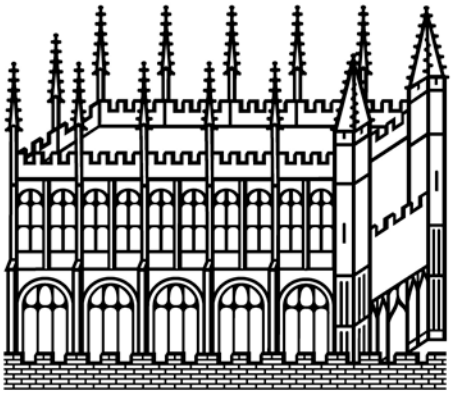


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1879.

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SIXPENNY

ALMANACK

AND

DIARY

WITH

COMPENDIUM.

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MAY 1879
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Illustrations.

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MORTON'S

SIXPENNY ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1879.

JANUARY.						FEBRUARY.						MARCH.					
Monday	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17	24	...	3	10	17	24	3
Tuesday ...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	4	11	18	25	.
Wednesday	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	5	12	19	26	.
Thursday...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	6	13	20	27	.
Friday	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	7	14	21	28	.
Saturday ...	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15	22	...	1	8	15	22	29	.
Sunday.....	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23	...	2	9	16	23	30	.

APRIL.						MAY.						JUNE.					
Monday ...	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23	3
Tuesday ...	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17	24	.
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25	.
Thursday...	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	.
Friday	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27	.
Saturday ...	5	12	19	26	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28	.
Sunday.....	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	.

JULY.						AUGUST.						SEPTEMBER.					
Monday.....	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	.
Tuesday ...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	.
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	.
Thursday ...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	.
Friday	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	.
Saturday ...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	.
Sunday	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	.

OCTOBER.						NOVEMBER.						DECEMBER.					
Monday.....	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	.
Tuesday ...	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30	.
Wednesday	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	3	10	17	24	31	.
Thursday...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	...	.
Friday	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	...	.
Saturday ...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	...	.
Sunday	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28	...	.

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AN

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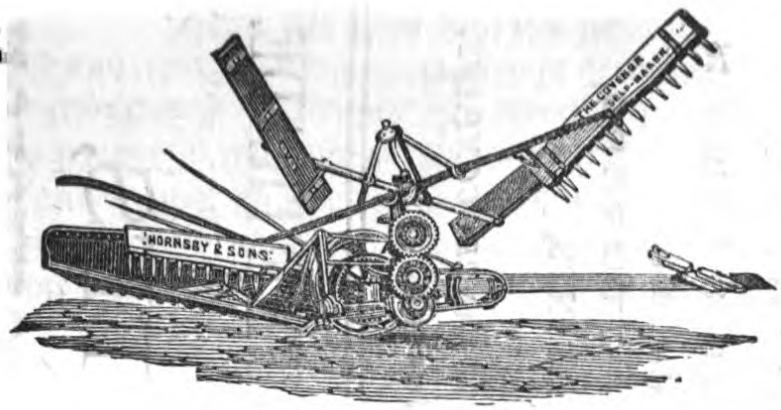
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The most obstinate cases of diseases of the lungs and affections of the chest yield to the curative properties of these Pills. The asthmatic, or those suffering from a tightness of the chest, a difficulty of breathing, or a bad cough, should have immediate recourse to them; they will thus obtain instantaneous relief.

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Are most safely and effectually subdued by rubbing this Ointment at least twice a day upon the chest and glands of the throat. The Ointment penetrates the Skin, reaches Diseased Tissues, reduces Inflammation, and heals Ulcerations. This treatment is sufficient for curing the most serious and complicated throat affections, provided Holloway's Pills be taken at the same time.

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Can be removed with facility by this cleansing and cooling Ointment, the salutary properties of which, over all cutaneous affections, have been long and indubitably established. While curing old sores and old skin diseases, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling, most acceptable to the sufferer.

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SWEETING'S TOOTH-ACHE ELIXIR is the Finest Nervine Tonic ever discovered!

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From Mrs. Potson, Bad Homburg, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

"I take Sweeting's Elixir, not for Tooth-ache or Tic, but as the only medicine that I have ever met with that supports and strengthens, while it calms shattered nerves. It is like life to a person who cannot take one teaspoonful of any stimulant whatever."

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JANUARY, 1879.



