

Being Bissextile or Le third year of the Reign of

THE
CANADIAN
"
 FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD


Being Bissextile or Leap Year, and until the 20th of June, the fortythird year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Vietoria.

Calculated for the Meridian of Ottawa, in Latitude $45^{\circ} 22^{\prime \prime}$ North, and Longitude $75^{\circ} 43^{\prime} 22^{\prime \prime}$ West from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Also for the Meridian of Halifax, N.S., in Latitude $44^{\circ} 39^{\prime} 20^{\circ}$, and Longitude $63^{\circ} 36^{\circ} 30^{\prime \prime}$. But the Almanac is arranged to serve without essential variation for most parts of the Dominion.

RDITION OF FIFTY THOUBAND.

Eutered according to Act of Parliament, by Robert Mrllen, in the Oftee of the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa.
$\qquad$
2lew © © lasgow, à. \%.
PUBLISH ED BY H. H. HENDERSON \& CO., PROVOST STREET. \\ \title{
Canadian Farmer's Almanac
} \\ \title{
Canadian Farmer's Almanac
}

The publishers of this Old, Reliable and Standard Almanao with a view to meet the wants of their many patrons throughou Canada, have had the matter arranged so as to include the Pro vinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Branswick and Nova Scotia This has necessitated a slight departure from the old and familia arrangement of the monthly pages. The Weather Prophesie and Ecclesiastical Calendar will now be found at the foot o ouch month's solar and lunar calculations.
H. H. HENDERSON \& CO.,

Publisher

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A \\
& A Y 418 \\
& . F 3 \\
& 1880
\end{aligned}
$$



CANADIAN FARMER's ALMANAC.
ZODIACAL SIGNS.
Aries, the Ram, Head and Face.

Gemini,
Arms.

Leo,
Heart.

Libra,
Reins.

Sagittarius,
Thighs.

Aquarius,
Legs.


Pisces, Feet.

## ECLIPSES DURING THE YEAR 1880

There will be six eclipses during the year 1880, four of the Sun and two of the

## Moon:

I. On the 11th of January there will be a total Eclipse of the Sun, but, as it will not be visible in these parts of the Dominion, it is not necessary to say anything more, except that its greatest obscuration will be discerned at San Francisco about 4 o'elock, evening.
II. On the 22 nd of June there will be a total Eelipse of the Moon not visible in Montreal, but will be visible West of Washington, in those places where the moon is in full above the horizon.
III. On the 7th of July there will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible.
IV. "n the 1st of December there will br a partial Eelipse of the Sun, invisible.
V. On the 16-h of December there will be a total Eclipse of the Moon, visible in Vancouver Island, but not ia Montreal.
V1 On the 31st of December there will be a partial Eelipse of the Sun. It will - be visible in Montreal, beginning at 7.15 in the morning, and ending about 10 mi nutes past 9 .

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Morning Star until the 13th of July, and Evening Star until the 31st of December. Mencury will be a Morning Star until the 14th of Februarv; after ward, until the 28 th of March, an Evening Star. Mercury will also be Evening Star from 2nd Juue to 5th August, and from the 17th of September to the 23rd of November.

THE SEASONS OF THE YEAR 1880.

Winter brgins. $\qquad$ Spring
Summer
Autumn vinter "
h. m. 1879 December 21st. 1118 ev . and lasts
d h m $89 \quad 0 \quad 47$
$20 \mathrm{th} 0 \quad 5 \mathrm{mo}$ " $\quad$ u $\begin{array}{lll}92 & 20 & 19\end{array}$ 2 th 824 ev " 931334 22nd 1058 mo " " $89 \quad 18 \quad 12$

Coloring por Cheese.-Th annatto; but as soon as col adulterated kind was exposs guinea and a half of real Spa weight. If a considerable p: ter, more coioring will be rec requires. The manner of usi deemed sufficient, and put it is put into the tub of milk rag into the milk, and rubb color runs out. The yolk of

Oat or Wheat Straw ma boiling heat; take it off the ground ; let it remain till it ing 44 gallons of cold water, of that time it will be reduse straw, and sprinkle it over r The stock will eat it up as they would do on hay.

Early Potatoes.-Potato ground, and will not be inj We make a gain of at least them in the end of a hot-bed are furnished with green lea but there were enough left f might be protected by news placed in contact in the hot-

The Great Secrets for T skunk musk mixed. Can be selves. To be spread on the as $\$ 75$. Another, costing $\$ 50$ 3 oz ., or muriate of ammonia a few days until a thorough the ground around the trap.
To Keep Vegetablas thro best in a coci, shady place, vegetables scould be protec and in very severe culd wea the dust of charcoal sprinkl have also heard it said, that if treated in the following from decay-pack them in b to the influence of smoke an
Live Stock - Different ki and yards. Heavy losses ar piga and fowls to run in on and a cow near her time ma. pigs will kill and eat lambs heaviest animals. In the ; thought of, and plenty of ro

## Taurean,

Neck.

## Cancer,

Breast.

## Virgo,

Bowels.

Scorpio, Secrets.

Capricornus,<br>Knees.

1880
Sun and two of the
of the Sun, but, as it necessary to say anyrned at San Francisco
he Moon not visible in ose places where the
of the Sun, invisible. of the Sun, invisible. of the Moon, visible in
se of the Sun. It will d ending about 10 mi -

## ARs.

Evening Star until the the 14th of Febraarv ; will also be Evening ptember to the 23rd of

## 1880.

d h m
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { lasts } & 89 & 0 & 47\end{array}$
" $\quad 922019$
" $\quad 931334$
" 891812
ical year 365 E 52

## USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Coloring for Cheess.-The coloring for cheese is, or at least should be, Spanish annatto ; but as soon as coloring became general in this country, a color of an adulterated kind was exposed for ssle in almost every shop. The weight of a guinea and a half of real Spanish annatto is sufficient for a cheese of fifty pounds' weight. If a considerable part of the cream of the nights' milk be taken for butter, more coioring will be requisite. The leaner the cheese is, the more coloring it requires. The manner of using annatto is to tie up in a linen rag the quantity deemed sufficient, and put it into $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{pt}$. of warm water ovar night. This infusion is put into the tub of milk in the morning with the rennet infusion ; dipping the rag into the milk, and rubbing it against the palm of the hand as long as any color runs out. The yolk of egg will color butter.

Oat or Wheat Straw madr equal to Hay.-Bring 10 gallons of water to a boiling heat; rake it off the fire, and add to it at once 3 gallons of linseed unground ; let it remain till it gets cold; then empty the whole into a cask containing 44 gallons of cold water, and let it remain for forty eight hours. At the end of that time it will be redused into a thin jelly, like arrowroot. Spread out $\frac{1}{2}$ ton straw, and sprinkle it over regularly with the whole of the liquid from the cask. The stock will eat it up as clean, and keep as fat on it, quantity for quantity, as they would do on hay.

Early Potatoes.-Potatoes may be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and will not be injured if the white frost does come after they are up. We make a gain of at least one week in the early garden potatoes, by starting them in the end of a hot-bed, setting them out in rows in open ground after they are furnished with green leaves. In one case a white frost cut the tops afterwards, but there were enough left for the plants to grow and give a good crop. They might be protected by newspapers when frost is threatened. The cut pieces were placed in contact in the hot-bed, and buried an inch or two in depth.

The Great Sigerets for Trapping Foxes and other Game.-Muskrat musk and skunk musk mixed. Can be procured at the druggists, or from the animals themselves. To be spread on the bait of any trap. This receipt has been sold as high as $\$ 75$. Another, costing $\$ 50$, for mink, \&c, -Unslaked lime, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$.; sal-ammoniac, 3 oz ., or muriate of ammonia, 3 oz . Mix, and pulverize. Keep in a covered vessel a few days until a thorough admixture takes places. Sprinkle on the bait, or on the ground around the trap. Keep in a corked bottle.
To Kegp Vegetablas through the Winter,-Succulent vegetables re bpreserved best in a coci, shady place, that is damp. Turnips, Irish potatoes, and similar vegetables skould be protected from the air and frost by being buried up in sand, and in very severe culd weather covered over with a linen cloth. It is said that the dust of charcoal sprinkled over potatoes will keep them from sprouting. I have also heard it said, that Carolina potatoes may be kept a number of montha, if treated in the following manner: Take those that are large and perfectly free from decay-pack them in boxes of dry sand, and set the boxes in a place exposed to the influence of smoke and inaccessible to frost.
Live Srock - Different kinds of stock should be kept separate, both in the fields and yards. Heavy losses are always occurring from allowing horses, cows, sheep, piga and fowls to run in one yard. Horses in their play will kick or se re cow, and a cow near her time may lose the calf in consequence; cows will hosk sheep; pigs will kill and eat lambs and chickens ; and small stock are trodden on by the heaviest animals. In the arrangement of the yards for winter this should 5 thought of, and plenty of room given each kind of stock by itself.

1et Month.

1880.]


1. Circumeision.

2 Cold and snowy.
8 Good New Year's sleighing.
8. 2nd Sunday after Christmus.

5 Unsettled heavy dull weather.
6 Epiphany.
7 It is now brighter with keen 8 fronts, and this kind of
9 seasonable weather continues
10 for several days and nights.
3. 1at Gunday after Epiphany.
if With the new mooa there
will be a tendency to chsenge.
some considerable snow falls.
fow both East and West

| Halifax, N.S. |  | The D | Dominior. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Rises. } \end{gathered}$ | Sun <br> Sets. | Sun's Deelit. | Suu on Meridian. |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { h. } \mathbf{m} \\ 787 \\ 37 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { h. m. } \\ 431 \\ 32 \\ 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{D} . & \mathbf{M} \\ 28 & 1 \\ 22 & 56 \\ 22 & 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{~s}, \\ 12 \mathrm{~B} \\ 44 \\ 412 \\ 440 \end{array}$ |
| 78787 <br> 37 3736 36 3636 | 434 35 36 37 38 39 40 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 736 \\ 35 \\ 85 \\ 34 \\ 31 \\ 33 \\ 32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 441 \\ 43 \\ 44 \\ 45 \\ 47 \\ 48 \\ 49 \end{array}$ |  | 12 $\begin{array}{rrr}8 \\ 8 & 7 \\ 8 & 81 \\ 8 & 53 \\ 9 & 15 \\ 937 \\ 9 & 58 \\ 10 & 18\end{array}$ |
| 732 31 30 29 29 28 27 | $\begin{array}{r} 450 \\ 51 \\ 53 \\ 54 \\ 65 \\ 57 \\ 58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 3 \\ 20 & 34 \\ 20 & 22 \\ 20 & 9 \\ 19 & 56 \\ 19 & 42 \\ 19 & 28 \\ 19 & 14\end{array}$ | 121038 10 116 11 11 11 11 12 48 12 |
| 726 25 24 20 22 21 20 | $\begin{array}{lr}9 & \\ 4 & 59 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ \\ & 1 \\ 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}18 & 90 \\ 18 & 19 \\ 18 & 14 \\ 18 & 14 \\ 17 & 58 \\ 17 & 41 \\ 17 & 45\end{array}$ | 12 12 12 12 47 13 13 13 13 112 15 13 13 42 |

## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, *C.

16 Not pleasant for travelling.
${ }_{17}$ Rough roads out East.
S. 2nd Sunday after Epiphany.

19 Through this quarter of
20 The moon it will be
21 Steady winter weather.
22 Some wind, but not
23 Blustery nor piercing. 24 Cold. Some snow now. S. Septuagesina.
S. Septuagesina.
25 h. Conversion of St. Paul.

26
25
25 The weather continues
28 cold. The aspects for ths
29 full moon are rather
30 stormy. The month
31 ends with cold winds.

