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of FALCONPEN

THE

## ESTERBROOK COY'S Steeil Hen

 Are the Most Popular now in use in theDOMNION.

## ESTEBBROOKS

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ROBERT MILLER, Agt., Montreal,

SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA:

## ROBERT MILLER,

15 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

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 dy, and escrip-Writing d ssing.

##  <br> Canadian Farmer's Almanac.

$\qquad$

Montread, October, 1879.
The publisher of this Old, Reliable and Standard Almanac, with a view to meet the wants of his many patrons throughout Canada, has had the matter arranged so as to include the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This has necessitated a slight departure from the old and familiar arrangement of the monthly pages. The Weather Prophesies and Ecclesiastical Calendar will now be found at the foot of each month's solar and lunar calculations.

ROBERT MILLER,
Publisher.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters. ....................D \& 0 Julian Period ..... 6593
Golden Number ..... 19
Jewish Lunar Cycle ..... 16
Epact or Moon's A ge. ..... 18
solar Cycle.
Jewish Year, beginning on the 30th September ..... 5640
Ruman Indiction ..... 8
Mohammedan Year ..... 1397
MOVABLE FESTIVAES.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED IN PUBLIC OFFICES.
letober, 1879.

## ard Almanao,

ons throughout aclude the $\operatorname{Pro}$ Nova Scotia. Id and familiar ther Prophesies at the foot of

ILLER,<br>Publisher.

Circumcision.......................January 1
Epiphany .............................. 6
Ash Wednesday.................Feb. 11
Annunciation of Virgin Mary, March 25
Good Friday....................... " 26
Easter Monday.................. " 29
Ascension Day...................May 6

## BANK HOLIDAYS IN ONTARIO.

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

To Determine Weight of Live Cattle.-Measure in inches the girth around the breast, just behind the shoulder blade, and the length of the back from the tail to the fore part of the shoulder blade. Mulciply the girth by the length, and divide by 144. If the girth is less than 3 feet multiply the quotient by 11 . If between 3 and 5 feet, multiply by 16 . If between 5 and 7 feet, multiply by 23 . If between 7 and 9 feet, multiply by 31 . If the animal is lean, deduct $1-20$ from the result, or take girth and length in feet, multiply the product by 3.36 . The result will be the a swer in pounds. The live weight multiplied by 6.06, gives a near approximation to the net weight.
The Preserve Potatoes from Rot.-Dust over the floor of the bin with lime, and put in about 6 or 7 inches of potatoes, and dust with lime as before, then more potatoes, using about 1 bushel of lime to 40 bushels of potatoes. The lime im . proves the flavor of the potatoes, and effectually kills the fungi which causes the rot.
An old veteran farmer with 63 vears' expericnce has successfully fought the polato rot in the ground; as follows: He plan!s them in the latter part of Apri, or beginning of liay, and in the ud of we moon. When gix inches high the y aer plastered and dressed out nicely. Now for the secret. When blossoming, take two part plaster and 1 part fine salt, mix well together, and put one large spounful of this componnd as near the centre of each hill as possible. When ripe, take them out of the ground, have them dry when put in the cellar, and keep them in a dry, cool place.

ZODIACAL SIGNS.
Aries, the Ram, Head and Face.

Gemini,
Arms.

Leo,
Heart.

Libra,
Reins.

Sagittarius, Thighs.

Aquarius,
Legs.


Pisces, Feet.

Taureau
Neck.

Cancer,
Breast.

Virgo,
Bowels.

Scorpio,
Secrets.

Capricornus,
Knees.

## ECLIPSES DURING THE YEAR 1880.

There will be six eclipses during the year 1880, four of the Sun and two of the Moon:
I. On the 11th of January there will be a total Eclipse of the Sun, but, as it will not be visible in these parts of the Dominion, it is not necessary to say anything more, except that its greatest obscuration will be discerned at San Francisco about 4 o' clock, evening.
II. On the 22 nd of June there will be a total Eclipse of the Moon not visible in Montreal, but will be visible West of Washington, in those places where the moon is in full above the horizon.
III. On the 7th of July there will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible.
IV. On the 1st of December there will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible.
V. On the 16ıh of December there will be a total Eclipse of the Moon, visible in Vancouver Island, but not in Montreal.
VI. On the 31st of December there will be a partial Eelipge of the Sun. It will be visible in Montreal, beginning at 7.15 in the morning, and ending about 10 mi nutes past 9.

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

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

THE SEASONS OF THE YEAR 1880.
h. $m$.

Winter begins $\qquad$ 1879 December 1880 March
1880 June Summer Autumn Winter
$\qquad$ 1880 Sept.


1880 Dec, 21st. 1118 ev , and lasts
 89 m 20th $824 \mathrm{ev} \quad$ " $\quad$ " $\quad 9313 \quad 34$ 22nd 1058 mo " " $89 \quad 18 \quad 12$ 21st 510 motropical year 365 \$ 5

Coloring annatto; bu adulterated guinea and a weight. If s ter, more coll requires. Tt deemed suffic is put into th rag into the color runs ou
Oat or WI boiling heat; ground ; let i ing 44 gallon: of that time i1 straw, and sp The stock wil they would di

Early Pot. ground, and , We make a g them in the er are furnished but there were might be protu placed in cont
Thie Great skunk musk $n$ selves. To be as $\$ 75$. Anot 3 oz ., or muria a few days unt the ground aro
To Kerp Vee best in a e ool, vegetables shol and in very se the dust of chi have also hear if treated in tl from decay-pi to the influence
Live Stook and yards. He pigs and fowls and a cow near pigs will kill al heaviest anima thought of, and

## USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Taurean
Neek.

Cancer,
Breast.

Virgo,
Bowels.

Scorpio,
Secrets.

Capricornus,
Knees.
10.
an and two of the
le Sun, but, as it sssary to say anyI at San Francisco
loon not visible in places where the
${ }_{10}$ Sun, invisible. the Sun, invisible. he Moon, visible in
$f$ the Sun. It will iding about 10 mi -

## 3.

aing Star until the 14th of February ; 11 also be Evening iber to the 23rd of

Coloring for Cherse.-The coloring for cheese is, or at least should be, Spanish annatto; but as soon as coloring became general in this country, a color of an adulterated kind was exposed for sale in almost every shop. The weight of a guinea and a half of real Spanish annatto is sufficient for a cheese of fifty pounds' weight. If a considerable part of the cream of the nights' milk be taken for butter, more coloring will be requisite. The leaner the cheese is, the more coloring it requires. The manner of using annatto is to tie up in a linen rag the quantity deemed sufficient, and put it into $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{pt}$. of warm water over night. This infusion is put into the tub of milk in the morning with the rennet infusion ; dipping the rag into the milk, and rubbing it against the palm of the hand as long as any color runs out. The yolk of egg will color butter.
Oat or Wheat Straw made rqual to Hay.-Bring 10 gallons of water to a boiling heat; take it off the fire, and add to it at once 3 gallons of linseed unground ; let it remain till it gets cold ; then empty the whole into a cask containing 44 gallons of cold water, and let it remain for forty-eight hours. At the end of that time it will be redu eed into a thin jelly, like arrowroot. Spread out $\frac{1}{2}$ ton straw, and sprinkle it over regularly with the whole of the liquid from the cask. The stock will eat it up as clean, and keep as fat on it, quantity for quantity, as they would do on hay.
Early Potatoss.-Potatoes may be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and will not be injured if the white frost does come after they are up. We make a gain of at least one week in the early garden potatoes, by starting them in the end of a hot-bed, setting them out in rows in open ground after they are furnished with green leaves. In one case a white frost cut the tops afterwards, but there were enough left for the plants to grow and give a good crop. They might be protected by newspapers when frost is threatened. The cut pieces were placed in contact in the hot-bed, and buried an inch or two in depth.

Thm Great Secrets for Trapping Foxms and other Game.-Muskrat musk and skunk musk mixed. Can be procured at the druggists, or from the animals themselves. To be spread on the bait of any trap. This receipt has been sold as high as \$75. Another, costing \$50, for mink, \&ce.,-Unslaked lime, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; sal-ammoniac, 3 oz ., or muriate of ammonia, 3 oz . Mix, and pulverize. Keep in a covered vessel a few days until a thorough admixture takes places. Sprinkle on the bait, or on the ground around the trap. Keep in a corked bottle.
To Kebp Vbgatables thbough the Wintar.--Succulent vegetables are preserved best in a c ool, shady place, that is damp. Turnips, Irish potatoes, and similar vegetables should be protected from the air and frost by being buried up in sand, and in very severe cold weather covered over with a linen cloth. It is said that the dust of charcoal sprinkled over potatoes will keep them from sprouting. I have also heard it said, that Carolina potatoes may be kept a number of months, if treated in the following manner: Take those that are large and perfectly free from decay-pack them in bores of dry sand, and set the boxes in a place exposed to the influence of smoke and inaccessible to frost.

Live Stook - Different kinds of stock should be kept separate, both in the fields 10. and yards. Heavy losses are always occurring from allowing horses, cows, sheep, pigs and fowls to run in one yard. Horses in their play will kick or scare cows, and a cow near her time may loge the calf in consequence; cows will hook sherp; pigs will kill and eat lambs and chickens: and small stock are trodden on by the heaviest animals. In the arrangement of the yards for winter this should be thought of, and plenty of room given each kind of stock by itself:

1st Month.
JANUARY, 31 Days.
Begins on Thyrsday.

| Moon's Phases. |  |  |  | Halifax. | Quebec | c. Mont | treat. 1 | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Third Quarter <br> New Moon. <br> First Quarter. $\qquad$ <br> Full Moon $\qquad$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{5}} \\ & \mathbf{5} \\ & 11 \\ & 19 \\ & \mathbf{2 7} \end{aligned}$ | h. m. <br> 231 mo . <br> 629 ev . <br> 222 mo F. 54 mo <br> 万 64 mo . |  |  h. <br> 1  <br> 1 50 | m. | h. m. <br> 142 mo . <br> 534 ev . <br> 184 mo . <br> 56 mo . | h. m. <br> 131 mo . <br> 522 ev . <br> 122 mo 454 mo <br> 454 mo . | h. m . 123 mo . 514 ev . <br> 114 mo , <br> 486 mo . |
|  | AYs. | Montreal. |  |  | Toronto. |  | Halifax, N. S. |  | The Dominion |  |
| M | Week. | Sun <br> Rises. | Sun <br> Sets. | R. \& 8 . | Sun Rises. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Rises. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Sets. } \end{array}$ | Sun's Deelin. | Sun on Meridian. |
| $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 2 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | Thu. Fri. Sat. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \\ 746 \\ 46 \\ 46 \end{gathered}$ | h. m. 4. 20 21 22 20 | $\begin{array}{rr} \hline \mathrm{h} . & \mathrm{m} . \\ 8 & 58 \\ 10 & 5 \\ 11 & 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} h . \mathrm{m} . \\ 740 \\ 40 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { h. m. } \\ 427 \\ 29 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { h. m, } \\ 787 \\ 87 \\ 87 \end{array}$ | h. m . <br> 431 <br> $\stackrel{32}{88}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { D, M, } \\ 23 & 1 \\ 22 & 56 \\ 22 & 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{s} \\ 12 \quad 3 & 44 \\ 4 & 12 \\ 440 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | D.... Mon. Tues. Wed. Thu, Fri. Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \dddot{40} \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 44 \\ 44 \\ 44 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | 730 424 24 25 27 28 29 31 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Morn. } \\ 0 & 28 \\ 1 & 36 \\ 2 & 52 \\ 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 19 \\ 6 & 22\end{array}$ | 799 799 39 89 38 38 37 | r 417 82 33 34 35 86 86 | $\begin{array}{r} 787 \\ 37 \\ 37 \\ 36 \\ 36 \\ 36 \\ 36 \end{array}$ |  | 22 44 <br> 22 38 <br> 22 81 <br> 22 24 <br> 22 16 <br> 22 7 <br> 21 59 | $\begin{array}{r} 1238 \\ 585 \\ 602 \\ 628 \\ 654 \\ 719 \\ 743 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{i1} \\ & 12 \\ & 18 \\ & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |  | 773 742 42 42 41 40 40 89 | 730 438 34 36 87 88 39 41 | $\begin{array}{cc} y_{3}^{3} \text { Sets. } \\ 5 & 58 \\ 7 & 12 \\ 8 & 24 \\ 9 & 34 \\ 10 & 87 \\ 11 & 4 \end{array}$ | $7 \%$ $7 \%$ 87 87 36 86 85 35 | 738 40 40 41 42 48 44 45 | $\begin{array}{r} 736 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 34 \\ 34 \\ 38 \\ 32 \end{array}$ | 441  <br> 48  <br> 44  <br> 4 45 <br> 47  <br> 48  <br>  48 <br>  49 | $\begin{array}{ll} 21 & 0 \\ 21 & 40 \\ 21 & 30 \\ 21 & 21 \\ 21 & 9 \\ 20 & 58 \\ 20 & 46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 831 \\ 853 \\ 915 \\ 933 \\ 9568 \\ 9518 \\ 1018 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 22 \\ & 28 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | D. C. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thu. Fri. Sat. | 789 38 87 36 85 34 | $\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 43 \\ 45 \\ 47 \\ 49 \\ 51 \\ 52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Morn, } \\ 0 & 43 \\ 1 & 46 \\ 2 & 47 \\ 3 & 45 \\ 4 & 39 \\ 5 & 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 734 \\ 33 \\ 32 \\ 81 \\ 30 \\ 29 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | 446 48 49 50 52 58 54 | $\begin{array}{r} 732 \\ 31 \\ 30 \\ 29 \\ 29 \\ 28 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | 450 51 53 54 65 57 58 | $\begin{array}{ll} \dddot{20} 0 & 34 \\ 20 & 22 \\ 20 & 9 \\ 19 & 66 \\ 19 & 42 \\ 19 & 28 \\ 19 & 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121038 \\ 1056 \\ 1124 \\ 1132 \\ 1148 \\ 124 \\ 1219 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 5} \\ & 26 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \\ & 80 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ | D. O. <br> Mon. <br> Tues. <br> Wed. <br> Thu. <br> Fri. <br> Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} 782 \\ 731 \\ 30 \\ 29 \\ 29 \\ 28 \\ 27 \\ 27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{4} 63 \\ 54 \\ 55 \\ 56 \\ 57 \\ 59 \\ 590 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 6 & 9 \\ 6 & 45 \\ \text { Rises } \\ 6 & 49 \\ 7 & 57 \\ 9 & 5 \\ 10 & 14 \end{array}$ | 723 725 25 24 24 24 23 28 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 720 \\ 25 \\ 24 \\ 28 \\ 22 \\ 21 \\ 21 \\ 20 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 69 \\ 18 & 44 \\ 18 & 29 \\ 18 & 14 \\ 17 & 58 \\ 17 & 41 \\ 17 & 25\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121233 \\ 1247 \\ 1300 \\ 1311 \\ 1322 \\ 1332 \\ 1342 \end{array}$ |

## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.