Land was generally let in England for a shilling per acre in the year 1544.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets
1	W	*Circumcision*—Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801.	8 8	3 5
2	Th	Calcutta taken, 1757	8 8	4
3	F	Hampden imprisoned, 1642.	8 8	4
4	S	Arrest of the Five Members, 1642	8 8	4
5	S	**Second Sunday after Christmas**	8 8	4
6	M	**Epiphany**	8 7	4
7	Tu	Common Prayer Book authorised by Parliament, 1548.	8 7	4
8	W	**Full Moon**, 11h. 47m. morning..	8 6	4
9	Th	Lord Nelson's funeral, 1806	8 6	4
10	F	Archbishop Laud beheaded, 1645.	8 5	4 1
11	S	Sir Hans Sloane died, 1752	8 5	4 1
12	S	**First Sunday after Epiphany**	8 4	4 1
13	M	*The Times* newspaper commenced, 1785...	8 3	4 1
14	Tu	Edmund Halley, astronomer, died, 1742...	8 3	4 1
15	W	**Moon's last Qr.**, 11h. 1m. morn.	8 2	4 1
16	Th	Battle of Corunna, 1809	8 1	4 2
17	F	Benjamin Franklin born, 1706..	8 0	4 2
18	S	Lord Lytton died, 1873	7 59	4 2
19	S	**Second Sunday after Epiphany**	7 58	4 2
20	M	London Docks opened, 1805.	7 57	4 2
21	Tu	Vaccination introduced, 1799.	7 56	4 2
22	W	**New Moon**, 11h. 50m. morning.	7 55	4 3
23	Th	Duke of Kent died, 1820	7 54	4 3
24	F	King of Prussia's visit to England, 1842.	7 52	4 3
25	S	*Conversion of St. Paul*	7 51	4 3
26	S	**Third Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 50	4 3
27	M	Greece declared independent, 1822	7 48	4 3
28	Tu	Capitulation of Paris, 1871	7 47	4 4
29	W	King George III. died, 1820.	7 46	4 4
30	Th	**Moon's first Qr.**, 11h. 44m. morn.	7 44	4 4
31	F	*Great Eastern* steamship launched, 1858.	7 43	4 4

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

FEBRUARY, 1879.



In 1350 the wages of haymakers in England were 1d. per day. Master carpenters, masons, and tilers, and other *coverers* of houses had not more than 3d. per day; and their servants 1½d.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets
1	S	[2] York Minster set on fire by Martin, 1829.	7 41	4 4
2	S	**4th Sun. aft. Epiphany** CANDLEMAS DAY.	7 40	4 4
3	M	Holmfirth Reservoir burst, 1852	7 38	4 5
4	Tu	English Telegraphs transferred to the Government, 1870.	7 36	4 5
5	W	40,000 lives lost by Earthquake in Italy, 1783.	7 35	4 5
6	Th	Pope Pius IX. died, 1878	7 33	4 5
7	F	**Full Moon,** 1h. 41m. morning..	7 31	4 5
8	S	Half-quarter day	7 30	5
9	S	**Septuagesima Sunday**	7 28	5
10	M	Sir David Brewster died, 1838	7 26	5
11	Tu	King Amadeus of Spain abdicated, 1873	7 24	5
12	W	King Amadeus and family quitted Spain, 1873.	7 22	5
13	Th	**Moon's last Qr.,** 6h. 53m. after.	7 21	5
14	F	St. Valentine's Day.	7 19	5 11
15	S	Coals in London 52*s.* a ton, 1873.	7 17	5 13
16	S	**Sexagesima Sunday**	7 15	5 15
17	M	Evacuation of the Crimea, 1857.	7 13	5 17
18	Tu	George Peabody born, 1795.	7 11	5 18
19	W	Gethin Colliery accident, 1861.	7 9	5 20
20	Th	Joseph Hume died, 1855.	7 7	5 22
21	F	**New Moon.** 4h. 3m. morning	7 5	5 24
22	S	Treaty of Peace with the Ashantees, 1874.	7 3	5 26
23	S	**Shrove Sunday**	7 1	5 27
24	M	*St. Matthias.*	6 59	5 29
25	Tu	*Shrove Tuesday*	6 57	5 31
26	W	*Ash Wednesday*	6 54	5 33
27	Th	Lord Cairns sworn in as Lord Chancellor, 1874	6 52	5 34
28	F	End of Tichborne trial, 1874	6 50	5 36

MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	

MARCH, 1879.



