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186 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

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1884

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

FARMER'S ALMANAC

CANADIAN

MILLER'S

ROBERT MILLER, SON & CO., MONTREAL.

Wholesale Stationers, School Book Publishers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers.

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156 McGill Street,

Opposite Algonquin Hotel.

MONTREAL.

MILLER'S
CANADIAN
FARMER'S ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD



1884.

Being Leap Year, and, until the 20th of June, the forty-sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

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

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT MILLER, SON & CO.

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,

156 MCGILL STREET, opposite the Albion Hotel,

MONTREAL.

155-25

CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC.

156 McGill Street.

MONTREAL, December, 1883.

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

ROBERT MILLER, SON & CO.,

Publishers.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....	F. E.	Jewish Year, begins Sep 20th...	5645
Golden Number.....	4	Mohammedan, Spread Oct. 21st.	1302
Jewish Lunar Year.....	20	Turkish Rancadan each year	
Epact, or Moon's Age.....	22	June	25
Solar Cycle.....	17	Roman Indiction.....	13
Julian Period.....	6597		

MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

Septuagesima.....	February	10	Rogation Sunday.....	May	18
Sexagesima.....	"	17	Ascension Day (Holy Thurs-		
Quinquagesima.....	"	24	day).....	"	22
Ash Wednesday.....	"	27	Whit Sunday	June	1
Palm Sunday.....	April	6	Trinity Sunday.....	"	8
Good Friday.....	"	11	Corpus Christie.....	"	12
Easter Sunday.....	"	13	Advent Sunday.....	Nov.	30
Low Sunday.....	"	20			

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Circumcision.....	January	1	Queen's Birth Day.....	May	24
Epiphany.....	"	6	Corpus Christie.....	June	12
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb'y	27	St. Peter and St. Paul.....	"	29
Annunciation V. Mary.....	March	25	Dominion Day.....	July	1
Good Friday.....	April	11	All Saints Day.....	Nov.	1
Easter Monday.....	"	14	Immaculate Conception.....	Dec.	8
Ascension Day.....	May	22	Every Sunday.		

HORSES.—It has now come to be a recognized fact with veterinary surgeons, livery-stable keepers, and intelligent farmers, that the sovereign remedy for external injuries, and for all strains, bruises, irritations, and cutaneous affections, is *water*. Applied hot or cold, as the occasion may require, and accompanied by the necessary bandaging, blanketing, and fomentations, it is fast driving the firing-iron and the blister, with the inexpressible suffering that they have caused, out of the stable and the shed. With regard to internal remedies and medicines, the scientific and practical worlds are yet apparently far from having reached a point entirely satisfactory even to themselves. But the tendency is undoubtedly in favor of a greater dependence on the natural restorative agencies of diet, fresh air, and suitable temperature. Old-fashioned grooms still have their mysterious secrets concerning the composition of "balls," and their peculiar ways of crowding them down the throats of patient and long-suffering horses; and the empire of balls and drenches, though happily weakened in its foundations, has by no means given up its sway over the uneducated minds of those to whom the care of our domestic animals is chiefly intrusted. Specifics for loosening the bowels, producing silkiness of coat, brightness of the eye, and briskness of temper,—all more or less injurious,—are still much in use. Happily, however, the number is yearly increasing of those who are disposed to send all of these remedies after the vanishing firing-iron and blister, believing that the same effect on the bowels, the skin, the eye, and the temperament may be produced almost as readily, and certainly with less danger, by a judicious change in the character of the food. A soft, moist, warm diet, such as steamed hay or a hot bran-mash, will, except in such obstinate cases as ought not to be allowed under ordinary circumstances to arise, produce all the relaxation of the bowels that it is desirable to effect; and in obstinate cases of constipation a copious injection of tepid water, repeated as often as may be necessary, cannot fail to produce the desired result, if any thing will do it.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ONTARIO.

Every Sunday, Christmas Day, New-Year's Day, Ash-Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, The Queen's Birth Day, and each day appointed by Royal Proclamation as a general Fast or Thanksgiving day.

ZODIACAL SIGNS.

Aries, the Ram, Head and Face.

**ECLIPSES IN 1884.**

I. There will be five Eclipses during the year 1884, three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

II. March 26th; there will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible to us. We give some circumstances of this Eclipse in Greenwich Astronomical Time:—Thus Eclipse begins March 26d. 17 h. 12 m. in Longitude 9° 28' E, Lat 54° 11' 5" N; greatest Eclipse March 26d 18h 2m 2s in Longitude 7° 50' 1" W. Latitude 7° 25' 0" N. Eclipse ends March 26d 18h 51m 9s Longitude 103° 54' 9" W. Lat 87° 12' 8" N.

III. April 9-10. There will be a total Eclipse of the Moon partially visible, in some parts of our country. The totality begins on the 10th at 5.45 a.m., and continues about 2 hours and thirty minutes.

VI. April 25th. There will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun, not seen in Canada.

IV. October 4th. There will be a total Eclipse of the Moon, visible on the Atlantic Ocean; in Europe, Asia and Africa. Partly visible to us on the afternoon of the 4th, beginning at 4.15 and ending at 5.30.

V. October 18th There will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun—invisible—so that, on the whole, the eclipses of the year will not have special attractions to Canadians.

CONCERNING THE SEASONS.

Spring begins	March	20th,	2 h. 27 m. mo. and lasts 29 days 0 h. 26 m.
Summer	June	20th,	10h. 54 m. ev., " " 92d 20 h. 27 m.
Autumn	Sept.	22nd,	1 h. 25 m. ev., " " 89d 17 h. 55 m.
Winter	Dec.	21st,	7 h. 20m. mo., ends March 21, 1885.

THE TREATMENT OF FARM TEAMS is a matter of great consequence to the farmer; for the same principle which requires that the driver of the steam-engine should keep every part of his machine well oiled and in good adjustment, and that he should keep his boiler well supplied with fuel and with water, should actuate the farmer in keeping this most valuable and really expensive assistant to his labors in efficient condition by careful grooming, judicious feeding, and attentive oversight.

HORSES, properly kept and regularly worked, are but little liable to disease, and where the team force of the farm is neither too small nor too great, their work is performed at an economical rate; but where they are either overworked or allowed to stand long idle, they are exceedingly expensive and hazardous property. Properly kept, properly managed, and properly used, horses are, in the main, much cheaper than oxen, because they perform their work with so much greater celerity; but, in the ramshackle stable system that prevails on a majority of farms, oxen, which are too slow and too stupid to be easily abused, and which will keep in condition on less nutritious food, are generally most esteemed. One important effect of their selection, however, in place of horses, is a great waste of the labor of the farm-hands. The difference between plowing an acre a day or an acre and a half, between traveling ten or fifteen miles in the same number of hours, is one of those differences which are constantly undermining our calculations for profit. Good and profitable farming necessarily implies brisk and active work on the part of every man connected with it; and it is only with the aid of two horses, kept in the best condition, performing their work with alacrity, and stimulating their attendants to activity, that we may hope to accomplish the best results.

ON BUTTER-FARMS, where there is a large quantity of skimmed milk that it is not considered worth while to make into cheese, almost the only means for disposing of this valuable material is to feed it to swine. And it should be the care of the farmer to regulate the number kept as closely as possible by the quantity of milk that can be supplied to them, unless his circumstances would justify his feeding them largely with grain, or purchased food, which is not always the case.

Where the supply of skimmed milk is depended upon as the chief food of these animals, it will be better to keep breeding sows, coming in at different times, so that, for as large a part of the year as possible, there may be young pigs to be fed, as these convert the milk more rapidly into flesh than do older animals. Generally, in well-settled neighborhoods, and in the vicinity of towns, the price paid for weaning-pigs is much greater in proportion to their weight than that paid for fat hogs.

CONCERNING THE BREED OF FOWLS which it is most profitable to keep, opinions vary so much that it would be well for each man to experiment for himself. After a careful consideration of all that has been said on the subject during the past few years by writers for agricultural papers, and after a considerable observation of different flocks, we decided upon a cross between the Brahma Pootra and the Gray Dorking, breeding only from Brahma hens and Dorking cocks. The progeny of these birds are quite good layers, and arrive early at maturity, growing to a good size; while the quiet disposition that they inherit from their mothers, and the domestic habits that these teach them, especially adapt them for confined localities. When fattened for market, they are of good size and particularly good appearance.

AMPLE EXPERIENCE, the world over, has clearly demonstrated the fact, that, with proper facilities for exercising in the yard, cattle, fed regularly with nutritious food only in their stalls, are in better condition, and live longer in good health, than do those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, and to the more precarious subsistence that natural herbage usually affords.

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
First Quarter.....	5	5 16 ev.	4 46 ev.	4 38 ev.	4 28 ev.	4 16 ev.	4 8 ev.
Full Moon.....	11	11 8 mo.	10 18 mo.	10 30 mo.	10 20 mo.	10 8 mo.	10 00 mo.
Last Quarter.....	19	1 5 mo.	0 35 mo.	0 27 mo.	0 17 mo.	0 5 mo.	11 57 ev.
New Moon.....	27	0 43 mo.	0 13 mo.	0 5 mo.	11 55 ev.	4 48 mo.	11 40 mo.

DAYS.		Montreal, Q.		Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.		
M	Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age Noon.	Sun's Declina.	Sun on Meridian.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Days.	D. m.	h. m. s.
1	Tues.	7 46	4 29	7 40	4 27	7 37	4 21	3 0	23 1	12 3 44
2	Wed.	46	21	40	29	37	32	4 0	22 56	4 12
3	Thur.	46	22	40	30	37	33	5 0	22 10	4 40
4	Fri.	46	23	39	31	37	34	6 0	22 44	5 8
5	Sat.	46	24	39	32	37	35	7 0	22 38	5 35
6	EP. SE.	7 45	4 25	7 39	4 33	7 37	4 36	8 0	22 31	12 6 2
7	Mon.	45	27	39	34	36	37	9 0	22 24	6 28
8	Tues.	44	28	38	35	36	38	10 0	22 16	6 54
9	Wed.	44	29	38	36	36	39	11 0	22 7	7 19
10	Thur.	43	31	37	37	36	46	12 0	21 59	7 43
11	Fri.	43	33	37	38	35	41	15 0	21 50	8 7
12	Sat.	42	34	37	40	35	43	14 0	21 40	8 31
13	EP. SE.	7 42	4 36	7 37	4 41	7 35	4 44	15 0	21 30	12 8 53
14	Mon.	41	37	36	42	34	45	16 0	21 20	9 15
15	Tues.	40	38	36	43	34	47	17 0	21 9	9 37
16	Wed.	40	39	35	44	33	48	18 0	20 58	9 58
17	Thur.	39	41	35	45	32	49	19 0	20 46	10 18
18	Fri.	39	42	34	46	32	50	20 0	20 34	10 38
19	Sat.	37	43	33	48	31	51	21 0	20 22	10 56
20	EP. SE.	7 37	4 45	7 32	4 49	7 30	4 53	22 0	20 9	12 11 24
21	Mon.	36	47	31	50	29	54	23 0	19 56	11 32
22	Tues.	35	49	30	52	29	55	24 0	19 42	11 48
23	Wed.	34	51	29	53	28	57	25 0	19 28	12 4
24	Thur.	33	52	27	54	27	58	26 0	19 14	12 19
25	Fri.	32	53	26	56	26	59	27 0	18 59	12 33
26	Sat.	31	54	25	57	25	5 1	28 0	18 44	12 47
27	EP. SE.	7 30	4 55	7 25	4 58	7 24	5 2	29 0	18 29	12 13 0
28	Mon.	29	56	24	5 00	23	3	0 2	18 14	13 11
29	Tues.	28	57	24	1	22	5	1 2	17 58	13 22
30	Wed.	27	59	23	2	21	6	2 2	17 41	13 32
31	Thur.	7 27	5 00	7 23	5 4	7 20	5 8	3 2	17 25	12 13 42

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

D

- 1 Circumcision.
- 2 Good sleighing New Year week.
- 3 Cold and cloudy.
- 4 Windy with local snowfalls.
- 5 Sharp, brisk and clear.
- 6 Epiphany.
- 7 Snow falls over Central Canada.
- 8 Quite an agreeable day.
- 9 Weather fine and seasonable.
- 10 Continues fine and clear.
- 11 Forebodings of change.
- 12 Cloudy outlook.
- 13 1st Sunday after Epiphany.
- 14 A good deal of snow falls,
- 15 especially about Tadoussac.
- 16 Stormy now in the West.

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- 17 St. Anthony, A. D. 356.
- 18 Settled and cold yet.
- 19 There are indications of change.
- 20 2nd Sunday after Epiphany.
- 21 Softer weather, with some probability
- 22 of thaw.
- 23 Does not long continue,
- 24 for now again quite frosty.
- 25 Concession of St. Paul.
- 26 St. John Chrysostome, A. D. 407.
- 27 3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
- 28 With the New Moon there
- 29 Comes steady cold weather,
- 30 but the month ends
- 31 with rough wind.