## gics on Thursday.

| Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: |
| h. m. 131 mo | $\begin{aligned} & 4 . \mathrm{m}_{4} \\ & 128 \mathrm{mo} . \end{aligned}$ |
| $5{ }^{5} 22 \mathrm{ev}$. | 514 ev . |
| 122 mo . | 114 mo . |
| 454 ms . | 436 mo . |

The Dominior.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun's } \\ \text { Declit. } \end{gathered}$ | Sun on Meridian. |
| :---: | :---: |
| D.  <br> 23 i <br> 22 56 <br> 22 50 |  |
| $\begin{array}{lr}29 & 44 \\ 22 & 38 \\ 22 & 31 \\ 22 & 24 \\ 22 & 16 \\ 22 & 7 \\ 21 & 59\end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}21 & 30 \\ 21 & 50 \\ 21 & 40 \\ 21 & 30 \\ 21 & 21 \\ 21 & 9 \\ 20 \\ 20 & 58 \\ 20 & 4 \ell\end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ccc}70 & 70 \\ 20 & 34 \\ 20 & 22 \\ 20 & 9 \\ 19 & 56 \\ 19 & 42 \\ 19 & 28 \\ 19 & 14\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}12 & 1038 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 11 & 4 \\ 1182 \\ 11 & 48 \\ 12 & 4 \\ 12 & 19\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lll}18 & 19 \\ 18 & 14 \\ 18 & 4 \\ 18 & 25 \\ 18 & 14 \\ 17 & 58 \\ 17 & 41 \\ 17 & 25\end{array}$ |  |

ravelling.
East.
Epiphany. rter of
be
ather.
ot
cing.
w now.
St. Paul.
inues
for ths


| $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| :--- |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| $\frac{5}{6}$ |
| $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| $\frac{9}{10}$ |
| $\frac{11}{12}$ |
| 13 |
| 15 |
| 16 |
| 17 |
| 18 |
| 19 |
| 20 |
| $21^{*}$ |
| 22 |

## D.

## 8. Sexagesima.

2 A violent storm may be
8 looked for between the
4 fourth and sixth, and
5 the weather is severe for
6 the most part from the
6 the most par from
s. Ouinquagesima.

9 Sometning milder these
io days, but stifi cold.

12 Yery fine day.
18 Young folke at post office.
ASPECTS, \&c.
14 St. Valentine.
S. 1st Sunday in Lent.

16 Here begins a week of
17 varieties as to weather.
18 Changeable, dull.
19 Aspects suowy, and
20 pretty heavy wind.
8. 2 Cold raiu westerly.
S. 2 nd Sunday in Lent.
23 Settled do $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { for a few }\end{aligned}$

24 cold but tine days.
${ }_{25}$ St. Mathias.
26 Irather spring-like, but
26 rather spring-like, but
27
no steady thaw for some
28 time to come. Cold.
S. 3rd Sunday in Lent.

3rd Month.
MARCH, 31 Days.
Begins on Monday


CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&e.
D.
ist. David's Day.
2 Cloudy dull days for most
8 of this wet.. There will be
4 some snow, perhaps a cold
5 rain west of Kiugston.
6 snow and cold Upper Ottawa.
8. Sth Sunday in Lent.

8 Cold rains and winds
9 may be expected. Central
${ }^{0} 0$ Ontario will have pleasanter
11 weather thin Eastern Quebee
12 St. Greg ry.
18 A yo asant day.
8. bth Sunday in Lent.
15. Another pleasant day.

16 Bright sunshine.
17 St. Patrick's Dat.
18 Cold but pleasant.
19 Sleighing yet good around
20 and Kast of Montreal.
5. 6th Sunday in Lent.

22 21st. St. Benediet.
23 The change of moon
24 brings warmer winds.
25 Annunciation V.M.
26 Good Friday.
27 A very pleasant day.
28 Easter Sunday.
29 Monday after Easter.
30 Easter 7 uesday.
81 Cool yet seasonable.

## 1880.]

Begins on Monday


| Sun'e Deciin. | Sun on Meridian. |
| :---: | :---: |
| D. ${ }^{\text {m }}$ | h. m. 8 . |
| 318 | 121295 |
| 62 |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{628}$ | 1169 |
| $\begin{array}{lc}6 & 6 \\ 5 & 48\end{array}$ | 11 11 38 |
| ${ }_{6}^{6} 48$ | 1117 |
| 7136 | '12 $11 \cdots$ |
| 48 | 1047 |
| 49 | 1081 |
| 846 | 1016 |
|  | 1000 900 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2} 58$ | 948 926 |
|  |  |
| 2 ij | 930 |
| 147 | 852 |
|  | 817 817 |
| 1 1 0 08 | 817 |
| ${ }_{0} 13$ | 742 |
| N. 10 | 723 |
| $\cdots$ | 127 |
| 57 | 647 |
|  | 627 |
| 145 | 610 |
| $2{ }^{2} 8$ | 562 |
|  | 534 |
| 2 cs | 515 |
| 8 79 | -457 |
|  | ${ }^{39}$ |
|  |  |
| 428 | 42 |

\&c.
ne. DAT.
sant.
sant. good around lontreal. diet. fmoon winds. V. $M$
nt day.
Easter. ay.
ayable.

4th Month. APRIL, 30 Days. Begins on Thursday


## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&ce.

D.
${ }_{1}$ All Fool's Dar, so-ealled.
2 The weather is unsettled.
8 Changeable for rain.
B. 1st Sunday after Easter.
${ }_{5}{ }^{4 t}{ }^{4 t}$. St. Ambruse.
6 Heavy wind storms now.
${ }^{7}$ Changing to more gental
8 weather. Fine day.
9 Sunshiny and warm for
10 the season. Very fine.
S. 2 nd Sunday after Easter.

12 spring openilug fairly, but
18 only fin the South-West.
14 Quebee waits, and now

15 we shall have melting snow.
16 Pleasant overhead.
17 Not good for travelling.
S. 3 rd Sunday after Easter.

19 We shall have cold
20 rains and considerable
21 winds abiut now.
${ }^{22}$ Look out for rain.
23 St George's Day.
${ }^{24} \mathbf{A}$ very pleasant day.
S. 4th Suniday after Easter.
${ }_{27}^{22}$ 25th. St. Mark, Evangelist.
${ }^{27}$ The last days of thit
28 month variable, but,
29 on the whole, they will
30 be pleasaut and fine.
1880.]

1880.] memorandum for aphil.


| Muon's Phases. |  |  |  | Halijax. | vuebee. | c. Mow | treal. Ki | ston. | Toronto. | Lond |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Third Quarter.......New Moon........First Quarter........Fult moon........Third Quarter....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { h. } \mathrm{m} . \\ 8 & 35 \mathrm{mo} \\ 0 & \\ \hline & 68 \mathrm{mo} \\ \hline & 5 \mathrm{mo} \\ 1 & 2 \mathrm{mo} \\ 5 & 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | r8. | Montreal. |  |  | Toronto. |  | Halifax, N.s. |  | The Dominion. |  |
| m. | Week. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Bun } \\ \text { Rises. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Beta. } \end{aligned}$ | R. 4.8. | $\underset{\text { Rises. }}{\text { Sun }}$ | $\substack{\text { Sun } \\ \text { Sets. } \\ \hline}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { sun } \\ \text { Risee. } \end{gathered}$ | 8un Sets. | Sun's Declin. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun on } \\ \text { Meridian } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Sat. |  | ${ }_{\text {h }}$ | h. ${ }_{\text {h. }}^{\text {h. }}$ m |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { h. m } \\ 666}}$ | ¢ ${ }_{4} \mathrm{~m}_{4}$ | ${ }_{7}^{\text {hi m. }}$ | D. ${ }_{\text {D }}^{\text {d }}$ M 19 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 8 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | N..... sion. Tued Wed. Whur. Yrit. sat. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 76{ }^{40} \\ 60 \\ 64 \\ 68 \\ 61 \\ 49 \\ 48 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 45 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 42 \\ 41 \\ \hline 19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{9} \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | c. Mon. Tued. Wed. Thur. Frit sat. | $\begin{array}{r} 491 \\ 40 \\ 39 \\ 37 \\ 86 \\ 364 \\ 34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 770 \\ 711 \\ 112 \\ 12 \\ 18 \\ 166 \\ 16 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ \hline 46 \\ 46 \\ 465 \\ 44 \\ 42 \\ 42 \\ 41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & 85 \\ & 34 \\ & 88 \\ & 882 \\ & 88 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | 10 16 17 18 19 20 21 | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ \hline 9 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 19 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 718 \\ 7818 \\ 121 \\ 20 \\ 22 \\ 2828 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 35 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 26 \\ 1 & 25 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 20 \\ 2 & 68 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 436 \\ 488 \\ 86 \\ 36 \\ 366 \\ 364 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 77 i \\ 76 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ \hline 19 \\ 200 \\ 21 \end{aligned}$ | 730 430 29 28 27 26 25 24 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \ddot{28} \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1917 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & \hline 64 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7 46 26 24 24 28 22 22 21 21 | $7 \%$ 726 28 28 28 80 81 82 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 732 \\ 31 \\ 31 \\ 30 \\ 89 \\ 29 \\ 28 \\ 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 722 \\ & 28 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 723 \\ 422 \\ 222 \\ 221 \\ 20 \\ 19 \\ 19 \end{array}$ | 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ${ }_{81}^{80}$ | Mun. | $\begin{array}{r} 420 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $78$ | $\mathbf{y}_{0}$ | $4{ }_{27}^{27}$ | $\mathrm{i}_{2 i}^{26}$ | 418 | 136 37 | $\begin{array}{ll}21 & 53 \\ 21 & 22\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} \\ \text { in } 57 \\ 67 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |

## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, *o.

## D.

1 St. Philip and St. James.
8. Rogaion Sunday.

8 Mild and pleasant.
4 Continues fline to-day.
5 An agreeable breeze springs up.
6 abcension day.
7 Exceedingly fine.
8 Most of the snow gone.
8. Sunday after Ascension.

10 Some people may proceed
11 with garden preparations, but
12 look out for frosts.
18 Aspects rather dull.
14 Changeable and cloudy.
15 Rain falls in many parts.
S. Whit Sunday.

1 Good weather for out-door
18 work. Seed so wing all right.
19 St. Dunstan.
20 Fine open weather.
21 Pleasant and warm.
22 Wind and rain.
8. Trinity Sunday.

24 The Quekn's Bibthday.
25 Exceedingly fine.
26 St. Augustine.
${ }_{27}$ Corpus Chribti. Fetr Dify.
28 Very fine day.
29 Charles II's Restoration.
S. 1st Sunday after Trinity

81 An agreeable day.


Restoration. fter Trinity.

6th Month.


Begins on Tuesday
JUNE, 30 Days.
Begin on Tacday.


## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&e.

## D.

I Somewhat warm, not
2 sultry. Thangeable and 8 heavy clouds charged
4 with thunder storms,
5 St. Boniface.
8. 2nd Sunday after Trinity.

7 Warm and pleasant.
8 Again dull and eloudy.
9 A June frost may be
10 expected between 9th and 18th.
10 expetied betw.
11 it. harn bas.
11 St. Barn-boss. night.
8. 8 rd Sund iy after 1 Hinity.

14 Seasonably warm, but

15 look out for rain storm,
16 Lower temperature.
17 St. Albins, martyr.
18 steadily warm.
19 A storm of thunder and rain,
S. 4/h Sunday after Trinity.

21 Warm and windy.
22 No change to-day.
23 An agreeable time now.
24 St. John Baptist.
${ }_{28}^{25}$ Changeable and dull.
26 Wind, rain and cool.
5. 5/h Sunday after Trinity.

28 spring grains prospering.
29 Gardens will be productive.
30 Month ends pleasantly.

## 18ع0.]

$\square$



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





## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&e.

D.

1 Dominion Dat.
2 Visitation of Virgin Mary,
8 Outlook unsteady.
8. 6th Sund wy after Trinity.

5 This week will have
6 successive days of heat.
7 Severe lightning and very
8 loud peals of thunder.
9 Now more settled. and
10 yet enntinues warm
S, th Sunday after Trinity.
12 A fine pleasant day.
18 Warm , even sultry, but
14 the nights are cool.
15 St. Svithin's Day.

16 Oceasional showers about
17 these days, but not cold.
8. 8th Sundry after Trinity.

19 There will be thunder
20 again this week. Local
21 rain storms. Wind west.
22 Chanceable weok.
23 No settled weather for 24 a day or two.
S. 9 th Sunday after Trinity

26 25th. St. James the Apostle.
27 There will be heat and
28 drought toward the end
29 of this month, culminating
80 in a great thunder storm
81 with vivid lightning.

