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## DOMINION.

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ROBERT MILLER, SON \& CO.,
15 viotoria square, montrieal.

## CANADIAN

## IIIIIIIRTS IIIIIIIII

## FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD



Being the first after Bissextile or Leap Year, and until the 20th of June, the forty-fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Calculated for the Meridian of Montreal, in Latitude $45^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$ North, and Longitude $73^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$ West from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Also for the Meridian of Halifax, N.S., in Latitude $44^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 20^{\prime \prime}$, and Longitude $63^{\circ} 36^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. But the Almanac is arranged to serve without essential variation for most parts of the Dominion.

> kptrion of porty thousaxp.

Eatered according to Act of Parliament, by Robert Miller, Son \& Co., in the Otlice of the Minisier of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## athontreal:

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT MLLLER, SON \& Co., 15 VICTORIA SQUARE.

## Canadian Farmer's Almaqac.

Montreal, September, 1880.
The publishers of this Old, Reliable and Standard almanac, with a view to meet the wants of their numerous patrons throughout Canada, have had the matter arranged for the past few years so as to include the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There has therefore been a departure from the old and familiar arrangement of the monthly pages. The Ecclesiastical Calendar and Weather Aspects, \&ce., will now bo found at the foot of each month's solar and lunar calculations. The monthly foot notes of sound advice to Farmers have been transferred to pages containing useful information

ROBERT MILLER, SON \& Co., Puillishers.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical I/etters Julian Period ..... 6594
Golden Number Jewish Year,beginning on the 30 th September ..... 5641
Jewish Lunar Year ..... 17
Epact or Moon's Age Roman Indiction ..... 9
Solar Cycle 14 Mohammedan Year ..... 1398
MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

| Septuagesima | ........February |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sexagesima | " |  |
| Quinguagesima |  |  |
| Ash.Wednesday | ...March |  |
| Quadragesima Su |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| P | ril | 10 |
|  |  |  |Easter Sunday......................AprilApril

Low Sunday17
Rogation Sunday ......... .... May ..... 22
A cuension Day ..... 26
Whitsunday ..... June
Trinity Sunday ..... 12
Corpus Christi ..... 16
Advent Sunday Nov. ..... 27

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

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

## BANK HOLIDAYS IN ONTARIO.

Sundays, Ohristmas Day, New Years Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, The Queen's Birth Day, Dominion Day, and each day appointed by Royal Proclamation as a General 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, and pass it through a bair sieve. It is nearly as nutritive and much lighter than wheaten flour. It is therefore preferable for making puddings and pastry for infants and invalids. A portion 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.
${ }_{5}{ }^{-}$"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 had brought her a little present for the baby)-" No, William, I will not have him brought up on the 'bottle.' Look at your own nose, dear !"

A Philosopher,-Scene-Outside pub. in Glasgow; time, $8.30 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m}$. Bill: " $\mathbf{A}$ ' say, Jock, a wonner ye don't think shame o' yoursel' coming oot o' sic a place sae early in the mornin'." Jock: "Man, d'ye think a' was gaun tae stay in there a' day?"

## zODIACAL SIGNS.

خ̀mini,
Armas.
-eo,
ibra,
Reins.

3agittarius,
Thighs.

Aquarius,
Lega.

Aries, the Ram, Head and Face.


Pisces, Feet.

Taurean,
Neek.

Cancer,
Breast.

Virgo,
Bowels.

Scorpio, Secrets.

Capricornus, Knees.

## ECLIPSES DURING THE YEAR 1881.

There will be four Eclipses during the year 1881, two of the Sun and two of the Moon :
I. On the 27th of May there will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible.
II. On the 11th of June there will be a total Kiclipse of the Moon. Invisible, put visible on the morning of the 12th, beginning at five minutes past 12 and onding about 3.30 .
III. On the 21st of November there will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Inrisible.
IV. On the 5th of December there will be a partial Eclipse of the Moon. On hat day the Moon rises Eclipsed which will continue until 6.30 .
An interesting phenomenon occurs on the 7th of November. The transit of Mercury over the Disc of the Sun. It will not be visible in Montreal, but the Astrohomers of the Chinese Empire will give us the particulars in cue time.

## COMMENCEMENTAOF THE SEASONS.

Spring begins on the 20th March, 6h. 58m. Morning. Summer " on the 21st June, 3h, 12 m . Morning. Autunn " on the 22 nd September, 5 h .34 m . Evening. Winter " on the 21st December, 0h. 9m. Evening.
Procession of the Equinoxes for the year 1881. $5 \quad 50,2596$.
" for one solar day 0,1376 .
" for ten solar days 1,3761 .

Blan Public Estima Intrica

Order Price \& Aberde Sons, C \&c., Lo Marcus Illumina Brookly Westerb - Full s prompti


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- Full sets of whose samples can be seen at any time, and the utmost promptitude and exactness guaranteed in filling the orders.

15 Viotoria Square, MONTREAL.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Halifax. | Que 1 | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First | ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{3}^{\mathrm{h}} . \mathrm{m4}$. mo, | ${ }_{3} \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{m}$ m. | ${ }_{3}^{\text {h. m. }} 16$. ${ }^{\text {mo }}$ | h. m. <br> $3 . \mathrm{mo}$ | h. m. 254 mo | h. m. |
| Full Moon | 15 | 719 mo . | 649 mo . | 641 mo . | 681 mo . | 619 mo | 611 mo , |
| Third Quarter....... | 29 | 438 mo . | 48 mo . | 855 mo . | 845 mo . | 333 mo . | 325 mo . |
| New Moon.. | 29 | 888 ev . | 88 ev . | 75 ¢ ev . | 745 ev . | 783 ev . | 725 ev . |



## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.

D. Circumeision.

1 A pleasant cold day.
S. 1 st Suntay after Christmas.

8 Considerable snow has fallen.
4 More to come this week.
5 Sleighing tolerably good.
6 Epiphany.
7 Rather stormy time.
8 Ut, pleasant 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 inelined to so ten 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 ter fing to thaw.
22 Cold rain W. Snow E.
S. 3rd sunday after Epiphany.

24 Cold wintry diy.
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.

81 Rough ending.
ins on Saturday.
bronto
London.

1. m. h. m. 54 mo .246 mo . 19 mo .611 mo 33 mo .325 mo $33 \mathrm{ev} . \quad 725 \mathrm{ev}$.

## The Dominion.

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11 Clomoty $8153 a 1 a$ 2 oucks
$18 \operatorname{ccarco} n^{3 a} 502$ Res 20
19 chads $618245.2 a d 22$


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 3 ohowar 2142402 an $26^{2}$ 4 Clue $19013 s-202 \pi N^{2} 6$


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


## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&e.

## D.

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

7 Snow falls and
8 drifts badly in many
9 parts of Quebec.
10 Hard travelling for
11 a few days past.
12 Improving weather.
$\begin{array}{ll}12 \text { Improving weather. } & \text { S. Quinquaggsima. } \\ \text { S Septuagesima. } & \text { 28, Not disagreeable. }\end{array}$
14 St. Vulentine.
${ }^{15}$ Múch pleabanter, but
16 several cold days with
47 niercint winds.
18 These daymre plen (an)
18 .aese daysare pleasanter,
19 ang the sum shines. S. Sexagesima.