D.

1 Circumcision.
2 Gold and snowy
3 Good New Year's sleighing.
8. 2nd Sunday after Christmas,

5 Unsettled heavy duli weather.
6 Epiphany.
7 It is now brighter with keen
8 frosts, and this kind of
9 seasonable weather continues

1) for several days and nights.
S. 1st Sunday after Epiphany.

12 With the new moon there
18 will be a tendency to change.
14 Some considerable snow falls.
15 Snow both Hast and West

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

19 Through this quarter of
20 The moon it will be
21 Steady winter weather.
22 Some wind, but not
23 Blustey nor piercing.
24 Uold. Some snow now.
S. Septuagesima.

26 25th. Conversion of St. Paul.
$2 \pi$ The weather continues
28 cold. The aspects for the
29 full moon are rather
80 stormy. The month
81 ends with sold winds.
1880.

ins on Thursday.


The Dominion.

ing.
thane.

Paul.
e
$\qquad$

MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY.





25
26
27
28

31 In afore $19 . \frac{30182734}{a}$

2nd Month.
FEBRUARY, 29 Days.
Begins on Sunday,

| Moon's Phases. |  |  |  | Futlfax. <br> hi-m <br> 1121 mo <br> 659 mo <br> 1127 ev. <br> 94 ev | Quebec. | c. Mon | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thi | rd Quart |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{D} \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\frac{\mathrm{h} .}{\mathrm{m}} 1051 \mathrm{~m}$ | o. 10 | I. $\mathrm{mo}, \mathrm{l} \mathrm{m}^{\text {a }}$ | h. $\mathrm{m} . \mathrm{m}^{-}=$ <br> 088 mo | $\begin{aligned} & 11: \mathrm{m}, \\ & 1021 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{h}, \mathrm{~m} . \\ 1018 \mathrm{mo} \end{gathered}$ |
| Nev | w Moon. |  | 10 |  | 629 m | \%. 62 | mo. 6 | 611 mo . | 559 mo . | 551 mo |
| Miri | t Quarter |  | 17 |  | 1057 e | \%. 105 | ev. 10 | 089 ev . | 1027 ev . | 1019 ev . |
| Nul | 1 Moon. |  | 25 |  | 834 e | 82 | ev. 8 | 816 ev . | 8.4 ev . | 766 ev . |
|  | AYB. | Montr | real. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { The } \\ & \text { Moon. } \end{aligned}$ | Toro | to. | Halifax | x, N.S. | The D | minion, |
| M. | Week. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | R. \& 8 . | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Sun <br> Rises. | Sun Sets. | Sun's <br> Declin. | Sun on Meridian |
| 1 | 1. C. | h. $\mathrm{m}_{27}$. | $\frac{\mathrm{h}}{5} \mathrm{~m}$. | h. m. ${ }_{\text {in }}$ | h. m. | h. m, 5 | h. m. 719 | h. m, <br> 5. | D. M. | $\begin{array}{lll} \mathrm{h} . & \mathrm{m} . & 8, \\ 12 & 18 & 50 \end{array}$ |
| 2 | Mon. | 27 |  | Morn. | 28 |  | 18 | 511 | 16.51 | 1858 |
| 8 | Tues. | 26 | 8 | $0 \quad 40$ | 22 | 6 | 16 | 12 | $16 \quad 38$ | 14 b |
| 4 | Wed. | 25 | 4 | 158 | 21 | 6 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 1411 |
| 5 | Thu. | 28 | 5 | 84 | 19 | 7 | 14 | 15 | $15 \quad 57$ | 1416 |
| 6 | Iri. | 22 | 6 | 48 | 17 | 8 | 18 | 16 | 1589 | 1420 |
| 7 | Sat. | 20 | 7 | 52 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 18 | $15 \quad 20$ | 1424 |
| 8 | 1. ${ }^{\circ}$ | 719 | ${ }^{6} \times$ | $5^{* *} 47^{\prime}$ | 714 | 9 | 710 | 5'19 | $15^{* *}$ | 121426 |
| 9 | Mon. | 18 | 9 | 628 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 20 | $14 \quad 42$ | $14 \quad 28$ |
| 10 | Tues. | 17 | 11 | Sets. | 12 | 18 | 7 | 22 | 1428 | 1429 |
| 11 | Wed. | 16 | 18 | 710 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 28 | 143 | 1429 |
| 12 | Thu. | 14 | 14 | $8 \quad 17$ | 9 | 16 | 4 | 25 | 18.44 | 1429 |
| 18 | Fri. | 18 | 16 | 928 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 26 | 1824 | 1428 |
| 14 | Sat. | 11 | 17 | 1028 | 6 | 18 | I | 27 | 188 | 1426 |
| 15 | ㅍ.. ${ }^{\text {c, }}$ | $\cdots 10$ | \% 18 | 11-30 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}{ }_{5}$ | ¢ 19 | 700 | 5\%29 | $11^{*}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1214.7 |
| 16 | Mon. | 9 | 19 | Morn. | 4 | 20 | 658 | 30 | 12.22 | 1420 |
| 17 | Tues. | 8 | 20 | 035 | A 2 | 22 | 57 | 82 | 12. 01 | 1416 |
| 18 | Wed. | 6 | 22 | 132 | 1 | 24 | 55 | 88 | 1140 | 1411 |
| 19 | Thu. | 4 | 24 | $2 \quad 28$ | 659 | 25 | 54 | 84 | 1119 | 145 |
| 20 | Fri. | 8 | 25 | 819 | 57 | 27 | 52 | 86 | $10 \quad 58$ | 1359 |
| 21 | Sat. | 1 | 27 | 48 | 56 | 28 | 50 | 87 | $10 \quad 36$ | 1858 |
| 22 | ii. ${ }^{\text {in. }}$ | $6{ }^{\circ} 9$ | " 598 | $\dot{4}^{\prime \prime} 4{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 5 30 | 649 | है39 | 1014 | 121345 |
| 43 | Mon. | 57 | 30 | $5 \quad 15$ | 52 | 81 | - 47 | 40 | $9 \quad 52$ | 1387 |
| 4 | Tues. | 56 | 82 | $5 \quad 44$ | 50 | 33 | 46 | 41 | 930 | 1829 |
| 25 | Wed. | 54 | 84 | Rises. | 49 | 34 | 44 | 48 | 98 | 1819 |
| 26 | Thu. | 52 | 85 | 651 | 47 | 85 | 48 | 44 | 846 | 1810 |
| 27 | Fri. | 49 | 7 | 82 | 46 | 36 | 41 | 45 | 828 | 1269 |
| 28 | Sat. | 18 | 88 | 915 | 46 | 87 | 40 | 46 | 800 | 1248 |
| 29 | D. C. | 648 | 538 | 10 28 | 646 | 538 | 639 | 547 | ; ${ }^{\prime} 8$ | 121287 |

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.
D.
s. Sexagesima.

2 A violent storm may be
3 looked for between the
4 fourth and sixth, and
5 the weather is severe for
\& the most part from the
7 third to this date.
S. Quinquagesima.

9 Something milder these
10 days, but still cold.
11 Ash Wednesday.
12 Very fine day.
18 Young folks at post office.

14 St. Valentine.
S. 1st Sunday in Lent.

16 Here begins a week of
17 varieties as to weather.
18 Changeable, dull.
19 Aspects snowy, and
20 pretty heavy wind.
21 Cold rain westerly.
8. 2nd Sunday in Lent.

28 Settled down for a few
24 cold but tine days.
25 St. Mathiag.
26 Rather spring-1ike, but
27 no steady thaw for some
28 time to come. Cold.
S. Brd Sunday in Lent.

Segins on Sunday,


1 Therens besoder thy in or

$\frac{3}{4}$ elicosilentromat hownalialay $\frac{9}{2}$
$\qquad$
${ }^{9}$ (mis $\frac{0,1330111}{3}$ Cheng133030
$11 \mathrm{mis} / 5 \mathrm{BHBra} 20$ CAMI 24
12 elongon sain $\frac{40}{4} 13$ qq 42
13 fine. hathen Thesery
$157 \operatorname{mon} \frac{\cos }{6} / 330-40$
$\frac{16}{17}$
18
19
20
21
22

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 23/ine } \\
& 24 \text { clear } \cot \frac{0}{3} \text { at } 304129 \\
& 25 \text { doncl, } 19 \text { H1 } 12 \frac{38}{6} \\
& 26 c^{2}+\frac{1}{42} \text { at now iont dercat } 3 \text { Disise } \\
& 27 \text { loyen } \frac{34}{6} \text { nofreat Codnerpor } \circ \\
& 29 \operatorname{lnon} \frac{41}{18} \text { saincallomphrtatrayht }
\end{aligned}
$$




Begins on Monday,


The Dominion.

around
al.
is.
i. $=8$
1880. $]$

MEMORANDUM HOR MARCH.


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

| Moon's Phases |  |  |  |  | Quebec. | M | Iont |  | Kingston | to. | Lond |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Third Quarter <br> New Moon <br> Firet Quarter <br> Full Moon |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 9 \\ 17 \\ 24 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1}^{\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} .} \mathrm{mo}$. 1049 mo . 682 ev . | $\begin{array}{rr} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} \\ \mathbf{1} 25 \\ \mathbf{1 0} 19 \\ \mathbf{2} 26 \\ 62 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \mathrm{~m} \\ & 013 \mathrm{~m} \\ & 220 \mathrm{e} \\ & \mathrm{E} 56 \mathrm{a} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | h. m. <br> 148 ev . <br> 528 ev |
| dats |  | Montreal. |  |  | ronto. |  | fax, N.'s. |  |  | he Dominio |  |
| M. | Week | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | R. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \underset{24}{42} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 628 \\ { }_{29}^{28} \\ \mathbf{n}^{30} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \\ \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 386 \\ 3888 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 51 \\ 87 \\ 87 \\ 85 \\ 33 \\ 82 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 80 \\ .81 \\ 82 \\ 38 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & 86 \\ & 85 \\ & 83 \\ & 38 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ |  | $12$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 35 \\ & 36 \\ & 87 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | 22 <br> 46 <br> 8 <br> 81 <br> 85 <br> 85 <br> 15 | 50 38 15 68 41 45 45 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | Mo. Mon Tue We. Thu Tri. Fri. Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \dddot{28} \\ 26 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{634} \\ 86 \\ 37 \\ 38 \\ 40 \\ 42 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 9 & 8 \\ 10 & 6 \\ 11 & 1 \\ 11 & 49 \\ \text { Morn. } \\ 0 & 32 \\ 1 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 26 \\ 24 \\ 23 \\ 21 \\ 20 \\ 18 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \dddot{640} \\ 41 \\ 42 \\ 44 \\ 45 \\ 46 \\ 47 \end{gathered}$ | $\dddot{8}$ 37 <br> 8 69 <br> 9 20 <br> 9 20 <br> 10 42 <br> 10 8 <br> 10 46 |  |
| $24$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C. } \\ & \text { Muen. } \\ & \text { Tues. } \\ & \text { Wed. } \\ & \text { Thur. } \\ & \text { Frit. } \\ & \text { Sat. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{6} 15 \\ 18 . \\ 11 \\ 110 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 644 \\ 45 \\ 47 \\ 48 \\ 49 \\ 50 \\ 51 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{6} 1{ }^{15} \\ 14 \\ 18 \\ 11 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $4$ | $4$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \\ & 52 \\ & 53 \\ & 55 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 599 \\ & 58 \\ & 58 \\ & 58 \\ & 5843 \\ & 5831 \\ & 5819 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | C. <br> Mon. <br> Tues. <br> Wed. <br> Fri. | $\begin{gathered} \dddot{5} \\ 50 \\ 500 \\ 500 \\ 456 \\ 568 \\ 56 \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 8 & 21 \\ 9 & 85 \\ 10 & 42 \\ 11 & 87 \\ \text { Morn. } \\ 0 & 22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \hline & \ddot{6} \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 59 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 645 \\ \hline 65 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 52 \\ & 52 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ 700 \\ 1 \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 18 & 97 \\ 13 & 46 \\ 14 & 6 \\ 14 & 24 \\ 14 & 43 \\ 15 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5736 \\ 578 \\ 578 \\ 579 \\ 579 \\ 57 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$ |

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&ON.

[^0]16 we shall have melting snow.
16 Pleasant overhead
17 Not good fur travelling.
S. 3rd Sunday after Easier.

19 We shall have cold
20 rains and considerable
21 winds about now.
22 Look out for rain.
28 St. George's Day.
24 A very pleasant day.
S. 4 th Sunday after Easter.

28 25th. St. Mark, Evangelist.
27 The last days of this
28 month variable, but,
29 on the whole, they will
30 be pleasant and fine.
egins on Thursday.

ig snow.
ing.
nster.
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ister.
igelist.
vill $\qquad$


| Muon's Phases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Third Quarter <br> New Moon. <br> First Quarter <br> Full Moon.. <br> Third Quarter. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ y \\ 17 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 5 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | h. m. <br> 8.47 mo <br> 517 mo |  | $1$ |
|  | AYA | treal |  |  | Toronto. |  | N |  | The Dominion |  |
| M. | We |  |  | R. \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 45 \\ & 46 \\ & 43 \\ & 42 \\ & 41 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc} 15 & 55 \\ 16 & 12 \\ 16 & 29 \\ 16 & 29 \\ 17 & 2 \\ 17 \\ 17 & -18 \end{array}$ | 35 30 25 21 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 18 \\ & 14 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 39 \\ & 37 \\ & 36 \\ & 34 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $17$ |  | $40$ | 18 | 81 | 16 17 18 19 20 21 | $\begin{array}{cc} 18 & 5 \\ 18 & 5 \\ 18 & 20 \\ 18 & 35 \\ 18 & 49 \\ 19 & 8 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{9}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | Tues. Wed Thur. Fri. Sat. Sat. | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 29 \\ & 28 \\ & 27 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 23 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 34 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 27 \\ & 26 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 19 & 30 \\ 19 \\ 19 & 44 \\ 20 & 56 \\ 20 \\ 20 & 21 \\ 20 & 83 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 27 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 426 \\ 25 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 23 \\ 22 \\ 21 \\ 21 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 31 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 15 \\ 10 \\ 11 & 56 \\ 11 & 29 \\ 11 & 57\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 35 \\ & 86 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | 20 65 <br> 21 6 <br> 21 16 <br> 21  <br> 21  <br> 21 85 <br> 21 45 <br> 21  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{M}_{0}^{\mathbf{C}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 420 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $34$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 427 \\ \\ 27 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2 i}^{20}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 418 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 736 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ 22 \\ \hline 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.
D.