Begine on Thureday
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

| Kingston. | , oronto. | Lomdon. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {b }} \mathrm{m}$. | h. m. | h m |
| 815 mo . | $88 \text { mo. }$ | 755 me |
| 110 mo . | \% 58 mo . | 050 mo |
| 856 ev . | 844 ev . | 836 ev . |
| 635 ev . | 623 ev . | 615 ev . |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
ax, N.s.
The Dominion.

| Snn <br> Sets. | Sun's Deelin. | Sun on Meridian |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| h. m. | D. M. | h. m. s. |
| 749 | 384 | $12 \quad 389$ |
| 49 | $28 \quad 69$ | 851 |
| 49 | 2254 | 42 |
| 748 | 22 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $12 \times 12$ |
| 48 | $22 \quad 43$ | 423 |
| 48 | $22 \quad 37$ | 432 |
| 47 | 2281 | 442 |
| 47 | $22 \quad 24$ | 451 |
| 46 | 2216 | 500 |
| 46 | 229 | 500 |
| $\bigcirc 77$ | ' 22.1 | 12 E 1月 |
| 44 | 2152 | 125 |
| 44 | 2143 | 530 |
| 43 | 2184 | 597 |
| 43 | 2125 | 543 |
| 42 | $21 \quad 15$ | 549 |
| 41 | 214 | 554 |
| $\cdots 740$ | $30^{\circ} \dot{5} 4^{*}$ |  |
| 39 | 2018 | 62 |
| 38 | 20 34 | 66 |
| 83 | 20.7 | 69 |
| 37 | 208 | 611 |
| 36 | $19 \quad 54$ | 618 |
| 85 | 1948 | 614 |
|  | '19130 | 12 6 15 |
| 33 | 1916 | 615 |
| 81 | 193 | 614 |
| 30 | 1849 | 618 |
| 29 | 1834 | 611 |
| 29 | 1820 | 68 |
| 27 | 185 | 6 |

Ts, *o.
showers about


CALENDAR, WEATHER ABPECTS, \&c.
D.
S. 10th Sunday after Trinity.

2 1st. Lammas Day.
3 Warm but pleasant.
4 Cool refreshing breezes.
5 Agreeable coolness continues.
6 Transiguration.
7 A very pleasant day.
8. 11 th Sunday after Trinity.

9 It changes to great heat
10 for a few days, and there
11 will be heavy thunder with
12 disastrous lightuing and
18 darhing rains locally.
14 Quieter day and calm night.
8. $12 t h$ Sunday after Trinity.

16 Aspeets very unsteady.
17 some showers delaying 18 the completion of harvest 19 in Quebec and Nova Scotia,
${ }^{20}$ Chang-able-warm.
21 lather unsettled still.
S. 13th Sunday fier Trinity.

23 A calm warm day.
24 Si . Bartholomew.
25 Pleasant and warm.
26 Windy and cooler.
27 Fair and fine.
28 St. Augu tine.
S. 14th Sunday after Trinity.

30 29th. St. John Baptist behisaded.
31 Month ends with cold nights.
1880.]

1

| $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| :--- |
| 1 |
| 5 |

6
i

Begins on Sund


lay after Trinity.
John Baptist beheaded.
ids with cold nights.

$\qquad$
3
$\qquad$
5

$\qquad$
2
$\qquad$


11
12
13
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$1^{\prime \prime}$




20
21




9th Month. SEPTEMBERR, 30 Days.
Begins on Wednes
1880.]

MEMO1


CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.
B.

1 Fine-clear and warm.
2 Cloudy in part but warm.
8 Winds prevailing on coast
4 Foggy on rivers and gulfs.
8. 15 th sunday after Trinity.

6 Remarkably fine.
7 Light wind and cool.
8 Nativity of Virgin Mary.
$y$ Cloudy with cool winds.
10 Rain and cloudy.
11 Winds subsiding,-warm.
8. 16th Sunday after Irinity.

18 Quite serene and cool.
14 Much warmer day.

15 Fine and pleasant.
16 Cool and calm.
17 A frost feared, but it
18 keeps off awhile.
8. 17 th Sunday after Trinity

20 Very fine day.
21 St. Matthew's Day.
22 Changeable, but settles
23 down to clear sunshine '!
24 All serene this dav.
25 some vines touched.
8. 18th Sunday after Trin ty.

27 Remarkably pleasant.
28 Much cooler to-day.
29 Et. Mrehael and All Angels
30 Month ends quietly.


10th Wonth.
OCTOBER, 31 Days.
Begina on Friday
1880.1

MEM

| Moon's Phases |  | Halifax. | रuebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D. | h. m . ${ }^{6} 31 \mathrm{ev}$. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. m. } \\ & 0.1 \mathrm{e} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | h. m. 1149 ev . | $\begin{array}{ll} h & \mathrm{~m} \\ 11 & 8_{1}^{\top} \mathrm{ev} . \end{array}$ | h. $m$ $1125 \mathrm{ev}$ | h. m. ${ }_{\text {cher }}$ |
| New Moon........... First Quarter....... | 10 | $823 \mathrm{ev}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 7 \\ & 7 \end{aligned} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{e}}$ | $741 \mathrm{ev} \text {. }$ |  | 717 ev . | 11 7 98 ev |
| Full Moon...... ... | 17 | 014 ev . | 1141 ev | 1182 ev . | 1120 ev . | 1188 ev |  |
| Third Quarter........ | 26 | 247 mo . | 217 mo . | 25 mo . | 154 mo . | 141 mo . | 133 mo . |


|  | AY8. | Montreal. |  | The Moon. | Toronto. |  | Halifax, N.S. |  | The Dominion. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M. | Week. | $\underset{\text { Run }}{\text { Suses. }}$ | Sun Sets. | R 8 . | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Sun's <br> Deelin. | Sun on Meridian. |
|  |  | h. m. | h. m |  | h. m. | h. m | hm . | h.m. | D. M. | h. m. s. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fri. } \\ & \text { Sat. } \end{aligned}$ | $6 \begin{array}{rr}3 \\ 4\end{array}$ | 538 36 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 10 \\ 4 & 16\end{array}$ | $6 \begin{array}{r}6 \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5 38 36 | 558 59 | 541 40 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 30 \\ 3 & 53\end{array}$ | $11 \begin{gathered}47 \\ 49 \\ 49\end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & 8 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 6 | 5 34 |  | 6. 4 | 534 | 600 | 5 39 | 416 | i1 48. |
|  | Mon. | 67 | - 32 | 528 | 6 | -38 | 6 | -37 | 439 | 11830 |
|  | Tues | 8 | 30 | 62 |  | 32 | 3 | 35 | $5 \quad 2$ |  |
|  | Wed | 9 | 27 | 642 | 7 | 29 | 4 | 33 | 525 | 55 |
|  | Th. | 11 | 25 | 780 | 8 | 27 | 5 | 31 | 548 | 38 |
|  | Fri | 12 | 24 | 823 |  | 26 | 6 | 29 | 611 | 22 |
|  | sa! | 18 | 21 | 934 | 10 | 24 | 8 | .7 | 634 | 475 |
| 10111218141516 |  | $61 \ddot{4}$ | B 20 | $104{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 611 | 5 220 | $6^{\prime \prime} 9$ | $5 \geqslant$ | $\overbrace{6} 6$ | 1146 |
|  | Mon | 614 15 | -19 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 57\end{array}$ | $\bigcirc 12$ | $\bigcirc$ | 11 | -23 | 78 | - 4685 |
|  | Tues. | 16 | 17 | Morn. | 14 | 19 | 12 | 21 | 742 | 20 |
|  | Wed. | 18 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 19 | 84 | 466 |
|  | Thur. | 20 | 12 | 220 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 826 | 4553 |
|  | Fri. | 21 | 9 | 829 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 849 | 4540 |
|  | Sat. | 28 | 7 | 436 | 19 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 911 | 4528 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 22 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | ©. | 6 29 | 0 B | Rises. | 620 | $\because \ddot{9}$ | 618 | 5 11 | $\because 3{ }^{\prime} 9$ | ii 45 16 |
|  | Mon. | -25 | $\bigcirc$ | b 8 | 21 | 5 | 2.9 | - | 984 | 455 |
|  | Tues | 26 | 2 | 5 5 42 | 22 | 6 | 2 | 8 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 17\end{array}$ | 4553 |
|  | Wed. | 28 | 1 | 621 | 24 | 5 | 23 | 7 | $10 \quad 39$ | 444 |
|  | Thur. | 29 | 469 | 78 | 25 | 3 | 24 | 5 | $17 \quad 59$ | 4435 |
|  | F AI, | 31 | 57 | 766 | 27 | 2 | 25 | 4 | 11.21 | 4427 |
|  | Sat. | 32 | 55 | 850 | 28 | 459 | 26 | 2 | 1142 | 4119 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 85 \\ & 26 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \\ & 80 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ |  | 833 | 453 | 948 | - ${ }^{+} 29$ | $458{ }^{\circ}$ | 638 | $5^{\prime \prime} 1$ | $12{ }^{12}$ | $11{ }^{\prime \prime} 412$ |
|  | Mon. | -35 | -52 | $10 \quad 49$ | 3) | 57 | 23 | 459 | 1223 | 445 |
|  | Tues. | 36 | 50 | 1150 | 31 | 56 | 81 | 58 | 1244 | 4400 |
|  | Wed. | 38 | 49 | Morn. | 31 | 54 | 31 | 56 | 184 | 4354 |
|  | Thur. | 39 | 47 | 0.28 | 33 | 53 | 33 | 66 | 13 2t | 4359 |
|  | Fri. | 41 | 46 | $1{ }^{5 \%}$ | $3{ }^{3}$ | 52 | 34 | 55 | $\begin{array}{cc}13 & 4 t \\ 14 & 3\end{array}$ | 4346 43 |
|  | Sat. | 42 | 46 |  | 38 | 0 | $8{ }^{6}$ | 53 | 14 | 43 |
|  | $\cdots$ |  | 415 | 412 | 6 \% 7 | 419 | 6 37 | 452 | 178 | 114342 |

## CALENDAR WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.V <br> 16 A fine cool day.

D.
i Very fine day this.
2 Another pleasant day.
8. 19'h Sunday after Trinity.

Very cool nights now.
5 A cold wind with some rain.
6 Clondy and foggy.
7 Dull and lowering.
8 Change for pleasant and
9 enjoyable weather.
S. 201 h Sunday after Trinity.

1 Rout crops must be lo k ed
12 after. There will be quite
18 a heavy frost about the
14 middie of this mouth procoeded
15 by a violent wind.
S. 21 st Sunday afier Trinity.

18 St. Luke the Evangelist.
19 Rainy and dull.
20 Again tine and pleasant.
21 Changeable-cloudy.
22 Windy and some rain.
23 Variable-sun and clouds.
8. 22nd Sunday after Trinity.

25 Dull and cold night.
26 Bright and clear day.
27 Serene and cool.
28 St. Simon and St. Jude.
29 Another fine dav.
29 Another fine dav.
8. 28 d Sunduy after Tronity.




Halifax. Quebec. Montreal. Kingston. Toronto. Lendon. $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { h. m. } & \text { h. m. } & \text { b. m. h. m. } & \text { h. m. } & \text { h. m. }\end{array}$ 1143 mo .1118 mo . 11 mmo 1049 mo . $1037 \mathrm{mo}, 1029 \mathrm{mo}$. $48 \mathrm{mo} .338 \mathrm{mo} .326 \mathrm{mo} . ~ 314 \mathrm{mo} .32 \mathrm{mo} .254 \mathrm{mo}$ $427 \mathrm{ev} . \quad 357 \mathrm{ev} . ~ 345 \mathrm{ev} . \quad 333 \mathrm{ev} .321 \mathrm{ev} .318 \mathrm{ev}$.


1880.]

D.

I All Bainte DAT. A cool windy day. 8 Quite afrosi for two 4 or perhape three nights. Dull and showery.
8. The rains are cold. Trinity.
8. 2 A rimall bey inuing

8 of snow mil , but melts
10 of suay; ronds not good.
11 St. Hartin Day.
13 Plenasit for the time of year.
18 Changeable and dull.
18. 2unh Sunday after Trinity.

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, *o.
15 Variable, unsettled.
16 Cold and clear.
${ }_{17}^{16}$ A snow fall at Rimouski.
18 Heavy cold rain Goderich.
19 Dibagreeable winds prevail
20 for some time now
S. 25th Sunday after Trinity.

22 St. Cecelia.
${ }_{23}$ A frosty day and night.
24 Frost continues, but
25 winter not set in.
26 Weather more agreeable.
27 Settled and cold.
S. Advent Sunday.

29 Clear and frosty.
29 Llear and frosty.
30 ST. ANDREW'S DAT.

12th Month. DECLAMBER, 31 Days. Begins on Wednesday.

1880.]

MEMOR


| Toronto. | Lovdon. |
| :---: | :---: |
| h. m. | h. m |
| 938 ev . | 930 ev . |
| 120 vv . | 112 mv . |
| 1018 mo | 1010 mo . |
| 139 ev . | 181 ev . |
| $8 £ 8 \mathrm{mo}$ | 880 mo |

The Dominion.
Sun's
Declin.
-__
D. M. h. m. s.