2h Another stormy time
2.2 with'cold windsert.

23 Occasional snowflalls.
24 Pleasanter'aspects.
25 St Mathins.
26 A cool niceday. Who Siny
28 Not disagreeable. * , \#c>

gins on Tuesday.
1881.]

MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY.

| Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | h. m. <br> 718 ev . <br> 11 mo <br> 610 mo |

The Dominion.

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3rd Month.
MARCH, 31 Days.
Begins on Tuesday
1881.]

| Moon's Phases. |  |  |  | Haljax. | . Quebe |  | Montreal | Kingston | Torento | o. London |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Quarter ........Full Moon........Third Quarter........New Moon ......... |  |  |  |  1115 ev . <br> 619 ev . | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} \\ \mathbf{2} 47 \\ 5.52 \\ 1045 \\ 549 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ev. } \\ \text { eve } \\ \text { ev } \end{gathered}$ | h. m. 239 ev . 5 1087 5 541 ev . | $\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}$. 229 ev. 534 ev. $\mathbf{1 0} 27 \mathrm{ev}$. 5331 ev. | $\begin{gathered} \text { h. m. } \\ 217 \mathrm{ev} \\ 522 \mathrm{ev} \\ 1015 \mathrm{ev} \\ 519 \mathrm{ev} \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| days. |  | Montreal. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { The } \\ & \text { Moon. } \end{aligned}$ | Toro | onto. |  | N.S. | he D | min |
|  | Week. | $\underset{\text { Risog }}{\text { Sun }}$ Rises. | Sun | R. \& s . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Rises. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sunis } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun's. } \\ & \text { Deoclin. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun on } \\ & \text { Meridian. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | h. $m$ |  |  | h.m. |  | h. m. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 8 \\ & 4 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | Tues. Wed. Thu. Fri. Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} 687 \\ 85 \\ 84 \\ 32 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 49 \\ & 51 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 780 \\ 8848 \\ 104 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ \text { Morn. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 687 \\ 84 \\ 84 \\ 82 \\ 81 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 34 \\ & 82 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ |  | $6 \overline{61}$ | 121299 124 124 1151 1187 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 2{ }^{6} 2 \\ 26 \\ 24 \\ 22 \\ 20 \\ 19 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dddot{6} 54 \\ 55 \\ 56 \\ 667 \\ 600 \\ 600 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \cdots & 20 \\ 1 & 20 \\ 2 & 20 \\ 2 & 14 \\ 2 & 57 \\ 8 & 54 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 54 \\ 4 & 54 \end{array}$ | 729 $\dddot{629}$ 27 25 24 22 20 20 19 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{5} 51 \\ 55 \\ 56 \\ 56 \\ 57 \\ 69 \\ 60 \\ \hline 90 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \dddot{5} & 27 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 41 \\ 4 & 17 \\ 3 & 54 \\ 3 & 80 \\ 8 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1211272 \\ 1128 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 950 \\ 950 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 14 \\ 815 \\ 816 \\ 177 \\ 18 \\ 19 \end{array}$ | B... <br> Mon. <br> Tues. <br> Wed. <br> Thu. <br> Yri. <br> Sat. | 17 <br> 615 <br> 12 <br> 11 <br> 9 <br> 7 <br> 5 <br> 4 <br> 4 | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{6} \dddot{4} \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6} \mathbf{1 7} \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 7 \\ 6 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \dddot{2} & 4 \\ 2 & 43 \\ 1 & 19 \\ 1 & 56 \\ 1 & 52 \\ 1 & 32 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 44 \\ \text { S. } & 21 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 23 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \dddot{6} 18 \\ 11 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{6} \\ 2 \\ 600 \\ 608 \\ 568 \\ 565 \\ 565 \\ 54 \end{array}$ | ii 12 14 15 16 17 18 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 718 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \dddot{N} . & \ddot{2} \\ 0 & 26 \\ 0 & 4, \\ 1 & 43 \\ 1 & 13 \\ 1 & 37 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 24 \end{array}$ | 2731 $7 \quad 713$ 7654 653 636 659 569 540 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 280 \\ 31 \\ 81 \end{array}$ | Mi... Mon. Tues. Wed. Thu. | $\begin{array}{r} 549 \\ 46 \\ 44 \\ 42 \\ 542 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 622^{\prime} \\ 24 \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 227 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{5} 52 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 48 \\ 46 \\ 44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{\mathbf{6} 19} \\ 20 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 625 \end{array}$ | $\dddot{9}$ $\dddot{6}$ b0 <br> 0 48 <br> 2 46 <br> 3 44 <br> 5 542 | $\begin{gathered} \dddot{21 i} \\ 623 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 2526 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \dddot{2} & 17 \\ 3 & 41 \\ 3 & 11 \\ 3 & 34 \\ 3 & 57 \\ 4 & 20 \end{array}$ |  |

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.
D.

2 ase Wednesday
3 Cold Easterly winds.
4 Snow falls gently
5 Cold continues.
S. 1st Sunday in Lent.

7 Cold rains or snow.
8 Changeable season.
9 Very unsettled time.
10 Rough winds.
11 Altogether unpleasant week,
12 St. Giregory.
S. 2 nd Sunday in Lent.

14 Fair but frosty.
15 Cold and clear.

16 Sun melts much snow.
17 St. Patrick's Day.
18 Out Wevt, Ont., very fine.
19 East, Que., unsettled.
s. 3 rd Sunday in Lent.

21 St. Bendict.
22 Change of moon to-day
28 brings warmer winds and
24 most probably rain.
25 Annunciation of Blessed Virgin Mary.
26 A delightful day.
8. 4th Sunday in Lent.

28 Raw unpleasant wind.
29 Rather stormy, and
30 continues damp.
31 Month ends with rain.

Begins on Tuesday.
$\cdots-1 \mid \leqslant 4 \leqslant 1 \%$
The Dominion.

| Sun's. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Sun on } \\ \text { Ducolin. }\end{array}$ |

1881.? MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH.

$$
\begin{array}{|c|c}
\text { D. M. } \\
57 & 23 \\
7 & 00 \\
\times \quad & 01
\end{array}
$$

APRIL, 30 Days.
Begins on Friday.
1881.]


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| ton. | Toronto. | London. |
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| $\begin{aligned} & 10 . \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 10 . \end{aligned}$ | h. m. 10 40 mo 638 mo 423 mo ${ }^{5} 10 \mathrm{mo}$ | h. m . 630 mo 510 mo |
|  | The Do | minion. |
|  | Sun's Declin. | Sun on Meridian |
|  | D. M. | h. m. 8 . |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} 4 & 43 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 8 \\ 3 \\ 3 & 49\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}  & 3 & 30 \\ 5 & 60 \\ 6 & 52 \\ 6 & 15 \\ 6 & 38 \\ 7 & 00 \\ 7 & 28 \\ 7 & 45 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 78 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | 170 7 <br> 10  <br> 10 59 <br> 11 20 <br> 11 41 <br> 12 41 <br> 12 1 <br> 12 21 <br> 12 41 | ii 59 5913 5900 5847 6834 5828 5810 58 |
|  | 13 i <br> 13  <br> 13 20 <br> 13 40 <br> 18 59 <br> 14 18 <br> 14 86 <br> 14 55 |  |

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## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&C.

