

BOOKBINDING

MILLER'S

CANADIAN

# FARMER'S ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

# 1883.



PUBLISHED BY ROBERT MILLER, SON & CO.

156 N. BELL STREET, MONTREAL.

(Opposite Golden Hotel.)

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**MILLER'S**

*Miller's* CANADIAN *Almanac*

# FARMER'S ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

RARE  
A.V.  
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F3M5



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

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

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT MILLER, SON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

156 MCGILL STREET, opposite the Albion Hotel,

MONTREAL.

Office of the  
Canadian Farmer  
Almanac

OFFICE OF THE

## Canadian Farmer's Almanac.

156 McGill Street  
Montreal

MONTREAL, December, 1882.

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

ROBERT MILLER, SON & CO.

*Publishers.*

Robert Miller

Son & Co.

Montreal  
Pro. Que.

**CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.**

Dominical Letter.....	G	Julian Period.....	6596
Golden Number.....	3	Jewish Year, beginning on the	
Jewish Lunar Year.....	19	30th September.....	5643
Epaet or Moon's Age.....	22	Roman Indiction.....	11
Solar Cycle.....	16	Mohammedan Year.....	1300-01

**MOVABLE FESTIVALS.**

Septuagesima Sunday.....	January 21	Low Sunday.....	April 1
Sexagesima ".....	" 28	Rogation Sunday.....	" 29
Quinquagesima ".....	Feby. 4	Ascension Day.....	May 3
Ash Wednesday.....	" 7	Whitsunday.....	" 13
Good Friday.....	March 23	Trinity Sunday.....	" 20
Easter Sunday.....	" 25	Corpus Christi.....	" 24

**HOLIDAYS OBSERVED IN PUBLIC OFFICES.**

Circumcision.....	January 1	Queen's Birthday.....	May 24
Epiphany.....	" 6	Corpus Christi.....	" 24
Ash Wednesday.....	Feby. 7	St. Peter and St. Paul.....	June 29
Good Friday.....	March 23	Dominion Day.....	July 1
Annunciation of B. V. Mary..	" 25	All Saints Day.....	Nov. 1
Easter Monday.....	" 26	Immaculate Conception.....	Dec. 8
Ascension Day.....	May 3	Every Sunday.	

*Go to* **GO TO THE EXHIBITION.** *the Exhibition*

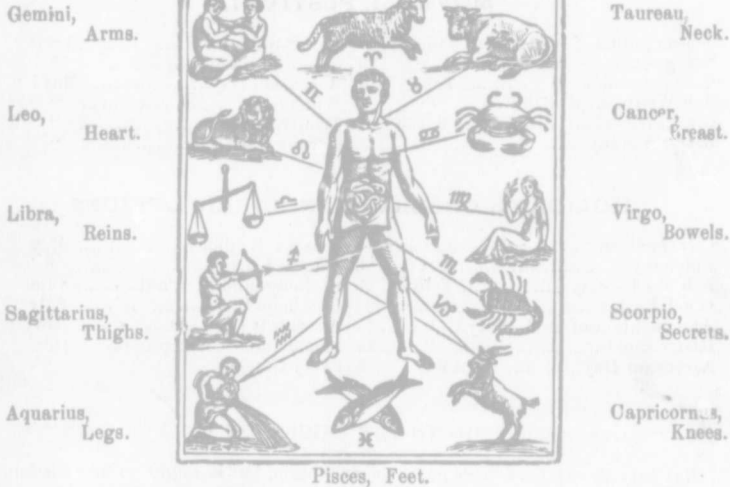
Not only should the farmer go to the exhibition, but he ought to take his family with him. The going, simply, is not enough. All members of the household should make it a point to take something to exhibit. One of the boys may take a fine colt, and if it is his own there will be all the more pride in obtaining a prize. Another son may have a yoke of steers that he has trained for the exhibition. As for the girls, there are a thousand different things that can be made with the needle that will grace the walls of the "Woman's Pavilion," or the rooms of the Household Department. Even so common a thing as bread may be baked with special care, and will attract attention. Then there are the garden vegetables, potatoes—a new kind, perhaps—pumpkins, squashes, etc., and the products of the farm and orchard. It is not wise to leave all these things at home, and then criticise the exhibition, because you can say, "we have better things at home." To go and take things to the exhibition is not enough. The exhibition should become a school at which all exhibitors and visitors make a study of the implements, cattle, poultry, fruit, grain, etc., that are there. A farmer may owe his success in growing some crop to the knowledge gained at a town exhibition. The farmer that has a real pride in the farm will take great interest in the local exhibition, and will exhibit the best products of farm life in the boys and girls, who are interested exhibitors. The day at the exhibition should be a social one, everyone making it a point to meet many neighbors and others with a pleasant word. It is a place for asking and answering questions, and the person who goes through the exhibition without opening his mouth, is certainly not getting all the good that is within his reach. It is our advice that all go to it—all take something to show, and all find out as much as possible about all the various exhibits that are made by others. In this way the day at it will be a most profitable one. It may be that a premium will not be taken by every one, but the prize money is only a small part of the value that an exhibitor may receive from an exhibition, that has been used as a means for a better understanding of the products of the farm, garden and household.

## BANK HOLIDAYS IN ONTARIO.

Every Sunday, 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.

## ZODIACAL SIGNS.

Aries, the Ram, Head and Face.



## ECLIPSES DURING THE YEAR 1883.

There will be four Eclipses during the year 1883, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. On the 21-22 April, a partial eclipse of the Moon occurs, not visible in these parts of Canada. It will be visible on the Pacific Coast, the Pacific Ocean and Asia. The times of phases, taking Greenwich mean time, will be as follows: Moon enters penumbra April 21, 21h 5.4m. Moon enters shadow April 21 23h 1.3m. Middle of the eclipse, April 21, 23h 38.5m. Moon leaves shadow April 22, 0h 15. 1m. Moon leaves penumbra April 22, 2h 11 9m.

II. There will be total Eclipse of the Sun on the 6th of May, but it will not be visible in this country.

III. On the 15th of October there occurs a partial Eclipse of the Moon. This will be visible in Canada. Times of phases, Greenwich mean time: Moon enters penumbra 16h, 40.3m. Moon enters shadow 17h, 58.4m. Middle of the Eclipse 18h. 54.2m. Moon leaves shadow 19h, 50.0m. Moon leaves penumbra 21h, 8.4m.

IV. On 30th of October there will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun, not visible in these parts. It begins about 9 o'clock, in longitude  $141^{\circ} 11' 4 \text{ E}$ . and in latitude  $31^{\circ} 5. 2 \text{ N}$ . This Eclipse ends in longitude  $137^{\circ} 29' 2 \text{ W}$ . and in latitude  $5^{\circ} 15' 7 \text{ N}$ .

The 1st day of January of the year 1883, is the 2,408,812th day since the commencement of the Julian Period.

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

Spring	begins	March	20th,	1883,	6h 20ev.,	lasting	92d 20h 9m.
Summer	"	June	21st,	"	2h 35 ev.,	"	83d 13h 34m.
Autumn	"	Sept.	23rd,	"	5h 9 mo.,	"	89d 18h 9m.
Winter	"	December	21st	"	11 18 ev.	trop. year	365 5h 45m.

It will usually pay to go through even broad cast turnips and thin them, and pull or cut out the strongest weeds—smart-weed, rag-weed, etc., and when roots are in drills it is absolutely necessary. Even when roots are very backward, and the outlook is discouraging on the first of September, thinning, weeding and hoeing will make a crop. All kinds of turnips do their best growing after cold nights are, so to speak, the order of the day. Loose earth and full possession of the ground are prime requisites to their doing their best.

#### MORE MUTTON-SHEEP.

The breeding time for sheep is just ahead, and flock-masters should be planning for early lambs, to meet the wants of the market next season. We need more fine-wooled sheep, more long-wools, but especially more mutton-sheep. The manufacturers can get wool to suit their purposes if they have to import it, but good mutton for the million, if had at all, must be raised within easy reach of the local markets. There is a lamentable dearth of good mutton in the village and rural markets, as we know from a personal experience of thirty years and more. Lamb is quite plenty in the summer months at the retail price of twenty to twenty-five cents, and mutton in the fall months at a little less price than good beef, but the rest of the year it is hardly to be had at any price, as if it were a thing out of season, like strawberries in December. We ought to have mutton the year round, so that delicate stomachs that eschew veal in spring and fresh pork in winter, can have a change from beef and poultry to mutton-chop at their convenience. The pure Southdown is the mutton-sheep of all other breeds, unquestionably. Then, after this, the various other families of Downs, as the Hampshires and other English shires, taking the names of the counties in which they are bred. A Southdown ram, running with a flock of Merinos or common sheep, will bring grades giving an excellent quality of lamb and mutton, though not equal in flavor to the purely bred. If these grades are put with a Cotswold ram, we have a sheep much increased in size, with an excellent quality of mutton. This cross gives a carcass from one-quarter to a third larger than the grades, and sometimes one-half. The lambs mature early, and are great favorites with the butchers. We have found no better cross than this in our sheep breeding. It is not necessary now to pay fancy prices for good breeding rams, either of the Southdown or Cotswolds. They are quite widely distributed, and can be had at prices within the reach of any thrifty farmer. To get the best service out of the ram, he should not be left to run loose with the flock, as is the common practice, but should be kept by himself, on generous feed, and led out when the ewes are in heat. Kept under this restraint, he will serve a larger number of ewes, and the offspring will be more vigorous. Mutton-sheep are so easily raised, and the flesh is so wholesome an article of diet, that every owner of a good grazing farm ought to cultivate them for the supply of his table and the local market. The export of mutton carcasses to England has become a large business, and cannot fail to stimulate this industry. Get more Southdown blood into your flock.