8 E.


# The Woynal family. 

## THE QUEEN.

Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, \&c., Queen, Defender 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 22, 1838 ; and married February 10,1840 , to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are :-
Her Roynl Highness Viotoria-Adelaide Mary-Louisa, Prineras Royal of England and Germany, born November 21, 1840 , and married to his Imperial Highness Frederick William Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has issue five sons and four daughters.
His Royal Highness Albert-Eoward Priveg of Wales, born November 9, 1841 married March 10, 1863, A lexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue three sons and three daughters.
Her Royal Highness Alice-Mnud-Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H.R. H Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862 ; died December 14, 1878, and had issue two sons and five daughters.

His Roval Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster, born August 6, 1844 ; married to the Grand Duchess MarieAlexandrowna, and has issue one son and two danghters.
Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta-Victoria, born May 25 , 1846 ; married July 5,1866. Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig Holstein, and has issue three sons and two daughters.
Her Royal Highness Louisa-Caroline-Alberta, born March 18, 1848 ; married March 23, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada.
His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, K. G, born May 1, 1850 ; married March 13, 1879, to Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Margaret.
His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.
Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857,
How to Dofble the ugual Quantity of Manure on a Farm.-Provide a good supply of black swamp m.unld or loam from the woods, within ensy reach of your stable, and place a layer of this one fo it thick, under each horse, with litter as usual, on the top of the loam or mould. Remove the droppings of the animat every day, but let the loam remain for two weeks; then remove it, mixing it with the other manure, and replace with fresh mould. By this simple means, any farmer can double not only the quantity but also the quality of his manure, and never feel himself one penny the poorer by the trouble or expense inenrred, while the fertilizing value of the ingredients absorbed and saved by the loam can scarcely be estimated.

JANUARY.-In the midst of winter we again must say a word for stady in regard to agriculture and kindred sciences. Yes, sciences, for surely you are among those who know that farming has been done without much scientific knowledge, yet not a root or plant of any kind grows bat on scientific principles. You ought to know what these are. The air, the water, the soil, the plant, in their mutual relations and dependencies should be carefully considered. You may then be quite persuaded that the brain needs culture relative to these topies and many others. Perbaps you take an agricultural periodical, a good one ; well then let us advise you to weigh well the reading matter. Do not be satisfied to look at the pictures of animals, plants or fruits, but thoroughly investigate alleged facts, and be not afraid to try experiments.

His Excellency the Right Marquis of Lorne, K. T.G., O and Vice Admiral of the san

Deputy Governors to sign. dith, LL.D.

Their Honors the hon. D. A bee ; hon. Adams G. Archiba hon. Sir Robert Hodgson, Manitoba; hon. David Lair Columbia.

## COMMANDING HE

## Major

Minister of the Interior, R ter of Finance, Hon. S. L. T C B. ; Minister of Agricultu John O'Connor; Minister o Hon. Hector Langevin ; Mi toms, Hon. M. Bowell; Mini J. C. Aikens; Receiver Gen Hon. L. F. G. Baby.

To Incrgask the Flow o water slightly warm, sligh' 1 qt . to 2 gals. of water. that the cow will give 25 attached to the diet that sh but this mess she will drink this drink necessary is an o night. Avoid giving cows the human.

FEBRUARY.-We a tants which we have gather zers are not always disinfec what might soon become in most useful, are ground gy largely diluted. Any one to he recommended for gypsum may be seattered f copperas should be dissol water. The sulphuric acid the liquid seattered over th

DOMINION OF CANADA.
Seat of Government, Ottawa.
*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. D. A. McDonald, Ontario ; hon. Theo. Robitaille, M D., Quebee ; hon. Adams G. Archibald, Nova Scotia ; hon. E. B. Chandler, New Brunswiek ; hon. Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt., Prince Edward Island; hon. Joseph Cauchon, Manitobs; hon. David Laird, North-West Territories ; hon. A. N. Richard, British Columbia.

COMMANDING HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN BRITISH NORTH A MERICA.

Major General Sir Patrick Macdougall.
PRIVY COUNCIL.
Minister of the Interior, Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, P.O., K.C.B. ; Minister of Finance, Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.; Minister of Public Works, Hon. C. Tupper, C.B. ; Minister of Agriculture, Gon, J. H. Pope ; President of Privy Council, Hon. John O'Connor; Minister of Justice, Hon. James Macdonald ; Postmaster General, Hon. Hector Langevin ; Minister of Militia, Hon, L. F. R. Masson; Minister of Customs, Hon. M. Bowell; Minister of Marine, Hon. J. C. Pone ; Minister of State, Hon. J. C. Aikens ; Receiver General, Hon. Alex. Oampbell ; Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. L. F. G. Baby.

To Increask the Flow op Milk in Cows.-Give your cows three times a day, Water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of 1 qt. to 2 gals. of water. You will find if you have not tried this daily practice, that the cow will give 25 per cent. more milk, and she will become so much attached to the diet that she will refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty, but this mess she will drink at almost any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water-pail full each time, morning, noon, and night. Avoid giving cows "slops," as they are no more fit for the animal than the human.

FEBRUARY.-We are going to give yon a bit of good advice about disinfectants which we have gathered from some one or other of our periodicals. Deodorizers are not always disinfectants. Nevertheless many of these neutralize or absorb what might soon become infectious matter. Those most easily procured, and the most useful, are ground gypsum, sulphate of iron (copperas), and sulphuric acid, largely diluted. Any one of these should be used in every manure cellar, and is to he recommended for stables, pig-pens, cow-sheds, and poultry houses. The gypsum may be seattered freely abont the floors, or thrown upon the manure; the copperas should be dissolved in water, at the rate of ten pounds to a barrel of water. The sulphuric acid may be mired with water in the same proportion, and the liquid seattered over the floors or upon the manure.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## Seat of Government, Quebec. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor the Honorable Théodore Robitaille; Fred. E. Gautier, Esq., lieut. G. G. Foot Guards, private secretary and aide-de-camp; Geo. Workman, messenger.
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Jos. Chaplean, Q.C., premier, commissioner of agriculture and public works. Hon. L. O. Loranger, attorney general.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## Seat of Government, Toronto. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor the Hon. D. A. McDonald.
Private Secretary.-Capt. Forsyth Grant.
Executive Council.-Atterney general, hon. Oliver Moat, Q.C.; provincial treasurer, bon. S C. Wood; commissioner of Public Works, hon. C.F. Fraser, Q.C.; provincial secretary, hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C.; cummissioner of Crown Lands, hon. T. B. Pardee, Q.U.; Minister of Education, hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C.; clerk of Executive Council, J. G. Scott, Q.C.

## NOV A SCOTLA. <br> Seat of Gov rnment-Halifay. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

## His Honor Hon. Adams G. Archibald, P.C., C M.G. <br> EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. S. H. Holmes, provincial secr tary and premier ; hon J. S. D. Thompson, atturney general; bon. Sami. Cretlman, commissioner of Public Works and Mines ; meu bers without office, bon. C. J. Tuwnshend, hon. N. W. White, hon. J. S. McDonald, hon. C. J. Macdonald, bon. H. F. McDougall, hon. W. B. Truop.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

## executive council.

Hon. Robert Yousg, President.
Hon. John James Fraser, Attorney-General ; Hon. William Wedderhurn, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Pierre Landry, Commissioner of Public Wurks; Hon. Micl ael Adams, Surveyor General. Hon, benjnmin R. Stevenson, Hon. J Herbert Ciaulord, Hon. W. E. Perlyy, Hon. Daniel L. Haningion.

MAECH. - You must not suppose that the establishment of agricultural colleges or experimental farms invilves a useless or unprofitable expenditure of time and money. They thank otherwist in Eurupe, as also in Untario. We are told that a University has been established at Sirasburg, and an agricultural experimental station at Rufach. These useful institutions have been founded by the Gerama Government with a view to conciliate the newly acquired Provinces of Al ace and Lorraine for the improvement of their condition. It is a sufficient proo of appreciation that thes are chicfly supported by farmers. All the larger German Uuiveraties, aud several of thuse of wher Eur pean countrics, lave laboraturies atid oiler app liances devoted to agricultural research. Cauada ought in these respects to be imitaturs of the Old World.
${ }_{2}^{4} 880$.
CANAD


LIE
His Honor Sir Robert Hodg
Private secretary, Robert

## E

Hons. W. A. Sullivan, Neil Prowse, William Campbell, N

PROVINCE
Seat of

LIEO
Hon. A. N. Richards.

Hon. G. A. Walkem, prem commissioner lands and work Hon. T. B. Humphreys, pro

Newfoundland is a sufficier
GOVERNOI
His Excellency Sir John H Private Secretary, Henry M Colonel, aide-de-camp, Ed

Hon. Wm. V. Whiteway, son, receiver general ; hon. cutive Council ; hon. Wm. J Winter.

To Curr Hams.-Pound zoarse sugar, mix it well to rub the hams well with thi them lie in the brine for anot then take them out to drain must be guided a good deal
APRIL.-Will the inhat Eascern Townships for insta to suggest the propriety of $p$ bye-ways. It would be well ally than mere statute labou reason of bad roads. Harne for want of attention in the quently dangerous to travel, roadmasters, and the utter which farmers and others wretched roads in the vicini
[1880 re and publie works.
C. ; provincinl treas©.'. F. Fraser Q.O. of Crown Lands, bon. $\mathrm{s}, \mathrm{Q}$. . $^{\text {; clerk }}$ of Exe-
n J. S. D. Thompson, blic W orks and Mines White, hon. J. S. McN. B. Truop.

ICK.
DLER. Q. C., runswick.
camp.
am Wedderhurn, ProPublic Wurks; Hon. ensun, Hon. J Herbert
at of agricultural cole experiditure of time ntario. We are told n agricultural experibeen founded by the acquired Provinces of on. It is a sufficient rmers. All the larger countrics, have laborach. Caulada ought in

# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Lieutenant governor. 

His Honor Sic Robert Hodgson, Kt.
Private secretary, Robert Robinson Hodgson, Esq.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. <br> Seat of Government-Victoria, V. I.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Hon. A. N. Richards.

## EXECUTIVE U UNCIL.

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

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland is a sufficient Post office address for all the following :
GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
His Excellency Sir John Hawley Glover, G.C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Henry M. Jackson, R. A.
Colonel, aide-de-camp, Edward L. Jarvis, Fred. Crowdy, M.B.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Wm. V. Whiteway, Q.C., attorney general, premier ; bon. James J. Rogerson, receiver general ; hon. Edward D. Shea, colo nial secretary and clerk of Executive Council ; hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, surveyor general, and hon. Jas. S. Winter.
To Cure Hams.-Pound some bay salt, saltpetre, coammon salt, and some :oarse sugar, mix it well together, then put it all in to get hot, and while hot, rub the hams well with this, repeating it every morning for a week; then let them lie in the brine for another week, until all is well incorporated in the maat; then take them out to drain on dishes, flour them, sad hang thea up to dry. You must be guided a good deal by the size of the bams.

[^0]
# RATES OF POSTAGE. 

## LETTERS'ADDRESSED FROMGR TO, PLACES IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

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

## CITY, OR DROP LETTERS FOR CITY DELIVERY.

1 cent per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounco.
Postage rates must in every case be prepaid by postage stamp. When posted wholly unpaid they cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Insufficiently paid letters on which a full rate of postage is paid will be forwarded charged with double the deficient postage, except letters to the United States.

## POST CARDS.

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

## RE-DIRECTED LETTERS.

To any Place in Canada, the United States, and Postal Union Countries,
Re-directed letters will be forwarded without any additional charge if not taken from the office or if banded back at the moment of their delivery, but of 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, Ottaw a.

Notices of change of Residence or Requests to forward correspondence are acted upon only three months, vniess renewed before the expiration of that period.

## MIF-DELIVERED CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## MATTER WHICH CANNOT BE FORWARDED THROUGH THE POST.

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

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

TRANSMISSION OF SPECTACLES ANP \&YE-GLASSES BY MAIL.
The exclusion of glass from the mails is so far modified, that spectacles and eye-glasses, if securely put up in cases not likely to allow the contents to escape if broken in course of conveyance, may be sent by Post within the Lominion on prepayment of the above parcel post rates.