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1884.]

MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY.

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Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
First Quarter.....	3	1 39 ev.	1 9 mo.	1 1 mo.	0 51 mo.	1 39 mo.	1 31 mo.
Full Moon.....	10	5 29 ev.	4 59 ev.	4 51 ev.	11 51 ev.	11 29 ev.	11 21 ev.
Last Quarter.....	18	10 54 mo.	10 24 mo.	10 16 mo.	10 6 mo.	9 54 mo.	9 46 mo.
New Moon.....	26	2 16 ev.	1 46 ev.	1 38 ev.	1 28 ev.	1 16 ev.	1 08 ev.

DAYS.		Montreal, Q.		Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.		
M	Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age Noon.	Sun's Declina.	Sun on Meridian.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Days.	D. m.	h. m. s.
1	Fri.	27	5 1	7 24	5 5	7 19	5 9	4 2	17 8	12 13 50
2	Sat.	27	2	23	5	18	11	5 2	16 51	13 58
3	S.	26	5 3	7 22	5 6	7 16	5 12	6 2	16 33	12 14 5
4	Mon.	25	4	21	6	15	13	7 2	16 15	14 11
5	Tues.	23	5	19	7	14	15	8 2	15 57	14 16
6	Wed.	22	6	17	8	13	16	9 2	15 39	14 20
7	Thur.	20	7	16	9	11	18	10 2	15 20	14 24
8	Fri.	19	8	14	9	10	19	11 2	15 2	14 26
9	Sat.	18	9	13	11	9	20	12 2	14 42	14 28
10	S.	7 17	5 11	7 12	5 13	7 7	5 22	13 2	14 23	12 14 29
11	Mon.	16	13	11	14	6	23	14 2	14 3	14 29
12	Tues.	14	14	9	16	4	25	15 2	13 44	14 29
13	Wed.	13	16	7	17	3	26	16 2	13 24	14 28
14	Thur.	11	17	6	18	1	27	17 2	13 3	14 26
15	Fri.	10	18	5	19	7 00	29	18 2	12 43	14 23
16	Sat.	9	19	4	20	6 58	30	19 2	12 22	14 20
17	S.	7 8	5 20	7 2	5 22	6 57	5 32	20 2	12 1	12 14 16
18	Mon.	6	22	1	24	55	33	21 2	11 40	14 11
19	Tues.	4	24	6 59	25	54	34	22 2	11 19	14 5
20	Wed.	3	25	57	27	52	36	23 2	10 58	13 59
21	Thur.	1	27	56	28	50	37	24 2	10 36	13 53
22	Fri.	6 59	28	55	30	49	39	25 2	10 14	13 45
23	Sat.	57	30	52	31	47	40	26 2	9 52	13 37
24	S.	6 56	5 32	6 50	5 33	6 46	5 41	27 2	9 30	12 13 29
25	Mon.	54	34	49	34	44	43	28 2	9 8	13 19
26	Tues.	52	35	47	35	43	44	29 2	8 46	13 10
27	Wed.	49	37	46	36	41	45	0 7	8 13	12 59
28	Thur.	48	38	46	37	40	46	1 7	8 00	12 48
29	Fri.	6 48	5 38	6 46	5 38	6 39	5 47	2 7	7 38	12 12 37

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

D

- 1 Considerable wind and snow.
- 2 Purification of Virgin Mary.
- 3 4th Sunday after Epiphany.
- 4 Some very cold weather,
- 5 continuing for several
- 6 days. But afterwards
- 7 steadily settling for a fine
- 8 and agreeable season
- 9 until full moon.
- 10 Septuagesima.
- 11 Rough and disagreeable.
- 12 Change for the better.
- 13 Cold and wintry.
- 14 St. Valentine's Day.
- 15 Post Office clerks lively.

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- 16 All pleasant outside.
- 17 Sexagesima.
- 18 Boisterous winds prevail.
- 19 More snowfalls expected.
- 20 Weather cold and dull
- 21 Unpleasant for country travel.
- 22 Lilly and raw weather.
- 23 24th St. Mathias.
- 24 Quinquagesima.
- 25 A cloudy dull day.
- 26 Shrove Tuesday.
- 27 ASH WEDNESDAY.
- 28 Pleasanter outlook.
- 29 The month ends chilly.

Friday.

1884.]

MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY.

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Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
First Quarter	3	9 14 mo.	8 44 mo.	8 36 mo.	8 26 mo.	8 14 mo.	8 6 mo.
Full Moon	11	3 21 ev.	2 51 ev.	2 43 ev.	2 33 ev.	2 21 ev.	2 13 ev.
Last Quarter	19	6 54 ev.	6 24 ev.	6 16 ev.	6 6 ev.	5 54 ev.	5 46 ev.
New Moon	26	1 29 mo.	0 59 mo.	0 51 mo.	0 41 mo.	0 29 mo.	0 21 mo.

M	Week.	Montreal, Q.		Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age Noon.	Sun's Declina.	Sun on Meridian.
1	Sat.	h. m. 6 45	h. m. 5 42	h. m. 6 43	h. m. 5 41	h. m. 6 37	h. m. 5 48	Days. 3 7	D. m. 7 15	h. m. s. 12 12 25
2	.....	6 44	5 42	6 42	5 42	6 34	5 47	4 7	6 52	12 12 12
3	Mon.	42	44	40	44	32	51	5 7	6 29	11 59
4	Tues.	40	45	39	46	31	52	6 7	6 6	11 46
5	Wed.	38	47	37	48	29	53	7 7	5 43	11 17
6	Thur.	36	48	34	49	27	55	8 7	5 19	11 3
7	Fri.	34	49	33	50	25	56	9 7	4 56	11 3
8	Sat.	31	51	31	51	24	57	10 7	4 33	10 37
9	.....	6 29	5 53	6 29	5 53	6 22	5 59	11 7	4 9	12 10 31
10	Mon.	27	54	27	55	20	6 00	12 7	3 46	10 16
11	Tues.	25	55	2	56	18	1	13 7	3 22	10 00
12	Wed.	24	6	23	57	16	2	14 7	2 58	9 43
13	Thur.	22	58	22	58	14	4	15 7	2 35	9 26
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15	Sat.	18	6 1	18	2	12	6	17 7	1 47	8 52
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17	Mon.	14	3	15	4	8	9	19 7	1 00	8 17
18	Tues.	12	4	12	6	6	10	20 7	0 36	7 59
19	Wed.	10	5	10	7	4	11	21 7	0 13	7 42
20	Thur.	9	7	9	8	2	13	22 7	N. 10	7 23
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22	Sat.	6	9	5	11	5 59	15	24 7	57	6 47
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24	Mon.	1	13	1	13	55	18	26 7	1 45	6 10
25	Tues.	5 59	15	5 59	14	53	19	27 7	2 8	5 52
26	Wed.	57	16	58	16	51	20	28 7	2 32	5 34
27	Thur.	55	17	56	17	49	21	0 3	2 55	5 15
28	Fri.	53	18	54	18	57	23	1 3	3 19	4 57
29	Sat.	52	19	53	20	46	24	2 3	3 42	4 39
30	.....	5 56	6 22	5 51	6 21	5 44	6 25	3 3	4 5	12 4 29
31	Mon.	5 48	6 21	5 49	6 21	5 42	6 26	4 3	4 28	12 4 2

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

- D
 1 ST. DAVID'S DAY.
 2 1st Sunday in Lent.
 3 Not many signs of spring.
 4 Weather continues cold.
 5 Very variable for some days,
 6 but there will be cold winds
 7 and snow, possibly rain,
 8 but now clearing up.
 9 2nd Sunday in Lent.
 10 Full moon brings no special
 11 change, but we anticipate
 12 cold rains West, and
 13 quite a snowfall East,
 14 and now clear and frosty
 15 through several days.
 16 3rd Sunday in Lent.

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 17 ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
 18 The Sun's power felt, and
 19 heavy snow banks reduced.
 20 Cloudy and damp.
 21 St. Benedict.
 22 Wind storms prevail.
 23 4th Sunday in Lent.
 24 Cool and cloudy.
 25 Annunciation of Virgin Mary.
 26 More wind about now.
 27 Rainy and cool.
 28 Cool without rain.
 29 Steadily cool now.
 30 5th Sunday in Lent.
 31 A fine cool day.

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tuesday. 1884.]

MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH,

London.
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21 mo

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Sun on
Meridian.

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4th Month.

APRIL, 30 Days.

Begins on Tuesday.

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
First Quarter.....	2	4 58 ev.	4 28 ev.	4 20 ev.	4 10 ev.	3 48 ev.	3 40 ev.
Full Moon.....	9	7 25 mo.	6 55 mo.	6 47 mo.	6 37 mo.	6 25 mo.	6 17 mo.
Last Quarter.....	17	11 36 mo.	11 6 mo.	10 58 mo.	10 48 mo.	10 36 mo.	10 28 mo.
New Moon.....	24	11 39 mo.	11 9 mo.	11 1 mo.	9 51 mo.	9 39 mo.	9 31 mo.

DAYS.		Montreal, Q.		Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.		
M	Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age Noon.	Sun's Declina.	Sun on Meridian.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Days.	D. n.	h. m. s.
1	Tues.	5 45	6 22	5 47	21	5 40	6 28	5 3	4 52	12 3 44
2	Wed.	4 44	23	46	22	38	29	6 3	5 15	3 26
3	Thur.	42	24	44	23	36	30	7 3	5 38	3 38
4	Fri.	41	25	42	25	35	31	8 3	6 00	2 50
5	Sat.	39	27	40	27	33	32	9 3	6 23	2 33
6	Et.	5 37	5 29	5 38	6 28	5 31	6 34	10 2	5 46	12 2 15
7	Mon.	35	30	36	29	29	35	11 3	7 8	1 58
8	Tues.	33	31	35	30	27	36	12 3	7 31	1 41
9	Wed.	32	32	33	32	26	37	13 3	7 53	1 25
10	Thur.	30	33	31	33	24	39	14 3	8 15	1 8
11	Fri.	28	34	29	34	22	40	15 3	8 37	0 52
12	Sat.	26	36	26	35	20	41	16 3	8 59	0 36
13	Et.	5 24	6 37	5 24	6 36	5 18	6 42	17 3	9 20	12 0 21
14	Mon.	22	38	23	37	17	44	18 3	9 42	0 6
15	Tues.	20	40	21	39	15	45	19 3	10 3	11 59 51
16	Wed.	18	42	20	40	13	46	20 3	10 25	59 36
17	Thur.	17	43	18	41	12	47	21 3	10 46	59 22
18	Fri.	15	44	15	42	10	49	22 3	11 6	59 9
19	Sat.	13	45	14	43	8	50	23 3	11 27	59 56
20	Et.	5 11	6 47	5 13	6 44	5 7	6 51	24 3	11 48	11 58 43
21	Mon.	10	48	11	45	5	52	25 3	12 8	58 31
22	Tues.	8	49	9	46	3	53	26 3	12 28	58 19
23	Wed.	6	50	8	47	2	55	27 3	12 48	58 7
24	Thur.	5	51	7	48	5 0	56	28 3	13 8	57 56
25	Fri.	3	53	5	49	4 58	57	29 3	13 27	57 46
26	Sat.	2	55	4	50	57	58	0 9	13 46	57 36
27	Et.	5 09	6 57	5 3	6 51	4 55	7 0	1 9	14 6	11 57 27
28	Mon.	4 58	58	2	53	54	1	2 9	14 24	57 18
29	Tues.	56	59	1	54	52	2	3 9	14 43	57 9
30	Wed.	4 55	7 00	4 59	6 55	4 51	7 3	4 9	15 1	11 57 1

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

D

- 1 ALL FOOLS' DAY, so called.
- 2 Pleasant and clear.
- 3 Clear and pleasant.
- 4 *St Ambrose.*
- 5 Somewhat blustery winds.
- 6 6th Sunday in Lent
- 7 Much milder weather.
- 8 Sunshiny, springlike day.
- 9 Continuous fine and clear.
- 10 Seasonably warm.
- 11 GOOD FRIDAY.
- 12 Very agreeable day.
- 13 EASTER SUNDAY.
- 14 *Easter Monday.*
- 15 Some windy weather,

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- 16 but the general character
- 17 of this week will be
- 18 spring like and pleasant;
- 19 much snow has melted.
- 20 1st Sunday after Easter, Low Sun.
- 21 Mild days, cool nights.
- 22 Some areas of rain.
- 23 ST. GEORGE'S DAY.
- 24 New moon to-day.
- 25 *St. Mark the Evangelist.*
- 26 A pleasant springlike day.
- 27 2nd Sunday after Easter.
- 28 Not disagreeable day.
- 29 More like spring than
- 30 for some days past.

