ROBERTMLLLETE, MONTREAL.

## MILL円R'S

 CANADIAN

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

$$
1876 .
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MONTREAL: PUBLISHRD BY-ROBERT MILDER 397 NOTR ME STREET, C

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## CANADIAN IIIRIIITIN" |IIIIIIIC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD


Being Bissextile or Leap Year, and until the 20th June the thirtyninth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
Galculated for the Meridian of Montreal, in Latitude $45^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 26^{\prime \prime}$ North, and Longitude $73^{\circ} 24^{\circ} 22^{\prime \prime}$ West from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, but arranged so as to serve without essential variation for all parts of the Dominion of Canada.

## EDITION OF SIXTY THOUSAND.

Entered according to Act of Parliament, by Robert Miller, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

## ghtontreat:

 PUBLISHED BY ROBERT MILLER, 397 NOTRE DAME STREET.
## EXPLANATION OF CALENDAR PAGES.

The Publisher of this Almanac, with a view to increase its circulation and usefulness, has adapted its calculations for the whole country. The Moon's changes are given for five different places, viz.: Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and London. The rising and setting of the Sun are given for Montreal and Tomonto. The rising and setting of the Moon are given with sufficient exactness for all practical purposes. The weather prognostications are again calculated according to the table of the celebrated Dr. Herschel; and for extraordinary accuracy this Almanac retains its wonderful pupularity.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominican Letter

$\qquad$
B.A. Julian Períod ..... 6589
Golden Number 15 Jewish Year commencing 30th
Jewish Lunar Oycle................ 12 September ..... 5635
Epact or Moon's Age 4 Roman Indiction ..... 4
Solar Cycle 9 Mohammedan Year ..... 1293
MOVABLE FESTIVALS.
Septuagesirna Sunday....February ${ }^{13}$ Easter Sunday $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Sexigesima } & \text { " } & \text { " } & 20 \\ \text { Quinquagesims } & \text { Low Sunday........................................... } 23 \\ \text { Ray } & \text { u } & 27 & \end{array}$ ..... April 16 Ash Wednesday...............March 1 Ascension Day........................ "/ 25 Quadragesima.Sunday...... " 5 Whit Sunday......................June ! Mid-Lent Sunday.............. " 26 Trinity Sunday...................... " 11

Palm Sunday....................April 9

$\qquad$
Corpus Christi ..... " 15
Good Friday Advent Sunday December
HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

Circumcision $\qquad$ January 1
Kpiphany $\qquad$ " Annunciation Virg. Mary... March 25 Good Friday $\qquad$ April 14
Ascension Day
Queen's Birth Day $\qquad$ May 25 " 24

Corpus Christi....................June 15
St. Peter and St. Paul. $\qquad$ tune 15 All Saints Day t Concep
Mary $\qquad$ Christmas Day $\qquad$ Decergin
December 8
$\qquad$ ...

## BANK HOLIDATS IN ONTARIO.

All Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, The Queen's Birth Day, and each day appointed by Royal Proclamation as a general fast or thanksgiving day.

Aquarins.
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III.-On Moon, not IV. -On but it will

Vernal Eq Summer S Autumnal Winter Sol

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Taurus Neck,

Cancer, Breast.

Virgo,
Bowels.

Scorpio,
Secrets.

Capricornus, Knees.

Pisces, Feet.

## ECLIPSES DURING THE YEAR 1876.

There will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.
I.-On the 10th of March, there will be a Partial Eclipse of the Moon. It will begin about midnight of the 9th, and continue for two hours.
II.-On the 25th March, there will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Two and a half digits will be eclipsed. It will begin 10 minutes past 12 , will be central beginning at 20 minutes past 1, and ending at 12 minutes past 4 ; the Eclipse ends at 22 minutes past 5 . Visible at Montreal about 30 min utes past 3 p.m.
III.-On the third of September there will be a Partial Eclipse of the Moon, not visible in these parts.
IV. - On the 17th of September, there will be a Total Eclipse of the Sun, but it will not be visible in Canada.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.
Vernal Equinox begins $\qquad$
d. $\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m}$.

Summer Solstice " Autumnal Equinox " ......................................September 221133 mo . Winter Solstice

## THE ADVENT OF A STAR.

On the night of the 12th of May, 1866, a star of between the first and second mag nitude, suddenly made its appearance in the constellation Corona Borealis. It began from its first appearance to diminish in brightness, so tb.at on the 16th of May it was only of the fourth magnitude, and at the end of the month it became a star of the ninth magnitude. The astronomer Huygens has advanced the hypothesis that this star had previously existed in the place where it was first seen, and that it became visible in consequence of some internal convulsion. Messrs. Meyer and Klein, on the other hand, have maintained that the sudden blazing out of the star, may have been occasioned by the precipitation of a planet upon a fixed star. But the most extraordinary fact remains to be stated. It took three years for the light of this new-found star to reach us; so that the sudden outblaze mentioned above really took place before the spectrum analysis, to which we are indebted for an examination of this light, had come into the service of astronomers.

Ist Month. JANUART, 31 Days. Begins on Saturday.



Jandary.-Agricultural readers of the daily press will have noticed a discussion respecting great and shameful frauds charged against pedlars and dealers in various kinds of fruit trees. Rare and hitherto unknown specimens of pears, plums and apples have been ostentatiously and vigorously advertised and personally canvassed for. We mention it here, not to recommend one thing rather than another, but to suggest to all needing fruit trees, or who propose to lay out orchards, that they should deal only with well-known, trustworthy and experienced houses. Of these there are many, and with a little care and, enquiry, there is not much danger of the farmer becoming the victim of pretension and humbug.
1876.]

MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY.

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2nd Month. FEBERUARY, 29 Days. Begins on Tuesday.