1 St. Philip and St. James.
S. Rogation sur day.

8 Mild and pleasant.
4 Continues fine to-day.
5 An agreeable breeze springs up.
6 Abcension Dat.
7 Exceedingly fine.
8 Mort of the snow gone.
S. Sunday after Ascensiom.

10 Some people may proceed
11 with garden preparations, but
12 look out for frosts.
13 A spects rather dull.
14 Changeable and cloudy.
15 Rain falls in many parts.

## 8. Whit Sunday.

17 Good weather for out-deor
18 work. Seed sowing all right.
19 St. Dunstan.
20 Fine open weather.
21 Pleasant and warm
22 Wind and rain.
S. Trinity Stinday.

24 The Quken's Birthdat.
25 Exceedingly fine.
26 St. Augustine.
27 Corpus Christi. Fiete Dieu.
28 Very fine day.
29 Charles II's Restoratoin.
S. 1st Sunday after Tvinity.

81 An agreeable day.
egins on Saturday.

| Toronto. | L |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |
| 835 mo . | 827 mo |
| 058 mo . | 050 mo . |
| 5 ¢ me. | 457 mb |
| 121 mo | 118 mo |
| 585 ev | 52 |

The Dominion.

| Sun's Declin. | Sun on Meridian. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { D. } & \\ \hline 15 & 19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{s} \\ & 11 \\ & 5654 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{cc} 15 & 37 \\ 15 & 55 \\ 16 & 12 \\ 16 & 29 \\ 16 & 46 \\ 17 & 2 \\ 17 & -18 \end{array}$ | ii $56 \%$ 5647 5635 56 56 56 56 56 56 5617 |
| $\begin{array}{ccc} 17 & 39 \\ 17 & 50 \\ 18 & 5 \\ 18 & 20 \\ 18 & 35 \\ 18 & 49 \\ 19 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115614 \\ 5614 \\ 5610 \\ 569 \\ 568 \\ 568 \\ 568 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} 19 & 17 \\ 19 & 30 \\ 19 & 44 \\ 19 & 56 \\ 20 & 9 \\ 20 & 21 \\ 20 & 38 \end{array}$ | ii 5610 5611 5618 5616 5620 5624 5628 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\ldots \ldots & \ldots \\ 20 & 44 \\ 20 & 65 \\ 21 & 6 \\ 21 & 16 \\ 21 & 26 \\ 21 & 35 \\ 21 & 45\end{array}$ | 115683 <br> 5639 <br> 56 <br> 15 5651 5658 $57 \quad 5$575 5713 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 721 " 8 i \\ 22 \\ 22 \end{array}$ | $\text { - ii } \begin{array}{r} 57 \\ 57 \\ 57 \\ 30 \end{array}$ |

tt-deor all right.
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| Moon's Phases. |  |  |  | $x$. | Quel | c. $M$ | real. $K$ | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Moon. .......... <br> First Quarter.. <br> Full Moon. <br> Third Quarter |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 15 \\ 22 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | h. m . <br> 587 ev . <br> 598 ev . <br> 928 mo. $5 \quad 39 \mathrm{mo}$. |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline h . \\ \hline & \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1 ev. <br> 57 ev. <br> 52 mo . <br> 8 mo. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. } \mathrm{m} . \\ & 449 \mathrm{ev} . \\ & 445 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 840 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 4.51 \mathrm{mo} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. } \mathrm{m} . \\ & 487 \mathrm{ev} . \\ & 488 \mathrm{ev} . \\ & 828 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 489 \mathrm{mo} . \end{aligned}$ | h. m. <br> 429 ev . <br> 425 ev . <br> 820 mo . <br> 481 mo |
| DAYs. |  | Montreal. |  |  | Toronto. |  | Halifax, N. S. |  | The Dominion. |  |
| M. | Week. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | R. \& 8 . | Sun Rises. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Sun's Declin. | Sun on Meridian. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 8 \\ & \frac{4}{5} \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat. | h. m. <br> 420 <br> 20 <br> 19 <br> 19 <br> 18 <br> 18 | $\begin{gathered} \text { h. m. } \\ 754 \\ 86 \\ 37 \\ 87 \\ 38 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 47 \\ 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 36 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \\ 427 \\ 27 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { h. m. } \\ 728 \\ 29 \\ 81 \\ 31 \\ 82 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { h. m, } \\ 417 \\ 19 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \\ 788 \\ 89 \\ 40 \\ 41 \\ 42 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { D. M. } \\ 22 & 10 \\ 22 & 18 \\ 22 & 25 \\ 22 & 32 \\ 22 & 88 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$ |  | 717 17 17 17 17 17 16 | $\begin{array}{r} 739 \\ 40 \\ 41 \\ 42 \\ 42 \\ 43 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}8 & 12 \\ \text { Sets. } \\ 8 & 27 \\ 9 & 8 \\ 9 & 42 \\ 10 & 12 \\ 10 & 39\end{array}$ | 724 24 24 24 24 24 28 | 732 784 34 34 36 36 36 36 | $\begin{array}{r} 4115 \\ 15 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \dddot{72} \\ 48 \\ 44 \\ 44 \\ 45 \\ 46 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} 22 & 44 \\ 22 & 50 \\ 22 & 58 \\ 23 & 0 \\ 23 & 5 \\ 23 & 9 \\ 23 & 12 \end{array}$ | 115830 <br> 5841 <br> 5862 598 <br> 5915 <br> 6927 59 89 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | C. Mon. <br> Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat. | 116 16 16 16 16 16 16 | 7744 44 44 46 46 46 68 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7128 \\ 428 \\ 28 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 28 \\ 28 \end{array}$ | 797 78 88 89 89 89 40 | $\begin{array}{r} \ddot{414} \\ 18 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | $7 \dddot{48}$ 49 47 48 48 48 48 49 | $\begin{array}{ll} 23 \\ 23 & 16 \\ 23 & 19 \\ 23 & 21 \\ 23 & 28 \\ 23 & 25 \\ 28 & 26 \\ 28 & 27 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 22 \\ & 23 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | C. <br> Mon. <br> Tues. <br> Wed. <br> Thur. <br> Fri. <br> Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{16} \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | 797 747 47 47 47 46 47 46 | $\begin{array}{rr} 7 & 9 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 8 & 5 \\ \text { Rises. } \\ 8 & 48 \\ 9 & 26 \\ 9 & 57 \\ 10 & 25 \end{array}$ | $\dddot{28}$ 24 25 25 25 25 25 26 | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \% \\ 70 \\ 40 \\ 89 \\ 89 \\ 89 \\ 89 \\ 89 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \ddot{414} \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | 790 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 | $\because 28$ 27 <br> 28 27 <br> 28 27 <br> 23 26 <br> +28 24 <br> 23 28 <br> 28 21 <br> 28  | $\begin{array}{r} 12122 \\ 135 \\ 1 \\ 148 \\ 21 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 240 \\ 240 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | C. Mon. Tues. Wed. | 719 49 19 20 20 | 746 46 46 46 | $10 \quad 50$ <br> 1114 <br> Morn. | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{\mathbf{4}} \ddot{\mathbf{2 b}} \mathbf{B} \\ 26 \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | 799 789 88 188 | 416 17 17 18 | 7 49 49 49 49 | 28 18 <br> 28 18 <br> 28 15 <br> 28 12 <br> 28 8 | $\begin{array}{rr} \dddot{2} & 6 \\ 2 & 52 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 14 \\ 8 & 28 \end{array}$ |

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&c.

## D.

1 Somewhat warm, not
2 sultry. Changeable and
3 heavy clouds charged
4 with thunder storms.
5 St. Boniface.
S. 2nd Sunday after Trinity.

7 Warm and pleasant.
8 Again duill and cloudy.
9 A June frost may be
10 expected between 9th and 13th.
11 St. Barnabas.
12 Fine day-cold nilght.
S. 3rd Sunday after Mrinity.

14 Seasonably warm, but

[^1]
gins on Tuesdáy.


The Dominion.

$n_{3}$
nd rain, nity.
w. ${ }^{\prime}$
tify. ing
setive.
F.
1880.] MEMORANDUM POR JUNE.


7th Month.
JULY, 81 Days.
Begins on Thursday,

| Moon's Phases. |  |  |  | Hallfax. | Quebec. | Mon | treal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Moon. <br> First Quarter <br> Full Moon ...... . . . . . <br> Third Quarter....... |  |  | $\mathbf{D}$ 7 15 21 28 | h. m. <br> 9.8 mo <br> 1.88 mo <br> 4.44 ev. <br> 7 <br> 7 <br> 28 ev. | h. m. 883 mo 128 mo 4.14 ev. 653 ev. | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { h. } \\ 8 \\ 8 & 27 \\ 1 & 28 \\ 4 & 8 \\ 647\end{array}$ | n. 7 mo 2 mo. 8 ev. 7 ev. | h. m. 8.15 mo. $1.10 \mathrm{mo}$. 8.86 ev. 685 ev. | h. m. 8.8 mo 0 088 mo 8 844 ev. 628 ev. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \\ & 7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \mathrm{SF}_{\mathrm{mo}} .$ |
| Y8. |  | Montreal. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { The } \\ \text { Moon. } \end{gathered}$ | Toronto. |  | Halifax, N.S. |  | The Dominion. |  |
|  | Week. | Bun Rises. | Sun <br> Sets. | R. \& 8. | Sun Rises. |  | Sun Rises. | Sun <br> Sets. | Sun's Deelin. | Sun on Meridian. |
|  | Thur. <br> Fri. <br> Sat. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |  | h. m. | h. m. | D. M, | m, $\mathrm{B}_{\text {, }}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \\ & \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  | 420 21 22 | 746 46 46 | $\begin{array}{lr}0 & 6 \\ 0 & 37 \\ 1 & 12\end{array}$ | 427 28 29 | 89 89 89 | 418 19 20 | 749 49 49 | $\begin{array}{lr}28 & 4 \\ 22 & 59 \\ 22 & 54\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}12 & 3 & 39 \\ 8 & 51 \\ 4 & 2\end{array}$ |
| 44678810 | . | ...... | . $\cdot$ | \% | $\cdots 30$ |  | - ${ }^{\text {ij }}$ | . ...... | $\cdots$ | - |
|  | Mon. | 23 | 45 | 240 | - 80 | 88 | 21 | 48 | 22. 48 | 22 |
|  | Tues. | 24 | 44 | 838 | 81 | 88 | 22 | 48 | $22 \quad 87$ | 482 |
|  | Wed. | 25 | 44 | Sets. | 82 | 88 | 22 | 47 | 2231 | 442 |
|  | Thur. | 26 | 44 | 816 | 88 | 87 | 28 | 47 | $22 \quad 24$ | 451 |
|  | Fri. | 27 | 44 | 848 | 34 | 86 | 24 | 46 | 2216 | 500 |
|  | Sat. | 28 | 48 | 99 | 84 | 86 | 25 | 46 | 229 | 500 |
| 111818181617 | C | 428 | 748 | - 9 ' 82 | 484 | $8{ }^{\circ}$ | 425 | 745 | $22^{1}$ | 12 F 16 |
|  | Mon. | 80 | 42 | 956 | 84 | 35 | 26 | 44 | 2152 | 523 |
|  | Tues. | 80 | 41 | 1021 | 35 | 34 | 27 | 44 | 2143 | 580 |
|  | Wed, | 81 | 41 | 1048 | 36 | 34 | 28 | 43 | 2184 | 587 |
|  | Thur. | 82 | 41 | 1121 | 87 | 38 | 29 | 48 | 21.25 | 548 |
|  | Fri. | 88 | 40 | Morn. | 88 | 32 | 80 | 42 | 2115 | b 49 |
|  | Sat. | 83 | 89 | 01 | 89 | 82 | 81 | 41 | 21.4 | 554 |
| 182021282828 |  | 434 | 788 | 049 | 440 | 781 | 432 | 740 | 20 " $0{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $1{ }^{12} 5{ }^{\text {c }}$ |
|  | Mon. | 25 | 87 | 149 | 41 | 30 | 88 | 89 | $20 \quad 43$ | 62 |
|  | Tues. | 36 | 36 | 30 | 42 | 29 | 84 | 88 | $20 \quad 84$ | 66 |
|  | Wed. | 37 | 85 | Rises. | 48 | 29 | 35 | 88 | $20 \quad 20$ | 69 |
|  | Thur. | 88 | 84 | 754 | 44 | 28 | 36 | 87 | 208 | 611 |
|  | Fri. | 89 | 38 | 824 | 45 | 27 | 88 | 36 | $19 \quad 54$ | 613 |
|  | Sat. | 40 | 82 | 851 | 1. 46 | 26 | 89 | 35 | 41943 | 614 |
| 25 $\cdots \cdots$. <br> 26 Mon. <br> 27 Tues. <br> 28 Wed. <br> 28 Thur. <br> 30 Fri. <br> 81 Sat. |  | $\cdots \cdots$ |  | 970 |  |  |  |  |  | 615 |
|  |  | 441 | 781 | 916 941 | 447 | 25 | 440 | 784 | 19 | 615 |
|  |  | 48 | 80 | 941 108 | 47 | 24 | 41 | 88 | $\begin{array}{rr}19 & 16 \\ 19\end{array}$ | 615 |
|  |  | 48 | 28 | 1088 | 49 | 22 | 43 | 30 | 1849 | 618 |
|  |  | 44 | 27 | 1112 | 50 | 21 | 44 | 29 | 1834 | 611 |
|  |  | 46 | 26 | 1150 | 51 | 21 | 44 | 28 | $18 \quad 20$ | 68 |
|  |  | 47 | 25 | Mоги. | 52 | 20 | 45 | 27 | 185 | 65 |

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPEeTs. \&c.
D.

