear to the 18th, and after that snow to the 25th ; latter part of month clear, with slight rise of temperature ; prevailing wind during month, N. to N. W.

#### FEBRUARY.

Snow falls at beginning of month with northerly winds, cold term from 6th to 10th, and clear ; snow falls 12th to 16th, and from 20th to 25th ; probable depth of snow fall for the month, 2 to 3 feet ; clear from 25th to end of month.

#### MARCH.

Beginning of month clear, and moderate temperature, prevailing wind westerly ; rain and snow from 10th to 17th, followed by northerly winds, which will prevail to the end of month.

#### APRIL.

Beginning of month rain and sleet ; clear weather from 3rd or 4th to the 12th ; slight rain falls at intervals up to

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the 18th; the general character of the month clear; navigation will open about the 20th.

#### MAY.

Beginning of month rainy, followed by a long term of clear genial weather, trees will put forth their leaves early, and there will be but slight frosts; rain about the 20th to 23rd; the rain fall of month will be below the average.

#### JUNE.

Beginning of month clear, very little rain before the 10th, after which rise of temperature and thunder storms; prevailing winds, southerly to westerly; low barometer.

#### JULY.

Beginning of month hot and dry; rain falls between 8th and 15th, and again between the 20th and 26th; general character of the month wet.

#### AUGUST.

Beginning of month rainy, and clouded sky; low barometer; intermittent rain during month, variable winds, low barometer; weather generally unsettled during month.

#### SEPTEMBER.

Beginning of month clear; heavy rain about 6th to 9th, and again about the 20th to 23rd; general character of month clear and warm.

#### OCTOBER.

Beginning of month rainy; weather unsettled up to the 11th, followed by cold nights and clear weather; slight rain falls about middle of month, followed by clear weather.

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NOVEMBER.

Beginning of month rain and snow; early sleighing; general character of month cloudy and snowy; ice may be expected in river before the 15th; latter part of month cold.

DECEMBER.

Beginning of month clear; snow falls and rain 13th to 18th, after that to Christmas clear and cold; formation of ice bridge not probable this month; snow storms about the 27th to 31st.

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## Department of Crown Lands.

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### ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCIES.

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*List of Crown Lands and Timber Agencies, with their designations, the names and residences of the Agents, and the quantity of land disposable in each Agency, on the 30th June, 1879.*

No. 1.—THE COULONGE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Pontiac. E. Heath, Esq., Clarendon, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 315,589.

No. 2.—THE GATINEAU AGENCY comprises all the part of the County of Ottawa, situated to the west of the River du Lievre, except the part of the township of Buckingham, on the same side of said river. Robert Farley, Esq., Hull, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 421,330.

No. 3.—THE PETITE NATION AGENCY comprises the township of Buckingham, all the townships and unsurveyed lands in that part of the County of Ottawa, situated at the east of the River du Lievre and the County of Argenteuil. J. A. Cameron, Esq., Thurso, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 171,255. C. J. Marchand, Esq., of St. Jerome, Agent for part. Number



of acres disposable in 1880, 139,798. A. B. Filion, Esq., Grenville, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 127,757.

No. 4.—THE MAGOG AGENCY comprises all the townships of the Counties of Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Brome, Stanstead and Shefford; the townships of Brampton and Melbourne, in the County of Richmond; Durham, Wickham, Upton and Gratham, in the County of Drummond; Acton and the augmentation of Upton, in the County of Bagot; and Orford in the County of Sherbrooke. O. B. Kemp, Esq., Granby, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 8,747.

No. 5.—ST. FRANCIS AGENCY comprises all the townships in the County of Compton; the township of Ascot in the County of Sherbrooke; the townships of Stokes, Windsor, Shipton and Cleveland, in the County of Richmond; Dudswell and Wheedon, in the County of Wolfe; and Spaulding, Ditchfield and Woburn in the County of Dorchester. Charles Patton, Robinson, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 277,293.

No. 6.—THE ARTHABASKA AGENCY comprises all the townships in the County of Arthabaska; the townships of Wolfestown; North Ham, South Ham, Wolton, St. Camillie, Garthby and Stratford, in the County of Wolfe; Halifax, Somerset, Leeds, Inverness, Ireland and Nelson, in the County of Megantic; Kingsey, Simpson and Wendover in the County of Drummond; and Aston and parts of Wendover, Maddington and Blandford, in the County of Nicolet. A. Gagnon, Esq., Arthabaska, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 167,895.