Frbreary.-Respecting what was said in the foot note for Jancary, it may be added that Horticultural Societies have done much in this country to prevent imposition. The exhibitions of fruits of many different kinds, have assisted in proper classifications and definitions. They have raised the standard of culture and awakened a spirit of research. Fruit not true to its name is removed from the list, or disqualified for prize. At the present time it is much more certain than formerly that in a well established nursery you may rely on purchasing trees true to the description, and to the buyer's taste and wishes. Canade has advanoed in this as in many other things. Our horticultural expibitions are becoming the envy of our older neighbours.
1876.]

MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY.
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3rd Month. MARCH, si Days. Begins on Wednesday.

1876.]

MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH.
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Appil.-For the repair of lands "run out"and-almost vailueless, there is one resourcenot much resorted to. But it, would pay, abd is not that the grave question of to-day? We hisve often recommendectsubsoil ploughing, but experiment has shown that subsoils for several feet lower than the plough can reach may be thrown up. They are as likely as upper soils to possess the elements of fertility, and have not suffered from over cropping. Let these heaps of subsoil be exposed to the action of the elements for a year or two. The sun, air, frost and rains will do their work honestly. Let the farmer do his part, and by spreading this earth manure over his fields, he will be rewarded by reaping plenteonsly.


8 th Month.
MAY, 81 Days. Begins on Monday.

MILLER'S Carpenter's and Mavor's Spelling Books.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebeo. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Teranto. | Londo |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathrm{h}_{4} \mathrm{~m}_{53} \mathrm{mo}$. | h. m. |  |  |  |
| Last Quart | 16 | ${ }^{8} 827 \mathrm{mo}$. | 821 mo . |  |  | 41 |
| New Moon. |  | 1025 mo | 1019 mo . | $10 \quad 7 \mathrm{mo}$ |  | 94 |
| First Quarter | 30 | Q 48 mo . | ${ }^{0} 42 \mathrm{mo}$ | $0{ }^{0} 30 \mathrm{mo}$. | ${ }_{0} 98 \mathrm{mo}$. | ${ }_{0} 410 \mathrm{~m}$ |


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May.-As the spring opens, a piece of advice respecting the health may not be colsidered out of place. Too much attention cannot be given to the sanitary condition of a farmstead. As the s o 10 w atid ice disappear you will find about your yards orpremises a good deal of debris and half decayed matter. Perhaps foul surface water will run into the well. Barnyards and cesspools may overflow-and saturate the earth...es the sun's rays become powerful the exhalations become injurious. Foul air is generated-apd this becomes the cause of Jow fevers and typhoid. Clean up the cellar, remove all decaying vegetable matter, use afl diligence to extirpate the many dangerous adversaries of life and health, in a word, be cleanly, and use plenty of good cold water.


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| Moon's Phases. |  | Quèbec. | Montrec] | Kingston. | Toronta | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full Moon | ${ }_{\text {D }}^{6}$ | h. m. <br> 787 ev . | h. m. <br> 781 ev . | h. m. <br> 719 ev . | 77 ev . | h. m. 659 ev . |
| Last Quarter......... | 14 | 10.14 eV . | 1088 ev . | 956 ev . | 944 ev . | 936 ev . |
| New Moon......... | 21 | $6^{4}-17 \mathrm{ev}$. | 511 evc . | 459 ev . | 447 ev . | 489 ev . |
| First Quart | 28 | $10 \quad 14 \mathrm{mo}$. | 10 8.mo. | 966 mo | 944 mo . | 986 mo . |



1 2 3 4 shen 5

JUNE. -Indian corn is not so much cultivated now as it wag in former years. Many have failed to raise good crops and have beefi discouraged. A farmer tells us that to raise a good crop he ploughs sod ground in the fall of the year, end during the winter covers it with manuree from the cowstable. During thespring, before it becomes dry, the ground is well harrowed, sopts to mix the earth and manure. After cross dragging and marking out, the rows north and south are made three feet six apart, and the other way threé feot, using plenty'of'seed. five or eight kernels. As sonn as the corn is up, a mixture of gypsum and ashes is used.g At the proper time it is thinned and hoed - Frequent stirring will keep down the weeds and it is best to restrict the hoeing.
(a)


| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | ${ }_{10}{ }_{10} \mathrm{~m}_{88} \mathrm{mo}$ | ${ }_{10}$ | ${ }_{10} \mathrm{~m}$ |  | h. m. |
| Last Quarter | 14 | 846 nm. | 840 mo . | 838 mo . |  | 818 m |
|  | 20 | 1158 ev . | 1147 | 1185 |  |  |
| First Quarter | 27 | 10.9 ev . | 103 | 951 ev . | 939 ev . | 931 e |



Julv.-The Colerado Bug troubled the potatoe cultivator last year, and it is feared the same troubler will continue its depredations this year. It multiplies at the rate of $60,000,000$ a year. We are not sotry that Paris green has lost its popularity, for, although it may be effectual, it is certainly

## ,

 dagerous ; another and sader remedy has been found : Mx equad quantities of lime and sulphur in water, in the proportion of one pound ofeach to four gallons of water. This is simple and easy to be pbtained.
We recommend a trial of it, and let the result be made knowit through the press. If it should prove successful much good will be gained ; if not the soil will not be injnred in any-way.


-day.