The teacher wanted to give his class the benefit of what he knew about the inevitable circle; but before doing so he asked, "What can't be squared?" No answer for a few seconds, when a treble voice piped out, "The account old Jim Clark owes father."

It many times falls out that we deem ourselves much deceived in others, because we first deceived ourselves.

We find ourselves less witty in remembering what we have said than in dreaming of what we might have said.

If the past is not to bind us, where can duty lie? We should have no law but the inclination of the moment.

All our relaxations, and every holiday we enjoy, are but means to that important end, the better discharge of our duty.

It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross was in our composition.

Maggie Whitehan  
Cushing

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
New Moon.....	9	1 41 mo.	1 11 mo.	1 3 mo.	0 53 mo.	0 41 mo.	0 33 mo.
First Quarter.....	15	8 29 ev.	7 59 ev.	7 51 ev.	7 41 ev.	7 29 ev.	7 21 ev.
Full Moon.....	23	3 57 mo.	2 27 mo.	2 19 mo.	2 9 mo.	1 57 mo.	1 49 mo.
Last Quarter.....	31	6 8 mo.	5 33 mo.	5 30 mo.	5 20 mo.	5 8 mo.	5 00 mo.

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

## CALENDAR. WEATHER ASPECTS. &amp;c.

D	D
1 Circumcision, 1st Sunday after Christmas.	16 Continues fine.
2 New Year's greeting with storms.	17 St. Anthony, A.D. 356.
3 Cold and dull.	18 Blustery and dull.
4 Unpleasant prospects.	19 Rather soft, inclining
5 Clearing up for a day or two.	20 to thaw—not much.
6 Epiphany.	8 Septuagesima Sunday.
8 1st Sunday after Epiphany.	22 Chancreable and windy.
8 Heavy storm of wind, N. E.	23 Snowfalls and drifts.
9 Not a bright day.	24 Cold—cold day.
10 Unsettled and cold.	25 Conversion of St. Paul.
11 More pleasant but cloudy.	26 St. John Chrysostome, A.D. 407.
12 Changeable to-day.	27 Settles for severe days.
13 Settled and cold.	8 Sczagesima Sunday.
8 2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	29 Continues cold.
15 Rather fine to-day.	30 Blustery and chilly.
	31 Unpleasant day.



January

1883.]

MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY.

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Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
New Moon .....	D. 7	h. m. 1 51 ev.	h. m. 1 21 ev.	h. m. 1 13 ev.	h. m. 1 3 ev.	h. m. 0 51 ev.	h. m. 0 48 ev.
First Quarter .....	14	5 28 mo.	4 48 mo.	4 58 mo.	4 48 mo.	4 39 mo.	4 28 mo.
Full Moon .....	21	7 51 ev.	7 21 ev.	7 21 ev.	7 11 ev.	6 59 ev.	6 51 ev.

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

## CALENDAR, WEATHER, ASPECTS, &amp;c.

## D

- 1 Month begins roughly.
- 2 Purification of the Blessed Virgin.
- 3 Continues stormy.
- 5 Quinquagesima.
- 6 Drifts on country roads.
- 6 Sleighting improves East.
- 7 Ash Wednesday, 1st day of Lent.
- 8 Heavy storms if wind N. E.
- 9 Very cold and unsettled.
- 10 Changeable.
- 8 1st Sunday in Lent.
- 12 Steadily cold.
- 13 A real frosty day.
- 14 St. Valentine day.

## 15 Busy times at Post Offices.

- 16 Not favorable for visiting.
- 17 Wind and snow.
- 8 2nd Sunday in Lent.
- 19 More snow this week.
- 20 Windy and cold.
- 21 Changeable.
- 22 Cold continues.
- 23 Somewhat milder.
- 24 St. Matthias Day.
- 8 3rd Sunday in Lent.
- 26 Cloudy day.
- 27 Chilly dull weather.
- 28 Month ends more mild.

1883.]

MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY.

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Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m. *	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. *
Last Quarter .....	2	1 7 mo	0 37 mo.	0 29 mo	0 19 mo.	0 9 mo.	0 1 mo.
New Moon .....	8	0 18 ev.	11 43 ev.	11 35 ev.	11 25 ev.	11 14 ev.	11 5 ev.
First Quarter .....	15	4 19 ev.	3 43 ev.	3 35 ev.	3 25 ev.	3 13 ev.	3 5 ev.
Full Moon .....	23	1 46 ev.	1 16 ev.	1 8 ev.	0 58 ev.	0 46 ev.	0 38 ev.
Last Quarter .....	31	4 3 ev.	3 33 ev.	3 25 ev.	3 15 ev.	3 3 ev.	2 55 ev.

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

## CALENDAR, WEATHER, ASPECTS, &amp;c.

- 1 St. David's Day.
- 2 Variations from hence to
- 3 The Moon's change.
- 4 *Sunday in Lent.*
- 5 Moderate weather.
- 6 Snow or cold rain.
- 7 Cold rain or snow.
- 8 A thaw begins, but
- 9 does not continue.
- 10 A frosty day.
- 11 *Sunday in Lent.*
- 12 St. Gregory.
- 13 Rain in Western Ontario.
- 14 Cold in the East.
- 15 Snow in Quebec.

- 16 Wind and hail.
- 17 St. Patrick's Day.
- 18 *Sunday in Lent.*
- 19 Cold and rain.
- 20 A pleasant day.
- 21 Windy and blustery.
- 22 Unpleasant day.
- 23 Good Friday.
- 24 25th Annunciation of Virgin Mary.
- 25 *Easter Sunday.*
- 26 *Easter Monday.*
- 27 *Easter Tuesday.*
- 28 Pleasant Easter season,
- 29 although very early for
- 30 agreeable festivities.
- 31 Month ends mildly.

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Simon Wheeler

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1	Bot of Mellin's Food 100 lbs flour		
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3		6.50	
4		5.10	2.50
5		2.50	6.50
6		2.63	.60
7		2.06	.09
8		3 6 48	.12
9		14.00	2.50
10		9.33	2.00
11		21	9.33
12	2.50	14.86	7.70
13	1.50	12.4	3.20
14	13 9 00	6.50	18.8
15	229 4	6.00	
16	336.300	4.44	
17	600	26600	
18	250	25	
19	3500	600	
20	2000	5000	
21	283	5000	
22	Sold to W. Freeman 278 lbs pork 124		
23	Bot of " " 1 box tea @ 2.50		
24	" " " 1 gal Mellin's @ 70¢		
25	" " " fish @ .09		
26	" " " 100 lbs flour		
27			
28	Bot of Mellin's Food 1 lb raisins		
29	5 lbs rice		
30	5 lbs tea		
31	11 lbs sugar		
	245	600	25
	13 200	25	600
	229 4	5.50	579 00
	27.63	4.50	

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
New Moon .....	D. 7	h. m. 9 18 mo.	h. m. 8 48 mo.	h. m. 8 40 mo.	h. m. 8 30 mo.	h. m. 8 18 mo.	h. m. 8 10 mo.
First Quarter .....	14	4 31 mo.	4 1 mo.	3 53 mo.	3 43 mo.	3 31 mo.	3 23 mo.
Full Moon .....	22	7 9 mo.	6 39 mo.	4 42 mo.	6 21 mo.	6 19 mo.	6 11 mo.
Last Quarter .....	30	2 45 mo.	2 15 mo.	2 7 mo.	1 57 mo.	1 45 mo.	1 37 mo.

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

## CALENDAR WEATHER, ASPECTS, &amp;c.

- D  
 1. Low Sunday or 1st Sunday after Easter.  
 2. 1st ALL FOOLS' DAY, so-called.  
 3. Disagreeable day.  
 4. Pleasant and spring like.  
 5. Rain and wind.  
 6. Windy and dull.  
 7. Fairer and pleasanter.  
 8. 2nd Sunday after Easter.  
 9. Cool and cloudy.  
 10. A pleasant day.  
 11. Continues fine.  
 12. Frosty at night.  
 13. Considerable wind.  
 14. A storm of rain.  
 15. 3rd Sunday after Easter.  
 16. More spring like, but very  
 17. changeable this week.  
 18. Cloudy and windy.  
 19. Rain and wind.  
 20. Much warmer, but yet  
 21. very unsettled weather.  
 22. 4th Sunday after Easter.  
 23. ST. GEORGE'S DAY.  
 24. A fine spring day.  
 25. St. Mark the Evangelist.  
 26. Heavy winds may be  
 27. expected with rain, at  
 28. the end of this month.  
 29. Rogation Sunday.  
 30. Monday of Rogation week.

Memoranda

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MEMORANDUM FOR APRIL.