No. 7.—THE CHAUDIERE AGENCY comprises all townships in the Counties of Beauce and Dorchester, except Spaulding, Ditchfield and Woburn; the townships of Coleraine, Thetford and Broughton, in the County of Megantic, and that part of the township of Buckland in the County of Bellechasse. J. T. Letourneau, of St. Joseph, Beauce, acting Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 489,024.

No. 8.—THE MONTMAGNY AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Montmagny, L'Islet and Bellechasse, except that part of the township of Buckland in the County of Bellechasse. Eug. Renault, Esq., Montmagny, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 589,747.

No. 9.—THE GRANDVILLE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Kamouraska and Temiscouta. C. T. Dupe, Esq., Rivière du Loup, (*en bas*) Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 626,306.

No. 10.—THE RIMOUSKI AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Rimouski. George Sylvain, Rimouski, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 496,207. A reserve of 320,000 acres in the Chaudière, Rimouski, and Bonaventure Agencies has been made in favor of the Société Générale, Forestier de France.

No. 11.—THE GASPE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Gaspé. W. H. Annett, Gaspé Basin, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 186,808. Louis Roy, Esq., Cap Chat, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 85 309.

No. 12.—THE BONAVENTURE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Bonaventure. L. J. Riopel, Esq., New Carlisle, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 447,836.

No. 13.—THE SAGUENAY AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Saguenay and Charlevoix, and the townships of St. John, Herbert, Otis, Kane, Boileau, St. Germain and Champigny, in the County of Chicoutimi. George Duberger, Esq., Malbaie, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 444,734.

No. 14.—THE LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of

Chicoutimi, except the townships of St. John, Herbert, Otis, Kane, Boileau, St. Germain and Champigny, comprised in the Saguenay Agency. J. O. Tremblay, Esq., Chicoutimi, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 387,780. Israel Dumais, Esq., Roberval, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 386,356.

No. 15.—THE ST. CHARLES AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Montmorency, Quebec and Portneuf, as far as the rear line of the timber limits, south of the river Batiscan. J. E. Boily, Esq., Quebec Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 158,451.

No. 16.—THE ST. MAURICE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Champlain, St. Maurice and Maskinongé, except the part of the township of Peterborough, in the said County of Maskinongé. Also the unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Portneuf and Quebec, north of the rear line of the timber limits, south of the river Batiscan. Alphonse Dubord, Esq., Three Rivers, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 165,019.

No. 17.—THE ASSUMPTION AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Terrebonne, Montcalm, Joliette and Berthier, with that part of the township of Peterborough, in the County of Maskinongé. J. B. Delfausse, Esq., Joliette, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 232,279.

The special Crown Timber Agency, under the direction of A. G. Russell, Esq., residing at Ottawa, comprises the County of Pontiac and part of the County of Ottawa.

The special Crown Timber Agency, under the direction of C. E. Bell, Esq., Montreal, comprises the Counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Argenteuil, and part of Ottawa.

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## COMICS.

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Trust not the circus athlete as he bowingly enters the arena. He is a man of revolutionary intentions.—*Boston Transcript.*

An anonymous article—A baby before it's christened.—*Columbus Journal.*

It does not follow that women are cobblers or blacksmiths because they are good hands to shoo hens.—*Rome Sentinel.*

We suppose that when a woman has all the pin money she wants she has attained the pin-nickel of her happiness.—*Detroit Post.*

"I had no time to stuff the chicken," apologized a landlady to her boarders. "Never mind, madam, it's tough enough as it is," replied one of them.

When a society reporter wishes to puff a plain, vulgar girl, he remarks that she is as beautiful as she is accomplished.

A Dutchman once met an Irishman on a lonely highway. As they met, each smiled, thinking he knew the other. Pat, on seeing his mistake, remarked, with a look of disappointment: "Faith, an' I thought it was you, an' you thought it was me, an' it's naythur of us." "Yaw, dat ish dru. I am anudder man, und you is not yourself, und we are some odder bodies."

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The vessel that no woman objects to embark in—  
A court-ship.