1 Dominion Day.
2 Visitation of Virgin Mary
8 Outlook unsteady
8. 6th Sunday after Trinity.

5 This week will have
6 successive days of heat.
7 Severe lightning and very
8 loud peals of thundens-
9 Now more settled, and
10 yet continues warm.
S. 7th Sunday after Trinity.

12 A fine pleasant day.
18 Warm, even sultry, but
14 the nights are cool.
15 St. Svithin's Day.

16 Occasional showers about 17 these days, but not cold. S. 8th Sunday afler Trinity. 19-There will be thunder 20 -again this week. Local 21 rain storms. Wind west, 22 Chanceable week. 28 No settled weather for 24 a day or two.
S. 9th Sunday after Trinity.

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

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vest. rb) pity. post te. ating


| Moon's Plases. |  |  |  |  |  | M | real. | Ki | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Moon... Full Moon. <br> Thifrd (uuarter |  |  | D. E 13 20,19 27 27 | ${ }_{11}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{m}_{30} \mathrm{ev}$. ${ }^{7} \quad 24 \mathrm{mo}$ 1157 mo |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathrm{h} \\ 10 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | b. $\mathbf{m}$. <br> 012 mo . <br> 119 mo | h. m. 1080 eV . 624 mo . 1057 mo . | h. m . 1022 ev. <br> 616 mo <br> 1017 mo . |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{D} \\ -\mathbf{M} . \\ \hline- \\ \hline 1 \\ 2 \\ \hline \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | W | Montreal. |  |  |  |  |  | N | e | inio |
|  |  | Sun Rises. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ | R. \& S. |  |  | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Sun's Declin. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun ou } \\ \text { Meridian, } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { h. } \mathbf{m} . \\ 448 \\ 50 \\ 51 \\ 52 \\ 58 \\ 65 \\ 56 \\ 56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \mathrm{h}, \mathrm{~m} . \\ 72 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 21 \\ 20 \\ 19 \\ 17 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \mathrm{h} & \mathrm{~m} . \\ 0 & 36 \\ 1 & 26 \\ 2 & 26 \\ 2 & 22 \\ 3 & 22 \\ \text { Sets } \\ 7 & 13 \\ 7 & 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \\ 464 \\ 45 \\ 56 \\ 56 \\ 57 \\ 58 \\ 59 \\ 500 \end{array}$ | h. m. 718 17 16 16 15 14 13 12 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \mathrm{b} \cdot \mathrm{~m}, \\ 446 \\ 488 \\ 49 \\ 60 \\ 61 \\ 61 \\ 65 \\ 58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} \\ & 726 \\ & 25 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & 222 \\ & 20 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathbf{5} . \overline{\mathrm{M}}, \\ & 1750 \\ & 1734 \\ & 1718 \\ & 172 \\ & 1646 \\ & 16429 \\ & 1618 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} \hline \mathrm{h} & \mathrm{~m}, 8 \\ 12 & 8 \\ 6 & 8 \\ 565 \\ 562 \\ 5647 \\ 547 \\ 644 \\ 534 \\ 526 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 18 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C. } \\ & \text { Mon. } \\ & \text { Tues. } \\ & \text { Wed. } \\ & \text { Thur. } \\ & \text { Fri. } \\ & \text { Sat. } \end{aligned}$ | 467 458 68 19 5 1 2 8 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 714 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 3  <br> 8 2 <br> 8 26 <br> 8 53 <br> 9 28 <br> 9 28 <br> 10 69 <br> 11 43 <br> 11 37 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 8 \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 710 7 8 7 6 4 8 1 | $\dddot{4} 54$ 68 57 57 68 59 500 2 | 716 7 15 13 18 12 10 9 7 | 15650 15588 1521 15 15 14 14.45 1426 148 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 15 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C... } \\ & \text { Mon. } \\ & \text { Tues. } \\ & \text { Wed. } \\ & \text { Thur. } \\ & \text { Fri. } \\ & \text { Sat. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \hdashline \mathbf{5} \mathbf{6} \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 659 \\ 659 \\ 57 \\ 65 \\ 54 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Morn. } \\ 0 & 41 \\ 1 & 58 \\ 8 & 9 \\ 4 & 26 \\ \text { Rises. } \\ 7 & 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ \mathbf{6} 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 18 \\ 14 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{6} 69 \\ 58 \\ 57 \\ 56 \\ 54 \\ 52 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{5} \quad \ddot{8} \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $7 \% 6$ 4 4 2 700 609 67 56 | 1389 1890 1810 12 12 12 12 1211 11 11 11 | 1248 8.5 8.5 344 830 816 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 28 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Co. } \\ & \text { Mon. } \\ & \text { Tues. } \\ & \text { Wed. } \\ & \text { Thur. } \\ & \text { Fri. } \\ & \text { Sat. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 518 \\ 14 \\ 16 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 652 \\ 50 \\ 48 \\ 46 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 48 \\ 41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}7 & 42 \\ 8 & 9 \\ 8 & 98 \\ 8 & 38 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 10 & 48 \\ 10 & 30 \\ 11 & 19\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 517 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 649 \\ 47 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 43 \\ 40 \\ 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 911 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | 654 52 51 49 47 47 45 44 | i1 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 98 9 97 926 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 30 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | C. <br> Mon Tues. | $\begin{array}{r} 522 \\ 23 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 640 \\ 38 \\ 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Morn. } \\ 0 & 18 \\ 1 & 18\end{array}$ | 525 26 27 | 36 34 | $\begin{array}{r} 519 \\ 50 \\ 20 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | 642 40 89 | 7 9 8 8 8 81 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 0 & 818 \\ 11 & 59 \\ 11 & 59 & 78 \end{array}$ |
| CALENDAR, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D. <br> S. 10th Sunday after Trinity. <br> 2 1st. Lummas Day. <br> 3 Warm but pleasant. <br> 4 Cool refreshing breezes. <br> Agreeable coolness continues. <br> Transfiguration. <br> $\Delta$ very pleasant day. <br> S. 11 th Sunday after Trinity. <br> 9 It changes to great heat <br> 10 for a few days, and there <br> 11 will be heavy thunder with <br> 18 dashing rains locally. <br> 14. Quieter day and calm night. <br> S. 12th Sunday after Trinity. |  |  |  |  | 16 Aspects very unsteady. <br> 17 some showers delaying <br> 18 the completion of harvest <br> 19 in Quebee and Nova Scotia. <br> Ohangeable-warm. <br> S. 18th Sunday affer Trinity. A calm warm day. <br> Si. Bartholomew. Pleasant and warm. <br> Windy and cooler. <br> Fair and fine. <br> 28 St. Augustine. <br> S. 14th Sunday after Trinity. <br> 20 20/h. St. John Baptist beheaded. <br> 81 Month ends with cold nights. |  |  |  |  |  |



Begins on Sunday
1880.]
$\qquad$
MEMORANDUM FOR AUGUST.

|  | Sun's Declin. | Sun on Meridian Meridiaı |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | 1750 | 12.6 |
|  | 1718 |  |
|  | 172 | 47 |
|  | 16 46 | 4 |
|  | 1629 1613 | 544 528 |
|  | '15\% 55 " | 12 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ '19 |
|  | 1558 | 10 |
|  | 1521 |  |
|  | ${ }^{16} 818$ | 441 |
|  |  | 481 |
|  | 148 | 419 |
|  | -13*** |  |
|  | 1330 | 85 |
|  | 1810 | 34 |
|  | 1251 | ${ }^{30}$ |
|  | 1231 | 816 |
|  | 1211 | 24 |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 81 \\ 11\end{array}$ | 12288 |
|  | 10 50 | ${ }_{2} 1$ |
|  | 1029 | 4 |
|  | 108 | 27 |
|  | 947 | 110 |
|  | 926 | 063 |
|  | 9. ${ }^{-1}$ |  |
|  | 843 <br> 84 | 11 115988 |
|  | 821 | 115988 |

9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 30 Days.
Begins on Wednesday.

| Moon's Phases. |  |  |  | Halifax. | Quebec. | Mo | real. | ngston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Moon........... <br> First Quarter. <br> Full Moon <br> Third Quarter. $\qquad$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c} D_{0} \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 18 \\ 26 \end{array}$ | h. m. <br> 034 ev . <br> 27 ev . <br> . 650 mo . | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \\ 0 & 4 \mathrm{ev} . \\ 1 & 87 \\ 10 & \mathrm{ev} . \\ 6 & 21 \\ 6 & \mathrm{mo} \end{array} .$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 1 \mathrm{ev} . \\ & 5 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 4 \mathrm{mo} . \end{aligned}$ | h. m. <br> 1146 mo . <br> 119 ev . <br> 1028 mo . <br> 62 mo . | h. m. 1134 mo . ${ }^{1} 7 \mathrm{ev}$. 1011 mo 5 50 mo | $\begin{array}{rll} \hline \text { h. } \mathrm{m} . \\ 11 & 26 & \mathrm{mo}, \\ 0 & 59 & \mathrm{ev}, \\ 10 & 8 & \mathrm{mo}, \\ 5 & 42 & \mathrm{mo} . \end{array}$ |
|  | DAYE. | Montreal |  |  | Toronto. |  | Halifax, N.S. |  | The Dominion |  |
| M. | Week. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { Sets. } \end{gathered}$ | R | $\underset{\text { Rises. }}{\text { Sun }}$ | Sun <br> Sets. |  | Sun <br> Sets. | Sun's Declin. |  |
|  |  | h | h. m |  | h, m, h. |  | h. m. | h. | D. M. | h. m. 8 . |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} 526 \\ 28 \\ 29 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 30 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 2 & 18 \\ 8 & 16 \\ 4 & 20 \\ \text { Sets. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 633 \\ 32 \\ 29 \\ 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 36 \\ & 34 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & 00 \\ 7 & 36 \\ 7 & 16 \\ 6 & 58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & 59 & 89 \\ & 59 & 19 \\ & 59 & 00 \\ & 58 & 40 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \end{array}$ |  | 1731 <br> 82 <br> 33 <br> 38 <br> 85 <br> 36 <br> 37 <br> 39 | $\begin{array}{r} 626 \\ 24 \\ 28 \\ 21 \\ 19 \\ 17 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{array} 27 \\ 8 & 2 \\ 8 & 2 \\ 8 & 48 \\ 9 & 33 \\ 10 & 33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{5} 32 \\ 34 \\ 35 \\ 36 \\ 37 \\ 38 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 626 \\ 25 \\ 21 \\ 21 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \dddot{28} \\ 29 \\ 81 \\ r \\ 38 \\ 34 \\ 35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 680 \\ 28 \\ 26 \\ 24 \\ 22 \\ 20 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 9 & 81 \\ 6 & 9 \\ 6 & 9 \\ 5 & 46 \\ 5 & 24 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 38 \\ 4 & 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} \cdots & 78 \\ 58 & 20 \\ 58 & 00 \\ 57 & 40 \\ 57 & 19 \\ 56 & 69 \\ 56 & 38 \\ 56 & 17 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{5} \not \mathbf{4 0} \\ 42 \\ 43 \\ 44 \\ 45 \\ 46 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 614 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 1141  <br> Morn.  <br> 0 58 <br> 2 7 <br> 3 21 <br> 4 38 <br> Rises.  | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{5} 40 \\ 41 \\ 42 \\ 43 \\ 44 \\ 45 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{6} 15 \\ 13 \\ 11 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 37 \\ & 38 \\ & 39 \\ & 40 \\ & 41 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 616 \\ 14 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \dddot{3} & \boxed{52} \\ 3 & 29 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 43 \\ 2 & 20 \\ 1 & 57 \\ 1 & 33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|rrr} \text { i1 } & 55 & 56 \\ 55 & 35 \\ 55 & 14 \\ 54 & 53 \\ 54 & 82 \\ 54 & 11 \\ 53 & 50 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 22 \\ & 23 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | Mon. <br> Tues. Wed. <br> Thur. <br> Fri. <br> Sat. | $\begin{array}{r} 549 \\ 50 \\ 51 \\ 52 \\ 54 \\ 56 \\ 56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 558 \\ 56 \\ 56 \\ 55 \\ 53 \\ 53 \\ 52 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} 6 & 9 \\ 6 & 38 \\ 7 & 9 \\ 7 & 45 \\ 8 & 24 \\ 9 & 12 \\ 10 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 547 \\ 48 \\ 49 \\ 50 \\ 52 \\ 52 \\ 53 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ 1 \\ 557 \\ 56 \\ 54 \\ 52 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 544 \\ 45 \\ 46 \\ 47 \\ 48 \\ 49 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 6 \\ 600 \\ 559 \\ 57 \\ 55 \\ 55 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 47 \\ & 23 \\ 0 & 00 \\ \mathrm{~S} & 28 \\ & 46 \\ 1 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 1533 \\ 153 \\ 53 & 7 \\ 52 & 47 \\ 52 & 26 \\ 52 & 5 \\ 51 & 44 \\ 51 & 24 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 y \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Mon. Wed. Thur. | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{5} 5 \ddot{5} \\ 59 \\ 600 \\ 1 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 560 \\ 47 \\ 44 \\ 42 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 11 & \\ \text { Morn. } \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 554 \\ 55 \\ 57 \\ 59 \\ 600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 549 \\ 47 \\ 45 \\ 48 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 552 \\ 58 \\ 54 \\ 56 \\ 67 \end{array}$ | 681 49 47 45 48 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 38 \\ 1 & 38 \\ 2 & 56 \\ 2 & 20 \\ 2 & 43 \\ 3 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rlr} \text { i1 } & 51 & 4 \\ 50 & 44 \\ 50 & 24 \\ 50 & 4 \\ 49 & 45 \end{array}$ |

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&o.
D.