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1884.]

MEMORANDUM FOR APRIL.

5th Month.

MAY, 31 Days.

Begins on Thursday.

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
First Quarter	1	1 49 mo.	1 17 mo.	1 11 mo.	1 1 mo.	0 49 mo.	0 41 mo.
Full Moon	9	4 59 ev.	11 29 ev.	11 21 ev.	11 11 ev.	10 59 ev.	10 51 ev.
Last Quarter	17	0 36 mo.	0 6 mo.	11 58 ev.	11 48 ev.	11 36 ev.	11 28 ev.
New Moon	24	6 18 ev.	5 48 ev.	5 40 ev.	5 30 ev.	5 18 ev.	5 10 ev.
First Quarter	30	0 38 mo.	0 8 mo.	0 01 mo.	11 50 mo.	11 38 mo.	11 30 mo.

DAYS.		Montreal, Q.		Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.		
M	Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age NooL.	Sun's Declinr.	Sun on Meridian.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Days.	d. m.	h. m. s.
1	Thur.	4 54	7 00	4 58	6 56	4 49	7 5	5 9	15 19	11 56 54
2	Fri.	53	1	57	57	48	6	6 9	15 37	56 47
3	Sat.	51	3	55	59	49	7	7 9	15 55	56 41
4	S.	4 50	7 4	4 54	7 00	4 45	7 9	8 9	16 12	11 56 35
5	Mon.	49	5	53	1	43	10	9 9	16 29	56 30
6	Tues.	47	7	51	2	42	11	10 9	16 46	56 25
7	Wed.	45	8	49	3	41	12	11 9	17 2	56 21
8	Thu.	43	9	48	4	39	13	12 9	17 18	56 17
9	Fri.	41	10	47	5	38	15	13 9	17 34	56 14
10	Sat.	40	11	46	6	37	16	14 9	17 50	56 12
11	S.	4 39	7 12	4 45	7 7	4 35	7 17	15 9	18 5	11 56 10
12	Mon.	37	13	44	8	34	18	16 9	18 20	56 9
13	Tues.	36	15	42	10	33	19	17 9	18 35	56 8
14	Wed.	34	16	41	12	32	20	18 9	18 49	56 8
15	Thu.	33	17	40	13	31	21	19 9	19 3	56 8
16	Fri.	32	18	39	14	30	23	20 9	19 17	56 10
17	Sat.	31	19	38	15	29	24	21 9	19 30	56 11
18	S.	4 30	7 20	4 37	7 16	4 28	7 25	22 9	19 44	11 56 13
19	Mon.	29	21	36	17	27	16	23 9	19 56	56 16
20	Tues.	28	22	35	19	26	27	24 9	20 9	56 20
21	Wed.	27	23	34	20	25	28	25 9	20 21	56 24
22	Thu.	27	24	33	21	24	29	26 9	20 33	56 28
23	Fri.	26	25	32	22	23	30	27 9	20 44	56 33
24	Sat.	25	27	31	23	22	31	28 9	20 55	56 39
25	S.	4 24	7 28	4 31	7 24	4 21	7 32	0 6	21 6	11 56 46
26	Mon.	23	29	30	25	20	33	1 6	21 16	56 51
27	Tues.	22	30	29	25	19	34	2 6	21 26	56 58
28	Wed.	21	31	28	26	19	35	3 6	21 35	57 5
29	Thu.	21	32	28	26	18	36	4 6	21 45	57 10
30	Fri.	20	33	27	26	18	36	5 6	21 53	57 21
31	Sat.	4 20	7 34	4 27	7 27	4 18	7 37	6 6	22 2	11 57 30

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

D

- 1 *St Philip and St James.*
- 2 MAY opens very fine, and for 3 some days almost summerlike.
- 4 *3rd Sunday after Easter.*
- 5 Changeable and cool.
- 6 Prospective cool rains.
- 7 Windy and cloudy.
- 8 Again it is warm and
- 9 thunder clouds roll round.
- 10 Gardening may begin.
- 11 *4th Sunday after Easter.*
- 12 A good deal of farm work 13 may be done this week.
- 14 Weather settled and fine.
- 15 Warm and pleasant.
- 16 Continuous fine and

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- 17 no grumbling indulged.
- 18 *Rogation Sunday.*
- 19 *St. Dunstan.*
- 20 Changeable and cloudy.
- 21 Rainy, but only showery.
- 22 ASCENSION DAY (Holy Thursday).
- 23 A very fine day.
- 24 THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
- 25 *Sunday after Ascension.*
- 26 *St. Augustine.*
- 27 Warm and agreeable.
- 28 Some rain, but it is very 29 acceptable, for much 30 grain is in and many 31 fields and gardens need it.

1884.]

MEMORANDUM FOR MAY.

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- 5 *Commence work*
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- 26 *1 day lost*
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6th Month.

JUNE, 30 Days.

Begins on Sunday.

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	b.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Full Moon.....	8	3 31 ev.	3 1 ev.	2 53 ev.	2 43 ev.	2 31 ev.	2 23 ev.
Last Quarter.....	15	10 16 mo.	9 46 mo.	9 38 mo.	9 28 mo.	9 16 mo.	9 8 mo.
New Moon.....	22	1 14 mo.	0 44 mo.	0 26 mo.	0 26 mo.	0 14 mo.	0 6 mo.
First Quarter.....	29	1 56 mo.	1 26 mo.	1 11 mo.	1 8 mo.	0 56 mo.	0 48 mo.

M	Week.	Montreal, Q.		Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age Noon.	Sun's Declina.	Sun on Meridian.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Days.	d. m.	h. m. s.
1	W.	4 29	7 34	4 27	7 28	4 17	7 38	7 6	22 10	11 57 39
2	Mon.	29	36	27	19	19	39	8 6	22 18	57 49
3	Tues.	19	37	26	31	16	46	9 6	22 25	57 58
4	Wed.	19	37	26	31	16	41	10 6	22 32	58 8
5	Thur.	18	38	25	32	15	42	11 6	22 38	58 19
6	Fri.	17	39	24	32	15	42	12 6	22 44	58 30
7	Sat.	17	40	24	34	15	43	13 6	22 50	58 41
8	W.	4 17	7 41	4 24	7 34	4 14	7 44	14 6	22 56	11 58 52
9	Mon.	17	42	24	35	14	44	15 6	23 0	59 3
10	Tues.	17	42	24	36	14	45	16 6	23 6	59 15
11	Wed.	17	42	24	36	14	46	17 6	23 9	59 27
12	Thur.	16	43	23	36	14	47	18 6	23 12	59 39
13	Fri.	16	44	23	37	14	48	19 6	23 16	59 52
14	Sat.	16	44	23	38	13	49	20 6	23 19	12 0 6
15	W.	4 16	7 44	4 23	7 38	4 13	7 47	21 6	23 21	12 0 17
16	Mon.	16	46	23	39	14	48	22 6	23 23	0 30
17	Tues.	16	46	23	39	14	48	23 6	23 25	0 43
18	Wed.	16	46	23	39	14	48	24 6	23 26	0 56
19	Thur.	16	46	23	40	14	49	25 6	23 27	1 9
20	Fri.	16	47	23	40	14	49	26 6	23 27	1 22
21	Sat.	16	47	24	40	14	49	27 6	23 27	1 35
22	W.	4 17	7 47	4 25	7 39	4 15	7 49	28 6	23 27	12 1 48
23	Mon.	17	47	25	39	15	49	0 3	23 26	2 1
24	Tues.	18	46	25	39	15	49	1 3	23 24	2 14
25	Wed.	18	47	25	39	15	49	2 3	23 23	2 27
26	Thur.	18	46	26	39	16	49	3 3	23 21	2 40
27	Fri.	19	46	26	39	16	49	4 3	23 18	2 52
28	Sat.	19	46	26	39	17	49	5 3	23 15	3 4
29	W.	4 20	7 46	4 25	7 38	4 17	7 40	6 3	23 12	12 3 14
30	Mon.	4 20	7 46	4 25	7 38	4 18	7 49	7 3	23 8	12 3 28

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

D

- 1 Whitsunday.
- 2 Clear and warm weather.
- 3 Sultry and cloudy.
- 4 Thunder with local showers.
- 5 *St Boniface*.
- 6 Unsettled, but tending
- 7 to rain and wind.
- 8 *Trinity Sunday*.
- 9 Showery and cool.
- 10 Windy and cloudy.
- 11 *St. Barnabas*.
- 12 A term of heat for
- 13 this day and next.
- 14 *St. Basil the Great*.
- 15 1st Sunday after Trinity.

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- 16 Another hot day.
- 17 *St. Alban's Martyr*.
- 18 Thunder with vivid lightning.
- 19 Much cooler and fine,
- 20 which continues for these
- 21 two or three days.
- 22 2nd Sunday after Trinity.
- 23 Another fine warm day.
- 24 *St John Baptist*.
- 25 The New Moon has brought
- 26 clouds and storms.
- 27 Thunder and squalls.
- 28 A fine warm day.
- 29 3rd Sunday after Trinity.
- 30 29 *St. Peter's day*.

1884.]

MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE.

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Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Full Moon	7	5 52 mo.	5 22 m.	5 14 mo.	5 4 mo.	4 52 mo.	4 44 mo.
Last Quarter	15	5 20 ev.	4 50 ev.	4 42 ev.	4 32 ev.	4 20 ev.	4 12 ev.
New Moon	21	1 14 mo.	0 44 mo.	0 36 mo.	0 26 mo.	0 14 mo.	0 6 mo.
First Quarter	29	8 35 mo.	8 5 mo.	7 57 mo.	7 47 mo.	7 35 mo.	7 27 mo.

DAYS.		Montreal, Q.		Toronto, O.		Halifax, N S.		The Dominion.		
M	Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age Noon.	Sun's Declina.	Sun on Meridian.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Days.	D. m.	h. m. s.
1	Tues.	4 20	7 46	4 27	7 39	4 18	7 49	5 5 3	23 4	12 3 39
2	Wed.	21	46	28	39	19	49	9 3	22 59	3 51
3	Thur.	22	46	29	39	20	49	10 3	22 54	4 2
4	Fri.	23	45	30	38	21	48	11 3	22 49	4 12
5	Sat.	23	45	30	38	21	48	12 3	22 43	4 23
6	Es.	4 24	7 44	4 31	7 38	4 22	7 48	13 3	22 37	12 4 32
7	Mon.	25	44	32	38	22	47	14 3	22 31	4 42
8	Tues.	26	44	33	37	23	47	15 3	22 24	4 51
9	Wed.	27	44	34	36	24	46	16 3	22 16	5 00
10	Thur.	28	43	34	36	25	46	17 3	22 9	5 00
11	Fri.	28	43	34	35	25	45	18 3	22 1	5 16
12	Sat.	30	42	34	34	26	45	19 3	21 52	5 23
13	Es.	4 30	7 41	4 35	7 34	4 27	7 45	20 3	21 43	12 5 30
14	Mon.	31	41	36	33	28	43	21 3	21 34	5 37
15	Tues.	32	41	37	32	29	43	22 3	21 25	5 43
16	Wed.	33	40	38	34	30	42	23 3	21 15	5 49
17	Thur.	33	39	39	31	31	41	24 3	21 4	5 54
18	Fri.	34	38	40	30	32	40	25 3	20 54	5 58
19	Sat.	35	37	41	29	33	39	26 3	20 43	6 2
20	Es.	4 36	7 36	4 42	7 29	4 34	7 38	27 3	20 34	12 6 6
21	Mon.	37	35	43	28	35	38	28 3	20 20	6 9
22	Tues.	38	34	44	27	36	37	29 3	20 8	6 11
23	Wed.	39	33	45	26	38	36	1 0	19 54	6 13
24	Thur.	40	32	46	25	39	35	2 0	19 43	6 14
25	Fri.	41	31	47	24	40	34	3 0	19 30	6 15
26	Sat.	42	30	47	23	41	33	4 0	19 16	6 15
27	Es.	4 43	7 30	4 49	7 22	4 42	7 31	5 0	19 3	12 6 14
28	Mon.	43	28	49	21	43	30	6 0	18 49	6 13
29	Tues.	44	27	50	21	44	29	7 0	18 34	6 11
30	Wed.	46	26	51	20	44	28	8 0	18 20	6 8
31	Thur.	4 47	7 25	4 52	7 13	4 45	7 27	9 0	18 5	12 6 5

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

D

- 1 DOMINION DAY.
- 2 *Visitation of Virgin Mary.*
- 3 Prospects unsettled,
- 4 but warm and sultry.
- 5 Some thunder and heat.
- 6 *4th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 7 Rain storm in West.
- 8 Changeable weather.
- 9 Very warm generally.
- 10 Heat continues, and
- 11 heavy showers follow.
- 12 Fine and cooler to-day.
- 13 *5th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 14 Good prospects for haying.
- 15 *S. Swithin's Day.*
- 16 Steady and agreeable.