Poultry and Eges.-Cae of our subscribers says: I do a small business in raisiug nod ןutting up garden eeds; last fall, a year ago, as I was clearing out
 about. - uin, b-erved my hehs picking them up and sw hllowing them with mfreat avidity. Tbey soon c mmenced laying eggs, though they bad laid none for a musub betore. I have fed them regulariy two or three times a week si, ce then with rid jepper, aun they have ur ver jet stopped laying, summer or winter, s ring on tal. excert wate they wre hatchang their chickens, and Indiconti-
 lay the year round-Nouthern paper.

## CIRCULARS PRINTED BY THE ELECTRIC PEN, do.

The term "prented circulars" is extended to include circulars produced by the electric pen or other mechanieal process, easy of reeognition 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 cent 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 Registratios should be posted 15 minutes before the bour of closing ordinary Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of English Mails.
Registered letter stamps have been iss:ed of the denomination of 2 and 5 cents, which may be obtained at the usual places.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Newspapers and Periodicals Addressed to places in Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain (by Canadian) Steamers, or via the United States.
Printed and published in Canada, and posted from the office of publication, or News Agency, to actual subscribers or news agents (including exchanges) are subject to a rate of one cent per pound, gross weight, which must be prepaid by publisher at the time of posting. Such periodicals must be issued not less frequently 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, NEWFUUNDLAND 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.

Newspapers 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 1 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.

## PARCEL POST RATES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

The rates, to be prepaid by postage stamp, on parcels posted in Canada for destinations within the Domimon to which parcels can be sent, are as follows :For each pa:cel weighing not less than 4 ozs..................... 6 cents. For do exceeding 4 ozs., and not exceeding 8 ozs.... 12 cents. For eacb additional 4 ozs., or fraction of ozs..................... 6 cents.

[^1]o a small business in as I was clearing out nd chaff promiscuously w illowing them with they had laid nune for nes a week si. ce then g , summer or winter, ckens, and I unic conti1 hens may be mace te

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 eirculars, 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, Newfoundland and the United States, may be posted prepaid by stamp at le. 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 te 24 or. Packages of other miscellaneous matter are limited to 5 pounds in weight, 24 inches in length and 12 inches in breadth or depth.

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

## 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 Newfoundiand, 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 execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or articles sent by one private individual to another, not being actually Trade Patterns or Samples, are not admissible as such.

## UNITED STATES.

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

## bear this in mind.

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

MAY.-What becomes of the bones of ali the cattle, hogs and sheep we devour? All bones contain the food of plants, roots and herbs. An English agricultural writer of celebrity assures us of the great value of a dressing of bone dust upon dairy farms. This gentleman assures us that since bone manures have been applied to the Cheshire pastures the produce of the soil in herbage and cheese has been greatly increased. The increase of stock has been from thirty to fifty per cent., and in one case, of a farm of 160 acres, the number of feeding stock $\boldsymbol{m} /$ been enlarged from twenty cows and three colts to thirty-five cows, eight feeding beeves, sixteen yearlings and beifers, five horses, and three colts. It is, however, observed that the quality of the cheese deteriorates, except where more ekilful management has been applied to the manufaeture. The richer the herbage the greater care and skill are required.

Send to the Post Master or make complaint.

Business men should be receive their letters, and o

Every money order offic Nova Scotia, Prince Edwa orders on every other mone money order office in the United Kingdom also issue Provinces.

All the money order Pos other for any sum up to $\$ 1$ cant may require, upon the

On Orders
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MONE
The money order offices order ottices in England, Ir sum up to $£ 10$ sterling, and needed to make up the amo
The terms are as under:
On Orders
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MONEY
The money order offices Newfoundland. Orders lik sterling money, and for sum
For Orders up to $£ 5,25$ c " over $x^{5} 5$ and
No half cents can be intr
Orders on British India. 60 cts . ; over $\mathbf{£ 5}$, and up to

Orders on United States 50 cts .

JUNE.-You don't belie not for you, because you ha the time saved by the use of time during the winter, p tastioned flail, and get as over the matter a little, an all your so-called spare tim but time is money. As far who could not find sutficien fitably. The old adage "w things. Before you condem
$[1880$
5 pounds in weight, marked " by parcel tered Letter Stamp
andbills, book and avings, sheet music, eds, cuttings, bulbs, ited States, may be it in covers open at being, if necessary, mmunications, or in of postage will be
or grafts, is limited ted to 5 pounds in
se, may be obtained
ces in weight, when must be prepaid by and put up in such an order, however lividual to another, ble as such.
e United States, will prepaid by postage
containing money.
mis-sent or delayed
s and sheep we deAn English agria dressing of bone bone manures have herbage and cheese from thirty to fifty er of feeding stock rty-five cows, eight three colts. It is, except where more ericher the herbage
1880.]

GANADIAN FARMER's ALMANAC.
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, Outario, 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. 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 $£ 10$ sterling, and grant $2 s$ many orders for $£ 10$ sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remited.
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 $\boldsymbol{x}^{\prime} 10$ sterling. The terms are:

For Orders up to $£ 5,25$ cents.

$$
\text { "over } £ 5 \text { and up to } £ 10,50 \text { cents. }
$$

No half cents can be introduced into orders.
Orders on British India.- On orders up to $£ 2,30$ cts; ; over $£ 2$, and up to $£ \mathbf{£} 5$, 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 $\$ 20,25$ cts. ; on orders up to $\$ 40$, 50 ets .

JUNE.-You don't believe that agricult ral machinery is profitable. Perhaps not for you, because you have no work to which you can give your attention in the time saved by the use of machinery. If you have no means of employing your time during the winter, perhaps it will be as well for you to use the old tastioned flail, and get as much dust on yoar langs as they will bear. Think over the matter a little, and see whether you can arrange your business so that all your so-called spare time can be protitably employed. A machine is cosk $\mathrm{Z}_{\text {. }}$. but time is noney. As far as our observation goes, there are very few farmers who could not find sutficient work to occupy all their time usefully, that is pro-
fitably. The old adage "waste not want not" fitably. The old adage "waste not, want not," applies to time, as well as other things. Before you condemn machinery arrange your business anew.

No money order exceeding $\$ 100 \mathrm{in}$ amount can bs 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 deposits

 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 after wards marry, will be repaid to any such women.
4. As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited-

Finstly-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.
SecondLy-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 bis deposits at any other of such offices without notice or cbange 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 deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, be may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Oftice Bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brock ville, or any place which may be convenient $\% \mathrm{th}$ bim, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other plac.
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.
7. Each depositor's account is kept in the Postunaster General's Offioe, in Ottawa and in addition to the Postmaster's receipts in the Pass Book, a direct acknoudedgment from the Postmaster Gieneral 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 Prstmaster Gieneral, by letier, being careful to give his address and, if necessary, rencw 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 Gieneral, 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 bis 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 Juae in each year
10. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

JULY.-Every oncein a while there is a renewed furore concerning the manufacture of sugar frum the beet. Perhaps these spasmodic affections are occasioned by some wooderful sturies of the success of this enterprise ia other countries, or from the expectation of profit in the business under a tariff in some respects protective. However that may be, we take cecasion to say that, in our opinion, there are a great many places in Canada where the man tacture of sugar from $\rightarrow$ beet could be profitably followed. We have admitabie lands for beet raising, ad in localities too where rich manure is plentiful. We are assured that the ougar takes nothing from the soil, or is no tux upon the land, because the residuum after the expression of the juice is returued to the farm for feeding stock. More stock may be maintained, more manure produced, and the estate thasofere worked mose profitably.
1880.1
11. No charge is made for Pass Books, nor for in relation to their depo
12. The Postmaster G cations, complaints, or others, relative to Post
13. A full statement seen at the nearest Post

These Acts impose a not exceeding $\$ 25,1$ cen not less than $\$ 100$, if exe ecuted in duplicate, 2 ce in more than two parts,

Any interest payable The duty is to be paid b notes, checks, and mone for violation.

1. Small farms are better for the capital inv 2. If you want to mal attention. But if yeur $f$ small farms are the best
2. If you don't want $y$ may expect fewer leaks farms are the best
3. Feed your land wel than a good many. So,
4. If you would live you have a large farm y the best.
5. To raise big corn yo cut often. So in this, w 7. If you have a good costly.-Thus, once more 8. If you want good ro have a dense population declare small farms to b
6. Farms should incre acres than a good many Kerping Harniss Pli to barness, it will be ke exhalations of the stable

AUGUST.-We hav potatoes and sowing ma tou deep, and he thougb was not enough, for be planting. In case of neighbor said if the soil six inches leep. I told 1 good crop, and that was sow mangel wurzel not one inch deep came up be by pressure or rolling bri there will be a goud crop
nted in any office in e orders for $\$ 100$, or re orders for sums of of the same payee.
atute for all deposits
it nearly any number n of the Postmaster
so made, or made by ch women.
be depositedn which case the deattain the age of ten joint receipts of both
epayment will not be
es may continue his ze of Pass Book, and st convenient to him. at Cobourg, be may e Post Otice Bank at hich may be convenemove to some otber
o be produced to the money, and the sums r receiving or paying
al's Office, in Ottawa , a direct acknouledgent to the depositor n ten days from the er Gieneral, by letier, ${ }^{*}$ application until he
lo so by applying to heque tor the amount, may have named in
on deposits, and the of any depositor, or
concerning the manuections are occasioned in other countries, or riff in some respects that, in our opinion, acture of sugar from lands for beet raising, are assured that the ne land, because the the farm for feeding duced, and the estate
11. No charge is made to depositors on paylug in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster 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 ACTS.

These Acts impose a duty on every promissory note, draft, or bill of exchange, not exceeding $\$ 25,1$ cent ; not exceeding $\$ 50$, 2 cents ; less than $\$ 100,3$ cents ; not less 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.
Any interest payable with note at maturity must be counted as part thereof. The duty is to be paid by bill stamp, on wbich the dute is to be written. Rank notes, checks, and money orders are exempt. These Acts impose heavy penalties for violation.

## small farm maxims.

1. Small farms are cheaper and easier to manage than large ones, and pay better for the capital invested. Therefore small farms are the best.
2. If you want to make your tarm pay, you must give it your daily personal attention. But if your farm is too large you cannot to this ; hence, as I said above, small farms are the best.
3. If you don't want your farm to run away you must stop the little leaks. We may expect fewer leaks on a small place than on a big one, hence, again, small farms are the best.
4. Feed your land well, and it will feed you. It takes less to feed a few acres than a good many. So, you see, small farms are the best.
5. If you would live long and enjoy life, work a little, then rest a little. But if you have a large farm you must labor all the time, Here again, small farms are the best.
6. To raise big corn you must keep small grass. To make small grass you must cut often. So in this, we find small farms are the best.
7. If you have a good fence you need fear no loss by stock. But fences are costly.-Thus, once more, we find that small farms are best.
8. If you want good roads, and plenty of schools, churches, and mills, you must have a dense population. If farms are large this is impossible. Therefore, I, declare small farms to be best.
9. Farms should increase in value year by year. It costs less to improve a few acres than a good many.

Kerping Hikniss PliAble.-By adding a little glycerine to the grease applied to barness, it will be kept in a soft and pliable state, in spite of the ammoniacal exhalations of the stable, which tend to make it brittle.

AUGUST.-We have just had some talks with our neighbor about planting potatoes and sowing mangel wurzel. I thought my potato cuttings were planted tou deep, and he thought they were not planted early enough. Early planting was not enough, for be said they required good tillage, and in many soils deep planting. In case of drought I agreed that deep planting was right. My neighbur said if the soil be reasunably deep and mellow, the seed may be placed six inches jeep. I told him that three inches deep in a fair soil had giren mas good crop, and that was sufficient. I also made up my mind from experimens, sow mangel wurzel not more than two inches deep. Sume that was sown only one inch deep came up better than others sown at two. Select a fine mellow soil, by presaure or rulling bring the soil around the seed, and in ordinary circumotances there will be a goud crop.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Court of Queer's Beneh,-17th to 27th of every month, except January, July and August.
Court in Apfeal and Error.-Montreal, 11th to 22nd March, June, September and December ; Quebec, 1st to 8th March, June, September and December.

Cruwn 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 October ; Kamouraska, 23rd March and 18th December; Aylmer, 21st January and 1st July ; Percé, 13th March and 13th August; New Carlisle, 13th January and 13th September ; Arthabaskaville, 19th February and 19th October; Beauce, 20th June and 20th October; Montinagny, 25 th March and 25th November.