D. $_{5}$.2nd Sunday after Euster.

2 1st May. St. Philip and St. James.
3 May opens with prospects
4 of sofi sunny warm days.
5 But changes occur, and
6 now it is cool and damp.
7 Wind and rain.
S. 3rd Sunday after Easter.

9 Much snow melted.
10 Westerly, a good deal of
11 spring work may have been
12 done. But in the Eastern
13 parts of Quebec spring work
14 is delayed for a time.
S. 4th Sunday after Easter.

16 Fair if wind North-west,
17 If wind North-east then
18 look out for rain.
19 St. Dunstan's Day.
20 Frequent showers
21 bring forth May flowers.
S. Rogation Sunday.

23 Rogotion Wromdy.
24 The Queen's Birthday.
25 Rogution Wednesday.
26 Abokngion Dat.
27 26th St. Augusiine.
28 A warm day.
S. Sunday after Ascension.

30 Exceedingly warm.
31 A cool pleasant day.

Begins on Sunday.


The Dominion.
Sun's Declin. $\qquad$
$\overline{\text { D. M. }}$. $\quad$ h. m. 8 .
$\begin{array}{ll}15 & 18 \\ 15 & 81\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}15 & 48 \\ 15\end{array}$

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| Moon's Phases. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Halifax. } \\ & \hline \text { h. m. } \\ & 115 . \mathrm{ev} . \\ & 242 \mathrm{mo} . \\ & 54 . \\ & 949 \mathrm{ev} . \end{aligned}$ | Quebec. <br> h. m. <br> 1535 ev . <br> 280 mo <br> 481 ev. 919 mo <br> 919 mo | $-\frac{\text { Montreal. }}{\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} .}$, |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kingston. } \\ & \hline \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \\ & 1017 \mathrm{ev} . \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 412 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 4 \\ & 9 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | London. <br> h. m. <br> 957 ev . <br> 154 er. <br> 356 ev . <br> 841 mo . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Firs Full Thir New | TQuar <br> d Qus <br> Moo | $\ldots .$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{D} \\ 4 \\ 12 \\ 18 \\ 26 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ys. | Montr | real. |  | Toron | nto. | Halifax | N. S. | e | minion. |
| M. | Week. | Sun Rises. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ | R. \& S. | Sun Rises. | Sun <br> Sets. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Sun's <br> Deelin. | Sun on Meridian. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { h. m. } \\ \text { 4 } 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} \\ 740 \\ 41 \\ 42 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \\ 11 & 00 \\ 11 & 24 \\ 11 & 45 \\ \text { Morn. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \\ 421 \\ 421 \\ 21 \\ 21 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { h. m. } \\ 784 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { h. m, } \\ 418 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { h. } \mathbf{m} \\ \mathbf{7} 36 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ 38 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \hline \text { D. } M_{i} \\ 22 & 7 \\ 22 & 15 \\ 22 & 22 \\ 22 & 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { h. } \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{s} . \\ 11 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 51 \\ 581 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r\|} \hline 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \end{array}$ |  | 718 412 12 11 11 11 11 11 | 7 7 48 44 45 46 46 47 47 | $\begin{array}{lll}\dddot{0} & 3 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 45 \\ 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 40 \\ 2 & 18 \\ 2 & 69\end{array}$ | 420 19 19 19 19 18 18 | 736 87 88 39 39 40 40 | $\begin{array}{r} 417 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 15 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | 7739 40 41 41 42 42 43 48 | $\begin{array}{ll} 22 & 86 \\ 22 & 42 \\ 22 & 48 \\ 22 & 68 \\ 22 & 58 \\ 22 & 8 \\ 23 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115812 \\ 5823 \\ 5834 \\ 5845 \\ 5857 \\ 699 \\ 5922 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{id} \\ & 18 \\ & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | -落。 <br> Mon. <br> Tues. <br> Wed. <br> Thur. <br> Fri. <br> Sat. | 711 11 11 11 11 11 11 | 7 77 48 49 49 49 40 50 11 51 |  | 418 18 18 18 18 18 18 | 7 7 41 42 42 48 48 44 | 415 15 15 15 15 15 15 | $\begin{array}{r} 744 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 46 \\ 47 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 11 \\ 23 & 11 \\ 23 & 15 \\ 23 & 18 \\ 23 & 20 \\ 23 & 22 \\ 23 & 24 \\ 23 & 25 \\ 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 i \begin{array}{r} 59 \\ 59 \\ 59 \\ 59 \\ 6958 \\ \mathbf{1 2} 5011 \\ 0 \\ 0424 \\ 036 \\ 049 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 22 \\ & 23 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | is. <br> Mon. <br> Tues. <br> ver. <br> Thw. <br> Hri. <br> Sat. | 1711 11 11 12 12 12 12 | $7 \%$ $7 \% 1$ 51 51 52 52 52 52 | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { ci... } \\ \mathbf{y} \text { _orn. } \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 84 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 85 \\ 2 & 16 \\ 8 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{4} 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 19 \end{array}$ | $7 \dddot{4}$ 44 4 4 4 4 45 45 45 | $\begin{array}{r} \ddot{415} \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ -15 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 777 \\ 477 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}23 & 26 \\ 23 & 27 \\ 23 & 27 \\ 23 & 27 \\ 23 & 26 \\ 23 & 25 \\ 23 & 23\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 1212 \\ 115 \\ 1 & 28 \\ 141 \\ 1454 \\ 1 & 54 \\ 2 & 6 \\ 219 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{2} 6 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | TB. <br> Mon. <br> Tues. <br> Wed. <br> Thur | 418 14 14 14 415 | $7 \%$ $7 \mathbf{5 2}$ 52 52 52 752 | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Sets, } \\ 8 & 86 \\ 9 & 4 \\ 9 & 30 \\ 9 & 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{49} 9 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 21 \\ 422 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \ddot{75} \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 745 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 416 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 419 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 748 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 748 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} 29 & 21 \\ 28 & 19 \\ 28 & 16 \\ 28 & 18 \\ 28 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12282 \\ 244 \\ \\ 256 \\ 88 \\ 12820 \end{array}$ |

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.
D.

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

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

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

16 Corpus Christi, Fete Dieu.
17 St. Alban's, Martyr.
18 A stormy day.
S. 1st Sunday after Trinity.

20 Fair and warm.
21 Extreme heat may
22 be looked fur this week.
23 No special change.
24 St John "aptist.
${ }_{25}$ A warm summer's day.
8. 2nd Sunday after Trinity.

27 The weather toward the
28 end of this month
29 will be of a very
30 ehangeable charaeter.



The Dominion.