Sfinthin H. Kobleintonly thursers

8th Month.
AUGUSTR, 31 Days.
Begins on Tuesday.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto, | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D. | h. m. | $h, m$. | h. m. | h. m, | h. m. |
| Full Moon.......... | 5 | 188 mo . | 132 mo . | 120 mo . | $18 . \mathrm{mo}$. | 100 mo . |
| Wast Quarter........ | 12 | $4{ }^{49} \mathrm{ev}$. | $\frac{1}{1} 48 \mathrm{ev}$. | 48 st ev . | 429 ev . | 421 ev . |
| New Moon......... | 19 | 7.27 mo . | ${ }^{7} 21 \mathrm{mo}$. | 79 mo . | 657 mo . | 648 mo . |
| Nirst Quarter ....... | 26 | 118 ev . | 112 ev . | 100 ev . | 048 ev : | Q 20 ev . |




August.-The shortness of ouryserkidy or spring season too frequently causes neglect of the vegetable garuen, and in the hurry of tiè season, what is done is too often done carelessly. Then the blame of a poor crop is thrown on something, but in reality nature does her work faithfully. Clean up your garåen in the fall, cover it with good rich manure or let it be applied early, so that the rains may carry the liquid partinto the soil. One ploughing is not sufficieht; harrow and cross pleute then harrow again before sowing and planting. In this way a good distribution of manure is secured, and the land becomes properly pulverized. Keêp down the weeds, and every farmer may theu know that a vegetable garden pays well.
1876.]









hif liarse muticth. 20

9th Month. SEPPTEMBERE, 30 Days. Begins on Friday.

| Moon's Phases. |  | Quebeo. | Montreal. | Kingston. | Toronto. | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Full Mon <br> Last Quarter $\qquad$ <br> New Moon $\qquad$ <br> First Quarter. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathbf{D P}_{\mathbf{1}} \\ \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{1 0} \\ \mathbf{1 7} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} \hline h_{.} & \mathrm{m} . \\ 4 & 13 \mathrm{ev} . \\ 11 & 21 \mathrm{ev.} \\ 4 & 54 \mathrm{ev.} . \\ 7 & 7 \mathrm{mo} . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{h}_{1} & \mathrm{~m} . \\ 4 . & 7 \mathrm{ev} . \\ 11 & 15 \mathrm{ev} . \\ 4 & 48 \mathrm{ev} . \\ 7 & 1 \mathrm{mo} . \end{array} . \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h. m. } \\ & 348 \mathrm{evv} \\ & 1051 \mathrm{ev} \\ & 424 \mathrm{ev} \\ & 687 \mathrm{mo} \end{aligned}$ |  |



September, - Need we say anything to the dairyman on the wisdom of using good judgment and the greatest of care in the selection of good cows. It may be safely said that the butter of pooncows costs fwice as much as that of good ones. A pogr cow bught never to ke allowed a place in the dairy, bui it must be remembered that a veng good cow may be made unprofitable. Careless milking, harsh treatment, worrying and exposure to severestorms, or extremes of heat and cold, abate the flow of milk and occasion müch loss. After selecting the bêst animals for dairy purưposes, let them, have comfort, quietness, and plenty of good food.. In this last item let there be no negligence, and, combined with the other, the intelligent dairyman will not be plagued with loss of milk. Give plenty and have plenty.

a Coolnnomitnowny hearme doo.g deaviny th. TrennPt

10th Month. octolicit, 31 Days. Begins on Sutuday.



October.-As there is an increased exportation of Canadian productions to distant lands, it will be poor policy to ship inferior qualities of anj thing , We specially refer to cheese and butter, of which large quantitie: are sent to England. Our character for care and the excellency of out prodNee-are pretty well established. Good in flavor and attractive if color, Canada products have commanded a good price, and the tame wil continue to do so. We have heard of lots of poor butfer which have beet palmed off by Yankee speculators as Canadian, thus robbing-as of ou reputation, and swindling besides. All the more reason for vigilance i selecting and carefully branding the genuine Canadian article.,
1 frisis
2 Tais
3 feis
4 sasi

## 6 Sous.

## 7 Sazon

 8 Somi 9 padet10 Concy
11 fine 9
12 foins 9
13 fons 9 14 hron : 16 chong'
17 /nivo





November.-The Royal Agricultural Society of Britain has a membership of 5,982 . It has an accumulated fund of $\$ 150,000$, and an Annual Income of $\$ 54,000$. It distributes $\$ 17,000$ in premiums, not one cent of which is expended on the fast horse and his fast master. The entries, as shown by the last report, are all eminently practical. There were more than 370 different implements, and 15 entries for a special premium for the best guard to the drum of a threshing machine. It may be noticed with pleasure that $\$ 2,500$ is yearly appropriated for scholarships to be held by pupils in desiguated schools in superior studies appertaining to agriculture. It shows the British estimate of the farmers profession, than which none is more honorable, and but few more profitable.

1876.] MEMORANDUM FOR NOVEMBER.

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19 Clan 336 ntutabost 31 leantes/er 36
a Nusme Hoonth fort anchew hdo off minsal loney



December.- At this season it is advisable to employ a portion of spare time in the reading and study of such books as are adapted to your profession or employment. Agricultural and Horticultural works are more abundant and of a better style of perfeetness than could be had in former years. Don't be ashamed of "book learning" or of scientific farming. He is not worthy to own a piece of land who repudiates science or neglects scientific research. There are few professions or occupations wherein knowledge of chemistry and botany is of greater importance. We must therefore again recommend study ; keep out of debt, drink no alcohol, attend your Church, and remember the poor.--





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## The ...gryal family.

## THE QUEEN.

Viotobia, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, \&c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. 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 Viotoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, Pringess Royal of England and Prussia, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness Frederick William of Prussia, January 25, 1858, and has issue five sons and four daughters.
His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, Pringe 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, and has issue four daughters and two sons.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844, married to the Grand Duchess Marie-Alexandrowna and has issue orie son.

Her Royal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, boki-May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, Prince Frederick Christiah of Schreswig-Holstein, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Boyal Highness Louisa-Caroline-Alberta, born March 18, 1848, married March 23, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne.
His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, K. G., born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.
Hêr Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April, 14, 1857.
Weaiivg Colts.-Since replying to the question of a correspondent in regard to the feeding of a colt about to be weaned at three months old, in which we stated that in our opinion that was too young, we have met several large and successful breeders of horses and inquired of them as to their practice in this respect. The youngest age set for weaning was four morths. One of them was clearly of opinion that, on the whole, fall colts were the best, because they could run with the mare all winter without the risk-of getting stunted in their growth, as they would have the advantage of fresh green grass in and about the time of weaning in the spring, so that they would keep growing right along, while if they are foaled in the Spring it is quite difficult to get them through the first winter without getting some check to their growth, getting them potbellied or otherwise out of shape.