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- 17 Continues fine, and
- 18 these three days are
- 19 grand and beautiful.
- 20 *6th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 21 New moon to-day and
- 22 with it a change of weather.
- 23 Cool winds and some
- 24 clouds, but little rain.
- 25 *St. James the Apostle.*
- 26 A fine warm day.
- 27 *7th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 28 *St. Joseph of Arimathea.*
- 29 Continues warm, and
- 30 the month closes with
- 31 cooler weather.

uesday. 1884.]

MEMORANDUM FOR JULY.

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8th Month.

AUGUST, 31 Days.

Begins on Friday.

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Full Moon.....	6	6 48 ev.	6 18 ev.	6 10 ev.	6 00 ev.	5 48 ev.	5 40 ev.
Last Quarter.....	13	10 40 ev.	10 10 ev.	10 2 ev.	9 52 ev.	9 49 ev.	9 32 ev.
New Moon.....	20	5 35 ev.	5 5 ev.	4 57 ev.	4 47 ev.	4 35 ev.	4 27 ev.
First Quarter.....	27	6 23 mo.	10 53 mo.	10 45 mo.	10 35 mo.	10 23 mo.	10 15 mo.

DAYS.		Montreal, Q.		Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.		
M	Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age Noon.	Sun's Declina.	Sun on Meridian.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Days.	D. m.	h. m. s.
1	Fri.	4 48	7 24	4 54	7 18	4 46	7 26	10 0	17 50	12 6 2
2	Sat.	50	22	55	17	48	25	11 0	17 34	5 57
3	S.	4 51	7 21	4 56	7 16	4 49	7 23	12 0	17 18	12 5 52
4	Mon.	52	20	57	15	50	22	13 0	17 2	5 47
5	Tues.	53	19	58	14	51	20	14 0	16 46	5 44
6	Wed.	55	17	59	13	52	19	15 0	16 29	5 34
7	Thur.	56	16	5 00	12	53	17	16 0	16 13	5 26
8	Fri.	57	14	1	10	54	16	17 0	15 55	5 19
9	Sat.	58	12	2	8	56	15	18 0	15 58	5 10
10	S.	4 59	7 11	5 3	7 7	4 57	7 13	19 0	15 21	12 5 1
11	Mon.	5 1	9	5	6	58	12	20 0	15 3	4 51
12	Tues.	2	8	6	4	59	10	21 0	14 45	4 41
13	Wed.	3	7	7	3	5 00	9	22 0	14 28	4 31
14	Thur.	4	5	8	1	2	7	23 0	14 8	4 19
15	Fri.	5	3	9	6 59	3	6	24 0	13 49	4 8
16	Sat.	6	2	10	58	4	4	25 0	13 30	3 56
17	S.	5 7	7 1	5 11	6 57	5 5	7 2	26 0	13 10	12 3 44
18	Mon.	8	6 59	12	56	6	7 00	27 0	12 51	3 30
19	Tues.	9	57	13	54	8	6 59	28 0	12 31	3 16
20	Wed.	11	55	14	52	9	57	29 0	12 11	3 2
21	Thur.	12	54	16	50	10	56	0 6	11 51	2 47
22	Fri.	13	52	17	49	11	54	1 6	11 31	2 32
23	Sat.	14	50	18	47	12	52	2 6	11 11	2 17
24	S.	5 16	6 48	5 19	6 46	5 13	6 51	3 6	10 50	12 2 1
25	Mon.	18	46	20	46	15	49	4 6	10 29	1 44
26	Tues.	19	45	21	43	16	47	5 6	10 8	1 27
27	Wed.	20	43	22	40	17	45	6 6	9 47	1 10
28	Thur.	21	41	24	38	18	44	7 6	9 26	0 53
29	Fri.	22	40	25	37	19	42	8 6	9 5	0 35
30	Sat.	23	38	26	36	20	40	9 6	8 43	0 16
31	S.	5 24	6 36	5 27	6 34	5 21	6 39	10 6	8 21	11 59 58

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

D

- 1 *Lammas Day.*
- 2 A very warm day.
- 3 *8th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 4 *St. Dominic's Day.*
- 5 Thunder and storms.
- 6 *Transfiguration of Our Lord.*
- 7 Full moon yesterday.
- 8 No special change.
- 9 but very hot and sultry.
- 10 *9th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 11 *10th St. Lawrence Day.*
- 12 Look out for windy
- 13 and unsteady weather
- 14 for some days. But it
- 15 will not be much cooler
- 16 before the 20th.

D

- 17 *10th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 18 A fine day and the
- 19 prospect is that it will
- 20 now be somewhat cooler.
- 21 *St. Francis de Sales.*
- 22 Another fine clear day.
- 23 Clouds and showers.
- 24 *11th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 25 *21th St. Bartholomew.*
- 26 Harvesting all over the
- 27 West in rapid progress.
- 28 Changeable weather.
- 29 A very fine day.
- 30 Cooler and pleasant.
- 31 *12th Sunday after Trinity.*

lay.
1864.]

MEMORANDUM FOR AUGUST.

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9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 30 Days.

Begins on Monday.

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Full Moon.....	4	6 37 mo.	6 7 mo.	5 59 mo.	5 49 mo.	5 37 mo.	5 29 mo.
Last Quarter.....	11	3 58 mo.	3 28 mo.	3 20 mo.	3 10 mo.	2 58 mo.	2 50 mo.
New Moon.....	18	5 18 mo.	4 48 mo.	4 40 mo.	4 30 mo.	4 18 mo.	4 10 mo.
First Quarter.....	26	6 2 mo.	5 32 mo.	5 24 mo.	5 14 mo.	5 2 mo.	4 54 po.

DAYS.		Montreal, Q.		Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.		
M	Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age Noon.	Sun's Declina.	Sun on Meridian.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Days.	D. m.	h. m. a.
1	Mon.	5 26	6 34	5 27	6 33	5 28	6 38	11 6	5 00	11 59 39
2	Tues.	28	32	28	32	25	36	12 6	7 28	59 19
3	Wed.	29	30	30	29	26	34	13 6	7 16	59 00
4	Thur.	30	28	31	28	27	32	14 6	6 53	58 40
5	Fri.	31	26	32	26	28	30	15 6	6 31	58 20
6	Sat.	32	24	34	25	29	28	16 6	6 9	58 00
7	S.	5 33	6 23	5 35	6 21	5 31	6 26	17 6	5 46	11 57 40
8	Mon.	35	21	36	21	32	24	18 6	5 24	57 19
9	Tues.	36	19	37	20	33	22	19 6	5 1	56 59
10	Wed.	37	17	38	18	34	20	20 6	4 38	56 38
11	Thur.	38	16	39	16	35	18	21 6	4 15	56 17
12	Fri.	40	14	40	15	36	16	22 6	3 52	55 56
13	Sat.	42	12	41	13	37	14	23 6	3 29	55 35
14	S.	5 43	6 10	5 42	6 11	5 38	6 12	24 6	3 6	11 55 14
15	Mon.	44	7	43	9	39	10	25 6	2 43	54 53
16	Tues.	45	6	44	8	40	8	26 6	2 20	54 32
17	Wed.	46	4	45	7	41	6	27 6	1 57	54 11
18	Thur.	48	2	46	5	43	5	28 6	1 33	53 50
19	Fri.	49	1	47	3	44	4	0 1	1 10	53 28
20	Sat.	50	5 58	48	1	45	2	1 1	0 47	53 07
21	S.	5 51	5 56	5 49	5 57	5 46	6 00	2 1	0 23	11 52 47
22	Mon.	52	56	50	56	47	5 59	3 1	0 00	52 26
23	Tues.	54	55	51	54	48	57	4 1	8 23	52
24	Wed.	56	53	52	52	49	55	5 1	9 46	51 44
25	Thur.	56	52	53	50	50	55	6 1	1 9	51 24
26	Fri.	57	50	54	49	52	51	7 1	1 33	51 4
27	Sat.	59	47	55	47	53	49	8 1	1 56	50 44
28	S.	6 00	5 44	5 57	5 45	5 54	5 47	9 1	2 20	11 50 24
29	Mon.	1	42	59	43	56	45	10 1	2 43	50 40
30	Tues.	6 2	5 40	6 00	5 40	5 57	5 43	11 1	3 6	11 49 45

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

D

- 1 *St. Giles' Day.*
- 2 Some wind with rain.
- 3 A rather dull day.
- 4 Full moon to-day, and
- 5 forebodes pleasant days
- 6 with very cool nights.
- 7 *13th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 8 *Nativity of the Virgin Mary.*
- 9 Cool damp weather
- 10 for some days, and
- 11 toward the end of this
- 12 week look out for wind
- 13 and rain generally.
- 14 *14th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 15 The weather is cool.

D

- 16 The wind changeable.
- 17 Rain may be looked for.
- 18 The nights are cold.
- 19 It is warmer to-day,
- 20 and now for wind storms.
- 21 *15th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 22 *St. Matthew's Day.*
- 23 Take care of vines, for
- 24 we shall have frost
- 25 this week. Cold rains
- 26 may be expected for
- 27 some days to come.
- 28 *16th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 29 *St. Michael and all Angels.*
- 30 A fine cool day.

1884.]

MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER.

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10th Month.

OCTOBER, 31 Days.

Begins on Wednesday.

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
Full Moon	D. 4	h. m. 5 41 ev.	h. m. 5 11 ev.	h. m. 5 3 ev.	h. m. 4 53 ev.	h. m. 4 41 ev.	h. m. 4 33 ev.
Last Quarter	10	10 10 ev.	9 40 ev.	9 32 mo.	9 22 mo.	9 10 mo.	9 2 mo.
New Moon	18	8 13 ev.	7 43 ev.	7 35 ev.	7 25 ev.	7 13 ev.	7 5 ev.
First Quarter	26	0 36 ev.	0 6 ev.	11 58 ev.	11 48 ev.	11 36 ev.	11 28 ev.

DAYS.		Montreal, Q.		Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.		
M	Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age Noon.	Sun's Declina.	Sun on Meridian.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Days.	D. m.	h. m. s.
1	Wed.	6 3	5 38	6 2	5 38	5 08	5 41	12 1	3 30	11 49 26
2	Thur.	4	36	3	36	59	40	13 1	3 53	49 7
3	Fri.	5	34	4	34	6 00	39	14 1	4 16	48 48
4	Sat.	7	32	5	33	2	37	15 1	4 39	48 30
5	Su.	6 8	5 30	6 6	5 32	6 3	5 35	16 1	5 2	11 48 12
6	Mon.	9	27	7	29	4	33	17 1	5 25	47 55
7	Tues.	11	25	8	27	5	31	18 1	5 48	47 38
8	Wed.	12	24	9	26	6	29	19 1	6 11	47 22
9	Thur.	13	21	10	24	8	27	20 1	6 34	47 5
10	Fri.	14	20	11	22	9	25	21 1	6 56	46 50
11	Sat.	15	19	12	20	11	23	22 1	7 19	46 35
12	Su.	6 16	5 17	6 14	5 19	6 12	5 21	23 1	7 42	11 46 20
13	Mon.	18	14	15	17	13	19	24 1	8 4	46 6
14	Tues.	20	12	16	15	14	17	25 1	8 26	45 53
15	Wed.	21	9	17	13	15	15	26 1	8 49	45 40
16	Thur.	23	7	19	12	17	13	27 1	9 11	45 28
17	Fri.	24	5	20	9	18	11	28 1	9 34	45 16
18	Sat.	25	4	21	8	20	9	29 1	9 54	45 5
19	Su.	6 26	5 2	6 22	5 6	6 22	5 8	0 5	10 17	11 45 53
20	Mon.	28	1	24	5	23	7	1 5	10 39	44 44
21	Tues.	29	4 59	25	3	24	5	2 5	10 59	44 35
22	Wed.	31	57	27	2	25	4	3 5	11 21	44 27
23	Thur.	32	55	28	4 59	26	2	4 5	11 42	44 19
24	Fri.	33	53	29	58	28	1	5 5	12 2	44 12
25	Sat.	35	52	30	57	29	4 59	6 5	12 23	44 5
26	Su.	6 36	4 50	6 31	4 56	6 31	4 58	7 5	12 44	11 44 00
27	Mon.	38	49	32	54	31	56	8 5	13 4	43 54
28	Tues.	39	47	33	53	33	56	9 5	13 24	43 50
29	Wed.	41	46	35	52	34	55	10 5	13 44	43 46
30	Thur.	42	46	38	50	36	53	11 5	14 3	43 44
31	Fri.	6 43	4 45	6 40	4 48	6 37	4 52	12 5	14 23	11 43 42

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

D

- 1 Month opens pleasantly,
- 2 and continues quite
- 3 fine for three days.
- 4 Full moon to-day.
- 5 17th Sunday after Trinity.
- 6 Changeable and cloudy.
- 7 Rain and wind.
- 8 Approaching frost, and
- 9 yet on the whole very
- 10 pleasant weather.
- 11 A fine cool day.
- 12 18th Sunday after Trinity.
- 13 Variegated foliage.
- 14 which indicates the change
- 15 of seasons. Autumnal
- 16 appearances all around,

D

- 17 Cold rain and wind.
- 18 A clear cool day.
- 19 19th Sunday after Trinity.
- 20 Wind and rain.
- 21 Considerable frost, but
- 22 yet fine and seasonable.
- 23 Sun shines out fine.
- 24 A very pleasant day.
- 25 St. Crispin's Day.
- 26 20th Sunday after Trinity.
- 27 All serene but cool.
- 28 Fine day with wind.
- 29 Cloudy and damp.
- 30 Pleasant but cool,
- 31 HALLOWEEN,

1884.]

MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER.

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11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 30 Days.

Begins on Saturday.

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
Full Moon.....	D. 2	h. m. 4 18 mo.	h. m. 3 46 mo.	h. m. 3 40 mo.	h. m. 3 30 mo.	h. m. 3 18 mo.	h. m. 3 10 mo.
Last Quarter.....	9	6 54 ev.	6 24 ev.	6 16 ev.	6 6 ev.	5 54 ev.	5 46 ev.
New Moon.....	17	1 53 ev.	1 23 ev.	1 15 ev.	1 5 ev.	0 53 ev.	0 45 ev.
First Quarter.....	25	5 55 ev.	5 25 ev.	5 17 ev.	5 7 ev.	4 45 ev.	4 37 ev.

DAYS.		Montreal, Q.		Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.		
M	Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age Noon.	Sun's Declina.	Sun on Meridian.
1	Sat.	h. m. 6 44	h. m. 4 44	h. m. 6 41	h. m. 4 47	h. m. 6 38	h. m. 4 49	Days. 5	d. m. 14 42	h. m. s. 11 43 41
2	S.	6 46	4 42	6 43	4 45	6 40	4 47	14 5	15 1	11 43 40
3	Mon.	48	40	44	45	42	46	15 5	15 20	43 40
4	Tues.	49	39	45	43	43	44	16 5	15 38	43 42
5	Wed.	50	37	47	41	44	43	17 5	15 56	43 44
6	Thur.	52	36	48	40	45	42	18 5	16 14	43 47
7	Fri.	54	34	49	39	46	41	19 5 ²²	16 32	43 51
8	Sat.	55	32	50	38	47	39	20 5	16 49	43 55
9	S.	6 56	4 31	51	4 36	6 49	4 38	21 5	17 6	11 44 1
10	Mon.	57	29	53	35	50	37	22 5	17 23	44 7
11	Tues.	58	28	54	34	51	36	23 5	17 39	44 14
12	Wed.	7 00	27	56	33	53	35	24 5	17 56	44 22
13	Thur.	1	26	56	32	54	34	25 5	18 12	44 31
14	Fri.	3	25	58	31	55	33	26 5	18 27	44 41
15	Sat.	5	24	7 00	30	57	32	27 5	18 42	44 52
16	S.	7 6	4 23	7 1	4 29	6 58	4 31	28 5	18 57	11 45 4
17	Mon.	7	22	2	28	59	30	29 5	19 12	45 16
18	Tues.	8	21	3	27	7 00	29	30	19 26	45 29
19	Wed.	11	20	5	27	2	29	1 7	19 40	45 43
20	Thur.	12	19	6	26	3	28	2 7	19 53	45 58
21	Fri.	13	18	7	26	4	27	3 7	20 7	46 13
22	Sat.	14	18	8	25	5	26	4 7	20 19	46 30
23	S.	7 16	4 17	7 10	4 24	7 7	4 26	5 7	20 32	11 46 47
24	Mon.	18	16	11	24	9	24	6 7	20 44	47 5
25	Tues.	19	15	12	23	10	24	7 7	20 55	47 24
26	Wed.	21	15	13	22	11	24	8 7	21 7	47 43
27	Thur.	22	15	15	21	16	23	9 7	21 17	48 33
28	Fri.	23	14	16	21	14	23	10 7	21 28	48 24
29	Sat.	25	13	17	20	15	22	11 7	21 38	48 40
30	S.	7 25	4 13	7 18	4 19	7 16	4 22	12 7	21 47	11 49 7

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

- D**
 1 ALL SAINTS' DAY.
 2 21st Sunday after Trinity.
 3 Full moon yesterday.
 4 Some disagreeable days
 5 from this to the end of
 6 the week. Much wind with
 7 cold rains. Not much
 8 frost for some days.
 9 22nd Sunday after Trinity.
 10 A fine cool day.
 11 St. Martin's Day.
 12 Stormy and disagreeable.
 13 Changeable and cold.
 14 Wind and rain.
 15 An agreeable day this.

- D**
 16 23rd Sunday after Trinity.
 17 New moon to-day, and
 18 it forebodes changeable,
 19 unsettled weather.
 20 Some wind and rain. |
 21 A cool but fine day.
 22 St. Cecilia's Day.
 23 4th Sunday after Trinity.
 24 23rd St. Clement's Day.
 25 Very dull days, with
 26 considerable rain West.
 27 Far East there will be
 28 snow and cold.
 29 30th ST. ANDREW'S DAY.
 30 Advent Sunday.

Friday.

1884.]

MEMORANDUM FOR NOVEMBER.

1883-27

- 1 sowed Radish July 23rd
- 2 Handled 1st row of Celery July 24th
- 3 Billed up first Long row of Celery Aug 11th
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sun on 4
meridian.

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 31 Days.

Begins on Monday.

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
Full Moon.....	D. 2	h. m. 2 41 ev.	h. m. 2 11 ev.	h. m. 2 3 ev.	h. m. 1 43 ev.	h. m. 1 41 ev.	h. m. 1 33 ev.
Last Quarter.....	8	7 12 mo.	6 42 mo.	6 34 mo.	6 24 mo.	6 12 mo.	6 4 mo.
New Moon.....	16	9 6 mo.	8 36 mo.	8 28 mo.	8 18 mo.	8 6 mo.	7 58 mo.
First Quarter.....	24	9 2 mo.	8 32 mo.	8 24 mo.	8 14 mo.	8 2 mo.	7 54 mo.
Full Moon.....	31	1 10 mo.	1 40 mo.	0 30 mo.	0 20 mo.	0 8 mo.	0 0 mo.

M	DAYS.	Montreal, Q.		Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age Noon.	Sun's Declina.	Sun on Meridian.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Days.	d. m.	h. m. s.
1	Mon.	7 26	4 12	7 19	4 19	7 17	4 21	13 7	21 57	11 49 30
2	Tues.	26	12	20	19	18	21	14 7	22 5	49 53
3	Wed.	28	12	21	19	19	20	15 7	22 14	50 17
4	Thur.	29	11	22	18	20	20	16 7	22 22	50 42
5	Fri.	30	11	24	18	21	20	17 7	22 29	51 7
6	Sat.	31	11	25	17	22	20	18 7	22 36	51 33
7	S.	7 32	4 11	7 26	4 17	7 24	4 20	19 7	22 43	11 51 59
8	Mon.	32	11	27	17	25	20	20 7	22 49	51 25
9	Tues.	34	11	28	18	26	19	21 7	22 55	52 53
10	Wed.	35	11	28	18	27	19	22 7	23 0	53 21
11	Thur.	36	11	29	18	27	19	23 7	23 5	53 48
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CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

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- 1 A clear cold day.
- 2 Full moon this evening.
- 3 Bright and cold.
- 4 Early snow storms,
- 5 but not enough for sleighing in central Canada.
- 6 2nd Sunday in Advent.
- 7 Immaculate Conception Day.
- 8 Windy and cloudy.
- 9 A wintry day, but not yet settled.
- 10 Cold rain or snow.
- 11 Continues cold.
- 12 3rd Sunday in Advent.
- 13 A fine yet frosty day.
- 14 New moon this morning.

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- 17 Changeable aspects.
- 18 Settling for severe cold weather with snow.
- 19 21st St. Thomas' Day.
- 20 4th Sunday in Advent.
- 21 REMEMBER THE POOR.
- 22 A cold yet sunny day.
- 23 No particular change.
- 24 CHRISTMAS DAY.
- 25 St. Stephen's Day.
- 26 St. John the Evangelist.
- 27 Sunday after Christmas.
- 28 28th Holy Innocents.
- 29 You may expect good sleighing for New Year's day.

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1884.]

MEMORANDUM FOR DECEMBER.

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The Royal 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 28, 1838; and married February 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness **ALBERT-EDWARD**, PRINCE 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 had issue five sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness **ALBERT-EDWARD**, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue three sons and three daughters.

Her Royal Highness **ALICE-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 Royal Highness **ALFRED-ERNEST-ALBERT**, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster, born August 6, 1844; married to the Grand Duchess Marie-Alexandrovna, and has issue one son and three daughters.

Her Royal Highness **HELENA-AUGUSTA-VICTORIA**, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and has had issue three sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness **LOUISA-CAROLINA-ALBERTA**, born March 18, 1848; married March 23, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne, late Governor-General of Canada.

His Royal Highness **ARTHUR-PATRICK-ALBERT**, K. G., Duke of Connaught, born May 6, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa-Margaret.

His Royal Highness **LEOPOLD-GEORGE-DUNCAN-ALBERT**, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married 27 April, 1882, to H. R. H. Princess Helena of Waldeck.

Her Royal Highness **BEATRICE-MARY-VICTORIA-FLORENCE**, born April 14, 1857.

PUERPERAL OR MILK FEVER.—Calving is often attended with feverish excitement. The change of powerful action from the womb to the udder causes much constitutional disturbance and local inflammation. A cow is subject to nervousness in such circumstances, which sometimes extends to the whole system, and causes puerperal fever. This complaint is called *dropping* after calving, because it succeeds that process. The prominent symptom is a loss of power over the motion of the hind extremities, and inability to stand; sometimes loss of sensibility in these parts, so that a deep puncture with a pin or other sharp instrument is unfelt.

JANUARY.—It may not be amiss for you to know that the very best thing to use in the henhouse under the roosts, or to mix with the contents of the vaults, is a clear sharp cut sand about such as masons use in mixing mortar. It absorbs all the valuable salts both of liquids and solids, and does not bake or cake up. When it is to be used it will readily yield the fertility from the hen-droppings and vaults to the plant roots or to the surrounding soil, where the roots will find them. Potash, in the form of silicate of potash, is the only fertilizing property of sand, but the action of decomposition of these fertilizers, which are very rich in nitrogenous matters, liberates or makes soluble that potash, or a part of it, so that it becomes a very good fertilizer for all crops. It is, however, more valuable as a top-dressing for grass and small grains, or to be used in the hill for corn, than for root crops.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Seat of Government, Ottawa.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmorris, Earl of Kerry and Shelburne, Marquis of Lansdowne, &c., &c., &c., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Governor-General's Secretary.—Lord Melgurd.

Aide-de-camp.—Lieutenant B. Sweatfield, Grenadier Guards.

Deputy Governors to sign Money Warrants.—Wm. A. Himsworth and E. A. Meredith, LL.D.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Their Honors the Hon. J. B. Robinson, Ontario; Hon. Théodore Robitaille, M.D., Quebec; Hon. Adams G. Archibald, Nova Scotia; Hon. R. D. Wilmot, New Brunswick; Hon. T. H. Haxall, Prince Edward Island; Hon. J. C. Aitkin, Manitoba; Hon. Edgar Dewdney, North West Territories; Hon. C. F. Cornwall, British Columbia.

COMMANDING HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

General Lord Russell.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Premier and President of the Council, Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.; Minister of Finance, Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley; Minister of Railways and Canals, Sir Chas. Tupper; Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Poiré; Minister of Militia, Hon. René Adolphe Caron; Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. John Coatsworth; Minister of Marine, Hon. A. W. McLellan; Postmaster General, Hon. John Carling; Secretary of State, Hon. J. A. Chaulsley; Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell; Minister of the Interior, Hon. D. L. McPherson; without Portfolio, Hon. Frank Smith; Minister of Justice, Sir Alex. Campbell.

CHEESE.—The manufacture of cheese in this country is very rapidly being concentrated into a wholesale business by means of the factory system it being generally found that in the wholesale operation there is sufficient economy to enable the manufacturers to pay to the farmer a higher price for his milk than it would yield if manufactured at home. The further fact exists, that cheese so manufactured according to a regular system, large quantities being made at the same time, is generally of better quality than it is possible to attain in smaller workings. So strikingly true is this, that in England, Canadian factory-made cheeses are taking the precedence of all others, except the peculiar fancy brands, such as Stilton, Cheddar, etc.; and here as well as there it is a recognized fact that the factory-made cheeses are generally superior to any others.