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Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
New Moon.....	D. 6	h. m. 5 42 mo.	h. m. 5 10 ev.	h. m. 5 2 ev	h. m. 4 52 ev.	h. m. 4 40 ev.	h. m. 4 32 ev.
First Quarter.....	13	4 31 mo.	4 1 mo	3 53 mo.	3 43 mo.	3 31 mo.	3 23 mo.
Full Moon.....	21 <sup>st</sup>	10 53 ev.	10 23 ev.	10 15 ev.	10 5 ev.	9 53 ev.	9 45 ev.
Last Quarter.....	29	10 4 ev.	9 34 mo.	9 26 mo.	9 16 mo.	9 4 mo.	8 56 mo.

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

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

- D.
- 1 St. Philip and St. James.
- 2 Rogation Wednesday.
- 3 Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.
- 4 Fair weather, warm and pleasant with sunshine.
- 5 Sunday after Ascension.
- 6 Fine spring weather.
- 7 Refreshing showers.
- 8 Winter disappears, but yet lingers in the lap of spring for a season.
- 9 A very fine day.
- 10 Whit Sunday. Pentecost.
- 11 Sunshiny showers.
- 12 Pleasant but windy.

- 13 A warm day with prospect of settled weather for a few days.
- 14 St. Dunstan's Day.
- 15 Trinity Sunday.
- 16 Pleasant and warm.
- 17 Changeable to cool and damp days.
- 18 QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY. CORPUS CHRISTI.
- 19 A royal sun shine out.
- 20 St. Augustine.
- 21 1st Sunday after Trinity.
- 22 A thunder storm may be expected before the month closes, which will clear the atmosphere.



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MEMORANDUM FOR MAY.

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Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
New Moon.....	5	1 54 mo.	1 24 mo.	1 16 mo.	1 6 mo.	0 54 mo.	0 46 mo.
First Quarter.....	12	10 23 mo.	9 53 mo.	9 45 mo.	9 35 mo.	9 23 mo.	9 15 mo.
Full Moon.....	20	0 13 mo.	11 43 mo.	11 35 mo.	11 25 mo.	11 13 mo.	11 5 mo.
Last Quarter.....	27	8 19 ev.	2 49 ev.	2 41 ev.	2 31 ev.	2 29 ev.	2 21 ev.

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

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

D

- 1 Warm weather, clear.
- 2 Clouds appear or thunder.
- 3 2nd Sunday after Trinity.
- 4 Sun shines, fine and warm.
- 5 St. Boniface.
- 6 Clouds and rain.
- 7 Sultry. Approaching storm.
- 8 Heavy rain with extensive freshets in the west.
- 9 3rd Sunday after Trinity.
- 11 St. Barnabas.
- 12 Heat and dry weather.
- 13 Another thunder-storm.
- 14 St. Basil the Great.
- 15 A fine warm day.

- 16 Another fine day.
- 18 4th Sunday after Trinity.
- 18 17th St. Albans, Martyr.
- 19 Fine, pleasant day.
- 20 In fact the week may
- 21 be throughout very fine,
- 22 with occasional showers.
- 23 betokening a good hay crop.
- 25 5th Sunday after Trinity.
- 25 24th St. John Baptist.
- 26 Very warm this day.
- 27 Thunder and lightning.
- 28 Storm abates.
- 29 St. Peter's Day.
- 30 Month ends very fine.

Handwritten notes and calculations:

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MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE.

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5	Bundles	29
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Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec	Montreal	Kingston.	Toronto.	London
New Moon	5	h. m. 4 33 mo	h. m. 1 23 mo	h. m. 1 15 mo	h. m. 1 5 mo	h. m. 0 53 mo.	h. m. 0 45 mo.
First Quarter	12	3 31 mo	3 1 mo.	2 53 mo.	2 43 mo.	2 31 mo	2 23 mo.
Full Moon	19	11 12 ev.	10 42 ev.	10 34 ev.	10 24 ev.	10 12 ev.	10 4 ex.
Last Quarter	26	7 55 ev.	7 25 ev.	7 17 ev.	7 7 ev.	6 55 ev.	6 47 ev

M. Week.	DAYS.	Montreal, Q.		The Moon.	Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.	
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun's Declin.	Sun Cr Meridian
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. M.	h. m. s.
1	G.	4 29	7 46	1 44	4 27	7 39	4 18	7 49	23 7	12 3 80
2	Mon.	21	46	2 42	28	39	19	49	23 3	3 42
3	Tues.	22	46	Rises.	29	39	20	49	22 58	3 58
4	Wed.	23	45	8 29	30	38	21	48	22 53	4 00
5	Thur.	24	45	9 1	30	38	21	48	22 48	4 15
6	Fri.	24	44	9 28	31	38	22	48	22 41	4 25
7	Sat.	25	44	9 51	32	38	22	47	22 36	4 35
8	G.	4 26	7 44	10 13	4 33	7 37	4 23	7 47	22 29	12 4 45
9	Mon.	27	44	10 37	34	36	24	46	22 22	4 4
10	Tues.	28	43	10 55	34	36	25	46	22 15	5 3
11	Wed.	28	43	11 18	34	36	25	45	22 7	5 11
12	Thur.	30	42	11 45	34	35	26	44	21 59	5 19
13	Fri.	30	41	Morn.	35	34	27	44	21 50	5 28
14	Sat.	31	41	0 17	36	34	28	43	21 41	6 38
15	G.	4 32	7 41	0 56	4 37	7 33	4 29	7 43	21 32	12 5 30
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19	Thur.	35	37	7 47	41	30	33	39	20 51	5 29
20	Fri.	36	36	8 16	42	29	34	38	20 40	6 3
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22	G.	4 38	7 34	9 5	4 44	7 28	4 36	7 37	20 17	12 6 9
23	Mon.	39	33	9 29	45	27	38	36	20 5	6 11
24	Tues.	40	32	9 54	46	26	39	35	19 52	6 13
25	Wed.	41	31	10 23	47	25	40	34	19 40	6 14
26	Thur.	42	30	10 58	47	24	41	33	19 27	6 14
27	Fri.	43	30	11 39	49	23	42	31	19 13	6 14
28	Sat.	43	28	Morn.	49	22	43	30	18 59	6 13
29	G.	4 44	7 27	0 31	4 50	7 21	4 44	7 29	18 45	6 30
30	Mon.	46	26	1 33	51	21	44	28	18 31	6 30
31	Tues.	4 47	7 25	2 43	4 52	7 20	4 45	7 27	18 16	6 30

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

- D.
1. 6th Sunday after Trinity DOMINION DAY.
2. Visitation of Virgin Mary.
3. Heat and thunder.
4. Unsettled outlook.
5. Warm but fine.
6. Look out for rain.
7. Heavy wind storm.
8. 7th Sunday after Trinity.
9. Summer storms during this week. But on the whole the weather will prove acceptable to most agriculturists, who will have fair average crops.
10. 8th Sunday after Trinity.
11. 15th, St. Stephen's Day.
12. An occasional shower.
13. both East and West.
14. Exceedingly warm.
15. Very sultry day.
16. A thunder storm.
17. 9th Sunday after Trinity.
18. Changeable weather, but it continues warm.
19. St. James the Apostle.
20. Somewhat cooler.
21. St. Joseph Arimathea.
22. A warm pleasant day.
23. 10th Sunday after Trinity.
24. Some rainy and dull weather about now.





London.

h. m.
8 0 ev.
8 3 ev.
7 27 mo.
0 6 mo.

minion.

Sun on meridian.

h. m. s.
12 6 4
6 1
5 56
5 51
.....
2 5 46
5 41
5 33
5 25
5 17
5 9
5 50
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4 50
4 40
4 29
4 17
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3 26
3 12
2 58
2 43
2 28
2 18
1 56
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1 40
23
3
48
30
12

1	
2	105 - lbs milk to the factory
3	92
4	105
5	Sunday
6	98
7	94
8	95
9	99
10	99
11	94
12	94
13	96
14	94
15	94
16	94
17	92
18	90 1133
19	
20	83
21	86
22	89
23	86
24	82 1133
25	84 586
26	85 689
27	94
28	93
29	95
30	95
31	98

Sept 13

42.78  
12.00  
30.78

Moon's Phases.	Halifax.		Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
New Moon.....	1	9 16 mo.	9 26 mo.	9 18 mo.	9 8 mo.	8 59 mo.	8 48 mo.
First Quarter.....	9	0 19 ev.	1 49 ev.	1 41 ev.	1 31 ev.	1 19 ev.	1 11 ev.
Full Moon.....	16	5 23 ev.	4 13 ev.	4 45 ev.	4 35 ev.	4 23 ev.	4 15 ev.
Last Quarter.....	23	8 32 mo.	8 22 mo.	7 54 mo.	7 44 mo.	7 32 mo.	7 24 mo.