Wanted—Two stamps of indignation and one of  
true nobility.

Suspended animation—A performer on the *trapeze*.

When did Moses sleep five in the bed? When  
he slept with his forefathers.

There was a man so intensely polite that as he  
passed a hen on her nest, he said: "Don't rise,  
ma'am."

Why is the horse the most humane of all animals?  
He gives the bit out of his mouth, and listens to  
every woe.

Which has the most legs, a horse or no horse?  
Answer: No horse. A horse has four legs, but *no  
horse* has five.

A correspondent writes to say that a still smaller  
man than Knee-high-miah is mentioned in the  
Bible; Bill-Dad of Shoe Height (Job 18: 1).

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Why are iron-clads like unmarried ladies?—  
Because they are open to an engagement.

About the most uncomfortable seat a man can  
have in the long run, is self-conceit.

If running after the women be a sin, it is one  
which is very easily checked. All that's necessary  
is for the women to stop running away from the men.

A woman may not be able to sharpen a pencil or  
hold an umbrella, but she can pack more articles  
into a trunk than a man can in a one-horse wagon.

The tramp's last dodge is to ask your advice  
about going to the next town, and when you  
warmly advise him to go, he says he has much con-  
fidence in your good judgment, and will emigrate  
further on at once. "But," he adds, "wouldn't you  
advise me to borrow ten cents before I start?"

Equal to the occasion.—Young lady (who has  
been taken half a mile beyond her destination)—  
'It's really too bad! I told you, when I first got in,  
where I wished to be set down!' Conductor—  
'Well miss, I let you out as soon I could find in  
my' art to part with yer.' N.B. No more is said.

Old Lord Elphinstone was asleep at church, while  
the minister, a very addle-headed preacher, was  
holding forth. At length the parson stopped and  
cried: "Waukin, my Lord Aphinstone." "I am no  
sleeping, minister." "But ye are sleeping—I wager  
ye dinna ken what I said last." "Ye said, "Wau-  
kin, my Lord Alphinstone." "Ay, ay, but I wager  
ye dinna ken what I said afore that." "I wager  
ye dinna yersel."

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 We are always told to put our best foot forward. A mule always puts his best foot backward, and he puts it strong.—*Boston Transcript*.

A Connecticut man recently said: "Lend me a dollar. My wife has left me, and I want to advertise that I am not responsible for her debts."

A damsel applied for a place behind a counter. "What clerical experience have you?" asked the man of dry-goods. "Very little," she said, with a blush, "for I only joined the church last week."

He entered the grocery, said not a word, but allowed his cane to swing to and fro exactly like the pendulum of a clock. The grocer only said, "No; we sell nothing on tick;" and the man with the cane passed sadly and silently out.

That was neat, the remark of a young lawyer on Washington Street, the other morning. A friend accosted him: "John, I wish you would change this twenty-dollar bill for me." The blushing but pleased attorney lifted his hat and replied: "My good boy, you flatter me—you flatter me."

A young man having been requested at a dinner to reply to the time-honored toast of "Woman," closed his remarks with the familiar quotation from Scott:

"O woman, in our hours of ease,  
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please."

Here his memory failed him; but after a little hesitation he continued in triumph:

"But seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

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RICHARD WHITE, Man. Dir.

Did you ever notice how sensitive are the ears of a woman in church to the crying of some other woman's baby, and how deafer than a post she is when her own offspring sets up its piercing squall?—

*Church Union.*

Dave Smith was going down Broadway yesterday with an umbrella marked: "Stolen from D. Smith." "There," said a man in front of the St. Nicholas, "I always thought that fellow looked like a thief."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mistress (who gave her girl some hickory nuts to crack half an hour ago)—Bridget, have you not cracked those nuts yet? Bridget, (in evident pain)—Plaze, ma'am, I've onlay cracked three, an' me jaw's nearly broken to pieces.

A good little boy who was kicked by a mule didn't say any naughty words or go home crying to his mother. He just tied the mule within five feet of the beehive, backed him round to it, and let him kick.

You can teach a boy that if he plays the three and four domino on a three, leaving the six exposed to the other end, it counts ten, in about five minutes; but it will take him all day at school to learn that four units and six units makes ten units.