TERMS.
Montreal.-Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vandrenil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly, Vercheres and City of Montreal. Held at Montreal 1st May to 30th June, 1st September till 20ti December.
Quebec.-Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorenci, Levis, Lotbinière and City of Quebec. Held at Quebec, from 1st to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.
OrTawa.-Ottawa and Pontiac. Held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November.
Threr Rivers.-Maskinongé, St. Maurice, including Citỳ of Tbree Rivers, Champlain and Nicolet. Held at Three Rivers, from 17th March to 22 nd of June, September and December.

Halter Pulling.-A new way to prevent horses pulling at the halter is to put a very small rope under the horse's tail, bringing the ends forward, crossing them on the back, and tying them on the breast. Put the halter strap through the ring, and tie the rope in front of the horse. When the horse pulls, he will, of course, find himself in rather an uncouffortable position, and discoatinue the effurt to tree himself.
Medicated Food for Horses and Cattle.-Take linseed cake and pulverize or grind it up in the shape of meal, and to every 50 lbs . ot this ingredient, aild 10 lbs . Indian meal, 2 lbs, sulphuret of antimony, 2 lbs ground ginger, $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lbs}$. of saltpetre, and 2 lbs . powdered sulphur. Mix the whole thoioughly together, put in neat boxes or packages for sale or otherwise as desired, and you will have an article equal in value to "Thorley's Food," or almost any other preparation that can be got up for the purpose of fattening stock or curing disease in every case when food or medicine can be of any use whatever. This article can be fed in any desired quantity, beginnag with a few tablespoonfuls at a time, for a horse, mixing it with his grain, and in the same proportion to smaller animals, repeating the dose and increasing the quantity as the case may seem to require.

SEPTEMBER.-There has been so much said and written about clover as a fertilizer that it may not be out of place to record a statement we find taken from the New England Homestead, a reliable and useful paper. About twenty years ago a man obtaned by lease a tract of land for a term of years, most of which was exhausted and worn-out rye land. One field of ten acres was sown with rye when he took it. The lessee gave it a coat of asbes, and a good sprinkling of clover seed. The rye yielded six bushels per acre ; it was so tuin that the clover $m$ sufficient room to grow. The next season the clover covered the ground completely, and was allowed to remain on the ground the whole season. In the spring of the second year the whole was plowed in, ana the field planted with corn, which yielded forty-seven bushels to the acre. It has remained a fertile field to the present time, and is very valuable land. Clover is therefore a fertilizer.
1880.] CA

JVRISDIC
Nontreal District.-Ma except January, July and

Quebec Distriot,-Queb
20 th to 25 th of every mont
Three Rivers District, June, September and Dece

Ottawa District.-Ott November.
Ottawa County, (2nd), ber.

Ottawa County Circuit. September.

Court of Error and Ap cases from the Courts of $Q$ in Criminal cases from the the judgment of this Cour over $\$ 4,000$, or where ann cases from the Courts of $Q$

Court of Queen's Bence of actions, causes and suit Ontario, and it may procee by law.
Court of Common Pleas a Court of Record, as the issue alternately from eith

Court of Chancery. Chancery in England, in co-partnerships, account, their estates, waste, specif suite, s'aying proceedings and may decree the issue, $r$ like powers which the Cou

County Courts.-Presid jurisdiction extends to all not exceed $\$ 200$; and to a amount is ascertained by tl $\$ 400$; and to all bail bond to any amount ; but not to actions for libel, slander,

Surrogate Courts.-Th matters and causes, and to of administration of the $e$

OCTOBAR.-It is not ashes, but those who experie their expressions of satisfact upon a hard, worn nranite 8 dow newly stocked, for eigh show the effect of the ashes the acre on land he designs pasture land. It is specially so small quastities as twe breadth of old fields given $u$ it a fine pasture by the ry ought not to be wasted or

CIRCHIT COURTS.
jurisdiction for sums not exceeding $\$ 200$.
Noxtreal District.-Montreal Circuit, Montreal, 10th to 15 th of every month, except January, July and August.

Querse Distrier.-Quebec Circuit Court, 16th to 21st Jahuary and June and 20th to 25th of every month, except July and August.
Three Rivers District.-Three Rivers Circuit, Three Rivers, 22nd to 27th March, June, September and December.
Ottawa District.-Ottawa Circuit, Aylmer, 7th to 12th February, June and November.
Ottawa County, (2nd), Papineauville, 7th to 10th January, May and September.
Ottawa County Circuit. 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 Bencb, Chancery and Common Pleas and appeals in Criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of this Court, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court of Canada, in cases over $\$ 4,000$, or where annual rent, fee, or future pleas and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and rights of 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 Commos 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 Court.

Court of Chancery.-This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in case of fraud, accident, trust, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific jerformance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, s'aying 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 Chancery in England possesses.
Couxty Courts.-Presided over by a resident Judge in each County. Their jurisdiction exiends 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.

Surrogats Courts.-The jurisdiction of these Courts relates to all testamentary matters and causes, and to the granting or revoking of probate of wills and letters of administration of the effects of deceased persons having estate or effects in

OCTOBER.-It is nothing new to speak or write of the value of leached ashes, but those who experie ice afresh their good effects on soil may be excused for their expressions of satisfaction. A farmer who has used ashes for twenty years upon a hard, woro nranite soil, says they will give an increase of buy, upon a meadow newly stocked, for eight years, and then, if the field is plowed again, they wih show the effect of the asbes for six years longer. He applies about 100 bushels? 20. the acre on land he desigus to keep in meadow, and about seventy-five bushels zopasture land. It is speeially sstisfactory as an application to the rye crop, even in so small quastities as twenty bushels to the acre. He has reclaimed a large breadth of old fields given up to the growth of bushes, briers and brakes, and mado it a fine pasture by the rye-crop and ashes. \&Leached ashes being so very good, ought not to be wasted or used for filling up holes in the road ways.

Ontario, and all matters arisng out of or connected with the grant or revocation of probate or administration, subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery.
Courts or General Sessions.-The County Judge in each county holds a Court of General Session in his county semi-annually on the second Tuesday in June and December, except in the County of York, in which county said Court is held three times, commencing on the second Tuesday in March, June and December, for the trial of cases of felony and misdemeanor, but treasun and capital felonies are exempt from their jurisdiction.

## Terms of the Courts.

Cocrt of Error and Appeal.-This Court holds its sittings twice a year at Toronto in the months of January and June, upon such days as it may by rule or order from time to time appoint.
Law Teams.-Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins third Monday in May, and ends Naturday of the second week thereafter ; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter.
Chancery Terms.-Examination Terms.-From 1st Tuesday of February to the Saturday after the 2nd Tuesday of April, and from 1st Tuesday of September to the Saturday after 1st Tuesday of November. Hearing Terms-From 4th Monday in April unitil 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 October.

## DISINFECTING STABLES.

Disinfection of stablez, drains, sheds, cesspools and outhouses shoull anw be attended to, says a writer. The value of disinfection is no longer a subject of discussion. All malignant maladies have been stayed in their ravages by a tree and constant use of the potent agents of disinfection. The walls of stables should now be whitewashed. In every livery stable there should be a bucket of sulphate of iron (copperas). Take a handful every morning, dissolve in a bucket of water and throw into the drain. It is cheap and effective. So is the chloride of zine (butter of zine) ; dissolve an ounce in two gallons of water. Where there are sick animals the sheds and stables should aways be fumigated with sulphur at least every other day. If mixed with tar the gases gensrated are very active disinfectants. Take flower of sulphur half a pound, wood tar one quart; mix with tow ; burn at one or $t * 0$ spots, and this will disinfect a large stable. Carbalic acid is a powerful disinfectant, and should be applied to doors, walls and troughs. It is disagreeable to flies. Blankets should be wet with a weak solution of it to d-stroy all disease germs. Chloride of lime is another popular disinfectant. Disinfecting powders, preparations of carbolic acid, are sprinkled daily throughout the stables of London and Liverpool at an annual cost of only $\$ 1$ for each horse. Tiey keep the flies away and the atmosphere pure.

NOVEMBER - We have been so shocked in many rural districts and in many respectable villages with the arcangements of out-buildings and necessary conveniences, that we have doubted much that we hear about modern civilization, when the simplest and most inexpensive method of deodorizing and removing human deposits is within the reach of every family by the adoption of the e rithmset. Health, to say nothing of decency, requires thorongh reform in this matter. mewport, R. I., six out of a family of eight died from the evil effects of uncleansed privy. Husband and wife and children slain, not by "a mysterions visitation" ot Providence, but by gross violation of God's natural laws. You say it is a delicat. subject to write about. Oh well, if you wonld rathre die than be decent, we shal! say no more until next year, but we recommend the simple earth closet meanwhile.

Grrman Yellow Soap stone lime, 28 lbs. ; paim into a kettle and boil, st another kettle, melt the $t$ also boiling hot, mix all t quantities-Tallow and sa 1 oz ; soft water, 1 qt .

Englash Bar-Soap.-Six soda, 4 oz . borax, 15 lbs beeswax; put the water i lime and soda; when the until all is dissolved, then shows flakey on the stick,

Waterproof Varnish gal. ; dissolve to a jelly, t incorporate them well ove

Blacking for Harness. tine, 1 oz . ; Prussian blue, and stir into it the other in batls, rub a little upon a b silk.
Brst Harness Varnish gum shellac, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$; Veni the gums are dissolved, th lampblack, 2 oz. This wil
To Extract Rancidity for immediate use. For a saleratus in a quart of boil atus water, and let it rem? spoonful of salt into it. B cooking.

Eye Water for Horses 1 teaspoonful ; rain water,
Cure for Foot Rot in of a pound of verdigris ; on lye; simmer well together, all the infection out, then peat this two or three time
To Isprove the Wool on shorn, soak the roots of th brimstone ; and, three or fo wool of next season' will nc abundance. It may be dep scab or vermin that year. gots.
Much Butter from Litti gum-arabic, 50 grs , of pepsi fol of this mixture added butter. Agents are selling

DECEMBER.-In mi commend plenty of fresh a the bed rooms. There oug day. To many who live in may be no need for snch ad windows and close blinds What is the character of th children? It may be warm for winter, yet at the same good reading, but you mus ought to be awake.
grant or revocation t of Chancery,
ch county holds a second Tuesday in county said Court is h, June and Decemtreason and capital
ngs twice a year at as it may by rule or ends Saturday of the ids Saturday of the November, and ends
y of February to the day of September to -From 4th Monday Monday in November ery Tuesday (except
ario hold four terms y, April, July and
uses shoall aw be longer a subject of itr ravages by a tree Ils of stables should a bucket of sulphate in a bucket of water the chloride of zi e Where there are sick ith sulphur at least very active disinfecart ; mix with tow ; Carbolic acid is a and troughs. It is ation of it to destroy ectant. Disinfecting ronghout the stables h horse. They keep
iral districts and in lings and necessary modern civilization, izing and removing loption of the e rtheform in this mater. effects of uncleanted erious visitation" of ou say it is a delicat. a be decent, we stal! earth closet meau-

German Yellow Soap.-Tallow and sal-soda, of each 112 lbs ; resin, 56 lbs .; stone lime, 28 lbs ; paim oil, 8 oz ; soft water, 28 gals . Put soda, lime, and water into a kettle and boil, stirring well ; then let it settle, and pour off the lye. In another kettle, melt the tullow, rosin, and palm oil; having it hot, the lye being also boiling hot, mix all together, stirring well and the work is done. For small quantities-Tallow and sal-soda each, 1 lb . ; resin, 7 oz ; stone lime, 4 oz ; ; palm oil, 1 oz ; soft water, 1 qt .

Exglash Bar-Soap.-Six gals, soft water, 6 lbs , good stone lime, 20 lbs , salsoda, 4 oz . borax, 15 lbs fat (tallow is best), 10 lbs . pulverized rosin, and 4 oz . beeswax; put the water infa kettle on the fire, and when nearly boiling add the lime and soda; when these are dissolved, add the borax; boil gently, and stir until all is dissolved, then add the fat, rosin, and beeswax, boil all gently until it shows flakey on the stick, then nour into moulds.

Waterproof Varmish $\AA$ or Harness -I India-rubber, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. ; spts. turpentine, 1 gal. ; dissolve to a jelly, then take hot linseed oil equal parts with the mass, and incorporate them well over a slow fire.
Blacking for Harnkss.-Beeswax, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. ; ivory black, 2 ounces; spts, of turpentine, 1 oz .; Prussian blue, ground in oil, 1 oz ; copal varnish, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; melt the wax and stir into it the other ingredients, before the mixture is quite cold, make it into bahls, rub a little upon a brush, apply it upon the harness, and polish lightly with silis.