M. Week.	Montreal, Q.		The Moon.	Toronto, O.		Halifax, N.S.		The Dominion.	
	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun's Declin.	Sun on Meridian.
1 Sat.	h. m. 5 26	h. m. 6 34	h. m. 6 40	h. m. 5 27	h. m. 6 33	h. m. 5 23	h. m. 6 38	D. M. 8 16	h. m. s. 11 59 53
2 G.	5 28	6 32	7 2	5 28	6 32	5 25	6 36	7 54	11 59 35
3 Mon.	29	30	7 27	30	29	26	34	7 32	59 15
4 Tues.	30	28	7 49	31	28	27	32	7 10	58 56
5 Wed.	31	26	8 17	32	26	28	30	6 48	58 33
6 Thur.	32	24	8 59	34	25	29	28	6 26	58 16
7 Fri.	33	23	9 29	35	24	31	26	6 4	57 56
8 Sat.	35	21	10 16	36	21	32	24	5 41	57 35
9 G.	5 36	6 19	11 11	5 37	6 20	5 33	6 22	5 18	11 57 15
10 Mon.	37	17	Morn.	38	18	34	20	4 55	56 54
11 Tues.	39	16	0 13	39	16	35	18	4 32	56 34
12 Wed.	40	14	1 20	40	15	36	16	4 10	56 13
13 Thur.	42	12	2 29	41	13	37	14	3 47	55 52
14 Fri.	43	10	3 41	42	11	38	12	3 24	55 31
15 Sat.	44	7	Sets.	43	9	39	10	3 1	55 9
16 G.	5 45	6 6	6 0	5 45	6 8	5 40	6 8	2 37	11 54 48
17 Mon.	46	4	6 29	46	7	41	6	2 14	54 27
18 Tues.	48	2	7 00	47	5	43	5	1 51	54 8
19 Wed.	49	1	7 38	48	3	44	4	1 28	53 44
20 Thur.	50	5 58	8 24	49	1	45	2	1 4	53 23
21 Fri.	51	56	9 20	50	5 57	46	6 00	0 41	53 2
22 Sat.	52	57	10 24	52	56	47	5 59	0 18	52 41
23 G.	5 51	5 55	11 33	5 52	5 54	5 48	5 57	8 5	11 52 20
24 Mon.	56	53	Morn.	53	52	49	55	0 28	52 08
25 Tues.	58	52	0 44	54	50	50	53	0 52	51 30
26 Wed.	57	50	1 53	55	49	52	51	1 15	51 19
27 Thur.	59	47	3 1	57	47	53	49	1 38	50 59
28 Fri.	6 00	44	4 6	59	45	54	47	2 2	50 39
29 Sat.	6 1	42	Rises.	6 09	5 43	56	45	2 25	50 16
30 G.	6 2	40	5 28	6 1	5 40	5 57	5 43	2 49	11 50 00

## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &amp;c.

D

- 1 *St. Giles' Day.*
- 5 *15th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 3 Cool and cloudy.
- 4 Rain and wind.
- 5 Day is fine—night cool.
- 6 Very fine day.
- 7 Changeable aspects.
- 8 *Nativity of the Virgin Mary.*
- 8 *16th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 10 Heavy rain—storms may
- 11 be looked for this week.
- 12 Wind and rain to-day.
- 13 Cloudy and cool.
- 14 A pleasant day, but
- 15 now damp and chilly.

- 8 *17th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 17 A calm, cool day.
- 18 Delightfully pleasant.
- 19 Gales may be looked
- 20 for now and for some days.
- 21 *St. Mathew's Day.*
- 22 A very fine day
- 8 *18th Sunday after Trinity.*
- 24 Heavy wind about now.
- 25 Changeable and cloudy.
- 26 Still unsettled.
- 27 Wind and rain.
- 28 Rain without wind.
- 29 *St. Michael and all Angels.*
- 8 *19th Sunday after Trinity.*



Saturday.

London.

h. m.  
8 48 mo.  
1 11 ev.  
4 15 ev.  
7 24 mo.

ominion.

Sun on  
Meridian.

h. m. s.

11 59 53

59 35

59 15

58 56

58 33

58 16

57 56

57 35

11 57 15

56 54

56 34

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11 54 45

54 27

54 8

53 44

53 23

53 2

52 41

11 52 20

52 08

51 30

51 19

50 59

50 39

50 16

11 50 00

1	90	lbs milk to the factory
2		
3	90	
4	89	
5	88	
6	87	
7	86	
8	85	1063
9		
10	79	
11	83	
12	80	
13	84	
14	78	
15	73	1540
16		
17	75	
18	69	
19	76	
20	80	
21	67	
22	71	
23		
24	84	
25	83	
26	89	
27	75	
28	73	
29		
30		
31		

paid Sept 20th  
11 4.00  
15.00  
1365 milk

10th Month,

OCTOBER, 31 Days.

Begins on Monday

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
New Moon .....	1	11 36 mo.	11 6 mo	0 58 mo.	0 48 mo.	0 36 mo.	0 28 mo.
First Quarter .....	9	6 1 mo.	5 31 mo.	5 23 mo.	5 13 mo.	5 1 mo.	4 53 mo.
Full Moon .....	16	2 27 mo.	1 57 mo.	1 49 mo.	1 39 mo.	1 27 mo.	1 19 mo.
Last Quarter .....	22	7 00 ev.	6 30 ev.	6 22 ev.	6 12 ev.	6 0 ev.	5 52 ev.
New Moon .....	30	7 38 ev.	7 8 ev.	7 00 ev.	6 50 ev.	6 38 ev.	6 30 ev.

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

## CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &amp;c.

1. Month begins fine and dry.
2. Continues pleasant.
3. A cool but fine day.
4. An agreeable day, but
5. there is a prospect of
6. rain for a day or two.
8. 30th Sunday after Trinity.
8. A stiff breeze from the West.
9. Cool and bracing wind.
10. Changeable and dull.
11. Clouds and rain.
12. A very cool day.
13. Quite frosty night.
8. 31st Sunday after Trinity.
15. A cool and calm day.

16. Very pleasant weather.
17. Sun shines but not warm.
18. St. Luke the Evangelist.
19. Rainy and cool.
20. Windy but dry.
8. 22nd Sunday after Trinity.
22. A fine fall day.
23. Not dull yet changeable.
24. This day very fine.
25. St. Crispin's Day.
26. Cool, fine, calm.
27. Quite frosty night.
8. 23rd Sunday after Trinity.
29. 2-th. St. Simon and St. Judy.
30. Look out for rain.
31. HALLOWEEN.

on Monday

London.

h. m.  
 0 38 mo.  
 4 53 mo  
 1 19 mo  
 5 52 ev  
 6 30 ev

ominion.

Sun on Meridian.

h. m. s.

11 49 40  
 49 21  
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 11 47 52  
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 11 44 42  
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1	75	lbs milk to the factory
2	48	
3	64	
4	65	
5	55	
6	59	
7		
8	66	
9	66	
10	44	
11	59	
12	81	
13	59	
14		
15	57	
16	60	
17	56	
18	58	
19	53	
20	56	
21		
22	62	
23	57	
24		
25	110	
26		
27	84	
28		
29		Total up to 31st Oct including
30	48	stab of butter \$114.11
31	48	

Received payment  
 Dec 14 th. 19.3%  
 Total for 1883 including  
 stab of butter \$114.11

1385  
 1365  
 220  
 B  
 87.74  
 19.37  
 107.11  
 114.11  
 4.11

Moon's Phases.		Halifax.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Kingston.	Toronto.	London.
	D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
First Quarter.....	7	7 46 ev.	7 16 ev.	7 8 ev.	6 58 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 38 ev.
Full Moon.....	14	0 19 mo.	11 49 mo.	11 41 mo.	11 31 mo.	11 19 mo.	11 11 mo.
Last Quarter.....	21	9 25 mo.	8 55 mo.	8 47 mo.	8 37 mo.	8 25 mo.	8 17 mo.
New Moon.....	29	0 36 ev.	0 6 ev.	1 58 ev.	1 48 ev.	1 36 ev.	1 28 ev.

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

CALENDAR, WEATHER ASPECTS, &c.

- D.
1. ALL SAINTS DAY.
2. Rather stormy times.
3. Rain and wind.
8. 24th Sunday after Trinity.
5. Snow has fallen East.
6. Rain and cool West.
7. Considerable frost, but
8. no real winter signs yet.
9. Cold winds and cloudy.
10. Steadily cool.
8. 25th Sunday after Trinity.
12. 11th, St. Martin's Day.
13. Changeable but fine.
14. Now dull and cloudy.
15. Cold rain and wind.

16. Unsettled weather.
17. Cold and cloudy.
8. 26th Sunday after Trinity.
19. Snow in the East.
21. Rain in the West.
21. Steadily cold nights.
22. St. Cecilia's Day.
23. St. Clement's Day.
24. A cool pleasant day.
8. 27th Sunday after Trinity.
25. Sun invisible for a
27. day or two or three.
28. Clouds breaking away.
29. Clear and cold.
30. ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

London.

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 6 28 ev.  
 11 11 mo.  
 8 17 mo.  
 1 28 ev.

ominton.

Sun on Meridian.

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to. London.

	h.	m.	s.
30.	6	19	mo.
r.	10	8	ev.
10.	2	42	mo.
10.	7	33	mo.

Dominion.

Sun on Meridian

h.	m.	s.
11	49	13

49 36

49 59

50 24

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51 44

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11 55 56

56 15

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New Year.

## The Royal Family.

### THE QUEEN.

VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married February 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness VICTORIA-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Imperial Highness Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has had issue five sons and four daughters.