In 1512, Trinity House was founded as an "Association for Piloting Ships."



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Moon's first Qr.,** 7h. 58m. morn. } *St. David*	6 48	5 38
2	S	**First Sunday in Lent**....	6 46	5 40
3	M	Peace signed between France & Germany, 1871	6 44	5 42
4	Tu	President Grant entered upon his second term, 1871 }	6 42	5 43
5	W	Died at Glasgow, aged 103 years, Miss Ann Wallace, 1873 }	6 39	5 45
6	Th	Henry Blackett, publisher, died, 1871....	6 37	5 47
7	F	Viscount Ossington, late Speaker, died, 1873..	6 35	5 49
8	S	**Full Moon,** 1h. 9m. afternoon..	6 33	5 50
9	S	**Second Sunday in Lent**...	6 30	5 52
10	M	Census of 1801 taken.....	6 28	5 54
11	Tu	Holker Hall nearly destroyed by fire, 1871	6 26	5 55
12	W	Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.	6 24	5 57
13	Th	The planet *Uranus* discovered, 1781	6 22	5 59
14	F	Reform Bill passed, 1832.....	6 19	6 1
15	S	**Moon's last Qr.,** 3h. 40m. morn.	6 17	6 2
16	S	**Third Sunday in Lent**.....	6 15	6 4
17	M	St. Patrick— Earthquake shocks in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Durham.	6 12	6 6
18	Tu	Professor de Morgan died, 1871.	6 10	6 7
19	W	Testimonial to Rev. Dr. Moffatt, value 5,800*l.*, 1873 }	6 8	6 9
20	Th	Flight of Louis 18th from Paris, 1815....	6 5	6 11
21	F	Spring commences...	6 3	6 12
22	S	**New Moon,** 9h. 4m. evening.....	6 1	6 14
23	S	**Fourth Sunday in Lent**.....	5 59	6 16
24	M	Sir Francis Burdett arrested, 1810	5 56	6 17
25	Tu	New Lady Day—*Annunciation*....	5 54	6 19
26	W	Royal Agricultural Society of England incorporated, 1840. }	5 52	6 21
27	Th	Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary, resigned, 1878.	5 50	6 22
28	F	The Commune proclaimed at Paris, 1871.	5 47	6 24
29	S	Rev. John Keble died, 1866.....	5 45	6 26
30	S	**Fifth Sunday in Lent**.....	5 43	6 27
31	M	**Moon's first Qr.,** 1h. 4m. morn.	5 40	6 29

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

APRIL, 1879.

From 1519 to 1522 the *Globe* was completely circumnavigated for the first time by Magellan's squadron. He was killed during the voyage at the Philippines.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets
1	Tu	All Fool's Day.—Bishop Heber died, 1826.	5 38	6 31
2	W	Richard Cobden died, 1865.....	5 36	6 32
3	Th	John Napier, mathematician, died, 1617..	5 34	6 34
4	F	The Economic Museum at Twickenham burnt, 1871.	5 31	6 36
5	S	Game Licenses expire.....	5 29	6 37
6	S	**Palm Sunday.**—*OLD LADY DAY.* FULL MOON, 10h 24m aft	5 27	6 39
7	M	The Austrian Vice-Admiral Tegethoff died, 1871	5 25	6 41
8	Tu	The Census taken, 1861....	5 23	6 42
9	W	Sebastopol bombarded, 1855.....	5 20	6 44
10	Th	Chartist Demonstration, 1848....	5 18	6 46
11	F	**Good Friday**.....	5 16	6 47
12	S	Dr. Ed. Young, poet, died, 1765 ...	5 14	6 49
13	S	**Easter Sunday.**—MOON'S LAST QUAR., 2h. 9m. afternoon...	5 12	6 51
14	M	Bank Holiday..	5 9	6 52
15	Tu	President Lincoln died, 1865....	5 7	6 54
16	W	Lord Plunkett died at Bray, 1871, aged 77	5 5	6 56
17	Th	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790..	5 3	6 57
18	F	Baron von Liebig died, 1873.....	5 1	6 59
19	S	Rd. Westmacott, R.A., sculptor, died, 1872	4 59	7 1
20	S	**Low Sunday**.....	4 57	7 3
21	M	**New Moon,** 1h. 55m. afternoon..	4 55	7 4
22	Tu	King Henry VII. died, 1509.....	4 52	7 6
23	W	St. George.—Russia declared war against Turkey, 1877. ..	4 50	7 7
24	Th	Russian troops cross the river *Pruth*, 1877.....	4 48	7 9
25	F	*St. Mark.* — Samuel Wesley died, 1735..	4 46	7 11
26	S	Ferdinand Magellan killed, 1521	4 44	7 12
27	S	**Second Sunday after Easter**....	4 42	7 14
28	M	Botany Bay discovered by Captain Cook, 1770.	4 40	7 15
29	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.,** 2h. 16m. after	4 38	7 17
30	W	Horace Mayhew, author, died, 1872.....	4 36	7 19

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

MAY, 1879.