If weaned in Fall, at say four or five months, they feed some oats, from one to two quarts a day and a bran mash frequently or some similar succulent food made up of shorts and cut hay. All concur in saying that it is very important to guard against any check in the first year's growth. They want to give plenty of exercise and plenty of nutritive, muscle forming food, like oats, shorts, bran, etc., and all concur in opinion that three months is too young to wean at this season of the year. This is a pretty important point and we should like to see it discussed.

His Exe Governor
Governc Hamilton, Bernard, 1 private ser

Deputy ! A. Meredit

Their H Caron, Qu C.B, New Island ; bi J. W. Trut

CO.

Minister Militia anc Burpee; M Works, hol Geoffrion ; Minister of hon. L. S St. Just ; S Interior, ho -Clerk of Clerks.-F. Burpee, an Benoni Gre per Dedimu
Fruit tri life and hea 80 that they trated by t growth. A carelessly a is dependen young fruittheir health with a brusl the bark an coming diss grow vigor
Spend the

DOMINION OF CANADA.

## Seat of Government Ottawa.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL

His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl of Dufferin and Clandeboye, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada
Governor's secretary and military secretary, Mr. Baker; Ileut. F. R. Hamilton, 9th foot, and lieut. F. Ward, R.N., aides-de-camp; lieut, colonel Bernard, lieut. colonel F. Cumberland, extra aides-de-camp ; F. Baker, private secretary.

Deputy Governors to sign Money Warrants.-Wm. A. Himsworth and M. A. Meredith, LL.D.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Their Honors the hon. D. A. McDonald, Ontario ; hon. Réné Edouard Caron, Quebec ; hon. Adam G. Archibald, Nova Scotia; hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B, New Brunswick; hon. Sir Robert Hodgson, Knight, Prince Edward Island; hon. Alexander Morris, Manitoba and North West Territories ; hon. J. W. Trutch, British Columbia,

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

## Lieut. General O'Grady Haly.

 PRIVY COUNCIL.Minister of Justice and Attorney General, - ; Minister of Militia and Defence, hon. W. B. Vail ; Minister of Customs, hon. Isaac Burpee; Minister of Finance, hon. Richard J. Cartwright; Minister Public Works, hon. Alexander McKenzie; Minister of Inland Revenue, hon. F. Geoffrion ; President of the Privy Council, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, hon. A. J. Smith ; Postmaster General, hon. L. S. Huntington; Minister of Agriculture, hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just ; Secretary of State for Canada, hon. R. W. Scott; Minister of the Interior, hon. David Laird; Receiver General, hon Thomas Coffin. Officers -Clerk of the Privy Council, Wm. A. Himsworth; assistant, J. O. Coté. Clerks.-F. H. Himsworth, H. Alexander, Wm. Horace Lee, Lewis J. Burpee, and Frank Newby; M. Naughton, doorkeeper and messenger; Benoni Grenier, W. Groom and Wm. Reynolds, messengers, Commissioner per Dedimus potestatam.-Wm. A. Aimsworth.

Fruit trees.- Be careful in planting to give the trees a fair chance for life and health, by digging the holes in which they are set; wide and large, so that they may be surrounded by loose earth, that can be easily penetrated by the tender fibres of the roots which are to convey sustenance and growth. A tree properly planted will grow as much in five years as one carelessly and badly set will in ten; and often the chance of survivorship is dependent on slight circumstances. An excellent plan for preventing young fruit-trees from becoming bidebound and mosay, and for promoting their health and growth, is to take a bucket of soft soap, and to apply it with a brush to the stem or trunk from the top to the bottom ; this cleanses the bark and destroys the worms or the eggs of insects ; and the soap, becoming dissolved by rains, descends to the roots, and causes the tree to grow vigorously.

Spend the day well and you will rejoice at night.

## RATES OF POSTAGE,

Postage on all matter transmissible by Post-within Canada-to Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Great Britain, \&c., \&c.

## LFTTTER RATES.

Between places within the Dominion 3cts. per ..... oz
Between Canada and the United States 3cts. perBetween Canada and Newforndland6ets. per5cts. perBetween Canada and the United Kingdom
$\qquad$
5cts. per $\frac{3}{z}$ oz
Pre-payment should, in all cases, be made by Postage Stamp.

## REGISTRATION FEES.

Within the Dominion 2cts. each letter.
To the United States 5 cts . do do
To Newfound land. ..... 2cts. do do
To the United Kingdom 8 cts. do doThese Registration Fees are, of course, in addition to the Postage.

## NEWSPAPER RATES.

Between plades in the Dominion, to the United States, to Newfoundland publishers pre-pay their edition in bulk, at the rate of one cent for each pound weight ; no further charge on delivery. Transient newspapers within the Dominion, to the United States, Newfoundland and the United Kingdom, 1c. per 4 oz ., to be pre-paid by stamp.

## ON CANADIAN PERIODICALS.

From office of publication, or from news agencies, for places in the Dominion, to the United States or to Newfoundland, the postage rate is the same as for Newspapers, i.e., 1c. per lb., when paid by the bulk weight Transient Periodicals, Ic. per 4 oz.

## PERIODIUALS AND BOOKS FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Are subject to the British Book Rates, namely :-

And so on, the scale progressing by a rate of 6 c . for every 4 oz .

> LOCAL OR "DROP" LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS.

1c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to be pre-paid.
Canadian Postal Cards of 1c. each, circulate within the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.