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

Her Royal Highness Alice-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 Marie-Alexandrina, and has issue one son and three daughters.

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

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

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, K.G., born May 6, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa-Margaret.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853; married 27 April, 1882, to H. R. H. Princess Helena of Waldeck.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

Nothing circulates so rapidly as a secret.

Too much talk on trifles is a social evil.

On slippery places take short steps and slow.

I dimly guess from blessings known

Of greater out of sight.

Apprehension of evil is often worse than evil itself.

Old injuries are seldom cancelled by new benefits.

No one is ever fatigued after the exercise of forbearance.

Welcome ever more to gods and men is the self-helping man.

Man is unjust, but God is just; and finally justice triumphs.

**JANUARY.**—There are a great many things which the farmer can do in the winter season, besides those which he must do. The cattle and sheep cannot be neglected, they must be fed and watered. Days and nights pass on rapidly toward spring. When spring really comes you should have all your tools, ploughs, barrows, etc., in good working order. Perhaps repairs about the barns and out-houses are needed. Do them when you have time, because they should be in good order when you need them to protect the fruits of the earth which you expect to reap. As we have frequently said in effect: during the long winter evenings cultivate your mind. Don't be ashamed to have it known that you have a belief that the science of farming requires the study of the best authors and the best periodicals.



# DOMINION OF CANADA.

*Seat of Government, Ottawa.*

## GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, K.T.G., C.M.G., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

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

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

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

## COMMANDING HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Major General Sir Patrick Macdougall, K.C.M.G.

## PRIVY COUNCIL.

Premier and Minister of the Interior, Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.; Minister of Finance, Sir Leonard Tilley; Minister of Railways and Canals, Sir Chas. Tupper; Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin; Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Pope; Minister of Militia, Hon. J. P. R. Caron; Minister of inland revenue, Hon. John Costigan; Minister of Marine, Hon. — McLellan; Postmaster General, Hon. John Carling; Secretary of State, Hon. J. A. Chapleau; Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Powell; President of Council, Hon. Frank Smith; Minister of Justice, Sir Alex. Campbell.

**UTILIZE YOUR BONES.**—Not the bones of your own body merely, but any and all bones, beef and mutton and chicken, and even fish bones. The *American Garden* says they constitute the very best food for fruit-trees and grape-vines, if the fragments are only placed where the roots can only lay hold of them, and adds: "Instead of allowing pieces of bone to be cast into the back-yard as food for stray dogs and strange cats, domestics should be directed to deposit every thing of the sort in a small tub provided with a lid. As soon as only a few pounds have accumulated, we take the tub to some grape-vine or fruit-tree, dig a hole, three or more feet long, a foot or two wide, and not less than a foot deep, into which the bones are dumped; spread over the bottom of the excavation and covered with the soil. The more the fragments can be spread around the better. But they should be buried so deep that a plough or spade will not reach them. The roots of growing vines or fruit-trees will soon find the valuable mine of rich fertility, and will feed on the elements that will greatly promote the growth of strong and healthy wood, and the development of fair and luscious fruit.

**FEBRUARY.**—Many farmers say they have no time to spare for gardening. But it is true that a good garden, well taken care of, will pay. Begin early, select good soil, enrich it with good manure. These advices belong to March for most places East of Kingston. As soon as the ground is dry and can be worked with a spade, begin to lay out your beds for various vegetables. Peas may be sown early, because the spring frosts will not hurt them. Onions may also be sown early on good land. People complain of the failure of onions. We rather think the seed is not good when failure occurs, or the ground has not been properly prepared. Be sure and keep down the weeds. Beets, turnips and carrots may be sown in drills of fifteen or eighteen inches apart just as soon as the ground is ready. Seasons vary, but you can adapt yourself thereto.

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## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Seat of Government, Quebec.*

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. J. B. Mousseau, premier, commissioner of agriculture and public works.  
 Hon. L. O. Loranger, attorney general.  
 Hon. J. G. Robertson, treasurer.  
 Hon. E. T. Paquet, Provincial secretary and registrar.  
 Hon. J. J. Ross, speaker Legislative Council.  
 Hon. E. J. Flynn, commissioner of Crown Lands.  
 Hon. W. W. Lynch, solicitor general.

## OFFICERS.

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

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Seat of Government, Toronto.*

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney general, hon. Oliver Mowat, 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.

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Self-inspection is the only means to preserve us from self-conceit.

It is a good thing to learn caution by the misfortune of others.

Despatch is the soul of business, and method the soul of despatch.

Make not thy friend too cheap to thee, nor thyself to thy friend.

We hand folks over to God's mercy, but show none ourselves.

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**MARCH.**—Do you know how to make "compost," many farmers make hundreds of loads of the best manure in this way. They gather from around the premises, forest leaves, cornstalks, including the roots, weeds, vines, offal from fence corners, muck from ponds and ditches. They occasionally sprinkle lime through the mass, and spread layers of barn-yard manure, and thus build up oblong squares which are allowed to remain over winter. When spring arrives the mass has gone through a process of fermentation and commination, and there is a mound of fertilizing material, which is of great value. There is always a great deal of stuff about a garden which is allowed to go waste, but which might be utilized in the way above mentioned. And all this could be done without much expense.

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# Canadian Almanac

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CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC.

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## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*Seat of Government, Halifax.*

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Q.C.  
*Aide-de-camp, A. F. Street, Esq.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

HON. ROBERT YOUNG, *President.*

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

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor S. H. Haviland.  
Private secretary, Eustace Haviland, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hons. W. A. Sullivan, Neil McLeod, Donald Ferguson, John McFursey, Samuel Prowse, William Campbell, Peter Garvin, J. O. Arsenault, Joseph Wightman.

He who has not religion for his pillow is without a resting-place.

We are led on, like the little children, by a way that we know not.

The touchstone by which men try us is most often their own vanity.

APRIL.—You have perhaps heard of the "North American Poultry Association." At the last February meeting of the Society, the subject of "incubation" was fully discussed, and many important facts established. The only way to raise chickens with certainty for the early market is by the use of the "incubators." A good one will hatch from 70 to 80 per cent. of the eggs put into it. With special care 300 chickens can be raised to market size in a room 15 feet square. The business of raising chickens is specially adapted to ladies and infirm people, both in city and country. Chickens from eight to twelve weeks old will sell in many places at good prices. Apart from all this, the ordinary modes of raising fowl for market will pay. At the present time eggs will obtain good prices, sufficient to make the business remunerative.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*Seat of Government, Victoria, V.I.*

### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Hon. A. N. Richards.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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

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

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

*Seat of Government, Winnipeg.*

### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Hon. J. C. Aitkin.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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

## PLUMS BY AID OF POULTRY AND PIGS.

There is no choice hardy fruit that blossoms and sets fruit more abundantly than the plum. There is nothing more lusciously delightful to the palate as a rich ripe gage. It is the first of fruits that the average owner of a lot thinks of planting. The curculio is the difficulty. Some are too busy, and some too forgetful and some too indolent to jar off, catch, and burn the sneaking destroyers, and in many cases the shape or surroundings of the tree make this impracticable. Where there is choice of situation, a small enclosure adjacent to the stable-yards is the place for a distinct little plum orchard, to be kept bare of weeds and grass and well manured, all automatically by giving the chickens and small pigs the run of it. They will pick up every insect that appears on the bare surface, and even if there are plum trees near from which the curculios (which fly freely after dusk quiet and collapsed as they appear in the daytime) can come in to yours, they will not stay to do harm, if there is an odor of the pig-pen or chicken-house about the trees. They seem very sensitive to odors, and heavy crops have been grown in the midst of trees on which every plum dropped prematurely by merely putting forkful of wet, fresh manure in a crotch of the tree, or by hanging an old buck under it containing smoking rubbish, during the curculio term, May 1st to 10th or 15th in latitude of New York. Where there is room for but a tree or two, a back yard or the side of a much-used path is the best place, and if practicable, the ground should be bare under it, or, at least, have nothing higher than grass or strawberry vines, so that the curculios may be easily caught. The rich plums having thin skins, are most liable to be assailed by them and by rot too. The damsons and prunes are more exempt, and the Chickasaw sorts, excellent for marmalade, are almost totally so.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

*Seat of Government, Battleford.*

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

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

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

## GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

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

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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

In preparing real old-fashioned hash, cold corned beef and potatoes are necessary in the proportion of one-third meat and two-thirds potato. A beet or two and a good sized carrot improve it. Chop very fine, first the meat, then add the vegetables. Put a little butter in a frying pan, a teaspoonful or more according to the amount of hash, pour in nearly a half a cup of boiling water, and a little salt and very little pepper. Then put in the hash, press down nicely till well heated through, then stir it thoroughly and press down again. Cover and set on the back of the stove a little while. Fresh meats may be hashed without potatoes, seasoning nicely. A chopped tomato is nice with beef or veal. Put it in with the butter and let it cook a few minutes, then add the chopped meat. Remember that the seasoning is a great point. Do not confine yourself to salt and pepper all through the year. Get a little celery seed if you cannot procure the fresh celery, and there are many sweet herbs which are liked by almost every one, and which should find a place in every kitchen garden. A pinch of sage, or thyme, or summer savory, or sweet marjoram, will make the soup, or the little dish of croquette or hash an entirely different thing. Never season highly. The very art of seasoning is in getting a flavor which can scarcely be distinguished. We have eaten soup with clove which was strong as a spiced cake should be. A half a clove is often sufficient to give the desired flavor. Never use "two or three," which with different people means anywhere from to a teaspoonful, and never use the ground clove if it can be avoided. In scalloped oysters where clove is used, it is well to cut a clove in small pieces and heat it in milk to be poured over the oysters, for a little while. So with mace, only a tiny bit should be used, too much giving a strong, soapy taste, decidedly unpleasant.