FEBRUARY.—It is generally understood that the first year's growth of a calf or colt is of more value than the two following, and should therefore be promoted as much as possible. During the first year the foundation is laid, and, if dwarfed or cramped from starvation or neglect or improper food, these animals scarcely ever fully recover. The time to make good strong, large frames is the first year, and without such frames the prospect for a good draught horse or for good beef is not very encouraging. It is certain that corn and oats are too hard to digest for young beasts and often produce disease of the stomach or mouth. There is probably no food better adapted for promoting the rapid growth of young stock, than ground oil-cake, and in fact there is nothing better for all kinds of stock. Old and weary horses may be made fat and sleek and useful by good properly ground oil-cake.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Seat of Government, Quebec.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

His Honor the Honorable Théodore Robitaille; Thomas Chapais, private secretary; Captain Sheppard, aide-de-camp; Walter Lennan, messenger.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. J. B. Mousseau, premier, commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
 Hon. L. O. Lorauger, attorney-general.
 Hon. J. G. Robertson, treasurer.
 Hon. E. T. Paquet, Provincial secretary and registrar.
 Hon. J. J. Ross, speaker Legislative Council.
 Hon. E. J. Flynn, commissioner of Crown Lands.
 Hon. W. W. Lynch, solicitor general.

OFFICERS.

F. Fortier, clerk of the Executive Council; G. Grenier, deputy clerk; O. Vallée, messenger.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Seat of Government, Toronto.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

His Honor the Hon. J. B. Robinson.
Private Secretary.—J. G. Geddes.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-general, hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C.; Provincial Treasurer, hon. S. C. Wood; commissioner of Public Works, hon. G. F. Frazer, Q.C.; Provincial Secretary, hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C.; commissioner of Crown Lands, hon. T. B. Pardee, Q.C.; Minister of Education, hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C.; clerk of Executive Council, J. G. Scott, Q.C.

A WELL-MANAGED grain farm should sell grain, clover-seed, meat, wool, cheese, and butter—but not hay, corn-stalks, or straw, until it has become so fertile by its own self-sustaining and creative powers that too much straw is produced in the grain crops. Then, perhaps, it will do to sell a little hay—when it brings a large price.

MARCH.—The numerous farmers who possess only small areas, say about eighty acres, are not therefore cut off from stock rearing or feeding. They have some advantages over large farmers. The care of a small number of animals may well come in with the other work of the farm, without noticeable increase of expenditure, either of money or physical strength. When land is fully used there is a large quantity of produce on an eighty acre farm, which can be profitably utilized by farm animals. Rotation of crops is nearly always essential to the best farming. Grass and clover should always have a prominent place in this rotation. It is better to use these on the farm than to sell them. In corn stalks and leaves there are stores of good food, which may be made of better use than turning them under the surface. If the smaller farms of the country were well-stocked with animals they would become important as affecting profits.

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1884.]

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Seat of Government, Halifax.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. S. H. Holmes, Provincial secretary and premier; Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, attorney general; hon. Saml. Orelman, commissioner of public works and mines. Members without office: hon. C. J. Townsend, hon. N. W. White, hon. J. S. McDonald, hon. C. J. Macdonald, hon. H. F. McDougall, hon. W. B. Troop, and hon. John F. Stairs.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Q.C.

Aide-de-camp.—A. F. Street, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

HON. ROBERT YOUNG, *President.*

Hon. John James Fraser, attorney-general; hon. William Wedderburn, provincial secretary; hon. Pierre Landry, commissioner of public works; hon. Michael Adams, surveyor general; hon. Benjamin R. Stevenson; hon. J. Herbert Crawford, solicitor general; hon. W. E. Perley, hon. Daniel L. Hanington, hon. Robert Marshall.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor S. H. Haviland.

Private Secretary.—Eustace Haviland, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hons. W. A. Sullivan, Neil McLeod, Donald Ferguson, John Mcfurgey, Samuel Prowse, William Campbell, Peter Gavin, J. O. Arsenaull, Joseph Wightman.

APRIL.—The Toronto *Globe* asks, "Shall we kill the sparrows?" and then proceeds to say a good deal in favour of the twittering bird. The general opinion appears to be that the sparrow is a serious depredator on the crops, but on this point there exists considerable doubt. Laws have been passed in some of the United States against the sparrows, but on the other hand there are those who maintain that, although the little bird takes a little grain, it amply pays for it in destroying insects injurious to the farm. The farmers of one district in Pennsylvania protest against the destruction of the sparrow which has been wrought in that State, and affirm that since its numbers have been reduced by the outbreak of popular prejudice against it, the caterpillars have renewed their ravages in the orchard and in the grain field. It would seem, therefore, that the sparrow-life may be defended.

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Seat of Government, Victoria, V.I.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hon. A. N. Richards.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. G. A. Walkem, premier, president of the Council, attorney-general, chief commissioner lands and works.

Hon. T. B. Humphreys, provincial secretary; hon. R. Beavin, minister of finance.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Seat of Government, Winnipeg.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hon. J. C. Aitkin.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. J. Norquay, premier; D. W. Walker, attorney-general; C. P. Brown, minister of public works; Hon. M. A. Girard, provincial secretary; Maxime Goulet, minister of agriculture.

SPRING PLOWING—except in plowing grass land for corn—should be done as early as is consistent with a proper regard to the state of the land. It is better not to plow clay land at all than plow it when wet; but take the first opportunity when it is dry enough to do as much as possible, not only for the sake of getting so much of the work out of the way, but to give the air as much time as possible to act on the newly-turned ground.

There is a period in new countries in which bad farming is almost universal; then comes the necessity of reform, and reform becomes the order of the day. So far as we know, farming is now improving in all the older sections of the country, except, perhaps, in the neighborhood of cities. The temptation to raise hay and sell it at high prices, in a great city, leads to the worst farming that has come under our notice. Whenever we hear a farmer say that he pays fifty or sixty dollars an acre for manure to put on his fields, and then learn that this manure is mostly straw that has become stained a little in some city stable, fifty or more miles from where it is applied as manure, we are quite apt to tell that farmer that his money has been badly laid out, and that, in a proper system of mixed husbandry, and with a proper rotation of crops, he would have saved this expense.

M & Y.—On the question of feeding ashes to horses, a veterinary surgeon gives the following testimony: "I have been a long time battling against the use of salt and ashes. Why men will persist in feeding ashes I cannot see. If asked what good effect they have on a horse, their most sanguine advocate cannot tell; neither can I. One thing I do know, that those who feed ashes would not dare to hold their finger in lye for any great length of time. If the salt is left out the poor brute will exhibit more sense than his owner by refusing the ashes alone. I would never think of administering ashes to a horse, until I had been convinced that it had some good effects, which is quite improbable. Quit its use, and I am sure you will never regret it." In the West, ashes and salt are given to swine, but perhaps the stomach of a hog may be proof against the corroding effects of lye.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Seat of Government, Battleford.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hon. Edward Dowdney.
Clerk of Council.—Amédée Forget.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

ACTING GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency Sir Ambrose Shea.
Private Secretary.—Henry M. Jackson, R.A.
Colonel, aide-de-camp.—Edward L. Jarvis, Fred. Crowdy, M.B.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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

Pigs, when carefully managed, are hardy and little liable to disease. Wild breeds in both the Old and New Worlds are remarkably healthy; but it must be recollected that they constantly breathe pure fresh air, have regular exercise, feed moderately on roots and fruits, and carefully avoid all kinds of filth; for they are naturally a very cleanly race, and indulge in wallowing in the mire, not from any love of filth, as is generally supposed, but, like the elephant, rhinoceros, and other pachydermata, for the purpose of protecting their skins from the attacks of insects. In a state of domestication, however, their condition is usually very different. They are cooped up in narrow, damp, and dirty sties, and constrained to inhale all kinds of noxious vapors, and to eat coarse, innutritious, and unsuitable food. We cannot, then, be surprised that under such circumstances they should not only become the victims of disease from which in their natural state they are free, but should also transmit to their progeny a weakened and morbidly predisposed constitution. But we believe that much of the hereditary disease of pigs is due to another cause than that just indicated, viz.: breeding in-and-in. * * * In several cases which have come under our own observation, it has induced total ruin of the entire stock. At first it merely rendered the animals somewhat smaller and finer than before, and improved rather than injured their fattening properties. Very soon, however, it caused a marked diminution in size and vigor, and engendered a disposition to various forms of scrofulous disease, and to ricketts, tabes mesenterica, and pulmonary consumption.

JUNES.—Some important hints may be found in this paragraph about feeding. Food in which putrefaction has commenced is not good for man or beast. The blood produced cannot be free from germs of disease and decay. Impure blood can only create flesh tainted with its own impurities, and these impurities will reach as far as the circulation of the blood extends. Take the case of swine; they will eat any thing, and thrive upon food that would be rejected by other animals. Unfortunately any thing is considered good enough for pigs. Yet if corrupt food is given to sows with young pigs, it will be found that the pigs will speedily sicken and die. If the milk of a sow fed on unwholesome food can be so used so as to be unfit food for her young, would the milk of a cow fed upon similar food be fit for the delicate stomachs of children? So also, poultry grown on such food cannot be nourishing to invalids. All impurity is injurious.

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RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS ADDRESSED FROM OR TO PLACES IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.—3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

CITY, OR DROP LETTERS FOR CITY DELIVERY.—1 cent per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

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

POST CARDS.

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

RE-DIRECTED LETTERS.

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

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

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

MIS DELIVERED CORRESPONDENCE.

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

MATTERS WHICH CANNOT BE FORWARDED THROUGH THE POST.

Any explosive substance, glass, with the exception of spectacles or eye-glasses, liquid, or other matter likely to entail risk or injury to the ordinary contents of the Mail, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Ottawa.

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

JULY.—A word or two about cutting oats may be of service. They should be cut earlier than is usual. Where there are wheat and oats on the same farm they are generally both ripe about the same time, and then the practice is to cut the wheat first, and if delayed by rains the oats are generally what is called dead ripe, and badly crippled before they can be harvested. Oat straw, if cut and cured when a little green, is better than hay when that is cut dead ripe. Cut oats before the wheat, or when just out of the milk state. Wait every morning until the dew is off, bind in small bundles, and shock so that air can pass through. The oats will then be heavy, sweet, and nutritious. If you stack oats be careful to let the straw settle outwards and not inwards. Oatmeal millers find it hard to get oats which are perfectly sweet. One mouldy bundle will spoil a large quantity of meal.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Letters intended to be registered when addressed to places in Canada or Newfoundland must be prepaid by stamp, 2 cents each; to the United States, 5 cents each, in addition to the postage rate.

All classes of matter can be registered to the United States.

All letters for Registration should be posted 15 minutes before the hour of closing ordinary Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of English Mails.

Registered letter stamps have been issued of the denomination of 2, 5 and 8 cents, which may be obtained at the usual places.

It is to be clearly understood that Registration does not make the Postmaster General responsible for the contents of a letter if lost or stolen.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Newspapers and Periodicals Addressed to Places in Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain by Canadian or United States Mails.

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, NEWFOUNDLAND AND UNITED STATES.

On all newspapers and periodicals other than those from the office of publication, including all newspapers and periodicals published less frequently than once a month, the postage rate is one cent per 4 ounces in weight, which must be prepaid by postage stamp.

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 one cent by stamp.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United Kingdom, and re-posted 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 Dominion to which parcels can be sent are as follows:—

For each parcel weighing not more than 4 ozs.....6 cents.

For do exceeding 4 ozs., and not exceeding 8ozs.....12 cents.

For each additional 4 ozs., or fraction of ozs.....6 cents.

Parcels intended to pass through the Mails should not exceed 5 pounds in weight or 24 inches in length or 12 inches in breadth, and should be marked " by parcel post." Parcels may be Registered by affixing a 5 cent Registered Letter Stamp thereto, in addition to the Postage.

AUGUST.—You may be very busy this month, for there are many things requiring your attention. It is a harvest month, especially in Central Ontario and Quebec. But if you can at all manage to make it convenient you will find it profitable to get some ploughing done. Green sward ploughed in August will get well rotted before winter, and will be fit to plant next spring to almost any farm crops. If ploughed early the weeds will start, and they can be killed with the cultivator, or perhaps destroyed by frost before they go to seed again, thus leaving so many less enemies to contend against next spring. Good farmers say that land ploughed this month will grow better crops, and can be taken care of with much less labor than the same land ploughed in the spring, or even late in the fall. It is therefore every way to the farmer's advantage to get at his ploughing as early as August.

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TRANSMISSION OF SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES BY MAIL.

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

CIRCULARS PRINTED BY THE ELECTRIC PEN, &c.

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

MISCELLANEOUS POSTAL MATTER.