A sick man, just recovering his appetite, ate eighteen dumplings, and was about entering on the nineteenth and last in the dish, when his little son asked his father to give to him. 'Why my son, would you take the last dumpling from your poor sick father.'

"Off she goes," said a lady, speaking of a train as it was starting. "You have mistaken the gender, madam," said a gentleman; "this is a mail train."

A little school-girl in Norwich, Conn., gave as the definition of the word happy: "To feel as if you wanted to give all your things to your little sister."

A Boston paper is "in favor of women voting if they want to." A Western paper "would like to see the man who could make them vote if they didn't want to."

A fellow in Kansas, who was ducked by a parcel of boys for beating his wife, sued them for damages. The magistrate promptly sentenced them to duck him again.

A German wrote an obituary on the death of his wife, in which he said. "If mine wife had lived until next Friday, she would have been dead shust two weeks. As the tree falls so must it stand"

An Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled an election-box, on its being passed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear "that he was not naturalized, and could not vote, but he was ready to make a speech."

"Why do you look so glum and cross, William, whenever I ask you to go out with me to any party or theatre?" inquired Isabella. "My love," said William, "there would be no merit in going were I not making an awful sacrifice of my own feelings. Permit me the pleasure of showing that I go only to please, my dear."

An exchange asks: "Can we drink with impunity?" Certainly you can, if impunity invites you.

A score of full-born Americans will move three wagon-loads of lumber to uncover a poor old rat, where a cash offer of fifty cents each would have no effect.

"Och," said a love-sick Hibernian, "what a recreation it is to be dying of love! It sets the heart aching so delicately there's no taking a wink of sleep for the pleasure of the pain!"

A young lady residing in a border town was heard to remark in regard to her father's snoring, that "the neighbors all set out their wash tubs, thinking that a thunder storm was coming up."

#### INTUITIVE JUDGMENT.

*(From the Rochester Express.)*

Judge (severely)—"How do you know the defendant is a married man? Were you ever at his house?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know him personally?"

"No, sir."

"Did anybody ever tell you they were married?"

"No, sir; but when I see a man and woman come to the same church regularly for three years, occupy the same pew and have a hymn book apiece to sing out of I don't want to see any marriage certificate from them. I can swear to their relation all the time."

Verdict for plaintiff.

If money is tight, avoid it—it ought to know better.

Riches will never take wings and fly away, if you sprinkle a little economy on its tail.

A man recently knocked down an elephant, a lion and a rhinoceros. He was an auctioneer.

“What will the present year bring forth?” asks an exchange. Bring Fourth of July of course.

A correspondent wishes to know at what age a girl should no longer be kissed by her male friends. A lady suggests the age when she puts on long dresses.

There's many a slip—  
At least, so it's said ;  
'Tween an extinguished light  
And the edge of the bed.

—*Elmira Gazette.*

Coming back from a little trip to Havre a Parisian bewails his misfortune to his railway companion. “One thing is certain ; you won't catch me on any more of these pleasure excursions. I lost my wife and my cane.” And then he adds with tears in his voice, “A new cane, too.”

“What made you quit the East?” said a man in Nevada to a new-comer. “I got into trouble by marrying two wives,” was the response. “Well,” said the other, “I came out here because I got into trouble by marrying only one wife.” “And I,” added a by-stander, “came here because I got into trouble simply by promising to marry one.”



A Bridgeport man arrested for striking his wife Mary admitted that Mary had a little lam.

"You're opaque," said an exasperated spectator at a concert to a huge fellow standing in front of him. "No, I'm O'Callaghan," was the serene reply.

"My dear," asked Mrs. J—— of her husband, on coming home from church the other day, "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets?" "The ladies' faces," was the bland reply.

"This is meat and drink," said the sailor, who sat on the gunwhale sipping his grog—following his remark by tumbling backward into the water. "Aye, and there's washing and lodging," said his messmate.

"Why haven't you got married before this time of life?" querulously asked an old man of his nephew, who answered: "Well, uncle, I'm sure it isn't my fault. I proposed to three girls only last week, and on comparing notes the whole of 'em *unanimously* rejected my offers."