Fete Diev.
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7th Month.
$\overline{\text { Moon's Phases. }}$

| First Quarter. | D. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Full Moon .......... | 11 |
| Third Quarter....... | 18 |
| New Moon. . . . . . . . . | 26 |

JULY, 81 Days.
Begins on Friday

|  |  | Montreal. |  |  | Toronto. |  | Halifax, N.S. |  | The Dominion. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M. | Week. | Sun <br> Rises. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ | R. \& S. | Sun Rises. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Seta. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Rises. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ | Sun's Deelin. | Sun on Meridian. |
|  |  |  |  | h. m | h.m. |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frit. } \\ & \text { Sat. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 416 \\ \hline 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 752 \\ 51 \\ 52 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100000 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $428$ | ${ }^{7} 44$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 788 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 28 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | B. Tues. Wed. Thur. <br> Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} 717 \\ 477 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 190 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7610 \\ 7610 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 49 \\ 49 \end{array}$ | 110.30 1110 1187 Morn 0 0 047 187 187 | 724 24 25 25 27 28 28 28 | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \dddot{44} \\ \frac{4}{44} \\ \frac{1}{44} \\ 43 \\ 48 \\ 42 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{20} \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 748 \\ 48 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ 46 \\ 46 \end{gathered}$ | 22 56 <br> 22 61 <br> 22 45 <br> 22 45 <br> 22 39 <br> 22 38 <br> 22 26 <br> 22 19 <br> 2  | $\begin{aligned} 128360 \\ 4 \\ 416 \\ 416 \\ 4286 \\ 445 \\ 451 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{2} 20 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \dddot{48} \\ 48 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ 46 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $7 \%$ <br> 240 <br> Rises <br> 830 <br> 858 <br> 925 <br> 950 <br> 1013 | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{4} 29 \\ \hline 29 \\ 30 \\ 31 \\ 82 \\ 83 \\ 38 \\ 34 \end{array}$ | 41 40 40 40 89 38 38 | $\begin{aligned} & 425 \\ & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 30 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $7 \dddot{45}$ 45 44 44 43 43 42 41 | 27 10 <br> 22 4 <br> 21 4 <br> 21 55 <br> 21 47 <br> 21 37 <br> 21 28 <br> 21 18 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M. } \\ & \text { Mues. } \\ & \text { Tues. } \\ & \text { Wed. } \\ & \text { Thur. } \\ & \text { Frii. } \\ & \text { Sat. } \end{aligned}$ | 42 | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \dddot{4 i} \\ 44 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 42 \\ 41 \\ 40 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | 1040 1046 1138 Morn. 016 101 101 152 | $\begin{array}{r} 48{ }^{4}{ }^{\circ} \\ 36 \\ 87 \\ 87 \\ 38 \\ 89 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \quad 37 \\ 37 \\ 36 \\ 35 \\ 34 \\ 38 \\ 32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 430 \\ 33 \\ 34 \\ 34 \\ 34 \\ .36 \\ 36 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ 40 \\ 39 \\ 38 \\ 37 \\ 36 \\ 35 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | MB. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{434} \\ 35 \\ 36 \\ 87 \\ 38 \\ 39 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \dddot{38} \\ 37 \\ 36 \\ 36 \\ 85 \\ 33 \\ 82 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 278 \\ & 349 \\ & \text { Sets. } \\ & 756 \\ & 7856 \\ & 8836 \\ & 8856 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{4} \ddot{41} \\ 42 \\ 43 \\ 44 \\ 44 \\ 45 \\ 46 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \dddot{3 i} 1 \\ 30 \\ 29 \\ 29 \\ 28 \\ 26 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738 \\ 49 \\ 30 \\ 40 \\ 41 \\ 42 \\ 43 \\ 44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 734 \\ 33 \\ 82 \\ 31 \\ 30 \\ 29 \\ 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 19 & 7 \\ 19 \\ 19 & 84 \\ 19 & 81 \\ 19 & 21 \\ 18 & 8 \\ 18 & 54 \\ 18 & 39 \\ 18 & 25 \end{array}$ | $7261 i$ ¢ 812 612 611 610 68 |
|  | E. | 42 | 730 |  |  | 724 | 445 | 727 | 1810 | 1268 |

Begins on Friday
1881.」

MEMORANDUM FOR JULY.

S. The Dominion.

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9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 30 Days.

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1881.]

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$\$ 1$
D.

1 October begins quietly.
S. $16 t h$ 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.
S. 17th Sunday after Trinity.

10 More settled weather, but
11 there will be very cool
12 nights with occasional
13 frosts, but not yet severe.
14 A very fine day.
14 A very fine day.
S. 181h Sunday after Trinity.

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

24 A calm serene day.
25 st. Crispin.
${ }_{26} 6$ Very cool with wind.
27 Quite stormy now.
28 St. Stmon and St. Jude.
29 Settled ior two days.
S. 20th Sunday after Trinity.
egins on Saturday

| $n$. | Toronto. | London |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h. m. | h. m. |
| ). | 844 mo . | 836 |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{9} 11 \mathrm{ev}$ ev. | ${ }_{9}^{9}$ |
| j. | 1122 mo . | 11 |

$\square$

The Dominion.

| Sun's Declin. | Sun on Meridian. |
| :---: | :---: |
| D. M. | h. m. 8. |
| 822 | 114932 |
| 3. 45 | 114914 |
| $\begin{array}{rrr}4 & 8 \\ 4 & 81 \\ 4 & \end{array}$ | 4855 4837 |
| 45 | 4819 |
| 518 | 482 |
| 541 | 475 |
| 64 | 4729 |
| $\ddot{6} \quad \ddot{6}$ | 11478 |
| 649 | 4657 |
| 712 | 4643 |
| 734 | 4627 4613 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 57 \\ 8 & 19\end{array}$ | 4, 46 |
| 8 | 4546 |
|  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 4 \\ 9 & 26\end{array}$ | 11 4521 |
| 948 | 4510 |
| 109 | 4459 |
| 1031 | 4449 |
| 10 5: | 4439 |
| 1118 | 4430 |
| ii 30 | ii $44 \dddot{22}$ |
| $11 \quad 55$ | 4415 |
| 1216 | 448 |
| 123 | 44.2 |
| $12 \quad 57$ | 43 b7 |
| 1317 | 43 39 |
| 1337 | 434 |
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| 1416 | 1143 4 |

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1981.] MEMORANDUM FOR OOTOBEK.

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| Moon's Phases. | Halifax. | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h. m. |  |  | h. m. |  | h. m. |
| Full Moon ......... ${ }_{\text {Third }}$ Ouarter | 9.48 ev. | 918 ev . <br> 616 ev . | $\begin{array}{ll} 9 & 10 \mathrm{ev} . \\ 6 & 8 \mathrm{ev} . \end{array}$ | 9 0 ev. <br> 5 58  <br> 8 ev.   | $848 \mathrm{ev} \text {. }$ | 840 ev, 538 ev , |
| Third Quarter........ ${ }_{\text {Now }}$ Moon....... 21 | ${ }_{0} 0$ | 1137 mo . | 1129 mm . | , |  |  |
| First Quarter .. ....... . 28 | 747 mo . | 17 mo . | 79 mo . | 659mo. | 647 mo . | 689 mo . |