## MISCELLANEOUS POSTAL MATTER.

On Books, Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Printed Circulars, PriceCurrent, Hand Bills, Book and Newspaper Manuscript, Printers' Proofs Sheets, Mans, Prints, Drawings, Engravings, Lithographs, Photographs, Sheet Music, Documents, wholly or partly printed or written, such as Deeds, Insur ance Policies, Militia and School Returns, or other documents of like nature, Packages of Seeds, Cuttings, Buibs, \&c., Patterns or Samples of Goods or Merchandize, when posted in Canada, for any place in Canada, the rate is 1 c . per 4 oz . in weight, to be pre-paid by stamp.
Miscellaneous matter as above specified for the United States or Newfoundland, may also be forwarded on pre-payment of the 1c. per 4 oz. rate, with the exception of packets of samples and patterns of merchandize addressed to the United States, on which a special rate of 10 c . has to be prepaid which must not exceed 8 oz ,

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POSTAGE RATES ON LETTERS AND PAPERS TO PRINOIPAL COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES. PREPAYMENT OOMPULSORY.


Table shewing Postage, including Registration Fee, to be collected on REGISTERED LETTERS, from Canada to

| Fran | 28c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Germany | 30 c . " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Ind | 42c. " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |

To raise bread without yeast,-Mix in your flour, of pearl ash or sutcarbonate of soda, two parts ; tartaric acid, one part ; both finely powdered. Make up your bread with warm water, adding but a little at a time, and bake soon.
To make hens lay perpetually.-Give your hens half an ounce of fresh meat each, chopped fine, once a day, while the ground is frozen, and they cannot get worms or insects ; allow no roosters to run with them, and they will lay perpetually. Try it. They also require plenty of grain, water, travel and lime.

## MONEY ORDERS.

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

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


## MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

> On Orders up to $£ 2$......................... 25 eents
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## 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 $\pm 5,25$ cents.
" over $£ 5$ and up to $£ 10,50$ cents.
No half cents can be introduced into orders.
Orders on British India.-On Orders up to $£ 2,30$ cts. ; Over $£ 2$, and up to $£ 5,60 \mathrm{cts}$. $;$ Over $£ 5$, and up to $£ 7,90$ cts.; Over $£ 7$, and up to $£ 10$, $\$ 1.20$.
Orders on C miten States.-On Orders up to $\$ 20,25 \mathrm{cts}$; on Orders up $\$ 40,50 \mathrm{cts}$.
Nomoney 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.

Everlasting Fence Posts.-I discovered, many years ago, that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thonght the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, bass-wood, or quaking ash as any other kind of timber for fence posts. I have taken out bass-wood posts after having been set seven years, which were as sound when taken ont as when they were first put in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on thrm. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. This is the recipe: "Take boiled linseed oil and stir it in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot."-Homestead.

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Sebding D writes :-I ha nips with my results. I hi notwithstand the turnips young grass tion the gras shall save my fortunate as tons of hay. on the other 8 a thousand bi root which p takes from th penetrate, an sustenance fi enrich rather

## 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 de posited-

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 deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, be 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 Postmastur 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 receipt in the Pass Book, a direct acknowledgement from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowlegaent 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.

Seeding Down Turnips.-A correspondent of the New England Farmer writes:-I have made it a practice now for some years of sowing flat tirnips with my grass seed when I seed down in the fall, and with the be t. results. I have now about two acres which were seeded in August, a: : notwithstanding the severe cold weather, I have a good catch of grass at a the turnips are doing well. The broad leaves of the turnip protect ti... young grass from the scorching rays of the sun, without which prote: tion the grass would have befure this been entirely dried up; as it is, I shall save my grass and raise a few hundred bushels of turnips, and if n:s fortunate as I have generally been, next summer I shall cut about fole tons of hay. On part of those two acres I had a crop of early potatoc, on the other a crop of oats before I seeded down. Last fall I raised aboi. $\downarrow$ a thousand bushels of turnips in the same manner. The turnip has a leng root which penetrates the soil to a great depth, and what nutriment takes from the soil is obtained at a depth to which the grass roots rarely penetrate, and through its broad leaves it obtains a large amount of i is sustenance from the atmosphere. Hence, like clover, its tendency is to enrich rather than impoverish the soil.
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.
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.

## THE STAMP AOTS.

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

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

Lice in Fowls.-There is such a number of recipes for killing lice on hens that it is difficult to determine which is best. We use only one thing, and that is sulphur, and in the following manner: Whencrer a hen takes a nest for sitting, fresh clean hay is put under the eggs, and a tablespoonful of sulphur scattered over it. This will sift in among the hay, and the warmth of the hen will be just sufficient to cause slight fumes to arise and kill all the vermin which may be on the ben or in the nest. We have practiced this plan for the past twelve years, and neither a lousy chicken or mother has ever been seen in our yard during the time named. This is our preventive for lice on young chickens. Every spring we have our poultry house and roosts thoroughly cleaned and whiewashed inside, and then scatter flour of sulphur in every crack and corner and liberally over the floor. Do this and repeat it in the autumn, and we will venture to say that you will have no vermin on your fowls. To kill the lice on the old fowls immediately, mix a little sulphur in lard, grease their heads with it, and put a little under each wing. Sulphur is death to all kinds of lice and not at all injurious to higher animals. If scattered plentifilly about barns and other outbuildings, it will destroy many kinds of vermin besides hen lice. We have no " pip "among our chickens since we commenced the sulphur treatment.-Rural New Yorker.

The curing of hay should be a precise imitation of the curing of herbs. The housewife cuts the mint and thyme und sage and catnip while they are in flower, and dries them slow by in the shade. Hay should be cut ard dried with as little exposure to the sun as practicable. In this respect, as in many others, the husband may take a lesson from the wife. Were bay cut early, the aftermath would be very much better, and the roots of the grass would be far stronger to resist the winter. It is seeding which weakens plants, and to let grass run to seed greatly injures the present crop of hay and weakens the plants and the ground for the future.

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## COURTS.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Court of Queen's Bench. -17 to 27 of every month except January, July and August.
Court in Appeal and Error.-Montreal, 11th to 22ad March, June, September and December; Quebec, 1st to 8th March, June, September and December.
Crown Side.-Quebec, 27 th April and 27 th U-tober; Montreal, 24th March and 24th September; Three Rivers, 4th Ap.' 1 I Sth'October ; Sherbrooke, 6th March and 1st October; Kamouraska, 5th April and 21st November; Aylmer, 21st January and 1st July ; Percé, 13th March and 13th August ; New Carlisle, 13th February and 13th July; Arthabaskaville, 19 February and 4th November ; Beance, 13th March and 13th October; Montmagny, 25th March and 25 th November.