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

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

18 Quite serene and cool.
14 Much warmer day.

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

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

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

## 1

1 2 3


| Moon's Phases. |  | Halifas. | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Moon. | ${ }_{8}$ | h. m. 081 ev . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. m. } \\ & 0.1 \mathrm{ev} . \end{aligned}$ | h. m. 1149 ev . | h. m. <br> 11 87 ev . | h. m. <br> 1125 ev , | h. m. |
| First Quarter.......... | 10 | 828 ev . | $7 \mathrm{s8} \mathrm{ev}$. | 741 ev . | 729 er . | 717 ev . | ${ }_{11}^{717} 9{ }_{9}^{17} \mathrm{ev}$ ev. |
| Full Moon. | 17 | 014 ev . | 1141 ev . | 1182 ev . | 1120 ev . | 118 ev . | 119 |
| İhird Quarter........ | 26 | 247 mo . | 217 mo . | 25 mo . | 154 mo . | 141 mo . | 188 mo . |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& AY8. \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Montreal.} \& The Moon. \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Turonto.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Halifax, N. S.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{The Domilion.} \\
\hline M. \& Week. \& Sun Rises. \& Sun Sete. \& R. \& S. \& Sun Rises. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Sun \\
Sets.
\end{tabular} \& Sun Rises. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Sun \\
Sets.
\end{tabular} \& Sun's Deolin. \& Sun on Meridian. \\
\hline \& \& h. \& h. m \& \& h. m. \& h. m \& h. m. \& h. m. \& D. M. \& m. 8. \\
\hline 2 \& Fri.
Sat. \& 63

4 \& 538

36 \& $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 10 \\ 4 & 16\end{array}$ \& 68 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
588 \\
36
\end{array}
$$ \& 558

59 \& 541 \& $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 30 \\ 3 & 58\end{array}$ \& 114926
49 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $\ddot{5} 39$ \& \& i1 4878 <br>
\hline 8 \& Mon. \& 67 \& 684
32 \& 5 Sets. \& \& 634 \& 600 \& $\begin{array}{r}539 \\ \hline 87\end{array}$ \& 416
4 \& I1 4848 <br>
\hline 5 \& Tues. \& 8 \& 30 \& 62 \& 6 \& 32 \& \& 35 \& 52 \& 4818 <br>
\hline 8 \& Wed. \& 9 \& 27 \& 642 \& 7 \& 29 \& 4 \& 33 \& 525 \& 4755 <br>
\hline 7 \& Thar. \& 11 \& 25 \& 730 \& , \& 27 \& 5 \& 31 \& 548 \& 4738 <br>
\hline 8 \& Fri. \& 12 \& 24 \& 828 \& 9 \& 26 \& 6 \& 29 \& 611 \& 4722 <br>
\hline 9 \& Sat. \& 18 \& 21 \& 934 \& 10 \& 24 \& 8 \& 27 \& 634 \& 475 <br>
\hline 10 \& C. \& 614 \& $\ddot{5} 20$ \& $10 \cdots$ \& 6 ii \& $\underline{5} 20$ \& $\cdots{ }^{\prime \prime}$ \& $\stackrel{\square}{25}$ \& $\ddot{6} \quad 3$ \& 114650 <br>
\hline 11 \& Mon. \& 15 \& -19 \& $11 \quad 57$ \& 12 \& 20 \& 11 \& - 23 \& 719 \& - 4635 <br>
\hline 12 \& Tues. \& 16 \& 17 \& Morn. \& 14 \& 19 \& 12 \& 21 \& 742 \& 4620 <br>
\hline 18 \& Wed. \& 18 \& 14 \& $1{ }^{1} 9$ \& 15 \& 17 \& 18 \& 19 \& 84 \& 466 <br>
\hline 14 \& Thur. \& 20 \& 12 \& 220 \& 16 \& 15 \& 14 \& 17 \& 826 \& 4553 <br>
\hline 15 \& Fri. \& 21 \& \& 829 \& 17 \& 13 \& 15 \& 15 \& 849 \& 4540 <br>
\hline 16 \& Sat. \& 28 \& 7 \& 436 \& 19 \& 12 \& 17 \& 13 \& 911 \& 4528 <br>

\hline 17 \& Mon. \& $\begin{array}{r}634 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ \& | 7 |
| ---: | ---: | \&  \& 730

620 \& | $\dddot{5}$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| 9 |
| 8 | \&  \& ¢ ${ }^{11}$ \& $\begin{array}{cc}\ldots & \ldots \\ 9 & 34 \\ 9 & 54\end{array}$ \& 11 450 <br>

\hline 19 \& Tues. \& 26 \& 2 \& 542 \& 22 \& 8 \& 2 \& 8 \& 10 \& 4563 <br>
\hline 20 \& Wed. \& 28 \& 1 \& 621 \& 24 \& 5 \& 23 \& 7 \& $10 \quad 39$ \& 444 <br>
\hline 21 \& Thur. \& 29 \& 459 \& 78 \& 25 \& 3 \& 24 \& 5 \& $10 \quad 59$ \& 4435 <br>
\hline 22 \& Fri. \& 81 \& 57 \& 756 \& 27 \& 2 \& 25 \& 4 \& 1121 \& 4427 <br>
\hline 23 \& Sat. \& 32 \& 55 \& 850 \& 28 \& 459 \& 26 \& 2 \& 1142 \& 4419 <br>
\hline 24 \& c.... \& $\dddot{638}$ \& $\dddot{483}$ \& $\cdots 9$ \& $\cdots \dddot{29}$ \& $\ddot{48}$ \& $\cdots 3$ \& $\cdots \cdots$ \& 17. \& 1i1 44 iz <br>
\hline 25 \& Mon. \& $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ \hline 85\end{array}$ \& - 52 \& $10 \quad 49$ \& 80 \& - 57 \& -29 \& 459 \& $12 \quad 23$ \& 445 <br>
\hline 26 \& Tues. \& 36 \& 50 \& 11.50 \& 81 \& 56 \& 81 \& 58 \& 1244 \& 4400 <br>
\hline 27 \& Wed. \& 38 \& 49 \& Morn. \& 32 \& 54 \& 81 \& ${ }^{56}$ \& 184 \& 4354 <br>
\hline 28 \& Thur. \& 39 \& 47 \& 028 \& 38 \& 53 \& 38 \& 56 \& 13 2t \& 4350 <br>
\hline 29 \& Fri. \& 41 \& 46 \& 157 \& 35 \& 52 \& 34 \& 55 \& 1844 \& 4846 <br>
\hline 30 \& St.t. \& 42 \& 46 \& 83 \& 88 \& 50 \& 36 \& 53 \& 14 \& 4344 <br>
\hline 31 \& C. \& 743 \& 74.7 \& 4712 \& $\ddot{40}$ \& 478 \& 637 \& $4 \%$ \& $17 \%$ \& 117438 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&e.

D.

1 Very fine day this.
2 Another pleasant day.
S. 19th Sunday after Trinity.

4 Very cool nights now.
5 A cold wind with some rain.
6 Cloudy and foggy.
7 Dull and lowerfing.
8 Change for pleasant and
9 enjoyable weather.
S. $20 t h$ Sunday after Trinity.

11 Root crops must be looked
12 after. There will be quite
18 a heavy frost about the
14 middle of this month, preceded
15 by a violent wind.

16 A fine cool day.
S. 21 st Sunday after Trinity.

18 St. Luke the Evangelist.
19 Rainy and dull.
20 Again fine and pleasant.
21 Changeable-cloudy.
22 Windy and some rain.
23 Variable-sun and clouds.
S. 22nd Sunday after Trinity.
${ }_{25}$ Dull and cold night.
26 Bright and clear day.
27 Serene and cool
28 St. Simon and St. Jude,
29 Another fine day.
80 Threatens rain all day.
S, 23 rd Sunday after Trinity.

Begins on Friday,

\section*{| Foronto. | London. |
| :--- | :--- |
| h. m. | h. m. | <br> 

 i. 141 mo .183 mo .}

## The Domision.

| Sun's Deolin. | Sun on Merldian. |
| :---: | :---: |
| D. M. | h. m. s. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114928 \\ 49 \\ 7 \end{array}$ |
| 7 16 <br> 4 16 <br> 4 89 <br> 5 2 <br> 5 25 <br> 5 48 <br> 6 11 <br> 6 34 <br>  34 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ii } 48 \text { 48 } \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ 475 \\ 47 \end{array}$ |
| $\dddot{6}$ 36 <br> 7 19 <br> 7 42 <br> 8 4 <br> 8 26 <br> 8 49 <br> 9 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 4620 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & \hline 28 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 4436 44 44 44 44 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ii } 44 \text { ii } \\ 44 \\ 4400 \\ 4454 \\ 4350 \\ 4850 \\ 4846 \\ 43 \end{array}$ |
| 14\% 23 |  |

Trinity
gelist.
asant.
iy. rain. clouds. - Trinity. it. ay.
Jude,
day.
Trinity.
1880.] MEMORANDUM FOR OOTOBER. 25


| Moon's Phases. |  | Halifax. | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Moon | ${ }_{2}$ | h. m. <br> 1148 mo . | h. $m$. 1118 mo . | $\begin{array}{\|lll} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \\ 11 & 1 \mathrm{mo} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. m. } \\ & 1049 \mathrm{mo} . \end{aligned}$ | h. m. <br> 1037 mo . | $\frac{\mathrm{h} \cdot \mathrm{~m}}{10} 2 .$ |
| First Quar | 9 | 48 mo . | 888 mo . | 826 mo . | 314 mro . | 82 mo . | 254 mo |
| Fell Moon | 18 | 427 ev . | 357 ev . | 345 ev . | 383 ev . | 821 ev . | 318 ev . |
| Third Qua | 24 | 948 ev . | 018 ev . | 9.1 ev , | 849 eV . | 837 ev . | 829 eV . |


|  | AY8. | Montreal. |  | The Moon. | Toro | nto. | Halif | , N.S. | The D | ominion. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M | Week. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | R. \& S. | Sun <br> Rises. | $\underset{\text { Sets. }}{\text { Sun }}$ | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Sun'e Declin. | Sun on Meridian. |
|  |  | h. m | h. $m$ | h. m. | h. m. | h. 1 | h. m | h. m | D. M. | b. m. 8. |
| 284 | Mon. | 644 | 444 |  | 641 | 447 | 6 38 | 449 |  | ii $43 \%$ |
|  | Tues. | 646 46 | 4 | Sets. | 43 | 45 | 40 | 47 | 151 | 4340 |
|  | Wed. | 48 | 40 | 522 | 44 | 44 | 42 | 46 | $15 \quad 20$ | 4340 |
|  | Thur. | 49 | 89 | 618 | 45 | 48 | 43 | 44 | 1588 | 4342 |
|  | Fri. | 50 | 87 | 723 | 47 | 41 | 44 | 48 | $15 \quad 56$ | 4844 |
|  | Spt. | 52 | 86 | 834 | 48 | 40 | 45 | 42 | 1614 | 4847 |
| 78910111818 | "...' | 6 94 | 434 | 978 | 649 | 439 | $\underline{646}$ | 4717 |  | i17\% 48 |
|  | Mon. | 6 | 32 | 11 | 50 | -38 | 47 | 39 | 1649 | 4355 |
|  | Tues. | 56 | 81 | Morn. | 51 | 86 | 49 | 88 | $17 \quad 6$ | 441 |
|  | Wed. | 57 | 29 | 012 | 58 | 85 | 50 | 37 | 1728 | 447 |
|  | Thur. | 68 | 28 | 120 | 54 | 34 | 51 | 36 | $17 \quad 39$ | 4414 |
|  | Fri. | 700 | 27 | 227 | 56 | 33 | 58 |  | $17 \quad 56$ | 4422 |
|  | Sat. | 1 | 26 | 383 | 56 | 32 | 54 | 34 | 1812 | 4431 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | - ${ }^{\text {c... }}$ | 78 | $4 \ddot{25}$ | 478 | 6 88 | 431 | $\ddot{6} 9$ | 438 | 18.7 . | i1 $4471{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | Mon. | 73 | - 24 | 542 | 700 | -80 | -57 | 32 | 1842 . | - 4452 |
|  | Tues. | 6 | 28 | Rises. | 1 | 29 | 58 | 81 | $18 \quad 57$ | 454 |
|  | Wed. | 7 | 22 | 50 | 2 | 28 | 59 | 30 | $19 \quad 12$ | 4516 |
|  | Thur. | 8 | 21 | 549 | 8 | 27 | 700 | 29 | 1926 | 4529 |
|  | Fri. | 11 | 20 | 642 | 5 | 27 |  | 29 | 1940 | 4543 |
|  | Sat. | 12 | 19 | 739 | 6 | 26 | 8 | 28 | 1958 | 4558 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 22 \\ & 28 \\ & 23 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \\ & 26 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 718 | 418 |  | 77 | 4726 | 77 | 427 | $20^{\prime \cdots}$ | i1 463 |
|  | Mon. | 14 | -18 | 989 | 8 | 25 |  | 26 | $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 19\end{array}$ | 4630 |
|  | Tues. | 16 | 17 | 1040 | 10 | 24 | 7 | 26 | $20 \quad 32$ | 4647 |
|  | Wed. | 18 | 16 | 1142 | 11 | 24 | 9 | 24 | $20 \quad 44$ | 475 |
|  | Thur | 19 | 15 | Morn. | 12 | 23 | 10 | 24 | 2055 | 4724 |
|  | Fri. | 21 | 15 | 044 | 18 | 22 | 11 | 24 | 21 | 4748 |
|  | Sat. | 22 | 15 | 150 | 15 | 21 | 18 | 28 | $21 \quad 17$ | 483 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{28} \\ & 29 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21] 28 |  |
|  | Mon. | 728 25 | 414 18 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 59 \\ 4 & 11\end{array}$ | 716 17 | 421 20 | 714 15 | 428 | 21 21 | 11 4845 |
|  | Tues. | 25 | 18 | 525 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 22 | $21 \quad 47$ | 497 |

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&o.

| D. <br> 1 All Saints Day. <br> 2 A cool windy day. <br> 8 Quite a frost for two <br> 4 or perhaps three nights. <br> 5 Dull and showery. <br> 6 The rains ure cold. <br> S. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. <br> 8 A small beginning <br> 9 of snow falls, but melts <br> 10 away; roads not good. <br> 11 St. Martin Day. <br> 12 Plearant for the time of year. <br> 18 Changeable and dull. <br> 8. 24th Sunday after Trinity. | 15 Variable, unsettled. <br> 16 Cold and clear. <br> 17 A snow fall at Rimouski. <br> 18 Heavy cold rain Goderich. <br> 19 Disagreeable winds prevail <br> 20 for rome time now. <br> S. 25th Sunday after Trinity. <br> 22 St Cecelia. <br> 23 A frosty day and night. <br> 24 Frost continues, but <br> 25 winter not set in. <br> 26 Weather more agreeable. <br> 27 Settled and cold. <br> S. Advent Sunday. <br> 29 clear and frosty. <br> 80 St. Andrew's Day. |
| :---: | :---: |