|  | AYs. | Montreal. |  | The Moon. | oronto. |  | Halifax, N.S |  | The Dominion. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M. | Week. | Sun Rikes. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ | R. \& 8 . | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Rises. } \end{gathered}$ | Sun Sets. | Sun Rises. | Sun <br> Sets. | Sun'e Deelin. | Sun on Meridian. |
|  |  | h. m. | h. I | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m | h. m | D. M. | b. m. 8 . |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | Tues. Wed | 741 42 | $4 \% 7$ 46 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & \\ 1 & \\ 2 & \\ 2\end{array}$ | 637 88 | 451 450 | 139 49 49 | 749 48 |  | 114842 4342 |
| 2 | Thur | 44 | 45 | 340 | 40 | 49 | 42 | 48 47 | $\begin{array}{ll}14 & 64 \\ 15 & 13\end{array}$ |  |
| 4 | Fri. | 45 | 42 | 458 | 41 | 48 | 43 | 46 | 15 | 43 |
| 5 | Sat. | 46 | 42 | Rises. | 42 | 46 | 44 | 44 | $15 \quad 50$ | 45 |
| 6 | -1.". | $\underline{648}$ | 441 |  | 644 | 445 |  | 473 | $1{ }^{16} \ldots$ | 114348 |
| 7 | Mon. | 49 | 40 | 525 | 45 | 44 | 47 | 42 | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 26\end{array}$ |  |
| 8 | Tues. | 51 | 38 | 615 | 46 | 43 | 48 | 41 | 1643 | 56 |
|  | Wed | 52 | 37 | 711 8 | 47 | 42 | 49 | 40 | 1700 |  |
| 10 | Thur. | 5 | 34 |  | 49 |  | 51 | 33 | $17 \quad 17$ | $44{ }^{7}$ |
| 11 | $\underset{\text { Frit }}{ }$ | 55 57 | 34 38 | $\begin{array}{rr}9 & 18 \\ 10 & 16\end{array}$ | 50 52 | 39 | 52 54 | 87 36 | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 34 \\ 17 & 50\end{array}$ | 44 44 44 |
| 12 | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | B. | 6 58 | 438 | ii $20^{\circ}$ | $\dddot{688}$ | 437 | $\because 36$ | $\ddot{4} 34$ | $18 \cdots$ | 1i 44431 |
| 14 | Mon | 700 | 30 | Morn. | 54 | 36 | 57 | 38 | $18 \quad 22$ | 4440 |
| 15 | Tues. | 2 | 28 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 23\end{array}$ | 56 | 34 | 59 | 81 | $18 \quad 35$ | 4151 |
| 16 | Wed | 3 | 27 | 127 | 57 | 33 | 700 | 80 | $18 \quad 52$ | 45.2 |
| 17 | Thur. | 4 | 27 | 232 | 58 | 33 | 1 | 30 | 197 | 451 |
| 18 | Fri. | 5 | 26 | 388 | 59 | 32 | 2 | 29 | 1921 | 4525 |
| 19 | Sat. | 7 | 25 | 448 | 71 | 31 | 4 | 28 | 1935 | 4540 |
| 20 | H |  | $\ddot{4} 2 \ddot{4}$ |  |  | 430 | $7 \dddot{5}$ | 427 | 19'79* | 4554 |
| 21 | Mon. | -9 | - 24 | Sets. |  | 30 | 1 | 27 | $20 \quad 2$ | 469 |
| 22 | Tues. | 10 | 23 | 452 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 26 | $20 \quad 15$ | 4625 |
| 23 | Wed. | 12 | 22 | 554 | 6 | 28 |  |  | $20 \quad 27$ | 4642 |
| 24 | Thur | 18 | 21 | 75 | 7 | 27 | 10 | 24 | $20 \quad 40$ | 4700 |
| 25 | Fri. | 14 | 20 | 821 | 8 | 26 | 11 | 23 | $20 \quad 51$ | 4718 |
| 26 | Sat. | 16 | 20 | 938 | 9 | 26 | 12 | 23 | 213 | 4738 |
| 8 | R | 777 | $\because 719$ | 10.3 | 710 | 426 | 718 | 423 | 21 iit | 11475 |
| 28 | Mon | 18 | 18 | Morn. | 11 | 25 | 14 | 22 | ${ }_{21}^{21} 24$ | 4818 |
| 29 | Tues. | 19 | 18 | ${ }^{0} 13$ | 12 | 25 | 15 | 22 | 2131 | 48 \%9 |
| 302 | Wed. | 720 | 418 | 127 | 713 | 425 | 717 | 421 | 2144 | 492 |

## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.

D.

1 All Saints Day.
2 Steady cold, but no
8 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.
8. 22nd Sunday af , r Trinity.

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

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

- 2 k New'moon brings change.
${ }_{23}^{22}$ St Cecilia's'1)ay.
23 St. Cement's Day.
24 Chiefly cold rains, but
25 N . E, wind brings snow.
26 A very cold day.
S. Advent sunday.

28 Very unsettled weather.
29 Not a pleasant day.
30 ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

| $m$. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | h. m. | h. m. |
| $\stackrel{r}{ }$ | 848 ev . | 840 ev . |
| t. | 546 PY. 4 | 538 ev . |
| 0. | 118 mo . | $11 \quad 0 \mathrm{mo}$ |
| o. | 647 mo . | 689 mo . |

The Dominion.

| Sun'e <br> Deelin. | Sun on Meridian. |
| :---: | :---: |
| D. M. | b. m. 8 . |
| 14 35 | 11 4342 |
| 14 | - 4342 |
| ${ }_{15}^{15} 18$ | 4342 |
| 15 | 4343 |
| $15 \quad 50$ | 4845 |
| 10.... ${ }^{\circ}$ | 11 4348 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 26\end{array}$ | - 4352 |
| 1643 | 4356 |
| 1700 | 442 |
| $17 \quad 17$ | 447 |
| 1784 | 4414 |
| $17 \quad 50$ | 4422 |
| 18.... 6 | 11 4431 |
| 1822 | 4440 |
| $18 \quad 35$ | 4151 |
| 1852 | 452 |
| 197 | 4514 |
| 1921 | 4526 |
| 1935 | 4540 |
| 19.7. 49 | i1 4554 |
| $20 \quad 2$ | 469 |
| $20 \quad 15$ | 4625 |
| $20 \quad 27$ | 4642 |
| $20 \quad 40$ | 4700 |
| $20 \quad 51$ | 4718 |
| 213 | 4788 |
|  |  |
| ${ }_{21}^{21}$ 24 | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 4818 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 2134 | 48 |
| $21 \quad 44$ | 49 |

'ost and snow.
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ost
sant.
Trinity.
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snow.
ather.
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## D. 2

## 1 A fine winter's day

2 before winter sets in
8 Another fine day. Cold.
s. 2nd Sunday in Advent.

5 With full woon comes
6 change. Cold high winds .a: :-
7 accompanied by gnows
S Immaculate Conception B. V. Mary.
9 Yet windy and copp.
10 Aselear fine thay':
S. 3rd Sunqugyin Advent.

12 Milder, but pot settled.
18 There will bê snow.
14 Cold rains in Western Ont.
15 The Upper Ottawa very cold.
gins in Th ursday.


The Dominion.