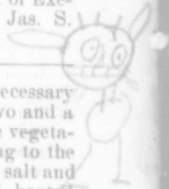
That which is bitter to be endured may be sweet to be remembered.

There is a long and wearisome step between admiration and imitation.

Every where endeavor to be useful, and every where you will be at home.

We think very few people sensible, except those who are of our opinion.

The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time.



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## RATES OF POSTAGE

LETTERS ADDRESSED FROM OR TO PLACES IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

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

CITY, OR DROP LETTERS FOR CITY DELIVERY.

1 cent per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

Postage rates must in every case be prepaid by postage stamp. When posted wholly unpaid they cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Insufficiently paid letters on which 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 for transmission to the United Kingdom and European countries.

### RE-DIRECTED LETTERS.

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

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

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

### MIS-DELIVERED CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### MATTERS WHICH CANNOT BE FORWARDED THROUGH THE POST.

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

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

### HAVE YOU A SCRAP-BOOK?

Every Farmer should keep a book in which to paste agricultural scraps. Every one in reading a paper will see a number of things he will wish to remember. He will perhaps see suggestions the value of which he will desire to test, or hints which he will want to be governed by in future operations, and yet after reading the paper he will throw it down and will probably never see it again. In such a case all the valuable articles will be lost. To prevent such a loss, every reader should clip from the papers such articles as he desires to preserve and remember, and paste them in a scrap book. Such a book at the end of a year or two will be very interesting and valuable.

TRANSMISSION OF SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES BY MAIL.

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

CIRCULARS PRINTED BY THE ELECTRIC PEN, &c.

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

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 United States.*

Printed and published in Canada, and posted from the office of publication or News Agency, to actual subscribers or news agents (including exchanges) are subject to a rate of one cent per pound, gross weight, which must be prepaid by publisher at the time of posting. Such periodicals must be issued not less frequently than once per month. Newspapers for England will be sent to subscribers at the same rate.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND AND UNITED STATES.

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

Newspapers and periodicals weighing less than one ounce may be posted singly; if prepaid by postage stamp, one half cent each.

Newspapers from office of publication posted for City Delivery are not delivered by Letter Carrier unless prepaid one cent by stamp.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United Kingdom, and reposted by news agents to regular subscribers, are not liable to any additional postage.

**BOILING POTATOES AND MEAT.**--Potatoes any time of the year can be made mealy if boiled in salt and water and drained, and then covered with a thick towel and left in back of the range five minutes. To retain the color of any vegetable plunge it into cold water after boiling. Cooks make the mistake of boiling things too much. After reaching the boiling point meats should simmer. The toughest meats can be made tender by so doing. It is always best to under-season rather than over-season food. When anything is accidentally made too salt, it can be counteracted by adding a tablespoonful of vinegar and a tablespoonful of sugar. Meats of any kind should not be washed, but wiped with a towel to preserve their juices and quality.

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### PARCEL POST RATES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

The rates, to be prepaid by postage stamp, on parcels posted in Canada for destinations within the Dominion to which parcels can be sent are as follows:—

For each parcel weighing not less than 3 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.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS POSTAL MATTER.

Books and pamphlets, printed circulars, prices current, handbills, book and newspaper manuscript, printer's 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 1c. per 4 oz., provided they be sent in covers open at the ends or sides, and so put up as to admit of the contents being, if necessary, easily withdrawn for examination; if enclosed with written communications, or in sealed envelopes notched at the ends or sides, letter rates of postage will be charged.

The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions or grafts, is limited to 24 oz. Packages of other miscellaneous matters are limited to 4 pounds in weight, 24 inches in length and 12 inches in breadth or depth.

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

### HANDLING HORSES.

Men differ greatly in the amount of work they can get out of a team of horses and the animals know this as well as the drivers. Some will fret and sweat a team when only drawing an empty wagon, while others will drive the same horses before a heavy load and not wet a hair. This difference is more easily seen than described. Kindness in manner and in tone of voice go a great way towards making the load draw easily. The owner's handling of the reins is frequently far different from that of the hired man. We have seen teams kept poor in flesh by an almost incessant worry from an ill-fitting harness, an inhuman jerking upon the bits, or a frequent and injudicious use of the whip. Boys are not exempt from these strictures. Many teams have had their usefulness impaired by a disregard of the feelings of the horses. It is not the well-fed horse only that does the most work and keeps in the best condition; he must also have a kind master, and be treated with a just regard for equine sensibility.

A hermit who has been shut up in his cell in a college has contracted a sort of mould and rust upon his soul.

**MAY.**—The *Poultry Journal* has quite recently given a good article on "Ducks." They can be raised where the water has to be supplied artificially. From a small stream near the house a small artificial pond may be readily constructed. Ducks get most of their living off the grass, when or where they have no access to small fruits. A low shed-like house is sufficient for them, only keep the place clean and well supplied with straw or fine hay for bedding. Ducks hatched by hens will follow their foster-mother for some time. They become strong, and are thereby preserved from the evil effects of early ducking or swimming, to which they have an innate propensity. For the first few weeks give young ducks crumbled bread sopped in milk, or oatmeal or barley meal or cooked corn meal with milk. Change the food occasionally, and in six months you have them in order for sale or use.



PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.

CANADA.

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

UNITED STATES.

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

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

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

HOW ONE MAN USED IT.

A correspondent shows the practical value of a free use of fertilizers in the following account of how he made a poor farm rich.

My farm was so poor that it would not support one family and keep fifteen cows. To-day it produces enough to keep thirty cows, four horses and ten dogs, besides a large family. It also contains fifteen acres of hops. Here is the way by which this improvement was made:

First, I cleared off the stones from one lot of about fifteen acres, which was ploughed in the spring and manured with barnyard manure. This was done until seventy-five acres were cleared, and in producing order. For the last two years I have cleared up twenty-five acres more, making one hundred acres in all. These one hundred acres are manured with barnyard manure, muck, salt and lime, mixed as follows: one hundred loads of muck, fifty loads of barnyard manure, ten loads of lime and two tons of salt. The muck and the manure should be well rotted before being mixed with salt and lime. Farming pays if farmers will take care of their farms and manure them; it costs but a little more to raise a good crop than a poor one.

"Take this letter to its address," said a planter to his nigger, who rejoiced under the name of Cain, "and," added the boss, "fly on the wings of the wind!"—"Ees, massa," said blackey; "and I suppose you would like de wind to blow a hurry-cane."

**JUNE.**—A few words about blackberries and raspberries. They are delicious fruits, but only biennials. The vigorous shoots which spring forth from the roots grow rapidly and should be properly trained. The old dead canes should be cut away, and the new vines properly trimmed and trained. Blackberry canes should never grow over five feet high, many prefer them shorter. "Keep them down, but cutting off the top tender parts. They may be trained into a neat pyramidal form. Raspberries are lower in stature; they require a somewhat similar culture. A most delicious fruit may thus be raised for family use or for the market. By cultivation the size of the berry is increased, as well as the quantity. You have been surprised to see the full, fat, well flavored berry brought to market—why not raise just as good yourself?

Send to the Post Master envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.

Business men should be careful to authorize but a limited number of persons to receive their letters, and only those in whom they have full confidence.

### MONEY ORDERS.

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

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

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

### MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The money order offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the money order offices in England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling, and grant as many orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted.

The terms are as under :

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

### MONEY ORDERS ON THE LOWER PROVINCES.

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

For orders up to £5, 25 cents.

“ over £5 and up to £10, 50 cents.

No half cents can be introduced into orders.

ORDERS ON BRITISH INDIA.—On orders up to £2, 30 cents; over £2 and up to £5, 60 cts.; over £5 and up to £7, 90 cts.; over £7 and up to £10, \$1.20.

ORDERS ON UNITED STATES.—On orders up to \$20, 25 cts.; on orders up to \$40, 50 cts.

**JULY.**—Another word about fowls. Don't suppose they will be good any how. Chickens have been carefully dressed, deliciously stuffed, and yet they were not fit to eat, there was a flavor about them that no soda rinsings could cleanse and no seasoning conceal. These were chickens that had picked up their living about pigsties and other unclean places. Then, again, a chicken may be spoiled in dressing it to cook. If killed with a full crop and allowed to lie for hours before it is “drawn” it gets an unpleasant flavor. Fowls should be caught and shut up without food for twelve hours before being beheaded. Then crop and intestines will be empty. Old fowls are not necessarily tough, only cook them long enough. They are more tender twenty-four hours after they are killed than if eaten immediately.

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

#### POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

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

2. Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit nearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more, with the permission of the Postmaster General.

3. Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall 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.