In 1533 the price of Beef and Pork was settled by Act of Parliament at a ½d. a pound, and Veal at three farthings.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	*St. Philip* and *St. James*...	4 35	7 20
2	F	Princess Charlotte married, 1816	4 33	7 22
3	S	Livingstone died, 1873.....	4 31	7 24
4	S	**Third Sunday after Easter**.....	4 29	7 25
5	M	Boston May Fair.....	4 27	7 27
6	Tu	**Full Moon,** 6h. 11m. morning ..	4 25	7 28
7	W	Lord Brougham died, 1868.....	4 24	7 30
8	Th	Half-quarter Day.....	4 22	7 32
9	F	John Stuart Mill died, 1873.....	4 20	7 33
10	S	President Davis taken, 1865	4 19	7 35
11	S	**Fourth Sunday after Easter**	4 17	7 36
12	M	Auber, great composer, died, 1871	4 15	7 38
13	Tu	OLD MAY DAY.—**Moon's last Qr.,** 2h. 35m. morning.	4 13	7 39
14	W	New Guildhall at Winchester opened, 1873	4 12	7 41
15	Th	Prince Couza died, 1873.....	4 11	7 42
16	F	Destruction of the Vendôme Column, Paris, 1871	4 9	7 44
17	S	Dr. Samuel Clarke died, 1729....	4 8	7 45
18	S	**Rogation Sunday**.....	4 6	7 47
19	M	Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536.....	4 5	7 48
20	Tu	Fire at Woolwich Barracks, 1871.....	4 4	7 50
21	W	**New Moon,** 5h. 50m. morning..	4 2	7 51
22	Th	**Holy Thursday.** *Ascension Day.*	4 1	7 52
23	F	Mark Lemon died, 1870.....	4 0	7 54
24	S	Queen Victoria born, 1819	3 59	7 55
25	S	**Sixth Sunday after Easter**.....	3 58	7 56
26	M	Samuel Pepys died at Clapham, 1703	3 56	7 58
27	Tu	St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great, 1703	3 55	7 59
28	W	**Moon's first Qr.,** 11h. 36m. even..	3 54	8 0
29	Th	King Charles II. restored, 1660	3 53	8 1
30	F	Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen, 1431	3 52	8 3
31	S	Bishop Patrick, commentator, died, 1707,	3 52	8 4

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

JUNE, 1879.



Henry Bessemer, Civil Engineer, patented the "*Bessemer process of making Steel*," 1855-6.

Jacob Snider invented the "*Snider Rifle*," 1866



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Whit Sunday**	3 51	8 5
2	M	Bank Holiday	3 50	8 6
3	Tu	Dutch fleet defeated off Harwich, 1665...	3 49	8 7
4	W	**Full Moon,** 1h. 35m. afternoon.	3 49	8 8
5	Th	Sir J. Richardson died, 1865	3 48	8 9
6	F	Sir John Rolt died, 1871..... ...	3 47	8 10
7	S	Funeral of the Abp. of Paris and other murdered hostages, 1871.	3 47	8 11
8	S	**Trinity Sunday**	3 46	8 11
9	M	Alexandra Palace burnt, 1873....	3 46	8 12
10	Tu	Crystal Palace, Sydenham, opened, 1854.	3 45	8 13
11	W	**Moon's last Qr.,** 4h. 56m. afternoon *St Barnabas*	3 45	8 14
12	Th	*Corpus Christi*—Malta taken, 1798	3 45	8 14
13	F	Fred. von Raumer, German historian, died, 1873	3 44	8 15
14	S	Battle of Naseby, 1645....	3 44	8 15
15	S	**First Sunday after Trinity**.....	3 44	8 16
16	M	Duke of Marlborough died, 1722 .	3 44	8 16
17	Tu	Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775....	3 44	8 17
18	W	George Grote, historian of ancient Greece, died, 1871.	3 44	8 17
19	Th	**New Moon,** 8h. 19m. evening....	3 44	8 18
20	F	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	3 44	8 18
21	S	Proclamation.—Longest Day	3 44	8 18
22	S	**Second Sunday after Trinity**....	3 45	8 18
23	M	Naval review at Spithead, 1873.	3 45	8 19
24	Tu	Midsummer Day.—*St. John Baptist*..	3 45	8 19
25	W	Queen Eleanor died, 1291	3 46	8 19
26	Th	Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1846.	3 46	8 19
27	F	**Moon's first Qr.,** 5h. 55m. morn....	3 46	8 19
28	S	Coronation Day, 1838	3 47	8 19
29	S	**Third Sunday after Trinity**	3 47	8 18
30	M	Acquittal of the seven Bishops, 1688.....	3 48	8 18

MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	

JULY, 1879.



Commencement of Insurance against fire, 1667.

Tea was first imported, 1669.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Tu	Martyrdom of John Bradford, 1555. ...	3 49	8 18
2	W	Sir Robert Peel died by an accident, 1850	3 49	8 18
3	Th	**Full Moon,** 9h. 37m. evening.	3 50	8 17
4	F	[3] Dog Days begin.	3 51	8 17
5	S	"Swan-Upping" day.	3 52	8 16
6	S	**Fourth Sunday after Trinity.**	3 52	8 16
7	M	Treaty of Tilsit, 1807	3 53	8 15
8	Tu	Death of Prebendary Sinclair, 1878	3 54	8 15
9	W	Fire Insurance expires	3 55	8 14
10	Th	Royal Agricultural Society's Show opened at Bristol, 1878.	3 56	8 13
11	F	**Moon's last Qr.,** 8h. 54m. morn.	3 57	8 12
12	S	[11] Formal possession of Cyprus taken by England, 1878.	3 58	8 12
13	S	**Fifth Sunday after Trinity**	3 59	8 11
14	M	The Bastile, Paris, destroyed, 1789	4 0	8 10
15	Tu	*St. Swithun*	4 2	8 9
16	W	Extraordinary reception to Lord Beaconsfield on his return from Berlin Congress, 1878 ..	4 3	8 8
17	Th	Funeral of the Queen of Spain, 1878 ...	4 4	8 7
18	F	The "Hot-Wednesday," 1808 ..	4 5	8 6
19	S	**New Moon,** 9h. 5m. morning	4 6	8 5
20	S	**Sixth Sunday after Trinity**	4 8	8 3
21	M	Robert Burns, poet, died, 1796.	4 9	8 2
22	Tu	Napoleon II. died, 1830	4 10	8 1
23	W	*STANLEY*, the Discoverer of Livingstone, arrived at Marseilles, 1872.	4 12	8 0
24	Th	Capture of Gibraltar, 1794	4 13	7 58
25	F	*St. James*	4 14	7 57
26	S	**Moon's first Qr.,** 10h. 35m. morn	4 16	7 56
27	S	**Seventh Sunday after Trinity.**	4 17	7 54
28	M	Battle of Talavera, 1809	4 19	7 53
29	Tu	Wm. Wilberforce died, 1833	4 20	7 51
30	W	Wm. Penn, celebrated Quaker, died 1718	4 22	7 50
31	Th	Dean Mansel died suddenly, 1871	4 23	7 48

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

AUGUST, 1879.