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## The 管吅al family．

## THE QUEEN．

Viotoria，of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland，\＆e．，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 death of her uncle，King William IV．；was crowned June 28,1838 ；and married February 10，1840，to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert．Her Majestr is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Dake of Kent，son of King George III．The children of Her Majesty are ：－
Her Royal Highness Victoria－Adelaide Mary－Lousia，Princrss Royal of Eso－ land and Gbrmany，born November 21，1840，and married to his Imperial Higt－ ness Frederick William，Crown Prince of Germany，January 25，1858，and has issue five sons and four danghters．

His Royal Highness Albkrt－Edward，Prixce of TVales，bora 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 A prit 25，18＋3，married to H．R H． Prince Fredreick Louis of Hesse，July 1，1862；died December 14， $18: 8$ and had issue two sons and five daughters．
His Royal Highness Alfred－Ernest－Albert，Duke of Edinburgh，Earl of－Kent and Earl of Uister，born August 6， 1844 ；married to the Grand Duchess Marie－Alexan－ drowna and has issue one son and two daughters．
Her Royal Hıghness 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．
$\underset{i \rightarrow n}{ }$
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 s Arthur－William－Pariek－Albert，K．G，born May 1，1850： married March 13，1879，to Her Royal Highness Princess，Louisa Margaret．
His Royal Highness Leopold－（ deorge－1）u tetn－Alb ret，born April 7， 1853.
Her Royal Highness Beatrice－Mary－Victoria－Feodore，born April 14， $1 \times 57$.
To Make Your Strawberby 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 narruwer ；then work the rows out well with a fork potato－digger，and scatter in them a goo 1 quantity of well－rot ted compost，guano， or poudrette．It is a good plan to draw fresh earth in among the plants．
The best and most thoughtful newspapers now allow contributors to the waste－ basket ta write on both sides of the sheet．
A reporter who bad escaped from a fighting crowd said there was too much ＂missilaneous matter＂in the affair to suit him．

[^0]His Excel Marquis of I and Vice $A$ ． Depuly ${ }^{\prime}$ dith．LL D．

Their Hon Quebec；hot wick ；hon．＇ toba；hon． 1 Columbia．

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# DOMINION OF CANADA. 

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

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. Meredith. LL D.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Their Honors the hon. J. B. Robinson, Ontario ; hon. Théodore Robitaille, M.D., Quebee; hon. Adams G. Archibald, Nova Seotia; hon. R. D. Wilmot, New Bruns. wick ; hon. T. H. Howland, Prince Edward Island ; hon. Josenh 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. <br> PRIVY COUNCIL.

Minister of the interior, right hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, P.U., K.C.B ; minister of finance, hon. S. L. Tiltey, C. B. ; minister of railways and canals, bon. O. Tupper, C.B.; minister of public work hon. H. Laugevin; minister of agriculture bon. J. H. Pope ; president of Privy Council, hon. L R. Misson; minister of Jus ice, 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 buman 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!"

[^2]
## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Seat of Government, Quebee. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., premier, commissioner of agriculture and public works.
Hon. L. O. 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. Flenn, commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. W. W. Lynch, solicitor general.
Ofyicers.
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, <br> LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

## His' Honor the Hon. J. B. Robinson. <br> Private Secretary.-

## EXECUTIVE OOUNCIL.

Attorney general, hon. Oliver Moat, Q.O.; provincial treasurer, hon. S. ©. Wood ; commissioner of public works, hon. C. F. Fraser, Q.C.; provincial secetary, 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 Exeeutive demneil, J. G. Scott, Q.O.

[^3]Hons. W. Prowse, Will

A little ho can I ?" she might say ' C for you,"

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uty clerk ; P. L. T.
asurer, hon. S. C. J.; provincial secere hon. T. B. Pardee, clerk of Executive
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# NOVA SCOTIA. <br> Seat of Government, Halifax. <br> LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. 

His Honor Hon. Adams G. Archibald, P.O., C.M.G.

## EXECU TIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. S. H. Holmes, provincial secretary and premier ; hon. J. S. D. Thnmpson' attorney general ; hon. Saml. Creelman, commissioner of public works and mines ; members without office, hon. C. 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. EDW ARD 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, attorney-general ; hon. William Wedderburn, provincial secretary ; hon. Pierre Landry, commissioner of public works; hon. Michael Adams, survey $o r$ general ; hon. Benjamin R. Stevenson, hon. J, Herbert Crawford, hon. W. E. Perley, hon. Daniel L. Hanington.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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

## EXECUTIVE COUNOIL.

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

[^4]
## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Seat of Government, Victoria, V.I.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Hon. A. N. Richards.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

․n. 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.

Nowfoundland is a suffieient Post office address for all the following:
1 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, coloninl secretary and clerk of Exe ontive 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 Hydrophobin,-The British Medical Journal says that garlic has always had a great reputation among anti-hydrophobia remedies, and is found as a principal integral portion in a large number of formule long kept secret. A young man bitten by a mad dog was shut up in a loft. In his delirium he seized upon some bundles of dried garlic, ate greedily of it, fell into a deep sleep, and awoke calm and cured.
Recorder (to witness with bandaged eye) - " Did he have any provocation when he struck you? "Witness- "He may have 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 Oards 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 withoutany 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 thres months, unless renewed before the expiration of that period.

## MIS-DELIVERED CORRESPONDENCE.

The public are respectfully 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 TEE 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, 0itawa.
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 orchard 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 does not suffer much from being hooked. Of course not. It is the thought of how its weight will be doubted that causes him anguish.,

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

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, \&c.

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 prdinary 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 pleces in Canada, Nerffoundland, Grent Britain (by Canadian) Steamers, 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 mist 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 United 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 oats, 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 laugh as if you were joking. If she acoepts you, very good; if she does not, you can say yoe were only in fun.

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## M. Monclar,

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## PAROEL 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 eilch parcel weighing not less than 4 ozs..................... 6 cents.
> For do exceeding 4 ozs ., and not exceeding $8 \mathrm{oz} . ., 12$ 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 miscellapeous 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 , 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 varying the flavor of meat. He imagines that by feeding cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry 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 truffes 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 bens 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 oc 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

## PATTERN 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 envelope sof 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 bas 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 proud 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 him, 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." Then 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 "Diphtheria." It may not afford pleasure to read, but it is nevertheless a duty 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 bas done his work reveals the fact, that offensive matter lodged in secret places was the cause of social calamity. It has been well said "that many a house with a fine front 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 scrupulously clean.
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aths which have octheria." It may not what we judge to be ination of the house the fact, that offenamity. It has been llty kitchen drain". I to the want of prourm house should be an.

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 upon 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 Rripish 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 spriug, 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 bill, 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 ronts. 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 marcy, will be repaid to any such women.
4. As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited-

Firstir-By a parent or friend as trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn 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.
Skoondly-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 deposi's at, or withdraw his money through, the post office bank at Collingwood or Quebee, 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.
Subscribrr-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. Tha 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 aches until they are filled, and after that the plants are earthed up with soil from between the rows for the purpose 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 neighborhoods never a week passes bui 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 infal. libilities lying round many a farm yard that it ought not to be necessary to give any warning. Svecially 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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We do not say that sains of so many infal. , be necessary to give name. You may be tent rights have been , and unprofitable 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 receipts 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 30th June in each year.
10 Postmasters are foibidden 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 rimoving hese knotty specimens, which can never be good for much, the smooth and perfect ones will have a chance to develop them: selves, and while the increased size will rrevent the number of bushels from being diminished, the improved appearance, as well as quality, will fully compen-ate for all the labor bestowed in thinning. In picking off apples, remove first those that show by the boritgs 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 canght 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 be allowed 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 fruir, is carrying more fruit than is well for the tree, or good for the fruit.

## QUESTIONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

Do our domestic 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 you were to ask a horse if he liked being driven, is it probable that his answer would be "neigh?"
Does the polar beas 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 sleps, 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 greyhound, and the man asked his nephew what made the dog so poor. "I exp ct," 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 him 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 $\$ 100,3$ certs; not less than $\$ 100$, 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.

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

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## ERADICATING SORREL.

The application of lime to land infested with sorrel eradicates it, as in sorrel the oxalic ac'd 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 with potash, especially in Oxalis ace. tosella and corniculata, Rumex acetosella (sbeep or field sorrel) and acelosu, 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 " nitric acid upon vegetable matter, especially upon substances containing no nitrogen, sneh as starch, gum, lignin, sawdust, \&c. It is found also when cyanogen is decomposed by water, or urie 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. It is extremely insoluble in water. or solution of chloride of aminonia 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 combinations̀ with fixed or volatile alkaline salts or magnesia. Țhese combinations are soluble, and when not superacidulated they promote vegetation in a high degree.

AUGUST.-The American Agriculturist says: "With the present rapilly changing demand upon farmers for a greater variety of food products, we need changed system of Agriculture. The production of meat will have to be the chief aim of a large number. There is a widening demand for milk and cheese, and for the best grades of mutton sheep. All these are products of the highess system of farming, in which the soil must be enriched, and kept clear of weeds, so as to produce maximum crops of fodder, that can be manufactured on the farm into these most saleable arficles. The old plan of rotation-grass and clover corn, oatsand wheat-in which the three grain crops following each other are not w 11 adapted to cattle feeding, especially the last two-must be abandoned, if wi are to derive any advantage trom the new demands and markets so auspiciousty opening to us in Europe."

## COURTS.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Court of Queen's neh. - 17th to 27th of every month, except January, July and August.
Court in Applal D Error.-Montreal, 111h to 22nd March, June, September and December; Quebec, 1st to 8th March, June, September and Deiomber.

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 OctGoer ; Kamouraska, 23rd Mareh and 18th Decembur ; Aylmer, 21st January and 1st July ; Percé, 13th March and 13th Angust ; New Carlisle, 13th January and 13th September: Arthabaskaville. 19th Febrtary and 19th October; Beauce, 20th June and 20th October; Montmagny, 25th March and 25th November.

## TERMS.

Montreal.-Hochelaga. Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vandreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie Chambly, Vercheres and City of Montreal. Held at Montreal 1st May to 30th June, 1st September till 20th December.
Quebec. - Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorenci, Levis. Lotbiripre and City of Quebec. Held at Quebec, from Ist to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.

Ottawa.-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 17th March to 22nd of June, September and December.

Trapping Rats. - A correspondent gives the following mode which he has successfully adopted: Having lured to destruction many old Sulomons 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 trap, which press down as if just ready to spring; put the tray in the bran, making a place with the hand, so that it may be below the surface when level; lastly, scatter a few kernels of cora 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 strychaine, which is as swift with rats as with dogs. So much for the Wiscon-in rats. We cannot but think that the " old Solomons " out there are not half so wise or cunning as sime twe 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 la:ge spoon to move the bran, fearing the rals might smell the touch of fingers and keep away. Small bits of cheese were then dropped over all parts of the brat 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 takea except directly over the trap. We were c mpelled to resort to a more effectual trap, wbich proved quite success-ful-in the shape of a fine old tom cat.-

SEPPTEMBER.-What is the best to be done in the matter of the planting of trees in the fall of the year depends very mach on ci. cumstances. Locality has to be considered in the first instance. Other things being equal, the better condition of the soil, the greater comfort in workiag, 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, 16 is better to plant all but the stone fr its iu autumn.

## CIRCUIT COURTS.

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

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

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Court of Error and Appeal - 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 jpdgment 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 any 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, within 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 Cour'.
Court of Chancery. - This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in Kngland, 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 Court of Cbancery in England possesses.

County Courts.-Presided over by a resident Judge in each County. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal 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 and 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 doceased persons having estate or effects in

> 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 wisbed 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 certificate, ho 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 Are !-Felicia asked her brother to buy a popular scientific montbly for her, because it had an article on "Ancient Methods of Flirtath. u ;', 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."

## 1881.]

Ontario, and of probate or
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Court of 1 Toronto in the order from tim Law Terms. ensuing week second week t Saturday of th
Chancery T Saturday after the Saturday s in April until \{ until Saturday during the reg
County Cou in each year, October.
"We're in a "Heaven preser The young $n$ his cane came: Beef Stewed finely chopped as much cayen a quart of wate ing ; let it com simmer for thre and be careful। seed two quarts sugar and a gil Red Raspberi minutes put in ward add a qus stir in an additi of currant juice more pounds of earthern jars. set in a cool dry color being ligh way the flavor i "You see," s can't get along "Well, England The average p erably short of While he is hunt A rich but par tableness, said : me when I give
It may be of it deal of sweetnes ing its lifetime 1

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 Srssions.-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 Uounty of York, in which county said Court is beld three times, commencing on the second Tuesday in March, June and December, for the trial of cases of felony and misdemeanor, but treason and capital felonies are exempt from their jurisdiction.

## Terms of the Courts.

Court of Error and Appeal.-This Court holds its sittings twiee 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.-Eilary 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 Saturday of the second week thereafter.
Changery Terms.-Examination Terms.-From 1st Tuesday of February to the Saturday after the 2nd Tuesday of April, and from 1st Tuesday of September to the Saturday after 1st Tuesday of November. Hearing terms-From 4th Monday in April until Saturday 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 0 ctober.
"We're in a pickle now," said a man in a crowd. "A regular jam," said 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 $t$ lescoped out of it.
Beef 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 tham in, then sot it back on the stove to simmer for three hours, skimming occasionally ; keep your pot closely covered, and be careful not to let it stop stewing;-string and split leng'bwise across the seed two quarts of beans; put them-in with vour beef, adding a tablespoonful of sngar and a gill of vinegar, and let them boil for balf an hour.
Red Raspberries in Uurrant Jelly.- When the currant juice has boiled twenty minutes put in the proper quantity of sugar to make jelly, and 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 fire 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 conld 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 any thing yon wouldn'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 bave 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-spoonf il of salt, and a dessert-spooaful 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 wom in, who was bringing him some tea at a small country hotel, shouk tremulously, kindly said to her : "I am sorry to sce, Biody, that you have a weakness in your hand." "Oh, your honor," shereplied with a glance of indescrib.ble 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 wnolly 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 tik"n up with world'y thiugs; but, you ca not 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, ia 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

Appetite.-A nimals 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 $3 \frac{1}{4}$ pounds of potatoes, or $8 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds of cabbage, or $11 \frac{1}{2}$ nounds of white turnips.

To Clean Black Cashmere. - Wash in hot suds with a litile 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 jour aal we find the following: "If a physician has all he can do to treat ailing humanity, certainly the animals will be neglected, but when, us at present, the "doctors" are making a pour living, or none at all; what should prevent them from treating the animals? Nothing hinders but a false pride. Study and $+x$ xerience will enable any physician to do it with success. Compardtive anatomy is studied in all our Medical Schools ; comparative pathology should 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 reasouing upon and treating many of the ills that man is heir to. Were it to become a general custom among physicians to trat animals and to charge fur it, much good would result.