The late Commodore Hollins was once sailing with an American commodore, who used often to insult his inferior officers and apologize to them afterward. After such an insult had been offered to him Hollins was called to the cabin of the commodore, who said: "I am a man of a very passionate nature and have treated you as I should not have done, and now I wish to apologize." Hollins replied: "I too, am a passionate man, but I notice, Commodore, that I never get into a passion with my superior officers, always with those beneath me."

A man stabbed another with a scissors the other day in Brooklyn. It is always dangerous to interrupt a person who is writing editorials.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Poetry versus Sense.—A line in one of Moore's songs read thus: 'Our couch shall be roses bespangled with dew.' To which a sensible girl replied: 'Twould give me the rheumatiz, and so it would you.'

A lightning rod peddler was struck by lightning near Kickapoo, while seated on his wagon, during a thunder storm, talking through the window of a farmer's residence, trying to induce the farmer to let him rod his barn. It was the largest funeral ever seen in Kickapoo. People went miles to see the deceased. They couldn't believe it until they saw it with their own eyes.

A VALID EXCUSE.

(*Kingston Freeman.*)

One of the teachers in a Binghamton school received the other day an excuse written in behalf of a delinquent pupil. It runs in this wise:

MR TEACHER: Dot poy of mine vos absent de oder day ven he shtaid out. He got one big colt in his neck vot make him much trouble all de vile. Please don't give him some bunishment ven he vas late in the morning. He woult got there shust in time every day, but he is not himself to blame, he is got no mother. She vos dead 10 years ago. I am this poy's parent by his mother before she vos dead.

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Very Kind Gent : " Do you know, my dear,  
that we have to-day the shortest day in the year ! "

Lady : " Very true ; but your presence makes me  
forget it."

First sportsman : " Well, Mike, any sport to-day ? "

Second Sportsman : " Musshá, not a great'l. I  
had a crack at an agent just now, but I hear there  
is a covey of landlords round the hill here ; lut us  
dhróp round on them."

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A lady who assumes to know how boys ought to  
be trained writes as follows : " Oh, mothers ! hunt  
out the soft, tender, genial side of your boy's nature."  
Mothers often do, with an old shoe. But if you  
want to find the soft side of a boy set a girl to look  
after it.

A country poet, after taking a general view of  
life, has come to the following rhyming conclusion :

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“ Oh, I wouldn't live forever,  
I wouldn't if I could,  
But I needn't fret about it,  
For I couldn't if I would.”

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A big, fat colored woman went to the Galveston  
Chief of Police, and told him that her stepson had  
run away and she wanted to know where he was.  
“ It boddors me to know why he left. He had  
everything he needed to make him cumfable. I  
done all I could for him,” she observed. “ Has  
he any marks by which he may be recognized ? ”  
“ Well, I don't reckon all de marks I made on him  
with a bed-slat, while de old man was holdin' him,  
has faded our yet.”—*Galveston News.*

Rumor has it that *Pinafore* has been done into Chinese. Perhaps it runs in this way : "My neble, neble thick ride on blig pond." "Wassee, neble!" "Ony lil', one thims, somethime."—*St. Louis Spirit.*

REST.

Love, give me one of thy dear hands to hold,  
Take thou my tired head upon thy breast ;  
Then sing me that sweet song we loved of old,  
The dear, soft song about our little nest.  
We knew the song before the nest was ours ;  
We sang the song when first the nest was found ;  
We loved the song in happy after-hours,  
When peace came to us, and content profound.  
Then sing that olden song to me to-night,  
While I, reclining on thy faithful breast,  
See happy visions in the fair firelight,  
And my whole soul is satisfied with rest.  
Better than all our bygone dreams of bliss  
Are deep content and rest secure as this.

What though we missed Love's golden summer time,  
His Autumn fruits were ripe when he had leave  
To enter joys wide vineyard in our prime,  
Good guerdon for our waiting to receive.  
Love gave us no frail pledge of summer flowers,  
But side by side we pass the winter hours,  
And day by day new blessings are revealed.  
The heyday of our youth, its roseate glow,  
Its high desires and cravings manifold,  
The raptures and delights of long ago,  
Have passed ; but we have truer joys to hold.  
Sing me the dear old song about the nest,  
Our blessed home, our little ark of rest.

—*All the Year Round.*

Mules are bought and sold by the pound in Kentucky. Doubtless the custom is due to the observation of Mr. Joshua Billings that the mule is the heaviest animal for his size in existence except the crowbar.