SECONDLY—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

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

6. Each depositor is supplied with a pass book, which is to be produced to the postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the postmaster receiving or paying the same.

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

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

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

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

A minister living in an Aberdeenshire coast town had preached a sermon which a skipper, one of his parishioners, who traded to London, thought very like one which he had read to his family the Sunday before from a sermon book he had purchased in London. On the Sunday following he, with two brother skippers, took the book to church to ascertain the correctness of the suspicion. The minister in due time gave out a text which, true enough, the skipper found in the index of his book, and pointed out to his friends. The minister then proceeded with the sermon, going on word for word with the sermon book for a sentence or two, which greatly excited the skipper, who, with a crony on each side, kept tracing the words in his book after the minister, and saying, "See till him; see till him." The minister, who used himself to tell the story, said, "I lookit doun and saw what they were at, so I turned ower twa leaves at ance, an' they never clappit saut upo my tail after that."

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

12. The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

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

*Emigration Agents of the Dominion in Europe.*—London: Sir A. T. Galt, K. C. M.G., the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S. W.; Private Secretary, J. Calmer. Liverpool: Mr. John Dyke, 15 Water Street. Glasgow: Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40 St. Enoch square. Belfast: Mr. Charles Foy, 29 Victoria Place. Dublin: Mr. Thomas Connolly, Nortumberland House.

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

#### TROUBLE IN THE CLOVER STACKS.

In some localities, farmers who put up their clover hay in good condition, are surprised to find, when they come to feed it from the stack or mow, that it is apparently very mouldy, and hesitate to use it. A close examination shows that the appearance of mould is very deceptive, and that the whiteness is really due to great multitudes of sicken threads, spun by the clover worm (*Asopia costalis*), an insect that has been brought here from the old world, but which makes itself quite at home. The insects are usually found in the greatest numbers at the bottom of the stack, and after it has once established itself nothing can be done for the hay. The farmer who finds his clover hay in this condition should not, another season, stack or store his crop in the same place. It has been suggested that placing the stack upon a foundation, that will allow ventilation from below, will be of service.

"Why have you volunteered?" said rather a careworn-looking, newly-enrolled volunteer yesterday to a fine-looking country soldier. "Why, I have volunteered because I have no wife; and I go for war," was the unequivocal reply. "And now, why have you volunteered?" he added. "Ah!" said the careworn-countenanced little man—for he was little—with a significant sigh, "I have volunteered because I have a wife; and I go for peace!"

Improve the wit you have bought at a dear rate, and the wisdom you have gained by sad experience.

Less time spent in idle dreaming and devoted to the duties of life would give us wealth and contentment.

The afflictions of this life are neither too numerous nor too sharp. Much rust requireth a rough file.

**AUGUST.**—Oats are one of the staple crops of this country. If you read this in August, your then present year's crop will be harvested. Then look ahead for another year. Oats require good soil well prepared. It is a mistake to think and act as though any poor piece of land was good enough for oats. Poor land, poor oats, poor seed, poor crop. Oats are so important and useful that more attention should be paid to their culture. Every farmer wishes to sow oats that will stand straight, fill good, and yield well, both in straw and grain. The hullless oats offer no advantage, for we want them for horse feed, and for this the hulls are useful. New varieties are being constantly offered. Most farmers are content with good, bright heavy American oats, if possible brought from a northern locality. Hence the demand for good Canadian oats in the American markets.

# COURTS.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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

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

CROWN 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, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly, Vercheres and City of Montreal. Held at Montreal 1st May to 30th June, 1st September till 20th December.

QUEBEC.—Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorenci, Levis, 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 7th of March to 22nd June, September and December.

### BARLEY.

We wish to say a word of favor for barley as a general article of food. As a regular breakfast dish, it will be liked better than oatmeal by many persons—especially ladies and children. It takes a medium position between brain and muscle feeders, and supplies equally well both needs, while wheat is essentially a brain-feeder and oats is largely a muscle-feeder. In ancient times barley was the staple cereal; the old Homeric heroes used it mainly for bread fruit, and the Roman soldier received his ration in barley. For intellectual work wheat constitutes the king of the cereals, but one might call barley the queen, and artists will prefer it if they closely observe the effects. I believe the most effective way of combating the use of alcoholic drinks will be the general use of cereals in undivided and undecomposed form as food: it has been proven in England in many cases that the taste for liquor entirely disappears when cereals in their entire substance as grits or unfermented bread form a regular component of the meals. Man has to educate and train himself into regaining the lost instinct for what constitutes his proper food, and once regained one is surprised how it was possible to feed only on the decomposed appearances of food instead of on their full realities.

SEPTEMBER.—Are there any swindlers in Canada, by whom the farmers are in danger of loss? In the United States John Smith buys a new reaper, and before he has cut the crop of one field with it, he is informed that its patent is contested, and that he is liable to a penalty for using it. Rather than have a lawsuit, he pays the royalty asked by the contesting firm, and he is lucky if he has not to pay four or five times more before he is done. The same is the case with nearly every labor-saving contrivance which a farmer is likely to buy. To prevent this swindling operation, Congress has been obliged to interfere. It compels the owners of patents to secure redress from the makers and sellers, and not from the buyers of articles which infringe a patent. It is a sufficient defense for the buyer to show that he purchased in an open market.

## CIRCUIT COURTS.

## JURISDICTION FOR SUMS NOT EXCEEDING \$200.

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

**QUEBEC DISTRICT.**—Quebec Circuit Court, 16th to 21st January and June, and 20th to 25th of every month, except July and August.

**THREE RIVERS DISTRICT.**—Three Rivers Circuit, Three Rivers, 22nd to 27th March, June, September and December.

**OTTAWA DISTRICT.**—Ottawa Circuit, Aylmer, 7th to 12th February, June and November.

Ottawa County (2nd), Papineauville, 7th to 10th January, May and September.

Ottawa County Circuit. Held at Buckingham, 19th and 20th January, May and September.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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

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

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**—This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either Court.

**COURT OF CHANCERY.**—This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England in case of fraud, accident, trust, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses.

**COUNTY COURTS.**—Presided over by a resident Judge in each County. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed \$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 be \$400; and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court to any amount; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, crim. con. or seduction.

**SURROGATE COURTS.**—The jurisdiction of these Courts relates to all testamentary matters and causes, and to the granting or revoking of probate of wills and letters of administration of the effects of deceased persons having estate or effects in Ontario, and all matters arising out of or connected with the grant or revocation of probate or administration, subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery.

Every individual who has work to do in this world, and does it needs a vacation.

Every one is weary; the poor in seeking, the rich in keeping, the good in learning.

If anybody reports you not to be an honest man, let your practice give him the lie.

The greatest good to the greatest number cannot justify a wrong to the lesser number.

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

*Terms of the Courts.*

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

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

**Chancery Terms.**—*Examination Terms.*—From 1st Tuesday of February to the Saturday after the 2nd Tuesday of April, and from 1st Tuesday of September to the Saturday after 1st Tuesday of November. *Hearing Terms.*—from 4th Monday in April until Saturday of the following week, and from 3rd Monday in November until Saturday of the following week. The Court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations).

**COUNTY COURT TERMS.**—The several County Courts in Ontario hold four terms in each year, to commence on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

A TOUGH KIND OF WITNESS.

During a recent trial before a Western Justice it was thought important by counsel to determine the length of time that certain "two quarters of beef and one sheep remained in an express wagon in front of the plaintiff's store before they were taken away by the defendant." The witness under examination was a German, whose knowledge of the English language was limited, but he testified in a very plain, straightforward way to having weighed the meat and to having afterward carried it out and put it into the aforesaid wagon. Then the following ensued:

Counsel—"State to the jury how long it was after you took the meat from the store and put it into the wagon before it was taken away."

Witness—"Now, I shoost cand dell dat. I dinks about dwelve feet. I say not nearer as dat."

"You don't understand me. How long was it from the time the meat left the store, and was put into the wagon, before it was taken away by the defendant?"

"Now I know not what you ax dot for. Der wagon he vas back up mit der sidewalk, and dat's shoost so long as it vas. You dell me how long der sidewalk was. Den feet? Dwelve feet? Den I tells you how long it vas."

"I don't want to find out how wide the sidewalk was, but I want to know, speaking very slowly "how long—this—meat—was—in—the—wagon—before—it—was—taken—away?"

"Oh, dat! Vell, now I not sold my meat so. I all time weigh him; never measured meat, not yet. But I dinks bout dree feet." (Here the spectators and his Honor and the jury smiled audibly.) "I know not, shentlemen, how is dis. I dell you all I can so good as I know."

"Look here, I want to know how long it was before the meat was taken away after it was put into the wagon?"

Witness (looking very knowingly at counsel):

"Now you try and get me in a scrape. Dat meat was shoost so long in der wagon as he vas in der shop. Dat's all I told you. Dat meat vas dead meat. He don't grow no longer in den dousen year not mooch."

Counsel—"That will do."