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| Moon's Phases. |  |  |  | Talifax. | Qu | M | M |  | on. | Toronte | ondow. |
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| New Moon. <br> First Quarter <br> Full Moon... <br> Third Quarter. <br> New Moon |  |  |  | h. m . <br> 1034 ev . 226 ev . <br> 1124 mo . <br> 245 ev. 944 mo. <br> 844mo. | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} \\ 1014 \\ 1156 \\ 1054 \\ 215 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 42 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| M | Y8. | Mont | real. |  | Toro | to. |  |  | N, 8 | The Do | minion. |
|  | Week. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { Rises. } \end{aligned}$ | Sun Sets. | R. | Sun Rises. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 u n \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Wed } \\ \text { Whur } \\ \text { Thri. } \\ \text { Fat. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | h. m. 412 12 12 11 | $\begin{array}{ll} 5 & 2 \\ 6 & 14 \\ 7 & 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { h.m. } \mathbf{7 1 9} \\ 70 \\ 21 \\ 21 \\ 22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 419 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $19$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { D. M. } \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 52 \\ 22 & 14 \\ 22 & 22 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ \ldots \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 730 \\ 31 \\ 32 \\ 32 \\ 34 \\ 36 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 410 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 & 46 \\ 10 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 \\ \text { Morn } \\ 0 & 20 \\ 1 & 26 \\ 2 & 31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \ddot{24} \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 27 \\ 27 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 28 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 20 20 20 19 19 19 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 39 \\ & 40 \\ & 41 \\ & 42 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|ccc} \cdots & 30 \\ 3 & 35 \\ 4 & 37 \\ 5 & 35 \\ 6 & 38 \\ \text { Rises. } \\ \text { Rise } \\ 5 & 31 \\ 6 & 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 33 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C. } \\ & \text { Mon. } \\ & \text { Tues. } \\ & \text { Wed. } \\ & \text { Thur. } \\ & \text { Yri. } \\ & \text { Sat. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \% \\ 748 \\ 43 \\ 44 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | 113 413 14 14 16 16 16 16 | $\begin{array}{rr} \ddot{2} & 30 \\ 8 & 31 \\ 9 & 31 \\ 10 & 38 \\ 10 & 38 \\ 11 & 36 \\ M 0 r n . \\ 0 & 41 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 88 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 722 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rll} 13 & 26 \\ y_{23}^{23} & 27 \\ 23 & 27 \\ 23 & 27 \\ 23 & 27 \\ 28 & 26 \\ 23 & 24 \\ 23 & 23 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \\ & 30 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C. } \\ & \text { Mon. } \\ & \text { Tues. } \\ & \text { Wed. } \\ & \text { Thur. } \\ & \text { Fri. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 743 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 417 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr} 1 & 49 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 4 & 12 \\ 4^{5} & 24 \\ 6 & 29 \\ \text { Sets. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 788 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 39 \\ 39 \\ 39 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 426 \\ 427 \\ 27 \\ 27 \\ 28 \\ 29 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\dddot{23}$ 20 <br> 23 18 <br> 23 15 <br> 23 11 <br> 23 7 <br> 23 2 <br> 23 2 |  |

## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, \&e.

D.

1 Month opens with frost.
2 Not very much snow in
3 the Eastern Townships, but
4 considerable up the Gatineau.
S. 2nd Sunday in Alvent.

6 Cold but clear, and
7 it continues cold.
8 Immaculate Conception V. M.
9 Dull and changaable.
10 Some wind and very
11 cold rains in the West.
s. 3rd Sunday in Advent.

18 Easterly wind and snow.
14 Settled for a cold spell,
15 But not very severe yet.

16 Aspects stormy.
17 Unsettled and cold.
18 Dull and cloudy.
8. 4th Sunday in Advent.

20 Remember the Poor.
21 St. Thomas' Day.
22 Forget not the Stranger.
${ }_{2}^{28}$ Winter sets in fully.
24 The weather is cold,
25 Christmas Day.
S. Sunday after Christmas.

27 St. John the Evangelist.
28 Holy Innocents' Dast
${ }_{29} 28$ th. St Stephens'. $\downarrow$
30 Cold but pleasant.
31 Year ends quietly.

on Wednesday.

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# The Foylt family. 

## THE QUEEN.

Viotoria, 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 Victoria-Adelaide Mary-Louisa, Prinoess Royal of EngLand and Germany, born Nevember 21, 1840, and married to his Imperial Highness Frederick William Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has issue five sons and four daughters.

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

Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843 ; married to H.R. H. Prince 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 MarieAlexandrowna, and has issue one son and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta-Victoria, bora May 25, 1846 ; married July 5,1866, Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig Helstein, and has issue three sons and two daughters,

Her Royal Highness Louisa-Caroline-Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married March 23, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, K. G., born May 1, 1850 married March 13, 1879, to Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Margaret.
His Royal Highness Leopeld-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.
Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.
How to Double the usual Quantity or Manure on a Farm-Provide a good supply of blacs swamp mould or loam from the woods, within easy reach of your stable, and place a layer of this one foot thick, nuder each borse, with litter as usual, on the top of the loam or mould. Remove the droppings of the animal every day, but let the loam remain for two weeks ; then remove it, mixing it with the other manure, and replace with fresh mould. By this simple means, any farmer can double not only the quantity but also the quality of his manure, and never feel himself one penny the poorer by the trouble or expense incurred, while the fertilizing value of the ingredients absorbed and saved by the loam can scarcely be estimated.

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

# DOMINION OF CANADA. 

Seat of Government, Ottawa.
GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
\&c., Queen, Defenorn at Kensington 37, on the death of ; and married Febt. Her Majesty is Kent, son of King
ess Royal of Eng. his Imperial High25,1858 , and has

November 9,1841 ; ales), born Decem-
married to H.R. H. 14, 1878, and had
h, Earl of Kent and
Id Duchess Marie-
1846 ; married July las issue three sons

18, 1848; married Canada.
born May 1, 1850;
a Margaret.
pril 7, 1853.
pril 14, 1857.
M.-Provide a good easy reach of your orse, with litter as lings of the animal e it, mixing it with ple means, any farof his manure, and nse incurred, while he loam can scarce-
, word for study in for surely you are ach scientific knowcientific principles. soil, the plant, in ısidered. You may to these topics and ood one ; well then be satisfied to lock nyestigàte, alleged

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Their Honors the hon. D. A. McDonald, Ontario ; hon. - Robitaille, M.D., Quebec ; hon. Adams G. A rchibald, Nova Scotia ; hon. E. B. Chandler, New Brunswick ; hon. Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt., Prince Edward Island; hon Joseph Cauchon, Manitoba; hon. David Laird, North-West Territories ; hon. A. N. Richard, British Columbia.

## COMmANDING HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN BRITISE NORTH america.

## Major General Sir Patrick Macdougall.

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

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

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

[^2]
## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## Seat of Government, Quebec. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor the Honorable Théodore Robitaille; Fred. E. Gautier, Esq., lieut. G. G. Foot Guards, private secretary and aide-de-camp ; Geo. Workman, messenger. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
Hon. H. G. Joly, Q.C., premier, commissioner of agriculture and public works. Hon. David A. Ross, attorney general.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## Seat of Government, Toronto. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

## His Honor the Hon. D. A. McDonald.

Private Secretary.-Capt. Forsyth Grant.
Executive Council.-Attorney general, hon. Oliver Moat, Q.C. ; provincial treasurer, hon. S. C. Wood; commissioner of Public Works, hon. C. F. Fraser, Q.C.; provincial secretary, hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C.; commissioner of Crown Lands, hon. T. B. Pardee, Q.C. Minister of Education, hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C.; clerk of Executive Council, J. G. Scott, Q.C.

## 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. Creelman, commissioner of Public Works and Mines; members without office, hon. C. J. Townshend, hon. N. W. White, hon. J. S. McDonald, hon. C. J. Macdonald, bon. H. F. McDougall, hon. W. B. Troop.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

His Honor the Hon. EDWARD BARRON CHANDLER, Q. C., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

- Lieutenant-Colonel John Saunders, Aide-de-camp.
executive council.
Hon. Robert Young, Piesident.
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, Hon. W. E. Perley, Hon. Daniel L. Haningten.

MARCH.-You must not suppose that the establishment of agricultural colleges or experimental farms involves a useless or unprofitable expenditure of time and money. They think otherwise in Europe, as also in Ontario. We are told that a University has been established at Strasburg, and an agricultural experimental station at Rufach. These useful institutions have been founded by the German Government with a view to conciliate the newly acquired Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine for the improvement of their condition. It is a sufficient proof of appreciation that they are chiefly supported by farmers. All the larger German Universities, and several of those of other European countries, have laboratories and other appliances devoted to agricultural research. Canada eught ir these respects to be imitators of the Old World.
utier, Esq., lieut. G. 'orkman, messenger.
and public wor's.
; provincial treasC. F. Fraser, Q.C.; Crown Lands, hon Q.O. ; clerk of Exe-
J. S. D. Thompson, c Works and Mines; aite, hon. J. S. McB. Troop.
K.

ER, Q. C., 1swick. $n p$.

Wedderburn, Problic Works; Hon. ;n, Hon. J. Herbert
f agricultural colspenditure of time prio. We are told gricultural experiin founded by the uired Provinces of It is a sufficient rs. All the larger atries, have laboraCanada pught ir

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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

## 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. Beaven, minister of finance.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

## GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

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

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Wh. 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.

To Cure Hams. - Pound some bay salt, saltwetre, common salt, and some coarse sugar, mix it well together, then put it all in to get hot, and white hot, rub the hams well with this, repeating it every morni.g for a week; then let them lie in the brine for another week, until all is well incorporated in the meat; then take them out to drain on dishes, flour them, snd hang them up to dry. You must be guided a good deal by the size of the bams.

[^3]
## 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 Deed Letier Office. Insufficiently paid letters on which a full rate of postage is paid will be forwarded charged with double the deficient postage, except letters to the United States.

## POST CARDS.

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

## 1 <br> RE-DIRECTED LETTERS.

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

## MIE-DELIVERED CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## MATTER WHICH CANNOT BE FORWARDED THROUGH THE POST.

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

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

The exclusion of glass from the mails is so far modified, that spectacles and eye-glasses, if securely put up in cases not likely to allow the contents to escape if broken in course of conveyance, may be sent by Post within the Dominion on prepayment of the above parcel post rates.
Poultry and Eggs.-One of our subscribers says: I do a small business in raising and putting up garden seeds; last fall, a year ago, as I was clearing out some red pepper seeds in my back yard, I threw the shucks and chaff promiscuously about. I soon observed my hens picking them up and swallowing them with great avidity. They soon commenced laying eggs, though they had laid none for a month before. I have fed them regularly two or three times a week since then with red pepper, and they have never yet stopped laying, summer or winter, spring or fall, except while they were batching their chickens, and I am confident, from more than a year's experience, that by this method hens may be made to lay the year round-Southern paper.
1880.]

The term "1 electric pen ol Post Office, as engraving, or

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All letters $f$ ing ordinary M
Registered It cents, which $m$

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

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

## REGISTERED LETTERS.

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

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Newspapers and Periodicals Addressed to places in Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain (by Canadian) Steamers, or via the Uniled Siates.

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 ; ifprepaid by postage stamp, one balf cent each.
Newspapers from office of publication posted for City Delivery are not delivered by Letter Carrier unless prepaid 1 cent each by stamp.
Newspapers and periodicals published in the United Kingdom, and reposted by news agents to regular subscribers, are not liable to any additional postage.

## PARCEL POST RATES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

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

Quantity of Seed required per Acre and Agtual Weight of hach to the Boshel.-Wheat (broadcast) $1 \frac{3}{4}$ to 2 bushels ; ditto, in drills, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels; weight ner bushel, 60 lbs ; rye, broadcast, $1 \frac{3}{4}$ bushels, weight 56 lbs . ; oats, broadcast, 2 bushels, weight 33 lbs ; timothy, broadcast, 2 gals., 45 lbs . per bushel; red clover, broadcast, 3 to 4 gals., 60 lbs . per bushel ; white clover, broadcast, 8 lbs ., 50 lbs . per bushel ; lucrene, broadcast, $10 \mathrm{lbs.}$,54 lbs . per bushel; herd or red top, broadcast, 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels; 14 lbs. per bushel ; bluegrass, broadcast, 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels, 14 lbs . per bushel ; millet, broadcast, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel, 45 lbs . per bushel; Hungarian, broadcast, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel, 50 lbs . per bushel ; corn in hills, 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ gals., 56 lbs. per bushel ; turnips and ruta baga, $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 50 \mathrm{lbs}$. per bushel ; onion sets 28 lbs. per bushel.
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Parcels intended to pass through the Mails should notexceed 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 afñxing a 5 cent Registered Letter Stamp thereto, in addition to the Postage.

## MISCELLANEOUS POSTAL MATTER.

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

The weightof packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions or grafts, is limited to 24 oz. Packages of other miscellaneous matter are limited to 5 pounds in weight, 24 inches in length and 12 inches in breadth or depth.
Post bands with an impressed one cent stamp for this purpose, may be obmined at any Stamp Agency, at the rate of 4 for 5 cents.

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

## UNITED STATES.

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

## BEAR THIS IN MIND.

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

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

Send to the Pos or make complain Business men sb receive their lettel

Every money or Nova Scotia, Princ orders on every otl money order office United Kingdom al Provinces.

All the money or other for any sum I cant may require, v

The money order order offices in Engl sum un to $£ 10$ sterl needed to make up The terms are as I

The money order , Newfoundland. Orc sterling money, and For Orders up to $A$

> No half cents can

Orders on British 60 cts. ; over £5, and ORDERS ON UNTTED 50 cts.

JUNE.-You don' not for you, because the time saved by the time during the win fastioned flail, and $g$ over the matter a litt all your so-called sps bot time is money. Tho could not find su ftably. The old adag lbingi. Before you
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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 cunfidence.

## MONEY ORDERS.

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

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


## MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The money order offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the money order offices in England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to $£ 10$ 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 :


## 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 $£ 2,30$ cts, ; over $£ 2$, and up to $£ 5$, 60 cts. ; over $£ 5$, and up to $£$ i, 90 cts. ; over $£ 7$, and up to $£ 10, \$ 1.20$.
Orders on United States.-On orders up to $\$ 20,25 \mathrm{cts}$; on orders up to $\$ 40$, 50 cts.