Best Harness Varnish Extant.-Alcohol, 1 gallon; white turpentine, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb} . ;$ gum shellac, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$; Venice turnentine, 1 gill. Let them stand by the stove til! the gums are dissolved, then add sweet oil, 1 gill; and color it, if you wish, with lampblack, 2 oz . This will not crack like the old varnish.

To Extract Rancidity from Butter.-Take a small quantity, that is wanted for immediate use. For a pound of the butter dissolve a couple of teaspoonfuls of saleratus in a quart of boiling water, put in the butter, mix it well with the saleratus water, and let it remain till cold, then take it off carefnlly, and work a teaspoonful of salt into it. Butter treated in this manner answers very well to use in cooking.

Eye Water for Horses and Cattre.-Alcohol, 1 tablespoonful ; extract of lead, 1 teaspoonful; rain water, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Cure for Foot Rot in Sheep.-Take two pounds of blue vitriol ; three-fourths of a pound of verdigris; one pint of spirits of turpentine ; foor quarts of chambar lye ; simmer well together, take all the sheep, pare the foot so as to be sure to get all the infection out, then stand them in this so as to have it cover the feet. Repeat this two or three times, and a cure will be effected.

To Iyprove the Wool of Sherp, by Smearing.-Immediately after the sheep are shorn, soak the roots of the wool that remains all over with oil, or butter, and brimstone ; and, three or four days afterwards, wash them with salt and water. The wool of next season will not be much finer, but the quantity will be in greater abundance. It may be depended unon, that the sheep will not be troubled with the scab or vermin that year. Salt water is a safe and effectual remedy against maggots.
Much Buttrr from Little Milk.-Take 4 ozs. pulverized alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. palverized gum-arabic, 50 grs , of pepsine ; place it in a bottle for use as required. A teaspoonful of this mixture added to 1 pt. of new milk will, upon churning, make 1 lb . of butter. Agents are selling this secret for $\$ 25$.

DECEMBER.-In midwinter, please don't think it odd that we should recommend plenty of fresh air and thorongh ventilation of the house, but especially the bed rooms. There ought to be free circulation of fresh air in the coldest winter day. To many who live in houses having a good many chinks and orifices there may be no need for snch advice ; but just look at that farm house with its dontere windows and close blinds, its donble doors without and donble stoves withih. What is the character of the air which passes through the lungs of those growing children? It may be warm, but it is not bealthy. Have your tight arrangements for winter, yet at the same time fix things for good ventilation. We recommend good reading, but you must have good air or you will surely fall asleep when you ought to be awake.

Rules yor Farmers.-A correspondent suggests as something "that would inerest and profit many young farmer readers," that we should prepare and publish 100 rules for the attainment of success and weal'h in farming. A much smaller number, if faithfully adhered to, will contribut ematerially to success, and ensure, with economy and good habits, sufficient wealth to satisfy the reasonable desire of any one. Among them, the following may be mentioned.

1. Select good land, and reject sterile, no matter how cheup.
2. Raise no weeds, but only profitable crops.
3. Underdrain, wherever needed.
4. Adopt a good rotation of crops and adhere to it.
5. Provide sufficient shelter for domestic animals.
6. Keep everything connected with domestic animals neat and clean.
7. Plough well, cultivate well, do all work well and not slipshod.
8. Accumulate and save manure, and apply it properly.
9. Procure good implements and take care of them.
10. Raise good animals and take care of them.

The preceding ten rules will be of much use if carried out, and we add two more, to cuver them all, viz :
11. By weighing and measuring, and with careful accounts, ascertain just what every crop or every animal costs you, and find out just what is the market value of each.
12. Employ then those crops and animals which you find give you a good profit, and drop all else.

You can thus have the satisfaction of knowing that you are carrying out Ricardo's two famous rules for acquiring wealth, namely :

1 Cut short your losses.
2. Let your profits run on.

Quantity of Seed rkquired for a Gifen Number of Hils, or Length Drill.-Asparagus 1 oz. to 60 feet drill ; beet 1 oz . to 50 ft . drill ; carrot 1 oz . to 180 ft . drill; endive 1 oz . to 150 ft drill; onion 1 oz , to 100 ft . drill ; parsley 1 oz . to 150 ft . drill ; parsnip 1 oz . to 200 ft drill ; radish 1 oz . to 100 ft . drill ; spinach 1 oz . to 100 ft . drill ; turnip 1 oz to. 150 ft . drill ; peas 1 qt . to 100 ft . drill ; dwarf beans 1 qt , to 150 hills ; corn 1 qt . to 200 hills ; cucumber 1 oz . to 50 bills : watermelon 1 oz , to 30 hills ; muskmelon 1 oz . to 60 hills ; pumpkin 1 oz , to 40 hills ; early squash 1 oz . to 50 bilis: marrow squash 1 oz , to 10 hills ; cabbage 1 oz. to 3000 plants; cauliflower 1 oz , to 3000 plants; celery, 1 oz . to 4000 plants ; egg plant $1 \mathbf{~ o z}$. to 2000 plants ; lettuce 1 oz . to 4000 plants ; pepper 1 oz . to 2000 plants, tomato 1 oz , to 2000 plants.

Inspection of the Bottom of Wells.-Sufficient light to enable any one to see the water or earth at the bottom of the well can be directed down the shaft by means of an ordinary looking-glass. If the well be under cover, two glasses will be required, and the ingenious reader will, by a little experimenting, soon be able to arrange them in the right positions.

New Method of Making Bread.-Tie up one pound and a half of the best American rice in a thick linen bag, allowing ample room to swell; boil it three or four hours until it becomes a smooth paste ; mix this while warm with fourteen pounds of the best flour, adding the usual quantities of yeast and salt; allow the dough to work a certain time near the fire, after which divide it into loaves. The flour should be dusted in and most vigorously kneaded. This quantity of flour and rice has produced twenty-six pounds thirteen ounces of this excellent bread, which kept moist and sweet longer than that made by the ordinary process. This is the new French method.
An old veteran farmer with 63 years' experience has successfully fought the *)tato rot in the ground, as follows: He plants them in the latter part of April, or beginning of May, and in the old of the moon. When six inches high they are plasiered and dressed out nicely. Now for the secret. and put one large spoonfol of this compound as near the centre of each hill as possible. When ripe, take them out of the ground, have them dry when put in the cellar, and keep them in a dry, cool place.
1880.]

OA
To Preserve Petatoes and put in about 6 or 7 i more potatoes, using abot improves the flavor of the the rot.

Tomatoss.-Take them syrup, with an orange, cu mer them gently, on a weights of sugar and tom toes, used for the syrup. is to allow a couple of fre rind of the lemons, so as them with cold water s leaves, and powdered gin three-quarters of an hour to a pound and a half of tomatoes, and boil them the course of a week turn on to the tomatoes. Tom sweetmeats.
Tomato Catsup.-Tak soft; squeeze them throu ounces of cayenne peppet garlic (or onions), skint hours, or until reduced to
German Yeast Bread spoonful of salt, 2 oz . of water.-Dissolve the yea pints of warm water. $\mathbf{P}$ make a hole in the middle quickly, and let it stand then divide it into loave up a large quantity of flo not to keep the dough to

Vinegar in Threr Day shavings, and soak thes chips you will fill a barr holes all around the side holes in the barrel the made) ; cut another bar the chips and the other with a number of gimle conduct the vinegar ev through the chips and ou tub. It should run thro Directions to make vines dregs of molasses barrel ale, \&c., which have be water ; small beer needs gals. cider, add $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. w artificial cider mentione and use $2 q^{18}$ yeast to $e$ lukewarm. Leach eithe

Solid Candles from water on a slow fire; th the pot with this solutio lard is all dissolved; the it at once from the fire candles are harder and
ng " that would inprepare and publish g. A much smaller success, and ensure, he reasonable desire
and clean. pshod.
ut, and we add two , ascertain just what is the market value
ve you a good profit,
a are carrying out

Hils, or Levgth drill ; carrot 1 oz. to t. drill ; parsley 1 oz . 100 ft . drill ; spinach qt to 100 ft . drill nber 1 oz , to 50 bills pumpkin 1 oz, to 40 010 hills ; cabbage 1 1 oz , to 4000 plants ; pepper 1 oz to 2000
nable any one to see d down the shaft by ver, two glasses will nenting, soon be able
a half of the best swell ; boil it three rile warm with fourof yeast and salt; which divide it into cneaded. This quanirteen ounces of this at made by the ordi-
cessfally fought the latter part of April, inches high they are aen blossoming, take put one large spoonossible. When ripe, the collar, and keep

To Preserve Petatoes prom Rot.-Dast over the floor of the bin with lime, and pat in about 6 or 7 inches of potatoes, and dust with lime as before, then more potatoes, using about 1 bushel of lime to 40 bushels of potatoes. The lime improves the flavor of the potatoes, and effectually kills the fungi which causes the rot.
Tomatoss.-Take them when quite small and green; put them in cold clarified syrup, with an orange, cut in slices, to every two pounds of the tomatoes; simsyr them geatly, on a slow fire, two or three hours. There should be equal weights of sugar and tomatues, and more than sufficient water to cover the tomatoes, used for the syrup. Another method of preserving them, which is very nice, is to allow a couple of fresh lemons to three pounds of the tomatoes; pare thin the rind of the lemons, so as to get none of the white part, squeeze out the juice, mix them with cold water sufficient to cover the tomatoes, and put in a few peach leaves, and powdered ginger, tied up in bags. Boil the whole together gently, for three-quarters of an hour; then take up the tumatoes, strain the liquor, and put to a poupd and a half of white sugar, for each pound of tomatoes. Put in the tomatoes, and boil them gently, till the syrup appears to have entered them. In the course of a week turn the syrup from them, heat it scalding hot, and turn it on to the tomatoes. Tomatoes preserved in this manner appear like West Indian sweetmeats.
Tомato Catsur.-Take one bushel of tomatoes and boil them until they are soft; squeeze them through a tine wire sieve and add three half pints of salf, two ounces of cayenne pepper, three tablespoonfuls of black pepper and five heads of garlic (or onions), skinned and separated. Mix together and boil about three hours, or until reduced to about one-half; then bottle without straining.
German Yeast Bread.-Time, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours. -2 quarterns of flour, 1 tablospoonful of salt, 2 oz . of dried German yeast, a cupful of water, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ pints of warm water.-Dissolve the yeast in a small capful of cold water, and then add it to $1 \frac{1}{\text { d }}$ pints of warm water. Put the flour, mixed with the salt, into a deep broad pan; make a hole in the middle of the flonr, and pour in the water and yeast; knead it up quickly, and let it stand near the fire, covered over with a thick cloth, for 1 hour; then divide it into loaves, and bake them according to their size. You may make up a large quantity of flour, and bake the loaves 2 or 3 at a time, if care is taken not to keep the dough too warm.

Vinegar in Threr Days.-Get a quantity of maple, beech or basswood chips or shavings, and soak these in good vinegar, for two or three days. With theso chips you will fill a barrel, whieh has been pierced with a large number of $i$ ch holes all around the sides for the free admission of air among the chips (the more holes in the barrel the better, for the more air the sooner the vinegar will be made) ; cut another barrel in two halves, place one half below the barrel with the chips and the other half above it. The top tub must have its bottom pierced with a number of gimlet boles in which are placed several threads of twine, to conduct the vinegar evenly over the chips. The liquid drains down slowly through the chips and out of a faucet near the bottom of the barrel into the lower tub. It should run through every four hours, and then be baled or pumped back. Directions to make vinegar from sugar: Use $1 \frac{1 d}{} \mathrm{lb}$. to each gal. of water ; of the dregs of molasses barrels, use 2 lbs . to each gal. of water ; small beer, lager beer, ale, de., which have become sour, make good vinegar by being reduced with water; small beer needs but little water, lager beer as much water as beer; to 2 gals. cider, add $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. water ; you can also make excellent vinegar out of the artificial cider mentioned below. Use, in every case, soft water to make vinegar, and use $2 q^{18}$ yeast to every barrel. It makes much quicker if the fluid is slightly lukewarm. Leach either of these preparations through the shavings.
 water on a slow fire ; then take 3 lbs. of lard cut into small pieces, and put into the pot with this solution, stirring it constantly over a very moderate fire until the lard is all dissolved ; then let it simmer until all steam ceases to rise, and remove it at once from the fire. If you leave it too long it will get discolored. These candles are harder and better than tallow.