An ingenious person has discovered that the three most forcible letters in our alphabet are N R G ; the two which contain nothing are M T ; that four express great corpulence, O B C T ; that we are in a decline, D K ; that four indicate an exalted station, X L N C ; and three excite our tears, yet, when pronounced together, are necessary to a good understanding—L E G.

First Yokel : "What be thee doing of, Jeames?"  
Second ditto : "Nothing. What be you?"  
First ditto : "Minding the children."  
Second ditto : "Where be they?"  
First ditto : "Danged if oi know."

A Chester county boy, aged twelve years, while returning from Sabbath School, fell from the top of a fence and broke his arm. And this is the second time he had the same arm fractured, in falling from the same panel of fence, and in returning from Sunday School. There is a moral in this—but bad little boys mustn't think it teaches that it is wrong to go to Sunday School. The probabilities are that if this unfortunate boy had been returning from a game of base-ball or from fishing, instead of breaking his arm at each fall he would have broken his neck each time. The moral is, that he should creep under the fence instead of climbing over it.—  
*Norristown Herald.*

What is the difference between a stylish young lady's cranium and a hammock? One is a banged head and the other is a hanged bed. (All rights reserved.)—*Quincy Modern Argo*.

It has been suggested as a remedy for the paper corner, that the editors should own the paper mills. Yes, that would fix it certainly; but then if the editor owned a paper mill, he'd see the country in Halifax before he'd be bothered with a newspaper.—*Hawkeye*.

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life!" asked a Brooklyn Sunday-school teacher of a quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," calmly replied the quiet-looking boy. From this answer no appeal was taken.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.—A leading officer in one of the courts was charged with never going to bed sober. Of course he indignantly denied the soft impeachment; and he gave the particulars of a particular night in proof. We quote his own words: Soon after I got in bed, my wife said: "Why, husband, what's the matter with you? You act so strangely?" "There is nothing the matter with me," said I; "nothing," said I. "I'm sure there is," said she; "you don't act natural at all. Shan't I get up and get something for you?" And she got up, lighted the candle, and came to the bedside to look at me, shading the light with one hand. "I knew there was something strange about you," said she. "Why, you are sober!" Such testimony was considered reliable, and the man now enjoys his new-found reputation.—*Exchange*.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO PASSENGERS.

*(From the Railroader.)*

When you get to the station hunt up the agent and ask him what time the next train goes. Never mind about telling him which way, for he can ask you that. It will show whether he is paying any attention to your question. Then ask him what time all the other trains come, just to see if he knows. If you think of it, ask if they stop, if they are freight or passenger, and any other little things you can think of, for you know he gets paid for answering questions. It don't matter whether you intend riding on the train or not. If you are tired go and sit down, but do not rest longer than necessary, for you have not inquired if the road is going to change time soon, and what time the train will be likely to get through on the new card. Ask him what time the trains run by on his road and how much faster that is than Chicago time, for he knows, and if he does not tell, it is because he is uncivil. Just as the train is coming, and the agent is closing his ticket window to go out to the train, rush up and tell him you want a ticket. Don't say anything about where you want to go. See how near he can guess at it. Give him a \$10 bill, and after he has hurried up to get out his change box, if there is any silver among it, say to him: "Here, I guess I have got the change," for this is the way to find out his disposition. Then it is a good time to tell him you have a trunk to check. The world was not made in a day, and what's the use of being in a hurry, you know? Put your ticket in your pocket-book, and button two or three coats

over your pocket. Don't make a move to get it ready for the conductor until he asks you for it, for he may miss you, and you would be that much ahead. Then he has lots of time to wait, but if he hasn't it's not your fault. During your trip, ask the conductor all the questions you asked the agent, for perhaps the agent has lied to you about some of them. If the conductor answers you short, in reply to any of your questions, it is because he is mad at your buying a ticket. He wanted you to pay him so he could knock down the money—for they all steal, you know.

A THRILLING DRAMATIC SCENE.