JUNE.-You don't believe that agricultural machinery is profitable. Perhaps not for you, because you have no work to which you can give your attention in the time saved by the use of machinery. If you have no means of employing your time during the winter, perhaps it will be as well for you to use the old fastioned flail, and get as much dust on your lungs as they will bear. Think orer the matter a little, and see whether you can arrange your business so that all your so-called spare time can be profitably employed. A machine is costly, bat time is money. As far as our observation goes, there are very few farmers Fho could not find sufficient work to occupy all their time usefuis $\bar{\sim}$, that is profitably. The old adage "waste not, want not," applies to time, as well as other thing. Before you eondemn machinery arrange your business anew.

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

## pOST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

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

Firstly-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.
Skcondly - In the child's own name-and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made, until the child shall attain the age of ten years.
5. A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office whịch is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, be may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Olfice Bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Saraia, Brockville, or my place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.
6. Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or witbdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.
7. 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 Prstmaster G'eneral, by letter, being careful to give his address und, if necessary, renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.
8. When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.
9. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30 th June in each year
10. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

JULY.-Every oncein a while there is a renewed furore concerning the manufacture of sugar from the beet. Perhaps these spasmodic affections are occasioned by some wonderful stories of the success of this enterprise in other countries, or from the expectation of profit in the business under a tariff in some respects .protective. However that may be, we take occasion to say that, in our opinion, there are a great many places in Canada where the manufacture of sugar from the beet could be profitably followed. We have admirable lands for beet raising, and in localities too where rich manure is plentiful. We are assured that the sugar takes nothing from the soil, or is no tax upon the land, because the residuum after the expression of the juice is returned to the farm for feeding stock. More stock may be maintained, more manure produced, and the estate therefore worked more profitably.
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These Acts i not exceeding not less than $\$ 1$ ecuted in dupli in more than to
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AUGUST.-
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11. No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage ou communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.
12. The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by depositors or, others, relaiive to Post Office Savings Bank business.
13. A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at the nearest Post Office.

## THE STAMP ACTS.

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

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

## SMALL FARM MAXIMS.

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

Keeping Harnkss Pliable.-By adding a little glycerine to the grease applied to harness, it will be kept in a soft and pliable state, in spite of the ammoniacal exhalations of the stable, which tend to make it brittle.

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

## - COURTS.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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

Cruwn Side.-Quebec, 27th April and 27th October; Montreal, 24th March and 24th September ; Three Rivers, 23rd March and 23rd September ; Sherbrooke, 6th March and 1st October; Kamouraska, 23rd March and 18th December; Aylmer, 21st January and 1st July ; Percé, 13th March and 13th August; New Carlisle, 13th January and 13th September; Arthabaskaville, 19th February and 19th October; Beauce, 20th June and 20th October; Montmagny, 25th March and 25th November.

## TERMS.

Montreal.-Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudrenil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly, Vercheres and City of Montreal. Held at Montreal lst May to 30th June, 1st September till 20th December.
Quebsc.-Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorenci, Levis, 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.-Maskinongé, St. Maurice, including City of Three Rivers, Champlain and Nicolet. Held at Three Rivers, from 17th March to 22nd of June, September and December.

Halter Pulling.-A new way to prevent horses pulling at the balter is to put a very small rope under the horse's tail, bringing the ends forward, crossing them on the back, and tying them on the breast. Pat the halter strap through the ring, and tie the rope in front of the horse. When the horse pulls, be will, of course, find himself in rather an uncomfortable position, and discontinue the effort to free himself.

Medicated Food for Horses and Cattle.-Take linseed cake and pulverize or grind it up in the shape of meal, and to every 50 lbs . of this ingredient, add 10 lbs . Indian meal, 2 lbs sulphuret of antimony, 2 lbs ground ginger, 1 3 lbs . of saltpetre, and 2 lbs . powdered sulphur. Mix the whole thoroughly together, put in neat boxes or packages for sale or otherwise as desired, and you will have an article equal in value to "Thorley's Food," or almost any other preparation that can be got up for the purpose of fattening stock or curing disease in every case when food or medicine can be of any use whatever. This article can be fed in any desired quantity, begining with a few tablespoonfuls at a time, for a horse, mixing it with his grain, and in the same proportion to smaller animals, repeating the dose and increasing the quantity as the case may seem to require.

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

## Montreal Dis

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OCTOBER.-
ashes, but those wl their expressions of upon a hard, worn dow newly stocked, show the effect of $t$ the acre on land he pasture land. It is so small quantities breadth of old fields it a fine pasture b ought not to be wa

## CIROUTT COURTS.

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

Montreal District.-Montreal Circuit, Montreal, 10th to 15 th of every month, except January, July and August.
Quebec Distriot.-Quebec Circuit Court, 16th to 21st Jauuary and June and 20th to 25 th of every month, except July and August.
Thres Rivers District.-Three Rivers Circuit, Three Rivers, 22nd to 27 th 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 Septem, ber.
Ottawa County Circuit. Held at Buckingbam, 19th and 20th January, May and September.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Court or Error and Appral.-Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas and appeals in Criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of this Court, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court of Canada, in cases over $\$ 4,000$, or where annual rent, fee, or future pleas and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and rights of any amonnt are affected.
Court or Quren's Bench.-The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, w.twis Ontario, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law.
Court of Common Pleas.-This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from eitber 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 geneerally the lise 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 $\$ 200$; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant or contract where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to $\$ 400$; and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount ; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, crim. con, or seduction.
Surrogats Courts.-The jurisdiction of these Courts relates to all testamentary matters and causes, and to the granting or revoking of probate of wills and letters of administration of the effects of deceased persons having estate or effects in

I about clover as a we find taken from it twenty years ago nost of which wes ras sown with rye good sprinkling of hin that the clover vered the ground ole season, In the field planted with tained a fertile field fore a fertilizer.

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,

Courts or General Sessions.-The County Judge in each county holds a Court of General Session in his county semi-annually on the second Tuesday in June and December, except in the County of York, in which county said Court is held three times, commencing on the second Tuesday in March, June and December, for the trial of cases of felony and misdemeanor, but treason and capital felonies are exempt from their jurisdiction.

## Terms of the Courts.

Court of Error and Appral.-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.

Chanoery Trrms.-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 weak, and from 3rd Monday in November until Se urday of the following week. The Court also sits every Tuesday (except during we regular vacations).

County Court Trrms.-The several County Courts in Ontario hold four terms in each year, to commence on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

## DISINFECTING STABLES.

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

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

German Yell stone lime, 28 lb into a kettle an inother kettle, n also boiling hot, quantities-Tallo 1 oz . ; soft water English Bar-s soda, 4 oz. bora beeswax; put th lime and soda; until all is dissol shows flakey on t
Waterproof I gal. ; dissolve to ineorporate them
Blacking for F tine, 1 oz . ; Pruss and stir into it th balls, rub a little silk.
Best Harness gum shellac, $1 \frac{1}{2} 1$ the gums are diss lampblack, 2 oz.
To Extract RA for immediate use saleratus in a qua atus water, and le spoonful of salt in cooking.
Eye Water for teaspoonful ; raiı Cure for Foot of a pound of verd lye; simmer well th all the infection ot peat this two or th
To Iyprove the shorn, soak the roc brimstone ; and, thi wool of next seasol abundance. It ma scab or vermin tha gots.
Much Butter fre gum-arabic, 50 grs . ful of this mixture butter. Agents art

DECEMBER.
commend plenty of the bed rooms. Th day. To many whi may be no need for mindows and close What is the charact children? It may for winter, yet at th good reading, but y ought to be awake.
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ends Saturday of the nds Saturday of the November, and ends
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Carbolic acid is a and troughs. It is ation of it to destroy sctant. Disinfecting roughout the stables h horse. They keep
tral districts and in ings and necessary modern civilization, izing and removing option of the eartbform in this matter. effects of uncleansed erious visitation" of usay it is a delicate be decent, we shall earth closet mean-

Grrman Yellow Soap.-Tallow and sal-soda, of each 112 lbs . ; resin, 56 lbs .; stone lime, 28 lbs ; palm oil, 8 oz ; soft water, 28 gals. Put soda, lime, and water into a kettle and boil, stirring well ; then let it settle, and pour off the lye. In inother kettle, melt the tallow, rosin, and palm oil; having it hot, the lye being also boiling hot, mix all together, stirring well and the work is done. For small quantities-Tallow and sal-soda each, 1 lb ; resin, 7 oz ; stone lime, 4 oz ; palm oil, 1 oz. ; soft water, 1 qt .
English Bar-Soap.-Six gals. soft water, 6 lbs . good stone lime, 20 lbs . salsoda, 4 oz . borax, 15 lbs . fat (tallow is best), 10 lbs . pulverized rosin, and 4 oz . beeswax; put the water in a kettle on the fire, and when nearly boiling add the lime and soda; when these are dissolved, add the borax; boil gently, and stir until all is dissolved, then add the fat, rosin, and beeswax, boil all gently until it shows flakey on the stick, then pour into moulds.
Waterproof Varnish for Harness.-India-rubber, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. ; spts. turpentine, 1 gal. ; dissolve to a jelly, then take hot linseed oil equal parts with the mass, and incorporate them well over a slow fire.
Blaceing for Harness.-Beeswax, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; ivory black, 2 ounces ; spts. of turpentine, 1 oz . ; Prussian blue, ground in oil, 1 oz. ; copal varnish, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; melt the wax and stir into it the other ingredients, before the mixture is quite cold ; make it into balls, rub a little upon a brush, apply it upon the harness, and polish lightly with bilk.
Best Harness Varnish Extant.-Alcohol, 1 gallon; white turpentine, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$.; gum shellac, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. ; Venice turpentine, 1 -gill. Let them stand by the stove till the gums are dissolved, then add sweet oil, 1 gill; and color it, if you wish, with lampblack, 2 oz. This will not crack like the old varnish.
To Extract Rancidity from Butter.-Take a small quantity, that is wanted for immediate use. For a pound of the butter dissolve a couple of teaspoonfuls of saleratus in a quart of boiling water, put in the butter, mix it well with the saleratus water, and let it remain till cold, then take it off carefully, and work a teaspoonful of salt into it. Butter treated in this manner answers very well to use in cooking.
Eye Water for Horses and Cattle.-Alcohol, 1 tablespoonful; extract of lead, 1 teaspoonful ; rain water, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Cure for Foot Rot in Sheep.-Take two pounds of blue vitriol ; three-fourths of a pound of verdigris; one pint of spirits of turpentine ; four quarts of chamber lye ; simmer well together, take all the sheep, pare the foot so as to be sure to get all the infection out, then stand them in this so as to have it cover the feet. Repeat this two or three times, and a cure will be effected.
To Iyprove thi Wool of Sherp, by Smearing.-Immediately after the sheep are shorn, soak the roots of the wool that remains all over with oil, or butter, and brimstone ; and, three or four days afterwards, wash them with salt and water. The wool of next season will not be much finer, but the quantity will be in greater abundance. It may be depended upon, that the sheep will not be troubled with the seab or vermin that year. Salt water is a safe and effectual remedy against maggots.
Much Butter from Little Milk.-Take 4 ozs. pulverized alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. pulverized gum-arabic, 50 grs . of pepsine ; place it in a bottle for use as required. A teaspoonfil of this mixture added to 1 pt. of new milk will, upon churning, make 1 lb . of butter. Agents are selling this secret for $\$ 25$.

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

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

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

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

You can thus have the satisfaction of knowing that you are carrying out Ricardo's two famous rules for acquiring wealth, namely :
1 Cut short your losses.
2. Let your profits run on.

Quantity of Sego required for a Given Number of Hils, or Lexgth Drill.-Asparagus 1 oz , to 60 feet drill ; beet 1 oz . to 50 ft . drill ; carrot 1 oz . to 180 ft . drill; endive 1 oz . to 150 ft . drill; onion 1 oz . to 100 ft . drill ; parsley 102 . to 150 ft . drill ; parsnip 1 oz , to 200 ft drill ; radish 1 oz . to 100 ft . drill ; spinach 1 oz . to 100 ft . drill ; turnip 1 oz . to. 150 ft . drill ; peas 1 qt . to 100 ft . drill ; dwarf beans 1 qt . to 150 hills ; corn 1 qt . to 200 hills ; cucumber 1 oz . to 50 hills; watermelon 1 oz . to 30 hills ; muskmelon 1 oz . to 60 hills ; pumpkin 1 oz , to 40 hills ; early squash 1 oz . to 50 hills ; marrow squash 1 oz . to 10 hills ; cabbage 1 oz . to 3000 plants; cauliflower 1 oz , to 3000 plants; celery, 1 oz . to 4000 plants ; egg plant 1 oz . to 2000 plants; lettuce 1 oz . to 4000 plants ; pepper 1 oz . to 2000 plants, tomato 1 oz . to 2000 plants.

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

New Method of Making Bread. - Tie up one pound and a half of the best American rice in a thick linen bag, allowing ample room to swell ; boil it three or four hours until it becomes a smooth paste ; mix this while warm with forrteen pounds of the best flour, adding the usual quantities of yeast and salt; allow the dough to work a certain time near the fire, after which divide it into loaves. The flour should be dusted inand most vigorously kneaded. This quantity of flour and rice has produced twenty-six pounds thirteen ounces of this excellent bread, which kept moist and sweet longer than that made bo the ordinary process. This is the new French method.

An old veteran farmer with 63 years' experience has successfully fought the potato rot in the ground, as follows: He plants them in the latter part of April, or beginning of May, and in the old of the moon. When six inches high they are plastered and dressed out nicely. Now for the secret. When blossoming, take two parts plaster and 1 part fine salt, mix well together, and put one large spoonful of this compound as near the centre of each hill as possible. When ripe, take them out of the ground, have them dry when put in the cellar, and keep them in a dry, cool place.