Books and pamphlets, printed circulars, prices current, handbills, book and newspaper manuscript, printers' proofs, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, photographs, insurance policies, militia and school returns, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, legal papers, for Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, may be posted prepaid by a stamp at 1c. per 4 o. z., 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 rates will be charged.

The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions or grafts, 4 lbs., and all other miscellaneous matters are limited to 4 pounds in weight, 24 inches in length, and 12 inches in breadth or depth. To all parts of British Columbia, the North West, and Manitoba, except the City of Winnipeg, the limit of weight is 2 pounds 3 oz.

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.

HORNED CATTLE.—In the treatment of dairy stock and other horned cattle, the extent to which it becomes necessary to resort to medical or surgical treatment, except for very simple ailments, will be, in a great degree, in proportion to the observance or neglect of the fundamental principles of breeding and management. Long-continued in-and-in breeding, or the breeding from sires and dams tainted with hereditary diseases, or weakened by neglect or ill-treatment, will inevitably result in the deterioration of the stock; and medical treatment will become more and more necessary, while such injurious breeding is continued. Deprivation of pure air, pure water, comfortable quarters, good and varied food, will also almost inevitably introduce troublesome and expensive diseases.

The same may be said in this case of the treatment of horses, that is, that simple remedies sensibly applied, the calling in of skillful medical assistants whenever medical assistance is required, and the keeping of the animal under all circumstances in the healthiest possible condition, will generally effect the desired cure, so that blistering and bleeding and purging need almost never be resorted to, and should never be adopted without sound advice.

SEPTEMBER.—The *American Agriculturist*, a very reliable journal, says: "Apple trees allowed to grow and bear fruit in the pastures are worse than no trees at all. After the fruit begins to fall the cattle will be more inclined to spend their time in ranging from one tree to another searching for apples than in eating the grass upon which they should feed. This is one fact which has given rise to the mistake that apples cause a cow to dry her milk. Apples if given in proper quantity and at regular hours, as roots would be given, will increase the milk, and are nearly as valuable for that purpose as roots. When cows break into an orchard and eat too many apples it naturally makes them sick and dries off the milk. If they were to break into the meal chest and gorge themselves with grain, or into the cornfield and eat too many wasting ears, it would have the same effect." Guard, therefore, against the evils alluded to.

PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.

CANADA.

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

UNITED STATES.

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

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

Register all valuable letters, and use sealing wax for letters containing money.

Transmit money by money orders.

Make complaints and inquiries in writing.

Preserve, and request correspondents to preserve, envelopes of missent or delayed letters.

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.

SUCCESS IN ANY BRANCH of stock-raising or feeding will depend, very much, on the skill with which we adapt our food and our management to the special characteristics of the particular breed of animals we keep. Nothing should be done that has a tendency to divert the animal's organic activities from the channel in which they have learned to flow:—for instance, we must not work the bulls of our dairy breeds of cattle, for work will develop the breathing apparatus, and increased breathing will consume, in the production of heat, fat-forming material which should have gone to the increase of cream. This is only a single illustration of a universal principle. It underlies the whole question of the domestication of the animals which have become useful to man, and may be roundly stated thus:—The difference between our domestic animals and their wild ancestors is a difference of development; and this development is entirely within the control of the farmer. He may allow his flocks and herds to retrograde toward the wild type; he may develop still further their useful qualities; or he may give prominence to some feature that is now inconspicuous.

OCTOBER.—To secure fine long-keeping butter we find some useful suggestions in *The Dairy*, which are worth noting and preserving. That journal says: the milk and cream and the manipulation of these must be perfect. Perfection can be secured in one dairy without much difficulty, but less easily with two combined. If the combination be larger there will arise more difficulties. Practically, it is almost impossible. It is also true that one inferior lot of cream or milk will very quickly reduce in quality all that it may be mixed with, to its own low quality. This may be disguised for a time by skilful work, but it will appear sooner or later. It is therefore an essential necessity of the case that even fine creamery goods must be used fresh, or be stored in a very low temperature by the aid of ice to retard this unavoidable effect. Those who prepare butter for the market will do well to keep these hints in mind, for bad butter is bad *utterly*.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

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

On orders up to \$4	2 cents.
“ “ \$10.....	5 “
“ over \$10 and up to \$20.....	10 “
“ over \$20 “ \$40.....	20 “
“ over \$40 “ \$60.....	30 “
“ over \$60 “ \$80.....	40 “
“ over \$80 “ \$100.....	50 “

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 as many orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted.

The terms are as under :

On orders up to £2	25 cents.
“ over £2 and up to £5.....	50 “
“ over £5 “ £7.....	75 “
“ over £7 “ £10.....	1.00 “

MONEY ORDERS ON THE LOWER PROVINCES.

The money order offices in Canada draw also upon all money order offices in Newfoundland. Orders like those of the United Kingdom are made payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £10 sterling. The terms are :

For orders up to £5, 25 cents.
“ over £5 and up to £10, 50 cents.

No half cents can be introduced into orders.

ORDERS ON BRITISH INDIA.—On orders up to £2, 30 cents; over £2 and up to £5, 60 cts.; over £5 and up to £7, 90 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 cts.

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

NOVEMBER.—These notes are read all the year round, and therefore although this is not a month for sowing, we shall say a few words about seeding. Of course every farmer knows that different soils in various conditions require different amounts of seed. It is a common mistake to use too much seed of all kinds, but it is also common to see grain and grass mixed growing together, where a little more seed was required. On low river bottoms it is necessary to sow spring grain rather thick, to prevent damage to the crop from rank weeds. Rich, clean land, in good condition, requires very much less seed than a poor soil, poorly prepared or foul with weeds. Excellent results sometimes come of thin seeding, where the conditions are favorable. It will thus be apparent that every farmer should have scientific knowledge of soil differences and conditions, and knowledge from experience of what his own particular farm may require.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made in the Post Office Savings Banks.

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.

Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such women.

As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited—

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.

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.

A depositor in any of the savings bank post offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices without notice or change of pass book, and can withdraw money at that savings bank office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposits at the savings bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the post office bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.

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.

Each depositor's account is kept in the postmaster general's office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the postmaster's receipts in the pass book, a direct acknowledgment from the postmaster general for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the postmaster general, by letter, being careful to give his address and, if necessary, renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.

THE LESS cows are exposed to the cold of winter, the better. They eat less, thrive better, and give more milk, when kept housed all the time, than when exposed to the cold. Caird mentions a case where a herd of cows, which had been usually supplied from troughs and pipes in the stalls, were, on account of an obstruction in the pipes, obliged to be turned out twice a day to be watered in the yard. The quantity of milk instantly decreased, and in three days the falling off became very considerable. After the pipes were mended, and the cows again watered as before, in their stalls, the flow of milk returned.

This, however, will be governed much by the weather; for in very mild, warm days it may be judicious not only to let them out, but to allow them to remain out for a short time, to exercise.

DECEMBER.—We are not going to say a word that might in any way retard the settlement of the North West Territories, but we are going to say, that there are tens of thousands of acres of first-class lands in this Province of Quebec which are capable of cultivation, but which are yet unoccupied. There are some efforts making to promote the settlement of our waste lands, but we are altogether too slow in this movement. Perhaps we are absorbing too much capital in railways to afford much toward purchasing and settling the lands of the Province, but railroads pay best where there are plenty of people to use them for themselves and that which may be produced. Colonization schemes may be too much in the hands of speculators, and it behoves the Government to keep a sharp look out, and contribute their means and appliances to the true interests of the people at large.

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When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the postmaster general, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever savings bank post office the depositor may have named in his application.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.

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.

A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at the nearest Post Office.

Emigration Agents of the Dominion in Europe.—London: Sir Charles Tupper, C. B., K.C.M.G., the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S. W.; Private Secretary, J. Calner. Liverpool: Mr. John Dyke, 15 Water Street. Glasgow: Mr. Thomas Grahame, 46 St. Enoch square. Belfast: Mr. Charles Foy, 29 Victoria Place. Dublin: Mr. Thomas Connoily, Northumberland House.

Immigration Agents in the Dominion.—S. Smith, Hamilton; R. McPherson, Kingston; A. G. Smythe, London; W. J. Wilts, Ottawa; J. A. Donaldson, Toronto; J. J. Daly, Montreal; L. Stafford, Quebec; E. Clay, Halifax, N.S.; S. Gardner, St. John, N.B.; W. Hespeler, Winnipeg; J. E. Tôté, Dufferin, Manitoba.

AFTER OUR experimenting with other systems of setting milk, and after a careful examination of the "large-pan" system, we settled on the use of deep cans,—8 inches in diameter and 20 inches deep,—filled with milk to within about 3 inches of the top. These cans are ballasted by a heavy "iron-clad" bottom, so that they will float upright. They are placed in the tank, where they float with the surface of the milk an inch or more below the level of the water. This secures a sufficiently rapid reduction of the temperature of the milk to that of the water, which is in our case about 54°, but which would be better to be much lower,—even 40°.

At a temperature of 51° the milk remains sweet until all the cream has risen.

The cream is taken off with a skimming-dipper. It is from 2 inches to 4 inches deep, according to the season.

The churning is done in a "Bullard" churn, which is an oblong box attached to an oscillating table, having a fly-wheel attached to it to regulate its motion. There are no cleats or paddles in this box; the milk is thrown with a "swash" from end to end. We consider it the best of the many churns we have tried, and have had it in use for some years.

The butter is washed in the churn and is quickly worked on a white-oak table. Two persons do the working; one chops the butter well over with a two-handled oak worker, and the other pats the surface, as it is being chopped, with a damp sponge (wrung out of cold water), to remove the exuding water and buttermilk. The mass is repeatedly turned and reworked, and at each turning the table is sponged off.

Salt is then added, at the rate of one ounce to each three pounds of butter, and the salted mass is put into a tin pail and floated in the water-vat to cool. This small quantity of salt can be safely used only when the butter is to be used fresh. Deliveries can be made twice a week. In the case of butter to be packed and sold in bulk, for shipping much more salt will be needed. It must, however, be borne in mind that salt injures—or over-rides—the delicate natural flavor of butter. It is to be used only in such quantity as will give it the necessary keeping quality.

After a few hours it is taken out worked (not too much) and sponged, and then made up into half-pound pats for market. Each pat is wrapped in a square of damp cloth and put into the delivery-boxes,—ice being used in summer.

COURTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—17th to 27th of every month, except January, July and August.

COURT IN APPEAL AND ERROR.—Montreal, 11th to 22nd March, June, September and December; Quebec, 1st to 8th March, June, September and December.

CROWNS 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; Montmagny, 25th March and 25th November.

TERMS.

MONTREAL.—Hochelega, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Va idreuil, Soulanges, L'aprairie, Chamblay, Verchères and City of Montreal. Held at Montreal 1st May to 30th June, 1st September till 31st December.

QUEBEC.—Portneuf, Québec, Montmorenci, Lévis, Lotbinière and City of Quebec. Held at Quebec, from 1st to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.

OTTAWA.—OTTAWA and Pontiac. Held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November.

THREE RIVERS.—Ma-kinongé, St. Maurice, including City of Three Rivers, Champlain and Nicolet. Held at Three Rivers, from 7th of March to 22nd June, September and December.

THE DETAILS of the stable work should receive much more attention than farmers usually give them. Above all should every operation be conducted with perfect regularity and system, and in a quiet and orderly manner. Neither boisterous actions, singing, nor unnecessarily loud talking should be allowed to disturb that tranquillity which is more conducive than is any thing else to the successful keeping of milch cows. Not only should all of the utensils used for receiving and carrying milk be kept perfectly sweet and clean, but the stable itself should be kept as clean as a stable can be, should be thoroughly well ventilated, and should be light and cheerful. Food and water should be given by the clock at varying hours; and the hours of milking should be as punctually adhered to as is the dinner hour of the farmer himself.

OF all the means by which farmers convert the productions of the soil into merchantable products the dairy is the most scientific and systematic. At the same time, if its various operations are conducted with care and on sound business principles, it is by far the most profitable, and conduces more than any other to the proper maintenance of the fertility of the soil. For a milk dairy, pure and simple, such cows should be selected as are known to give an excessively large yield of milk. For sale in the market the question of quality is of little consequence, as, especially when sold to wholesale dealers, there would be no difference in price resulting from superior richness. Quantity is the only point to be looked to, and to gain this we should not only select large milkers, but should feed them on such food as, while it would properly sustain all of the functions of their bodies, would stimulate the production of the greatest possible flow of milk. For the manufacture of butter and cheese, however, we should be influenced by far different considerations. Not only should we select such cows as are known to produce milk rich in the constituents that our butter or cheese requires, but we should feed them on such food as will increase the production of these richer constituents to the greatest extent that is possible without injury to the animals' health.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

JURISDICTION FOR SUMS NOT EXCEEDING \$200.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.—Montreal Circuit, Montreal, 10th to 15th of every month, except January, July and August.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.—Quebec Circuit Court, 16th to 21st January 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.