*(From the Toledo Commercial.)*

The play was full of heavy villains, the leading lady was the innocent maiden upon whom they had designs, and the trouble was all brought about by her having to read her part. For instance, one villain enters and seizes the leading lady. The latter looks at her manuscript and reads: "Unhand me, villain (business)." Now "business" means that a struggle should ensue, but the leading lady in her agitation renders it thus: "Unhand me, villain! Business." The villain stands back abashed at this unexpected turn, and the prompter goes crazy and yells. "Take hold of her! Oh! will you take hold of her!" The villain rushes up to seize the woman, who looks at her manuscript and shrieks, "Sooner than submit to your embrace I will take this knife." There she pauses and looks around for the knife. The prompter by this time is turning handsprings all over the floor, kicking the



wings to pieces, tearing his hair and shouting, "Oh! Godfrey's cordial! why don't you take the knife? —the knife, blank it, the knife? It is in his belt." The knife is finally seized, the villain obligingly turning around so the woman can conveniently get it. The prompter calms down until a scene is produced where a villain with a big pistol in his hand is at the door of a chamber to see that the heroine does not escape. It is his business to go to sleep and the lady's business to escape by him just before the other two villains rush in and exclaim, "Aha, here she is." But she has lost her place, and as the cut-throats rush in and make their exclamation, there she is sure enough. Then the prompter becomes a drivelling idiot. His load is more than he can bear, and his mind gives way beneath it. He asks to be buried in a retired spot and sinks to the floor, while the state manager throws his hands above his head, waves them widely in the air, dances a hornpipe behind the scenes, and yells at the leading lady, "Get off of the stage, thunder and lightning! get off of that stage!" The woman is on her dignity by this time, and strides calmly by the villain with the big pistol, who looks at her with open-mouthed wonder, and allows her to pass him. Then the other two villains look at her and exclaim, "By heavens! she has escaped us!" and the house gets up and remarks as one man, that it's too thrilling for any use, and it may be "gormed" if it isn't the biggest "go" Toledo has had for years.

MELINDA.—When you sent in that other so-called poem, we told you that if you repeated the indignity

we would give you dead away. Your "gush" received to-day is entitled, "I Float like a Fairy o'er the Sparkling Waves!" Now, Melinda, you know as well as we do that your standing weight is 218 pounds, and if you were to attempt to float on the sparkling waves you'd be harpooned for a whale before you'd floated two miles—or else you would have the whole country on a rush to the shore to get a peep at the sea-monster! Fairy, indeed! Who ever heard of a cross-eyed fairy, with a mole on its cheek crowned with a dozen sandy hairs two inches long?—*Modern Argo.*

AN ENTERPRISING BOY.

[From the *Detroit Free Press.*]

The Detroit brigade of bootblacks was increased by one yesterday. A passenger train from the East carried one more passenger than the conductor knew of, because the said passenger was concealed on the trunks and looked more like a hunk of mud than a live boy fourteen years old. He came across the river with the others, and after a brief look around the depot he walked up to a hackman and said:

"Old boy, I'm right from Jersey City, with nothing to eat for two hull days and not a red in my pocket. I'm game, I am. Lend me a quarter and I'll make it a dollar before noon."

"I don't know you," replied the hackman.

"Nor I you, but that's all right. A man who won't lend a live boy a quarter to get a start in life is no man at all. Come, what d'ye say?"

He got the money, and walking up to a bootblack who stood shivering in the cool air, he said :

" Boy, you'll never make a shiner in the world. Your forte is landscape painting or counting bank notes. I'll gin ye a quarter for yer kit, and if ye ever want money for a pint of peanuts call on me."

It was a trade. There was a new box of blacking and a pretty fair brush, and the new boy no sooner had the box under his arm than he cried out in a wonderfully shrill voice :

" Come and see me! Come and be shone by a chap who kin make yer butes look nicer in two minits than a slouch could in four days. Hold out yer feet an' gin me a chance to lay the corner stone of a fortune—and don't you forget it!"

He secured five " blacks " as fast as he could work and in twenty minutes he had paid back the quarter. In half an hour he was 15 cents ahead, and then he rubbed his aching arms and said :

" I've got to drop sunthin' down for my stomach to lay hold on, and then I'll come out and make the fur fly. It'll take me two hours yet to get limbered up and feel like a buzz-saw run by chain lightning, but when I do git to work in earnest I shall use up a brush every nine minutes all day long."