## CUTTING ASPARAGUS.

Many asparagus beds are ruined by those who do not understand the nature of the plant. We cannot do better than give our readers the following from the *Practical Farmer*, which is directly to the point: "In cutting asparagus early in the season it is not best to allow any shoots to run up, not even weak ones, as they draw most of the food collected by the roots—or it goes into them—and the eyes that would start into growth remain dormant, and, as a result, the buds do not produce nearly so many heads as if all the shoots were cut as they appear. By cutting all the shoots we call into growth the eyes that would otherwise remain dormant, and these almost invariably form the largest and best heads, which it is our ambition to secure by cutting away the weak as well as the finest heads until the middle of May, when we allow one or two shoots to run up from each crown. The case is different when all the shoots are cut as they appear to near the end of June. The roots are then so exhausted that there may not be sufficient vigor left to furnish good, strong shoots, and unless there is good haulm this year the prospects of heads next year will be very slim. We have seen buds cut so hard and late, even in July, that the plants have not been worth keeping afterward—not furnishing a head fit to gather for the next three years, and some times not then."

## HARVESTING THE CORN CROP.

The best way to harvest corn is no doubt to cut it up at the ground, the closer the better. The lowest joints of the corn stalk are much stronger than those higher up, and it is an object to set up the stock so that the valuable portions are as far as possible above the ground. There is no gain in cutting so as to leave these tough ends of the stalks in the field. They are not eaten by cattle, and will be turned under at the next ploughing; most farmers think that they save a good deal of labor in not hauling them to the yard, and back in the form of manure; but there is a positive loss: 1st, because there is more danger of the stocks getting down, and the corn and fodder becoming wet and decayed; 2nd, because it is better to have this inedible portion of the stalk become partially decayed and soiled by the ground than a portion where the leaves are attached; 3rd, because it is best to cart to the barnyard or compost heap all such rubbish, potato-vines, and much that farmers are in the habit of leaving to rot, and to be ploughed in on the field. It is an easy matter to go to the field with a corn knife and cut up the crop, setting it up around a centre "hill," which remains uncut, or about two "hills," with their tops twisted together, and to finish the stook by binding the tops with a band of limbered suckers, or weakly stalks. Such stooks will be sure to fall over, and much of the corn will be damaged as well as the fodder. It is much better to go prepared to make a first rate job of it. A stooking-horse is almost indispensable to putting up stooks that will stand. The common corn knife is good enough for cutting corn by hand, but a light steel field-hoe, well sharpened having a handle 12 to 14 inches long, to which a strap is attached, is better for cutting close to the ground. It needs only a single blow to cut up a "hill." The question as to the number of "hills" to the stook may be settled by the size of the corn and preference of the farmer.

**OCTOBER.**—Farmers' daughters are looking out for the variegated foliage of the season with which to adorn the sitting-room of the dwelling house. Flowers, ferns or plants, of any kind may be taken fresh and green, and laid smoothly between newspapers on a table; then put heavy books or weights on them for a few days until they are thoroughly dry. Mosses can be pressed into any desired shape while green, twine a fine thread around them, and lay them in paper boxes until dry. Autumn leaves and ferns, in wreaths, crosses, or any form, and pressed by this simple process, can be kept for years. Grain and grasses of various kinds intermingled with bunches of scarlet berries from the mountain ash tree, if gathered and dried at the proper time, are beautiful for decorative purposes in winter.



## GOOD LAYING FOWLS.—THE COLLIE DOG.

A FARMER ASKS:—1. What is the best breed of poultry to keep for winter laying, also for quantity of eggs in a given time? 2. And which do we consider the best kind of fowl for table purposes and laying combined, when kept under ordinary circumstances? 3. Should the pure strain of Scotch collie dog be black-and-white only, and how should the two colors be intermixed; or is a sort of brown and tan color permitted to the pure-bred collie—either smooth or rough coated?

1. It is about an even thing between the Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks the former doing its best as a pullet the first year.

2. The Plymouth Rock is the farmer's fowl for flesh and egg combined.

3. As a show dog an attempt has been made to meet a fashionable demand for a pretty color, and the black and tan color has been bred in by crossing with the black and tan setter. The color is therefore black and tan sometimes, black and fawn color occupying the usual position on the face as well as the legs and body; some times either of these colors are more or less mixed with white. We do not consider color to be the principal point in the dog, particularly for farming purposes. Were we asked to judge and found a dog possessing mainly the other good qualities of the breed, intelligence, symmetry, etc., in competition against one having less of the best qualities and only up in the fancy color that is being brought out to suit the ideas of those who desire an ornamental dog rather than a useful one; We should be tempted to award the prize to the first dog named. Stonehenge says that the crossing with the black and tan setter has had the effect of completely destroying the main features of the breed for which he was prized. Instead of a thick, wooly coat with a very close undergrowth, it has given the shining but open hair of the setter, letting in the wet, so that the dog would be utterly useless on a Canadian hill. Instead of the bare legs of the true breed, which, even if wet, do not hold it in any quantity, the legs are feathered like a setter's, and would speedily be fringed with icicles if folding sheep in a white frost.

Trees, during rain storms, retain vast quantities of water. The soil covered with forests receives six-tenths the whole rainfall, the trees having intercepted four-tenths.

There is now a theory that diphtheria may be prevented by artificial vaccination. The diphtheritic plant, which appears on the membranes, may in time be cultivated and used for inoculation.

Dr. Sternberg, who has been investigating the causes of yellow fever, believes that its germs are carried about in clothing and other articles, and are only invisible on account of their minute size.

Little drops of rain brighten the meadows, and little acts of kindness brighten the world.

Men are never killed by the adversities they have, but by the impatience which they suffer.

**NOVEMBER.**—The *Country Gentleman* says he considers the Hungarian grass a valuable hay crop. He has been cultivating it for the last ten years. I feed it to my cows, they eat it with a relish, and thrive on it. I sow the seed on the ground which was occupied with corn the previous year. The ground is well tilled and manured with some rich fertilizer containing nitrogen and soluble phosphoric acid. This grass is very productive if the ground is well manured. After ploughing I harrow nicely and roll; then sow about three-fourths of a bushel of seed to the acre, give it a stroke of the harrow, and again roll; I sow it when the weather is warm and settled, toward the last of the fifth month. It is time to cut it when the stalk begins to turn yellow a short distance above the ground, before the seed is formed, which will be about seventy days after sowing.

## EARLY FATTENING OF ANIMALS.

It is quite as important to fatten and market economically the animal products of the farm as it is to raise them. A pound of beef, pork or poultry, can be made much cheaper in September and October than later in the season, when a larger part of the rations must go to keeping up animal heat. There is no sleight of hand in laying fat upon an animal's carcass. It must come out of good honest food in the rations fed. The temperature in the latter part of summer and early autumn is in favor of the best use of all the fattening articles of food, while there is enough of green food to sharpen the appetite and keep up good digestion. We have found green corn stalks, especially sweet corn, an excellent article in the sty, to be fed in connection with corn on the cob, and corn meal, and other rations. We have never seen pork made more rapidly than with this kind of feeding. It will be safe to feed all that the swine will eat up clean, and no more. Slack up the food a little when anything is left in the trough. This will require a little attention, but the pigs will grow so fast that one can afford to linger by the sty a few minutes, once in a day, to see the fat accumulate. Corn is high this season, and we want to make the best use of it. The best poultrymen we know begin to give extra feed in September, when they mean to kill in November. The thanksgiving market is pretty sure to be a good one, and brings ready cash. The small potatoes boiled, and mixed with Indian meal and hot water, make an excellent feed for turkeys and other poultry. This favors growth, as well as fattening. The rations of corn and other grain, unground, may be reserved to the last few weeks of life. Turkeys should have their liberty all through the extra feeding. Some poultrymen shut up their geese and ducks, but we doubt the economy of this method. With a good run they will have a great variety of food, and thrive better with an access to a pasture with pond or brook, while they are receiving full feed for market. All that the fattening animals will eat up clean is a good rule for the last month of feeding.

## BUCKWHEAT.

This plant is extremely sensitive to frost. The grain which is already matured, or nearly so, is not hurt, and the straw is not used for seed. The reason why frost is so injurious may therefore not be apparent, until we think, or notice, that upon almost every plant we have the seed in every stage of development, from the blossom to the ripe grain. When cut before frost, a great proportion of the unripe seed will develop perfectly, and the process of ripening does not seem to be hindered by the frost after the buckwheat is cut.

One afternoon, a stranger, observing a stream of people entering a church, approached a man of gloomy aspect, who was standing near the entrance, and asked, "Is this a funeral?" "Funeral! no," was the sepulchral answer. "It's a wedding." Excuse me," added the stranger, "But I thought from your serious looks that you might be a hired mourner."

"No," returned the man, with a weary, far-off look in his eyes, "I'm the son-in-law of the bride's mother and a widower."

Faith evermore overlooks the difficulty of the way, and bends her eyes only to the certainty of the end.

**DECEMBER.**—A very great number of people have gone to Manitoba and the North West, who would have done just as well if they had remained in Ontario or Quebec. Of course a great many are better off, with better prospects, but what we have said before we say again. There are thousands of acres of good land in Quebec which ought to come into the market, and could be brought under cultivation. We are aware that the area of cultivated land is very largely increased, but we want to see a better lot of farmers, who will not permit the massive heaps to lie for years untouched and wasting uselessly. Our French farmers are making some advances, but they go too much in the ancient tracks, and are not keen to take up and use the many improvements offered to the American and Canadian farmers.