BREEDS OF DAIRY CATTLE.—*The short-horns*, while they are the largest of all the bovine races, are sometimes the greatest milkers. Certain families, that have long been grown for beef purposes only, produce so little milk that it is sometimes difficult to give calves a fair headway by feeding them on the milk of their dams alone. Other families again, which are known as great milkers, give larger yields than almost any other breed with which we are familiar, and they have the great advantage that, when their usefulness for milking is ended, they may be rapidly fattened to a great size and sold to the butcher at high prices.

Dutch cattle, which are supposed to have entered largely into the formation of the short-horn breed, are very large milkers, and probably the milking qualities of the short-horns are inherited from this side of their ancestry. The pure race (many of which have been recently imported into this country, although they are by no means generally disseminated, nor yet within the reach of common farmers) promises to the milk producer perhaps as good results as can be obtained from the consumption of his crops by the aid of any other. The black and white cattle which are so common in this country are mainly Dutch in their origin; and they are, as a rule, great milkers and excellent cows.

Devons and Herefords, although most valuable for the production of beef and as working oxen, are less conspicuous than some of the other breeds as good dairy cattle.

The Ayrshire is, *par excellence*, the milkman's cow. She is rather small perfectly formed, well developed in every point that tends to the production of large quantities of milk, and of that delicacy of organization which invariably accompanies the production of rich milk; and whether the business be the sale of milk or the manufacture of cheese, she leads the list of the pure breeds, while for butter she is hardly, if at all, inferior to any other in the quantity produced. Were it required that we should lose from our dairy farms all but one breed of our cattle, the Ayrshire should by all means be the one retained; for, although a large eater, she converts her food into milk more completely than does any other animal.

The Jersey (often miscalled the Alderney) is, essentially, a butter cow. The quantity of milk given is very much less than that of the Ayrshires, Short-horns, and Dutch cattle, and the production of a large quantity of milk is by many breeders of Jerseys considered by no means an advantage. The proportion of cream contained in the milk, the richness of the cream itself, and the completeness with which the butter-forming elements of the food are converted, mark the Jersey as the most profitable, and in all respects the most satisfactory animal for butter farms. While the average production of cream from the milk of ordinary cows is about 12-1-2 per cent., that of the Jersey's produces generally about 20, and sometimes even 25 per cent.,—the cream at the same time producing more ounces of butter to the quart.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and *causis* 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 performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses.

COUNTY COURTS.—Presided over by a resident Judge in each County. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed \$300; 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 be \$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.

SCROGATE 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 Ontario, and all matters arising out of or connected with the grant or revocation of probate or administration, subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The County Judge in each county holds a Court of General Sessions in this 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 first Tuesday in March and December, and second Tuesday in May and September for the trial of cases of felony and misdemeanor, but treason and capital felonies are exempt from their jurisdiction.

Terms of the Courts.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.—This court holds its sittings twice a year at Toronto, in the months of January and June, upon such days as it may by rule or order from time to time appoint.

LAW TERMS.—Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins third Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter.

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 until Saturday of the following week, and from 3rd Monday in November until Saturday of the following week. The Court 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.

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CLEANLINESS IN ANIMALS is of the utmost importance. It is impossible for any of the domestic animals to do their best unless their skins are free from dirt, and in a fresh and healthy condition. It is of the utmost importance that they be not allowed to accumulate a winter coat of clotted manure; and it is at least very desirable that they be daily thoroughly carded or brushed from head to foot, whenever sufficient labor can be commanded. Better keep fewer animals well groomed than to allow the herd to remain in a condition in which it cannot make the best use of the expensive food it consumes.

Regularity, especially in feeding and watering, is very important. Animals will always thrive best when the hours of feeding are regularly established, so that they will come with full appetite to each meal. In establishments where feeding is done by the clock, the animals will lie quietly down until very nearly the time for feeding. As the hour approaches they will get up, eager and expectant, ready to attack their rations with good appetite. If they are fed sometimes at long, sometimes at short intervals, they will eat less, will chew the cud less contentedly, and will be generally restless and uneasy, expecting something to be given them whenever a man enters the stables, and when food is given them, eating it much more daintily.

Temperature.—Probably the first use that the animal organism makes of food consumed is to appropriate it to maintaining the proper temperature of the body. Heat is, to a certain extent, constantly given off in respiration: air thrown out from the lungs is always warmer than when taken in. The additional heat is manufactured in the system, by the union of certain elements of the food with the oxygen of the air inhaled. There is very little difference in the temperature of the air breathed out in cold weather and in warm, in cold stables and in warm ones. If the air of the stable is at 50°, and is exhaled at 90°, it has taken 40° of heat from the system; while if it was taken in at zero, it would have taken 90° from the system. Probably this illustration is not scientifically exact, but it sufficiently exhibits the principle. The extra amount of heat required to raise the breath to the standard temperature is produced by the consumption of parts of the food, which, if not so wasted, might have gone to form fat or butter; hence we see the importance of protecting our stock from undue exposure to the cold. The animal is surrounded by warm air, that is to say, the spaces in its hairy covering are filled with air of which the temperature is elevated by the escape of heat from the body. When this air is once sufficiently warmed, the animal's coat preventing its rapid change or circulation, it loses its heat but slowly, but if a draft of air or a gale of wind is allowed to agitate this blanket, its warm air is carried away and the body constantly parts with more heat, in order to warm the colder fresh supply. The heat used in this way is formed by the oxidation of elements of the food in precisely the same manner as in the case of respiration; consequently, the more we protect our animals against the rapid circulation of cold air, the more we reduce this waste of the heat-producing elements which it is our object to convert into fat.

While, therefore, fresh air should be regularly supplied, all unnecessary loss of heat should be avoided.

Exercise.—It is difficult to determine what amount of exercise different animals require. A large stock breeder, who has a valuable herd of Ayrshire cattle, ties his cows in winter quarters early in November, and they never untie them again, except for calving, until the spring pastures are ready for turning out. Some of his animals remain fastened by the neck nearly six months at a time, yet they come out in spring in superb condition, apparently not at all injured by their long repose. It may be in deference to an idea that systematic exercise is generally given to dairy cattle, but without having any positive reason for doing so, we prefer that animals should be loose in the yard for a few hours on every pleasant day during the winter. Such a course certainly does no harm, and it constitutes a sort of return to a natural condition, which seems to me very desirable.

Horses, certainly, and probably sheep also, are benefited by regular exercise whenever the weather is not too cold.

Fresh Water.—By this we do not mean *cold* water, for probably it would be better in summer, and certainly it would be better in winter, that the water should not be cold enough to produce a chill. It is most important to provide water that is free from organic impurities, and untainted by the drainings of barn-yard and dung heaps. It would be better, if it can be so arranged, that suitable water should be always within reach of the cattle. There need be no fear of their abusing their privilege and drinking immoderately, and we should guard against the possibility of their wants being occasionally forgotten.

Pure Air in Stables.—Hardly second in importance even to nutritious food is an abundant supply of pure air, at all times and seasons. Animals kept in ill-ventilated stables, in which the air is impregnated with the carbonic acid from the breath, and ammonia from the droppings, can neither make the best use of the food that is given them, nor preserve their bodies in rugged health.

It is impossible that there should not be always, even in the best-regulated stables, more or less ammonia and more or less offensive odor. All that we can do is to overcome the ill-effect of these, by providing an abundant supply of pure air from out of doors to dilute and dissipate them.

While this supply of fresh air is a matter of absolute necessity, it is hardly less important to guard against strong currents blowing directly across the animals, especially in cold weather. There are many ways in which stables may be ventilated without subjecting their inmates to draughts. Those plans are the best which cause the vitiated air to escape from near the floor and admit fresh air from above, but at such distance from the animals that its current will be diffused before it reaches them.

It is a well-established principle in cross-breeding, not only with cows, but with all domestic animals, from horses to poultry, that the purity of blood should be on the side of the sire; and by a proper observance of this principle we may, within two or three generations, bring the general characteristics of our herds to a tolerably close conformity with the thoroughbred standard. The physiological reason for this influence is supposed to be, that, by a long course of careful breeding, certain desirable qualities have become so established in the race,—such a “fixity of type” has been created,—that the pure blood, crossed with animals of less marked peculiarities, has, so to speak, a greater impetus, and exercises a more powerful influence over the progeny. A dozen native cows of varying form, color, and quality, crossed with a pure Devon bull, would produce calves possessing very generally the characteristics of the Devon race; and after the second or third generation reversals to the common type would be comparatively rare.

POULTRY MANURE.—The droppings of poultry deserve especial consideration, as the richest, most concentrated, and most active of all manures produced on the farm.

This superiority arises from two causes. Fowls live on the most concentrated, the richest food—mainly seeds and insects, and they void their solid and liquid excrement together, or rather, the urine is solid, combined with the evacuations of the bowels, or dung, and the whole is of uniform quality and of great richness. Under the best circumstances (when dry) it is often nearly equal to Peruvian guano, which is worth \$85 per ton.

It has been stated that on land that is naturally good, but exhausted by cultivation, the excrement of a given number of fowls will produce enough *extra* corn to feed them for a whole year.

As a very large part of the manure of birds is already soluble, it is very much reduced in value by exposure to the rain; while, if it accumulates in too large quantities,—remaining damp,—its decomposition is very rapid, and very exhausting, inasmuch as it does not, like coarse stable manure, contain a large amount of carbonaceous matter, capable of assuming an absorbent form on its decay. When ammonia is formed by the decomposition of this manure, it is much more free to escape than when formed in a heap of the droppings of the stable.

The best, most simple, and most practicable way to protect poultry manure against loss is to have a floor of loose earth in the roosting-house, under the perches, and to spade in the droppings every few days. This will entirely prevent the escape of the fertilizing gases, as well as of all offensive effluvia, and the whole depth of the spaded earth will become as rich, in time, as the droppings themselves.

In the great majority of things habit is a greater plague than ever afflicted Egypt; in religious character it is a grand felicity.

Health, beauty, vigor, riches, and all the other things called "goods," operate equally as evils to the vicious as they do as benefits to the just.

Independent is he who has no wants which he cannot gratify without the least risk of being overtaken by debt or tempted to dishonor; a man ten times richer, but with twenty times more wants, is, in reality, twice as poor.

Every good principle is more strengthened by its exercise, and every good affection is more strengthened by its indulgence than before. Acts of virtue ripen into habits, and the goodly and permanent result is the formation or establishment of a virtuous character.

The hasty reproof, given simply because of some personal annoyance, the unjust blame thoughtlessly visited on innocent heads, the unkind sarcasm or taunt, the bitter invective, the exaggerated condemnation of small though troublesome offences, poison happiness and quench affection without adding one iota to the general stock of virtue or good conduct.

Girls whose parents can afford to keep servants get the impression sometimes that it is "quite out of the question" to engage in any kind of household work, some even leaving the care of their own room to the charge of hired help. Such girls are the embodiment of laziness. There is no reason why every girl should not understand the running of the household machinery, so that, if at any time her mother were sick and unable to oversee the usual arrangements, she might be able to take her place and manage satisfactorily.

PRAISE AND BLAME AS MORAL EDUCATORS.—No one need fear bestowing praise with too liberal a hand, if he but observe two precautions—first, that he is perfectly sincere, and expresses only the degree of pleasure or admiration that he really feels; and, second, that he praises only what is truly good and worthy of being reproduced. Blame may be far more sparingly dealt out, for it is a less effective agent, and generally succeeds best in the hands of those who use it the least; but both are valuable moral educators when used with faithful sincerity and guided by an intelligent desire to promote the good and diminish the evil that we see around us.

SELF-DENIAL.—The value of self-denial does not reside in itself as an end, but only as a means to a higher state in which it is no longer needed. For example, a greedy child needs careful training in habits requiring constant self-denial; but years pass, the habit of restraint is acquired, reason dominates, and in maturity he no longer finds the need of self-denial in this direction, for a more intelligent self-love prefers the possession of health to the indulgence of the palate. The right-doing that was once so painful has become pleasant. So the child who selfishly snatches the property of his playmate away presently learns by teaching and experience the far higher enjoyment of justice and sympathy, and when he is a man it costs him no pain to refrain from snatching his neighbors' purse, although his desire for money may be stronger than his childish desire for the coveted plaything.

Obedience is a habit, and must be learned, like other habits, rather by practice than by theory, by being orderly, not by talking about order.

To think we are able is almost to be so; to determine upon attainment is, frequently, attainment itself. Thus earnest resolution has often seemed to have about it almost a savor of omnipotence.

Man can never come up to his ideal standard; it is the nature of the immortal spirit to raise that standard higher and higher, as it goes from strength to strength still upward or onward. Accordingly the wisest and greatest men are ever the most modest.

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