## TERMS.

Muntreal, - Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly, Verchères and City of Montreal. Held at Montreal from 17th to 27th of every month, except January, July, and August
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.

Otrawa.- 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 28th March to 3rd of April, 28th June to 4th July; 28th September to 4th October; 28 December to 4th January.

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## CIRCUIT COURTS.

## jubisdiotion for sums not exceeding $\$ 200$

Montreal Distriot,-Montreal Circuit, Montreal, 10th to 15 th of every month, except January, July and August.
Quebeo Distriot.-Quebec Circuit Court, 16th to 21st January and June and 20th to 25 th of every month except July and August.

Threr Rivers District.-Three Rivers Circuit Three Rivers, 22nd to 27 th March, June, September and December,

Otrawa District.-Ottawa Circuit, Aylmer, 7th to 12th March, June, and November.

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

Ottawa County Oircuit. Held at Buckingham, 19th to 20th Jannary, May and September.

## courts.

## PROVINOE OF ONTARIO.

Court of Error and Appral.-Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas and appeals in Criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of this Court, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court hf Canada, in cases over $£ 1,000$, 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 effected.

Court of Quern'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 sucn, by such process and course as are provided by law.

Court of Changery.-This court bas the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, ad-
overfeeds this way. Again, all kinds of food, like turnips, which are liable to carry a taint oo the milk, if fed immediately after milking, are less likely to give their flavor, or at any rate do not taint the milk so strongly as they do when fed previons to milking. When pastures are poor, and cows are allowed to roam over a considerable range, they not unfrequently crop weeds that give a taint to the milk; especially is this the case when the animals have the range of woodlands. Again-impure, muddy water, the water from sloughs and frog ponds, will often sotaint the butter that it is unfit to eat. We have known numerous instances in which the butter has been spoiled on account of the water which cows drank. Another quite common source of bad flavor is allowing the cream to remain too long after skimming and before it goes to the churn. It is very important in making the fine-flavored butter to get up the cream quickly, and skim before the milk has become old and decomposed. It should be churned as soon as it can be made ready after skimming. Sometimes, in the fall, cream is left to stand several days in the cream pot before it has acquired the activity desired for churning. It is better to place the cream in a temperature where the change to a slightly acid taste is soon brought about, and then churn at once. Again, milk cellars are not unfrequently badly ventilated and foul, from want of drainage, and notwithstanding the walls may be newly cleaned, the gases arising from decomposing matter will taint the milk. Milk is very susceptible to taint, and consequently should be removed from every substance that would be likelv to influence its character in this respect.
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ministrators, 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 anc good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Ohancery in England possesses.

County Uourts.-Presided over by a resident Judge in eqch County. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $£ 50$; 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 $£ 100$; 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.

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

## Terms of the Courts.

Court of Error and Appral.-This Court holds its sittings twice a year at Toronto, in the months of January and June, upon such days as it may by rule or order from time to time appoint.
Law Terms.-Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week ; Easter begins third Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the Second week thereafter ; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter.
Ohanorry Terms.-Examination Terme-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 Oourt also sits every Tuesday (excent 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.

It is the work of a true man to be every day subduing his passions and laying aside his prejudices.
Many who would not for the world utter a falsehood, are yet eternally scheming to produce false impressions on the minds of others respecting facts, character and opinions.
To escapr the effeots of lightning.-1. Avoid standing under trees, to escape from the rain during a thunder storm, but boldly expose yourself to the wet; it will preserve you from the lightning. 2. Avoid standing close to any metalic bodiee, as lead pipes or iron railings \&c. 3. When indoors during a thunder storm, sit or stand as near to themiddle of the room as convenient; avoid standing at the window, or sitting near the wall.
The habit of being always employed is a great safeguard through life 'wellas essential to everv virtue.

# B A N K S. 

Place.

## ONTARIO.



Boards Between Rows.-The New York Tribune has a corresponden who, endeavoring to shirk his share of the primeval curse, succeeded someWhat better than do the general run of lazy people. He had made up his mind to beat the weeds in his celery and onion patches, and with-that view laid down boards between the rows. He not only beat the weeds, but the plants put in appearance several days sooner than those without boards, and grew much faster for several weeks. He has practiced this plan for two seasons with the same favorable result. Boards should be two inches narrower than the space between rows ; if, for example, rows are six inches apart, let boards be four inches wide Slabs are preferable, as they will not cap and warp as boards do. If boards are used, they will need to be turned frequently.


A Simple Device.-In England, where every house-yard gate is fastened with a common latch, dropping into the common figure 4 hasp, it has been the custom of hawkers, beggars, and other species of the genus cadger to lift the latch, walk into the kitchen, and have all the game to themselves. A writer in the Gardeners' Magazine says he interfered with the procession of cadgers through the gate. A second figure 4 hasp is driven in above the original, with the face downwards, and so far distant that there is just room, and no more than room, for the latter to slide out between them. The latch goes up and down furiously, the gate is kicked and thrust, but never opened, for not one of the cunning rogues has cunning enough to lift the latch very gently, so as to slide it out from beneath the hasps that catch it either way if it travels a hair's breadth too far.
Decision and promptitude, even though sometimes a man may ere for want of due deliberation, will, in the long run, more often conduce to success than a slow judgment that comes too late.