Ventilat and especial Apple Op soft enough five eggs. Томато pounds of $\mathbf{s}$ spoonfuls of allspice.
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Sleger. - Th habits. Big amount of sl struction is m
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When cold se
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Chills and for its efficac molasses, on A spoonful of Flour.-Th consumer of n be improved o the exterior of produced by a Apple Trif rind of a lemo deep fruit-dish with a little si whole place w
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Troy Rolls. compressed ye melted, add th mixed at 9 A . later, or one be

NOVEMB a month. Dry Olean up and thus disposed o piles, and cove "lying about 1 for making pos oil is a kerose Avoid low pric muney, and are careful on that
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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 Oream.-Peel and core five large apples ; boil them in a litile water till soft enough to press through a sieve, sweeten, and beat with them the whites of five eggs. Serve with cream around them.
Томато Butcer,-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 Drink for the Lungs.-Wash clean a few pieces of Irish moss ; put it in a pitcher, atd pour over it two cups of boiling water. Set where it will keep at the b viling point, but not boil, for two hours. Strain, and squeeze into it the juice of one lemon. Sweeten to taste.
SLEEP. - 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.
Crbam Shrrber.-Put the yolks of six eggs and a dessertspoonful 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.
Watkr.-More discases are caused by drinking impure water than are brought upon us by poor food. Water forms three-quarters of our weight, and before any pirt of our food can be teken into our bodies it must be dissolved in the fluid of the stomach. Therefore be sure that the water you drink is pure.
Chles and Frybr. - We have heard of a very simple remedy, but cannot vonch 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 Trifle.-Peal, core, and boil till tender, a dozen tart apples, with the rind of a lemon grated; strain through 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. Whea cold lay it over the apples with a spoon, and over the whole place whipped cream.
Graham Bread.-To two pounds of Graham flour allow a pint of milk, a pint of water, a wineglassful of molasses, a teaspoonful of salt, half a.teaspoonful of soda, and two tablespoonfuls of strong yeast. Beat the yeast, molasses, soda and salt in luke-warm milk and water. Stir in the flour until too stiff to use a spoon. Knead and bake as nsual.
Troy Rolls.-One pint of milk, one-half cup of butter, one-quarter cake of compressed yeast, two quarts of flour ; heat the milk and butter until the butter is melted, add the yeast, pour the mixture in the middle of the flour, stir a little. If mixed at 9 A. M., mould, at P. M., without adding any more flour. Four hours later, or one before baking, mould into rolls. Bake twenty minutes.

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, \&ce., 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 careful 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 are the cheapest as well as safest. Keep insured, and be not less careful on that account.

Cream Ohocolatrs.-One pound of sugar, one cup of water, one-half pound a chocolate. Scrape the chocolate and set it over a teakettle of boiling water to melt into a paste. Boil the sugar and water ten or fifteen minutes, then take of and beat rapidly until it is creamy, flavor to taste, then roll into small balls allowing a teaspoonful to a ball, then dip the ball into the chocolate until covered ; for this you can use two forks, bandling the balls carefully. Lay them on buttered paper to cool.

## CURIOUS FACTS.

One-half of all who are born die before reaching the age of 17 .
The following words, if spelt backwards or forwards, are still the same-"Nam no one man."

A statue of Christ, cut out of a block of ivory, the work of the eleventh century has lately been found in Andalusia, Spain.
Man is the only animal that will eat a radish raw or cooked: Hogs will no touch them, and no human being ever ought to do so.

In the tenth century the nations of the Baltic used ropes of twisted rawhide thongs. They are still used in western Scotland for boats and draft.

Coffee in France is now mixed with beet-root instead of chicory, which is more agreesble to the taste, and does not require half the quantity of sugar
Some of the aged fig trees of India are said to cover as much as two acres of ground by the simple extension of branches, and regiments of soldiers have been known to take refuge under the shadow of a single tree.
A musket ball may be fired through a pane of glass, making a hole the size of the ball, without cracking the glass; if the glass be suspended by a thread, it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate.
Mr. David Dale Owen, in a recent lecture at Vincennes upon Agricultural Chemistry, incidentally alludes to the origin of coal. The doctor is not a believer in the thory of the vegetable origin of coal, but is an advocate of the more modern and rational idea that coal is the condensation or solidification of the vast volumes of the carbonic gases that surrounded the world befire the temperature of the earth a a its atmosphere had been reduced to a condition to support animal life.
A cheap curtain, and quite a pretty one, is a width of cheese cloth, trimmed at the top and down one side with one row, or three, two narrow and one wide, as best suits the taste of the maker, of red oil calico. Such a curtain is to be furnished with large rings at the top to be run over a rod. A broom handle stained with burnt umber makes a very pretty rod. When the curtain is drawn to one side and tied with scarlet ribbon it makes a very pretty drapery.-House keeper.
Batter Bread-Two egge, the yolks beaten separately, three table-spoonfuls of flour, the same of milk; mix the yolks, flour, and milk into a smooth batter, salt it, stir is a table-spoonful of but'er melted, then add the whites, beaten till they stand high, and a tea-spoonful of sifted cream of tartar, or half a one of tartaric acid sifted; mix gently, and when the whites are well blended dissolve half a tea spoonful (scant) of carbonate of soda in a very little boiling water, stir it into the batter, and bake in a well-buttered tin in a very hot oven. To be eaten with butter as new bread.

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 objectionable, and so there is little inducement to grow roots. How ver, milk in winter is becoming desirable over almost the whole country, and therefore we would advise attention to the cultivation of root crops.
vater, one-half pound ettle of boiling water to n minutes, then take of a roll into small balls to the chocolate until ls carefully. Lay them

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[^0]:    JANUARY．－In the ordinary old English serise，we havenne spring time in Canada．We make a sudden jump from the snows of wiater to the sowing tims． All the more necessity；therefore，to make go duse of the tong hroith of winter． To a thanghtful worker，there are nojdle periods．A farmercean and ought to study carently the best metthods of tillage，and as this is an age of mprovem－nts in all kinds of machinery，it would be well to procure the best，Bepairs may be done．But as before we have recommended the best perpodicals and the test works on Farming，so now again we urge our friends，especillly our young men， to procure the standard works of ahe beghautherss－The time is past for ridiculing book learning relating to the whole theory and practice of Agriculture．

[^1]:    r＇EBRU $A$ populate and our readers $t$ untouched by be had at rea journeys to re East has man up fresh terri not surpassed will not be m

[^2]:    rEBRUARY.-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 them. 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 Ontarin. We hope these few words will not be misconstrued. We are danadians, and have a grand country.

[^3]:    A Massachusetts Fabmer says that he has planted the following crops after the oarly peas have been marketed and the vines pulled: "I have 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 m de to procne and apply suitable medicine for the various disenses to which live steck ane liable.

[^4]:    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 ' Charley, wont you have a whole pie y' That would be very funny for 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 stock 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 beifers, 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 eaution in every stop of manufasture.