To Dye Black.-Allow a pound of logwood to each pound of goods that are to be dyed. Soak it over night in soft water, then boil it an hour, and strain the water in which it is boiled. For each pound of logwood, dissolve an ounce of blue vitriol in lukewarm water sufficient to wet the goods. Dip the goods in-when saturated with it, turn the whole into the logwood dye. If the goods are cotton, set the vessel on the fire, and let the goods boil ten or fiften minutes, stirring them constantly to prevent their spotting. Silk and woollen goods should not be boiled in the dye-stuff, but it should be kept at a scalding heat for twenty minutes. Drain the goods without wringing, and bang them in a dry, shady place where they will have the air. When dry, set the color by, put them into scalding hot water that has salt in it, in the proportion of a teacupful to three gallons of tie water. Let the goods remain in it till cold, then hang them where they will dry (they should not be wrung). Boiling hot suds is the best thing to set the color of black silk-let it remain in it till cold. Soaking black dyed goods in sour milk is also good to set the color.

Yellow Dyes-To dye a buff color, boil equal parts of annatto and common potash, in soft clear water. When dissolved take it from the fire; when cool, put in the goods, which should previously be washed free from spots and color; set them on a moderate fire, where they will keep hot, till the goods are of the shade you wish. To dye salmon and orange color, tie annatto in a bag, and soak it in warm soap suds, till it becomes soft, so that you can squeeze enough of it through the bag to make the suds a deep yellow-put in the articles, which should be clean and free from color ; boil them till of the shade you wish. There should be enough of the dye to cover the goods-stir them while boiling, to keep them from spotting. This dye will make the salmon and orange color, according to the strength of it, and the time the goods remain in. Drain them out of the dye and dry them quick, in the shade-when dry, wash them in soft soap suds, Goods dyed in this manner should never be rinsed in clear water. Peach leaves, fustic, and saffron, all make a good straw or lemon color, according to the strength of the dye. They should be steeped in soft fair water, in an earthen or tin vessel, and then strained, and the dye set with alum, and a little gum arabic dissolved in the dye, if you wish to stiffen the article. When the dye-stuff is strained stiffen the articles in it.

Red Dyes.-Madder makes a good durable red, but not a brilliant color. To make a dye of it, allow for half a ponnd of it three ounces of alum, and one of cream of tartar, and six gallons of water. This proportion of ingredients will make sufficient dye for six or seven pounds of goods. Heat half of the water scalding hot, in a clean brass kettle, then put in the allum and cream of tartar, and let it dissolve. When the water boils stir the alum and tartar up in it, put in the goods, and let them boil a couple of hours ; then rinse them in fair waterempty the kettle, and put in tbree gallons of water, and the madder ; rub it fine in the water, then put in the goods, and set them where they will keep scalding hot for an hour, without boiling-stir them constantly. When they have been scalding an hour, increase the fire till they boil. Let them boil five minutes ; then drain them out of the dye, and rinse them, without wringing, in fair water, and hang them in the shade, where they will dry. To dye a fine crimson, take for eaca pound of goods two and a nalf ounces of alum, an ounce and a half of white tartar-put them in a brass kettle, with sufficient fair water to cover your goods; set it where it will boil briskly for several minutes ; then put in the goods, which should be washed clean, and rinsed in fair water. Wheu the goods have boiled half an hour, take them out, without wringing, and hang it where it will cool all over alike, withor ' Irying ; empty out the alum and tartar water, put fresh water, in the kettle, and to: eq h pound of goods to be dyed, put in an ounce of cochineal, powdered fine. Nes_the $k \neq$ itle on the fire, and let the water boil fifteen or twenty minutes; then put wrefficient culd water to make it lukewarm, put in the goods, and boil them an hour and a quarter-take them out withont wringing, and dry them in a shady place. The blussoms of the Balm of Gilead, steeped with fair water in a vessel, then strained, will dye silk a pretty red color. The silk should be washed clean, and free from color, then rinsed in fair water, and boiled in the strained dye, with a small piece of alum. To dye a fine delicate pink, use a carmine saucer-the directions for dyeing

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come with the saucers. It is shawls and ribbons, it is shade of pink.

Red Dye for Wool-Fs dye and sulphuric acid, an tin liquor, 2 lbs. 8 ozs., and water, and enter the goods
Purple Blue on Wool. light shade, then boiled in tartar for $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours, the wo in fresh water 8 lbs. of po $170^{\circ}$ Fahr. ; bandle the pre rinse, and dry. By colorin blue vat, the fast purple o: be produced. Tin acids $m$
Solferino and Magenta MixTunes.--For 1 lb . of wo of aniline red will be requit ozs. of alcohol, or about 6 spirit because of its cheapr solved in 4 ozs. alcohal, to these small quantiti. of a found by using the alcohol, at a gentle beat in weak si aside moist. The alcoholi the warm or hot dye bath, goods are to be removed fr solution, and the bath is to coholic solution should be mixture should then be stre after working from 20 to 3 and the addition of the sol minutes more, or until suit messes of clean water, and for 1 lb . of goods ; less wa

Green and Blue Dye, $\mathbf{y}$ of oil of vitriol, and turn reduced to a fine powder. of the size of a pea; as so fit for use the next day. half the quantity of vitriol. well as the Spanish, and co goods, as the vitriol rots t perfectly clean, and free fr it in hot suds, boil it out; soap will ruin the dye. To that is to be used for the deep color, more will be let them remain in it till of the articles out without wr then hang them to dry in weather is dry ; it not dried wash them in lukewarm su cloth. If you wish for a li with yellow dye.

White wash that will a ready to put on the wall; th it boiling water, a sufficient whitewash, stir all well tog
of goods that are to our, and strain the ve an ounce of blue he goods in-when e goods are cotton, nutes, stirring them hould not be boiled or twenty minutes. shady place where a into scalding hot aree gallons of tiue here they will dry ng to set the color goods in sour milk
natto and common e; when cool, put ots and color; set is are of the shade oag, and soak it in ough of it through ich should be clean o should be enough keep them from , according to the out of the dye and soap suds, Goods each leaves, fustic, to the strength of then or tin vessel, arabic dissolved in is strained stiffeu
rilliant color. To alum, and one of of ingredients will balf of the water d cream of tartar, tar up in it, put in m in fair waterdder ; rub it fine in keep scalding hot have been scaldinutes ; then drain $r$ water, and hang ake for eaca pound white tartar-put oods; set it where , which should be oiled half an hour, ool all over alike, vater, in the kettle, eal, powdered fine. minutes ; then put 1 boil them an hour in a shady place. vessel, then strainlean, and free from ith a small piece of ections for dyeing
come with the saucers. It is too expensive a dye for bulky goods, but for faded fancy shawls and ribbons, it is quite worth the while to use it, as it gives a beautiful shade of pink.

Red Dye for Wool.-For 40 lbs . of goods, make a tolerably thick paste of lae dye and sulphuric acid, und allow it to stand for a day. Nuw take tartar, 4 lbs ., tin liquor, 2 lbs .8 ozs., and 3 lbs . of the above paste, make a hot bath with sufficieut water, and enter the goods for $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, afterwards cartfully rinse and dry.

Purple Blee on Wool.- 100 lbs . of wool are first dipped in the blue vat to a light shade, then boiled in a solution of 15 lbs , of alum and 3 lbs , of half refined tartar for $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours, the wool taken out, cooled, and let stand 24 hours. Then hoil in fresh water 8 lbs . of powdered cochineal for a few minutes, cool the kettle to $170^{\circ}$ Fahr. ; bandle the prepared wool in this for 1 bour, when it is ready to cool, rinse, and dry. By coloring first with cochineal, as aforesaid, and finishing in the blue vat, the fast purple or dablia, so much admired in German broadcloths, will be produced. Tin acids must not be used in this color.

Solferino and Magenta Dyes on White Woollen, Silk or Cotton and Woollen Jixtunes.--For 1 lb , of woollen goods, Magenta shade, 96 grs . apothecaries' weight of aniline red will be required ; dissolve in a little warm alcohol: using say 6 fluid ozs. of alcohol, or about 6 gills alcohol per oz. of aniline. Many dyers use wood spirit because of its cheapness. For a Solferino shade, use 64 grs aniline red, dissolved in 4 ozs . alcohgl, to each 1 lb . of goods. Cold water, 1 qt ., will dissolve these small quantiti. of aniline red, but the cleanest and quickest way will be found by using the alcohol, or wood spirit. Clean the cloth and goods by steeping at a gentle heat in weak soap suds, rinse in several messes of clean water and lay aside moist. The alcoholic solution of aniline is to be added from time to time to the warm or hot dye bath, till the color on the goods is of the desired shade. The goods are to be removed from the dye bath before each addition of the alcoholic solution, and the bath is to be well stirred before the goods are returned. The alcoholic solution should be first dropped into a little water and well mixed, and the mixture should then be strained into the dye bath. If the color is not dark enongh after working from 20 to 30 minutes, repeat the removal of the goods from the bath and the addition of the solution, and the re-immersion of the goods from 15 to 30 minutes more, or until suited, then remove from the bath, and rinse in several messes of clean water, and dry in the shade. Use about 4 gals. water for dye-bath for 1 lb . of goods ; less water for larger quantities.

Green and Blue Dyf, for Siliss and Woollens.-For green àye take a pound of oil of vitriol, and turn it upon half an ounce of Spanish indigo that has been reduced to a fine powder. Stir them well together, then add a lump of pearl ash, of the size of a pea; as soon as the fermentation ceases, bottle it ; the dye will be fit for use the next day. Chemic blue is made in the same manner, only using half the quantity of vitriol. For woollen goods, the Eastern indigo will answer as well as the Spanish, and comes much lower. This dye will not answer for cotton goods, as the vitriol rots the threads. Wash the articles that are to be dyed ill perfectly clean, and free from color. If you cannot extract the color by rubbing it in hot suds, boil it out; rinse it in soft water, till entirely free from soap, as the soap will ruin the dye. To dye a pale color, put to each quart of soft warm water that is to be used for the dye, ten drops of the above composition; if you wish a deep color, more will be necessary. Put in the articles without crowding, and let them remain in it till of a good color; the dye stuff should be kept warm; take the articles out without wringing, drain as much of the dye out of them as possible, then hang them to dry in a shady, airy place. They should be dyed when the weather is dry ; it not dried quick, they will not look nice. When perfectly dry, wash them in lukewarm suds, to keep the vitriol from injuring the texture of the cloth. If you wish for a lively bright preen, mix a little of the above compositiona with yellow dye.
White wash that will not Rub Off.-Mix up half a pailful of lime and water, ready to put on the wall; then take $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{pt}$. flour, mix it up with water; then pour on it boiling water, a sufficient quantity to thicken it ; then peur it while hot into the whitewash, stir all well together, and it is ready for use.

# Stimat inl Paiticius 

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[^0]:    APRIL.-Will the inhabitants, farmers and others of the rural districts, the Eastern Townships for instance, permit the Farmer's Almanac in a friendly way to suggest the propriety of paying more attention to the repair of high-ways and bye-ways. It would be well if you would club or bee to do a little more occasionally than mere statute labour or road work. Great losses are often incurred by reason of bad roads. Harness is broken, horses are worried, loads are overturned for want of attention in the repair of roads. In the winter of $1878-9$, it was fre ${ }^{2}$ quently dangerous to travel, but travel was often hindered by the indifferencs of roadmasters, and the utter carelessness of residents. The utility of railroads on which farmers and others have spent millions is greatly diminished through wretched roads in the vicinity of stations.

[^1]:    Quantect of Seed required per Agre and Actual Weight of each to the Bususl.-Wheat (broadcast) $1 \frac{1}{4}$ to 2 bushels ; ditto, in drills, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels; weight ver bushel, 60 lbs . ; rye, broadcast, $1 \frac{3}{4}$ bushels, weight 50 lbs . ; oats, broadcast, 2 bushels, weight 34 libs. ; timothy, broadcast, 2 gats., 45 lbs . per bushel; red clover, broadcast, 3 to 4 gals., 60 lbs . per bushel; white clover, broadcast, 81 lbs . 50 lbs . per bushel; lucrene, broadcast, $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 54 \mathrm{lbs}$. per busbel ; herd or red broadcast, 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels; 14 lbs . per bushel ; bluegrass, broadcast, 1 to $\frac{1}{1}$ bushels, 14 lbs . per bushel ; millet, broadcast, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel, 45 lbs . per bushel; Hungarian, broadcast, i to 1 bushel, 48 lbs . per bushel ; corn in hills, 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ gals., 68 lbs . per bushel; turnips and ruta baga, $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 50 \mathrm{lbs}$. per bushel; onion eotes 2 s