Birds the Farmrr's Friends.-Not long ago, near Rouen, in the valley of Monville, the crows had for a considerable time been proscribed. The cockehafers accordingly multiplied to such an extent that an entire meadow was pointed out to ne as completely withered on the surface. The larva had pushed so far their subterranean works, that every root of grass had been eaten, and all the turf could be rolled back on itself like a carpet. The multiplication of insects is almosi incredible, but our birds seem equal to the emergency. Michilet says: "The swallow is not satisfied with less than 1,000 flies per diem ; a pair of sparrows carry home to their young $43,00^{\circ}$ caterpillars weekly ; a tomtit, 300 daily. The magpie hunts after the insects which lie concealed beneath the bark of the tree and live upon its sap. The bumming-bird and the fly-catcher purify the chalice of the flower. The bee-eater, in all lands, carries on a fierce hostility with the wasp which ruins our fruits. A large number of insects remains during the winter in the egg or larvæ, waiting for the spring to burst into life ; but in this state they are diligently hunted by the mavis, the wren, and the troglodtyte. The former turn over the leaves which strew the earth; the latter climb to the loftiest branches of the trees, or clean out the trunk. In wet meadows the crows and storks bore the ground to seize the white worm which, for three years before metamorphosing into cockchafer, gnaws at the root of our grasses.-The Animal Kingdom.


Buckwheat for Orchards.-Fo. some reason, buckwheat, which is not much of a crop is found to be just the thing for growing in orchards. The dense shade afforded by the plant keens the ground light and friable, and this tendency is further increased by ploughing under the green buckwheat at least once a year. If the orchard is old, it is as well not to try to grow the grain, but keep a succession of growths through the year to be turned under when in blossom. Buckwheat is usually cheap, and needs only half a bushel per acre for seed. If allowed to ripen a crop occasionally, what is accidentally scattered will furnish sufficient seeding. This is the cheapest mode of keeping large orchards in good condition, as the grand requisite is to keep the soil, especially the surface soil, loose. Clover injures the grow h of young trees, and it takes two years to get a erop ready to plough under. A new advantage of buckwheat is; that when rightly managed, it becomes an aid in fighting the codling moth. If the trees are kept smooth and no chance for a lodgment of the worm on the trunk, many will hide in the stalks of buckwheat. Ploughing the ground just before winter sets in, destroys the enemy, as it winters in the pupa state, and cannot live in contact with moist earth. Where all the loose stuff, weeds, and rubbish are ploughed under, just before freezing, thousands of the codling moth are destroyed, thus greatly lessening the evil the following season This has been practically tested by apple-growers of the Grand Traverse (Mich.) region, who find buckwheat the best crop to keep their orchards in good condition-Cor. New Tork Times.

Worries cat the life away. They gnaw wrinkles into the face, and bring gray bairs on the bead, and half the time they are not only absolutely needless, but absurd. Why, in the name of all that is sensible, can we not wait until the dranght of sorrow is forced to our lips, and not sup needlessly at the cup of gall and wormwood?

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To prevent murrain in cattle.-Take equal parts of salt and slaked lime ; mix, and give two table-spoonsful twice a week during the prevalence of the disease.
Fly in sheer.- Make a strong decoction from the leaves of tobacco, or from chewing tobacco, and apply with a small squirt or syringe, repeated several times during the fall months.
Mode of ingreasing the potaton orop.-An English writer says, by carcfully removing the buds as they appear on the potatoe vines, the crop of large ones is very much augmented. The theory is plausible, and worthy a fair trial.
You will gain a good reputation if you avoid those actions which you censure and blame in others.

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## Thi Farmer

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Thi Farmers Wealth.-Manure is to the farmer what capital is to the merchant. Without it his labor will be in vain, his drafts dishonored, and his soul discouraged. A discouraged man is not good for much. It is not every one that can afford to buy trade fertilizers, and these are too often without melit. They are to be purchased with caution and judgment. In the matter of manure we believe almost wholly in home manufacture, and are persuaded there is no branch of farming entitled to more attention than this. We can hardly name a substance out of which the earth with its secret chemistry cannot extract strength and nourishment. The earth needs food as well as the ox. Rich fields are well fed. The virgin earth manured by the decaying vegetation of ages yields fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, but man soon exhausts it. We take from the hapd of God and the bosom of the earth mercies untold, for which we forget to make returns. Ingratitude dries up generosity. The race robs the earth and passes on. Sections which were once prolific are now barren. This continent, with eastern immigration, is once more being skimmed. We first sell the forests and then extract from the first few inches of earth whatever it contains and move on. The duty of return is seldom present with us. The ashes of the forest are sent to the merchants to bleach the calicoes of Fall River and Manchester.
The material for making manure is most abundant. Nature cries to us to be wise in the application of the decaying things about us. The very weeks of the highways can be made available. An old shoe or a big bone will tell in the orchards for twenty-five years ; the Washtub of the kitchen, if rightly used, is a fountain of nourishment. Some stones, clays and mucks are convertible into food for the ground. The manure of a well-fed animal is worth twice as much as that of one

poorly fed, whose owner perhaps lays out in whiskey what he should lay out in foeder. Every farm has on and within itself the powers of recuperation, and if man will only appropriate these secrets, there will be fewer discouraged farmers. Knowledge and reflection, judgment and industry, can increase the yield of farms almost indefinitely. The key to agricultural improvement in other countries has been root crops and clover, fed to good stock on the farm; and the same key will open the door of prosperity here. Beef and mutton, bides and wool, butter and cheese, poultry and eggs, are always in demand, and unlike grain crops, producing them leaves the land better. Nay, keeping live stock in proper propurtions enables the farm to produce more and better grain in a series of years than it could do if it were devoted to nothing but grain culture. Wherever butter and cheese factories abound, the land becomes much more beautiful and productive. Is there no lesson in this fact?

The specially social qualities are good nature, amiability, the desire to please, the kindness of heart that avoids giving offence and cannot bear to hurt any one's feelings. A good-natured person may frankly disagree with you, but he never offends.

Evil thoughts in the sonl of either man or women, like oil in water, will rise to the top. No preparation of deceit can amalgamate them with virtue so that they will remain concealed.