To Preserve Potators yrom Rot.-Dust over the floor of the bin with lime, and put in about 6 or 7 inches of potatoes, and dust with lime as before, then more potatoes, using about 1 bushel of lime to 40 bushels of potatoes. The lime improves the flavor of the potatoes, and effectually kills the fungi which causes the rot.
Tomatoss.-Take them when quite small and green; put them in cold clarified syrup, with an orange, cut in slices, to every two pounds of the tomatoes ; simmer them geatly, on a slow fire, two or three hours. There should be equal weights of sugar and tomatoes, and more than sufficient water to cover the tomatoes, used for the syrup. Another method of preserving them, which is very nice, is to allow a couple of fresh lemons to three pounds of the tomatoes; pare thin the rind of the lemons, so as to get none of the white part, squeeze out the juice, mix them with cold water sufficient to cover the tomatoes, and put in a few peach leaves, and powdered ginger, tied up in bags. Boil the whole together gently, for three-quarters of an hour; then take up the tomatoes, strain the liquor, and put to a pound and a half of white sugar, for each pound of tomatoes. Put in the tomatoes, and boil them gently, till the syrup appears to have entered them. In the course of a week turn the syrup from them, heat it scalding hot, and turn it on to the tomatoes. Tomatoes preserved in this manner appear like West Indian sweetmeats.
Toxato Catsup.-Take, one bushel of tomatoes and boil them until they are soft; squeeze them through a fine wire sieve and add three half pints of salt, two ounces of cayenne pepper, three tablespoonfuls of black pepper and five heads of garlic (or onions), skinned and separated. Mir together and boil about three hours, or until reduced to about one-half; then bottle without straining.
German Yeast Bread.-Time, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.-2 quarterns of flour, 1 tablespoonful of salt, 2 oz . of dried German yeast, a cupfut of water, it pints of warm water.-Dissolve the yeast in a small cupful of cold water, and then add it to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ pints of warm water. Put the flour, mixed with the salt, into a deep broad pan; make a hole in the middle of the flour, and pour in the water and yeast; knead it up quickly, and let it stand near the fire, covered over with a thick cloth, for 1 hour; then divide it into loaves, and bake them according to their size. You may make up a large quantity of flour, and bake the loaves 2 or 3 at a time, if care is taken not to keep the dough too warm.
Vinegar in Thrier Days.--Get a quantity of maple, beech or basswood chips or sharings, and soak these in good vinegar, for two or three days. With these chips yon will fill a barrel, which has been pierced with a large number of inch holes all around the sides for the free admission of air among the chips (the more holes in the barrel the better, for the more air the sooner the vinegar will be made); cut another barrel in two halves, place one half below the barrel with the chips and the other half above it. The top tub must have its bottom pierced with a number of gimlet holes in which are placed several threads of twine, to conduct the vinegar evenly over the chips. The liquid drains down slowly through the chips and out of a faucet near the bottom of the barrel into the lower tub. It should run through every four hours, and then be baled or pumped back. Directions to make vinegar from sugar: Use $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. to each gal. of water ; of the dregs of molasses barrels, use 2 lbs . to each gal. of water ; small beer, lager beer, ale, \&c., which have become sour, make good vinegar by being reduced with water ; small beer needs but little water, lager beer as much water as beer ; to 2 gals. cider, add $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. water ; you can also make excellent vinegar out of the artificial cider mentioned below. Use, in every case, soft water to make yinegar, and use 2 qts. yeast to every barrel. It makes much quicker if the fluid is slightly lukewarm. Leach either of these preparations through the shavings.
 Water on a slow fire ; then take 3 lbs . of lard cut into small pieces, and put into the pot with this solution, stirring it constantly over a very moderate fire until the lard is all dissolved ; then let it simmer until all steam ceases to rise, and remove it at once from the fire. If you leave it too long it will get discolored. These candles are harder and better than tallow.

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

Yellow Dyes-To dye a buff color, boil equal parts of annatto and common potash, in soft clear water. When dissolved take it from the fire ; when cool, put in the goods, which should previously be washed free from spots and color; set them on a moderate fire, where they will keep hot, till the goods are of the shade you wish.* To dye salmon and orange color, tie annatto in a bag, and soak it in warm soap suds, till it becomes soft, so that you can squeese enough of it through the bag to make the suds a deep yellow-put in the articles, which should be clean and free from color ; boil them till of the shade you wish. There should be enongh of the dye to cover the goods-stir them while boiling, to keep them from spotting. This dye will make the salmon and orange color, according to the strength of it, and the time the goods remain in. Drain them out of the dye and dry them quick, in the shade-when dry, wash them in soft soap suds. Goods dyed in this manner should never be rinsed in clear water. Peach leaves, fustic, and saffron, all make a good straw or lemon color, according to the strength of the dye. They should be steeped in soft fair water, in an earthen or tin vessel, and then strained, and the dye set with alum, and a little gum arabic dissolved in the dye, if you wish to stiffen the article. When the dye-stuff is strained stiffen the articles in it.
Red Dies.-Madder makes a good durable red, but not a brilliant color. To make a dye of it, allow for half a pound of it three ounces of alum, and one of cream of tartar, and six gallons of water. This proportion of ingredients will make sufficient dye for six or seven pounds of goods. Heat half of the water scalding bot, in a clean brass kettle, then put in the allum and cream of tartar, and let it dissolve. When the water boils stir the alum and tartar up in it, put in the goods, and let them boil a couple of hours ; then rinse them in fair waterempty the kettle, and put in three gallons of water, and the madder ; rub it fine in the water, then put in the goods, and set them where they will keep scalding hot for an hour, without boiling-stir them constantly. When they have been scalding an hour, increase the fire till they boil. Let them boil five minutes ; then drain them out of the dye, and rinse them, without wringing, in fair water, and hang them in the shade, where they will dry. To dye a fine crimson, take for each pound of goods two and a half ounces of alum, an ounce and a half of white tartar-put them in a brass kettle, with sufficient fair water to cover your goods; set it where it will boil briskly for several minutes ; then put in the goods, which should be washed clean, and rinsed in fair water. Wheu the goods have boiled half an hour, take them out, without wringing, and hang it where it will cool all over alike, without, drying; empty out the alum and tartar water, put fresh water, in the kettle, and foreach pound of goods to be dyed, put in an ounce of cochineal, powdered fine. Set the keftle on the fire, and let the water boil fifteen or twenty minutes ; then put in sufficient cold water to make it lukewarm, put in the goods, and boil them an hour and a quarter-take them out without wringing, and dry them in a shady place. The blossoms of the Balm of Gilead, steeped with fair water in a vessel, then strained, will dye silk a pretty red color. The silk should be washed clean, and free from color, then rinsed in fair water, and boiled in the strained dye, with a small piece of alum. To dye a fine delicate pink, use a carmine saucer-the directions for dyeing
come with thes shawls and rib shade of pink.
Red Dye for dye and sulphu tin liquor, 2 lbs water, and ente
Purple Blue light shade, the tartar for $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ho in fresh water 8 $170^{\circ}$ Fahr. ; han rinse, and dry. (blue vat, the fas be produced. T
Solperino and yixtures.--For of aniline red wil ozs. of alcohol, spirit because of solved in 4 ozs. 8 these small quar found by using tl at a gentle heat sside moist. Th the warm or hot goods are to be re solution, and the coholic solution s mixture should th afier working fror and the addition minutes more, or messes of clean wi for 1 lb . of goods ;
Green and Bloi of oil of vitriol, a reduced to a fine of the size of a pel fit for use the nex half the quantity c well as the Spanis goods, as the vitri perfectly clean, an it in hot suds, boil soap will ruin the that is to be used deep color, more let them remain in the articles out wit then hang them to weather is dry; if wash them in luke cloth. If you wish with yellow dye.
Whitewash tant ready to put on the it boiling water, a s Whifewash, stir all
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brilliant color. $\mathrm{T}_{0}$ of alum, and one of a of ingredients will at half of the water and cream of tartar, tartar up in it, put in hem in fair watermadder ; rub it fine in ill keep scalding hot hey have been scaldminutes ; then drain fair water, and hang , take for each pound of white tartar-put - goods ; set it where dds, which should be e boiled half an hour, cool all over alike, $h$ water, in the kettle, hineal, powdered fine. ty minutes ; then put and boil them an hour em in a shady place. a vessel, then straini clean, and free from with a small piece of lirections for dyeing
come with the saucers. It is two expensive a dye for bulky goods, but for faded faney shawls and ribbons, it is quite worth the while to use it, as it gives a beautiful shade of pink.
Red Dye for Wool.-For 40 lbs . of goods, make a tolerably thick paste of lac dye and sulphuric acid, and allow it to stand for a day. Now take tartar, 4 lbs., tin liquor, 2 lbs .8 ozs ., and 3 lbs . of the above paste, make a hot bath with sufficient water, and enter the goods for $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, afterwards carefully rinse and dry.
Purple Blue on Wool.- 100 lbs . of wool are first dipped in the blue vat to a light shade, then boiled in a solution of 15 lbs . of alum and 3 lbs . of half refined tartar for $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours, the wool taken out, cooled, and let stand 24 hours. Then boil in fresh water 8 lbs. of powdered cochineal for a few minutes, cool the kettle to $170^{\circ}$ Fahr. ; handle the prepared wool in this for 1 hour, when it is ready to cool, rinse, and dry. By coloring first with cochineal, as aforesaid, and finishing in the blue vat, the fast purple or dahlia, so much admired in German broadcloths, will be produced. Tin acids must not be used in this color.
Solferino and Magenta Dyes on White Woollen, Silk or Cotton and Woollen Mixtures.--For 1 lb , of woollen goods, Magenta shade, 96 grs. apothecaries' weight of aniline red will be required ; dissolve in a little warm alcohol: using say 6 fluid ozs. of alcohol, or about 6 gills alcohol per oz. of aniline. Many dyers use wood spirit because of its cheapness. For a Solferino shade, use 64 grs. aniline red, dissolved in 4 ozs. alcohol, to each 1 lb . of goods. Cold water, 1 gt ., will dissolve these small quantities of aniline red, but the cleanest and quickest way will be found by using the alcohol, or wood spirit. Clean the cloth and goods by steeping at a gentle heat in weak soap suds, rinse in s teral messes of clean water and lay aside moist. The alcoholic solution of anili be added from time to time to the warm or hot dye bath, till the color on goods are to be removed from the dye $\mathrm{ba}^{+}$ solution, and the bath is to be well stirre coholic solution should be first dropped i mixture should then be strained into the us, affer working from 20 to 30 minutes, repeat the rt ${ }^{\circ}$ of the desired shade. The and the addition of the solution, and the re-imme $\qquad$ ddition of the alcoholic are returned. The aland well mixed, and the color is not dark enough of the goods from the bath \& the goods from 15 to 30 minutes more, or until suited, then remove from the bath, and rinse in several messes of clean water, and dry in the shade. Use about 4 gals. water for dye-bath for 1 lb . of goods ; less water for larger quantities.
Green and Blee Dye, for Silzs and Woollens.-For green dye take a pound of oil of vitriol, and turn it upon half an ounce of Spanish indigo that has been reduced to a fine powder. Stir them well together, then add a lump of pearl ash, of the size of a pea ; as soon as the fermentation ceases, bottle it ; the dye will be fit for use the next day. Chemic blue is made in the same manner, only using half the quantity of vitriol. For woollen goods, the Eastern indigo will answer as well as the Spanish, and comes much lower. This dye will not answer for cotton goods, as the vitriol rots the threads. Wash the articles that are to be dyed till perfectly clean, and free from color. If you cannot extract the color by rubbing it in hot suds, boil it out; rinse it in soft water, till entirely free from soap, as the soap will ruin the dye. To dye a pale color, put to each quart of soft warm water that is to be used for the dye, ten drops of the above composition; if you wish a deep color, more will be necessary. Put in the articles without crowding, and let them remain in it till of a good color; the dye stuff should be kept warm; take the articles out without wringing, drain as much of the dye out of them as possible, then hang them to dry in a shady, airy place. They should be dyed when the weather is dry; if not dried quick, they will not look nice. When perfectly dry, Wash them in lukewarm suds, to keep the vitriol from injuring the texture of the cloth. If you wish for a lively bright green, mix a little of the above composition with yellow dye.

- Whitewash that will not Rub Off.-Mix up half a pailful of lime and water, ready to put on the wall; then take $\frac{4}{} \mathrm{pt}$. flour, mix it up with water; then pour on it boiling water, a sufficient quantity to thicken it ; then pour it while hot into the Whifewash, stír all well together, and it is ready for use,


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## 15 Tiotoria square, MONTREAL.




[^0]:    D.

    1 ALL Fool's DAY, so-called.
    2 The weather is unsettled.
    3 Changeable for rain.
    S. 1st Sunday after Easter.

    5 4th. St. Ainbrose.
    6 Heavy wind storms now
    7 Changing to more genial
    8 weather. Fine day.
    9 Sunshiny and warm for
    10 the season. Very fine.
    S. 2nd Sunday after Easter.

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

[^1]:    15 look out for rain storm
    16 Lower temperature.
    17 St. Albans, martyr.
    18 Steadily warm.
    19 A storm of thunder and rain.
    S. 4th Sunday after Trinity.

    21 Warm and windy.
    22 No change to-day.
    23 An agreeable time now.
    24 St. John Baptist.
    25 Changeable and dull.
    26 Wind, rain and cool.
    S. 5th Sunday after Trinity.

    28 Spring grains prospering.
    29 Garáens will be productive.
    30 Month ends pleasantly.

[^2]:    FEBRUARY.-We are going to give you a bit of good advice about disinfectants which we have gathered from some one or other of our periodicals. Deodorizers are not always disinfectants. Nevertheless many of these neutralize or absorb what might soon become infectious matter. Those most easily procured, and the most useful, are ground gypsum, sulphate of iron (copperas), and sulphuric acid, largely diluted. Any one of these should be used in every manure cellar, and is to be recommended for stables, pig-pens, cow-sheds, and poultry houses. The gypsum may be scattered freely about the floors, or thrown upon the manure; the copperas should be dissolved in water, at the rate of ten pounds to a barrel of water. The sulphuric acid may be mixed with water in the same proportion, and the liquid scattered over the floors or apon the manure.

[^3]:    APRIL.-W ill the inhabitants, farmers and othere of the rural districts, the Eastern Townships for instance, permit the Farmer's Almanac in a friendly way to suggest the propriety of paying more attention to the repair of high-ways and bye-ways, It would be well if you would club or bee to do a little more occasionaily than mere statute labour or road work. Great losses are often incurred by reason of bud roads. Harness is broken, horses are worried, loads are overturned for want of attention in the repair of roads. In the winter of 1878-9, it was frequently dangerous to travel, but travel was often hindered by the indifference of roadmasters, and the utter carelessness of residents. The utility of railroads on which farmers and others have spent millions is greatly diminished through wrotched roeds in the vicinity of stations.