After he had procured a cheap breakfast at a restaurant he found himself confronted by four or five bootblacks who looked as if they had planned to give him the bounce.

" Morning, gents," said the new boy, as he looked from one to the other. " No use giving me any copperas, my beauties, for I've struck this town to stay. I'm right on the black. I'd rather black

butes, but I kin black eyes if I'm forced to. I'm a Keeley motor—only more so. I strike, kick, bite and pull hair all at one motion, and it takes three policemen to pull me away from the mangled remains of my victims."

The boys consulted together and concluded not to tackle him, and in five minutes more they were giving him their friendship. He led them back to the depot, stood them in line and said:

"Now, slouches, you stick by me and I'll stick by you. This town hain't never bin half worked, and I know it. Down East we all thought you used dishwater and stove blacking instead of shoe-polish. Repress yer emotion a few minutes and see me tear myself all to flinders."

The new boy moved around like a top, worked like a pony engine, talked like a candidate, and made 20 cents in about ten minutes. Putting the "chink" down into his old vest pocket, he swung his box over his shoulder, and remarked:

"Sixty cents afore ten o'clock of the first day is good 'nuff. Now, I want to go up town, see the streets, study architecture, steal me a dog and this afternoon I'll feel as if I was born here and had been in jail half a dozen times. Ta-ta, children; don't spend your money for taffy while I'm gone!"

VERY LIKELY.—"Good morning, Betty. Fine morning. Father pretty well?" "No, sir, I'm sorry to say he ain't at all the thing." "Sorry, indeed, to hear that. What's the matter with him?" "Well, sir, the fact is he and Muster Revill druv over to Canterbury the other day, and the trap got turned clean over, and I think that *upset* him."

—*Judy.*

A member of Parliament, well known for his ready and unfailing humor, had lately to undergo a serious operation for an abscess in the leg. It was at one time feared, but without cause, that amputation of the limb would be necessary. Just as the operation was about to begin, the honorable member quietly remarked to the surgeon, "Remember that if you cut off my leg, I can't stand for the city any more. But," he added, after a short pause, as if for consideration, "after all, I shall be able to stump the county."

A good story is told by our contemporary of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of a venerable colored gemman, Old Ike, who met another darky with a carpetbag: "Whar is you gwine to now, Ebenezer?"

"Dis town is too dull fo' me, Uncle Ike, an' I's gwine fo' to take der train."

"Jess so. Is you gwine *froo* on de ke-ars?"

"Dat 'pends, Uncle Ike, on de weakness of de bridges an' de tressles. Ef one o' dem gits tired hol'in' itself up in de cold wedder jess about de time de ke-ars I's on comes along, *den I'm gwine froo.*"

"Well, my boy, you take my advice, an' set on de tail gate o' dat ar train o' ke-ars, an' de minnit you heah dat slowcomoter gin a yell, an' heah somefin crack, you frow yer kearpot-sack an' jump; kaze I bin dar twice. De fus time de ke-ar frowed me, an' de las' time I fo'got fo' ter jump, an' I nebber did wake up, boy, ontel some white folks fotch me a pint o' corn oil and frowed it inter me. You jump. *S—o—long!*"

A young man, aged 22, leaving service, wishes to get into a hotel behind the bar or in a coffee house. Can wait at table if required.

Professor : Which is the more delicate of the senses ? Sophomore : The touch. Professor : Prove it. Sophomore : When you sit on a tack. You can't hear it ; you can't see it ; you can't taste it ; you can't smell it ; but it's there.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A wise and witty man was he who wrote thus :  
“ The man that laughs is a doctor without a diploma. His face does more good in a sickroom than a bushel of powders or a barrel of bitter draughts. People are always glad to see him. Their hands instinctively go half-way out to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic who speaks in the groaning key. He laughs you out of your faults, while you never dream of being offended with him ; and you never know what a pleasant world you are living in until he points out the sunny streak on its pathway.”

Just at this period of time, when national politics happen to be going on on the largest scale possible, the following anthem is timely as well as meritorious :

Who stands der streets and gorners round  
Mit sefrel agzes to be ground,  
Und shmiled und bowed und nefer frowned ?  
Der Candidate.

Who hold your hand ven you would start,  
Und told you you was mighty smart,  
Und how he lived you mit his hart ?  
Der Candidate.

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