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Fruit trees.-All kinds of fruit trees put out a great many sprouts from the limbs and roots, called suckers. Take these, cut the butt end into a wedge; take the root of any wood the same size, split it and run the suckers into that split, and they will unite, and the root will support the shoot, till new roots can put out. Let it stand till it shall attain the size desired, and then transplant it.

Grafting.-Melt beeswax and tallow together, stirring in a little chalk, if handy ; while hot dip in some strips of rags ; then tear them into strips suitable to envelope the stock and scion. Let the stock and scion be so covered as to prevent the escape of the sap or the introduction of water, and the work is finished.

Sun-Burned Hay.-The effect of sun-burning hay is to change the succulent grasses into woody fibre, a substance that the maws of animals cannot dissolve, and which therefore is little more nutritious than so much finely splintered wood. The loss to our country within the last century by too much sun-drying of hay, has been immense ; and it was not till within a few years that the error of over sun-burning hay was discovered by a few observing farmers who had noticed that such of their hay as had been put into the mow or stack rather green, to save it from getting wet by tho showers, turned out the best in the winter, the most greedily devoured by the cattle, and evidently the most nutritious. Probably Bullard's hay tedder has bad much to do with improving the hay in our country, by insuring its expeditious gathering. Sound judgment in its use is however required. It should not be drawn over the meadow too early in the morning after rains or heavy dews.
Simple regipe for preserving eggs.-Pack them, during the summer and fall, for winter. Take a stone crock or firkin, and put in a layer of salt, half an inch deep-insert your eggs on the small end, and cover each layer of eggs with a layer of salt. If the egga are fresh when packed, and put into a cool dry place, they will keep perfectly good until the following summer.

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## USEFUL INFORMATION.

A Bntiss.-Immediately apply molasses spread on brown paper. Apply
a plaster of chopped parsley mixed with butter.
Pain in the stomach, with coldeness and wind.-Swallow five or six grains of white pepper for six or seven mornings.
To pribent the toothachs.-Wash the mouth with cold water every morning, and rince it after every meal.
The difference between perseverance and obstinacy is that one often comes from a strong will, and the other from a strong won't.

Men, like horses, start aside from objects they see imperfectly. Enmities excited by an indistinct view would often be allayed by conference.
If men would but hate themselves as they do their neighbors, it would be a good step towards loving their neighbors as they do themselves.
Learn in childtiood, if you can, that happiness is not outside, but inside. A good heart and a clear conscience bring happiness which no riches and no circumstances alone ever do.
To preyent the smoking of lamps.- Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well. They will of course smoke, even efter this preparation, if the wicks are put up too high.

To render boots waterproor.-Take-Boiled oil, sixteen parts ; Turpentine (spt.), two parts ; Bees-wax, one part ; Resin, one part ; Turpentine (Venise), two parts. Melt, and use hot.
Earn your own bread and see how sweet $i t$ will be! Work, and see how well you will be! Work, and see how cheerfal you will be ! Work, and see how independent you will be! Work, and see how happy your family will be!

Fear guides more to their duty than gratitude; for one man who is virtuous from the love of virtue, from the obligation which he thinks he lies under to the Giver of all, there are ten thousand who are good from their apprehension of punishment.

The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness ; to your opponent, tolerance; to a frieud, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect ; to all men, charity.

Economical white house paint.-Take-Skim milk, two quarts ; fresh slaked lime, eight ounces; Linseed oil, six ounces ; White Burgundy pitch, two ounces ; Spanish white, three pounds. The lime to be slaked in water, exposed to the air, mixed in about one-fourth of the milk ; the oil, in which the pitch is previously dissolved, to be added a little at a time; then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This quantity is sufficient for twenty-seven square yards, two coats, and the expense not more than tenpence.
A hiquid to olean clothes prom greabr.-This is the best receipt known for the extraction of grease. Take one peck of lime; add thereto as much water as will dissolve the lime, and leave about two gallons of clear water after it has been well stirred and settled. Let it stand about two hours, and then pour off the clear liquid into another vessel. Now add to it three ounces of pearl ash for every gallon of the liquid, stir it well, and when settled, bottle it for use. This liquor is to be diluted with water, to suit the strength and delicacy of the colour of the cloth. It is applied with a piece of coarse sponge, rubbing out the grease, and applying clear water afterwards.

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[^0]:    Sexep husbandry.--1. If the production of wool is the object, take the Merino and Saxon, and, if possible, procure Rambouillet and Paular rams to cross on the first, as they are the largest and most superior class of animals we know, they being originally derived from the same source, viz: the Merinos of Spain. 2. If delicate mutton is wanted, with a medium fibre of wool, take South Downs. 3. If larger mutton, with somewhat coarser quality of wool than the last, though much longer and more of it, is desired, procure Cotswold, Leicester, Bakewell, Lincoln, or New Oxford. 4. Many of those who have crossed the South Downs with the Leicester and the other longwoolled sheep, prefer these, for the reasons stated in No. 2. 5. Others greatly prefer a cross of the Leicester with the Merino, half and half, and then breeding those grades together. Their reasons in favour of this cross are these :-18t, It gives a large sheep with plenty of mutton. -2d. A large fleece of wool, and of sufficient fineness for all purposes of domestic manufacture, and gets rid of the troublesome length of the pure Leicester.-3rd. This animal is in good shape, good constitution, thrifty, hardy, and comes to maturity one year sooner than the Merino, has nothing of his rugged appearance, and has little or no gum in his wool.
    Ill-Flavored Butter - We have had butter tainted by an excessive use of pumpkins in the fall, and when the cows have been so fed immoderately previous to milking. On the other hand, when the cows got their rations of pumpkins in moderation, and in the stall, where the quantity for each may be regulated, and when the feeding thus done was immediately after milking, the cows being provided with all the salt they wanted, no trouble was had on account of feeding the pumpkins. Cows are generally very fond of pumpkins, and if allowed will eat them greedily, not unfrequently gorging themselves, and thus injuring the flavor and healthiness of their milk. When the herd is fed in the open yard the master of cows often