New Zealand and Van Dieman's Land discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator, in 1642.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	**Full Moon,** 7h. 12m morning.—*Lammas Day*	4 25	7 46
2	S	Dreadful railway accident at Wigan, 1873.....	4 26	7 45
3	S	**Eighth Sunday after Trinity**....	4 28	7 43
4	M	Battle of Wissembourg, 1870..	4 29	7 42
5	Tu	Mr. Baxter, Sec. to the Treasury, resigned, 1873	4 31	7 40
6	W	Scotch Education Act passed, 1872.....	4 32	7 38
7	Th	Battle before Metz, 1870.....	4 34	7 36
8	F	The Ballot Bill read a third time, 1871...	4 35	7 35
9	S	Dr. Andrew Combe died, 1847...	4 37	7 33
10	S	**9th Sun. aft. Trinity**— Moon's last Qr., 2h. 8m. morn.	4 38	7 31
11	M	Mr. Disraeli made an Earl, 1876	4 40	7 29
12	Tu	Grouse shooting begins	4 42	7 27
13	W	Old Lammas Day.....	4 43	7 24
14	Th	Dean Buckland, geologist, died, 1856 ...	4 45	7 23
15	F	Dr. F. C. Skey died, 1872	4 46	7 21
16	S	Fire in Burlington Arcade, 1871	4 48	7 19
17	S	**10th Sun. aft. Trinity**— NEW MOON 8h. 10m. aft,	4 49	7 17
18	M	Earl Russell born, 1792	4 51	7 15
19	Tu	Robert Bloomfield died, 1823....	4 53	7 13
20	W	Blackcock shooting begins	4 54	7 11
21	Th	Great solar eclipse, 1560.....	4 56	7 9
22	F	Warren Hastings died, 1818	4 57	7 7
23	S	Opening of the Albert Bridge, Battersea, 1873.	4 59	7 5
24	S	**11th Sun. af. Trinity** Moon's 1st Qr., 3h. 11m. aft.—*St. Bartholomew*	5 1	7 3
25	M	Castelar elected President of the Spanish Cortes, 1873..	5 2	7 1
26	Tu	Prince Albert born, 1819	5 4	6 58
27	W	New pier at Herne Bay opened, 1873 ...	5 5	6 56
28	Th	Surrender of Colchester, 1648....	5 7	6 54
29	F	Death of Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, at Salt Lake City, 1877.	5 9	6 52
30	S	William Penn sailed from Deal for America, 1682	5 10	6 50
31	S	**12th Sun. aft. Trinity**— FULL MOON, 6h. 57m. after.	5 12	6 48

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

SEPTEMBER, 1879.



Bricks first taxed in England in 1784.

Manufacture of shawls first introduced into Norwich, 1784.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	Partridge shooting begins	5 13	6 45
2	T	Great Fire of London, 1666	5 15	6 43
3	W	Fire in Canterbury Cathedral, 1872	5 17	6 41
4	Th	French Republic declared, 1870	5 18	6 39
5	F	Oyster season begins	5 20	6 36
6	S	The Ship *Captain* foundered, 1870	5 21	6 34
7	S	**13th Sunday after Trinity**	5 23	6 32
8	M	**Moon's last Qr.,** 8h. 4m. after.	5 25	6 30
9	Tu	The *Alabama* Indemnity paid, 1873.....	5 26	6 27
10	W	Wm. Wissing, portrait painter, died at Burleigh-house, 1687.	5 28	6 25
11	Th	Lady Palmerston died, 1869	5 29	6 23
12	F	Lord Thurlow died, 1806	5 31	6 21
13	S	Death of Wolfe, 1759	5 33	6 18
14	S	**14th Sunday after Trinity**.....	5 34	6 16
15	M	Speke, the traveller, died, 1864	5 36	6 14
16	Tu	**New Moon,** 5h. 48m. morn.	5 37	6 11
17	W	The British Association at Bradford, 1873	5 39	6 9
18	Th	King of Sweden and Norway died, 1872	5 41	6 7
19	F	Canon Jelf died, 1871.....	5 42	6 4
20	S	Hanover annexed to Prussia, 1866	5 44	6 2
21	S	**15th Sun. aft. Trinity** *St. Matthew*	5 45	6 0
22	M	**Moon's first Qr.,** 9h. 19m. even..	5 47	5 58
23	Tu	Autumnal Quarter begins	5 49	5 56
24	W	Papinean died, 1871, aged 85 .	5 50	5 54
25	Th	Siege of Paris commenced, 1870	5 51	5 51
26	F	Opening of the Wandsworth Bridge, 1873	5 53	5 49
27	S	Lawrence Eusden, a poet, died at his Rectory, Coningsby, 1730	5 55	5 47
28	S	**16th Sunday after Trinity**	5 56	5 44
29	M	Michaelmas day. *St. Michael*	5 58	5 42
30	T	**Full Moon,** 9h. 17m. morning..	6 0	5 40

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

OCTOBER, 1879.



The first English Canal was made by King Henry I. connecting the *Trent* and *Witham*, A.D. 1134.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	Pheasant Shooting begins	6 2	5 37
2	Th	Judge Willes committed suicide, 1872 ...	6 3	5 35
3	F	Surrender of Limerick, 1691	6 5	5 32
4	S	John Scott, trainer, died, 1871..	6 7	5 30
5	S	**17th Sunday after Trinity**	6 8	5 28
6	M	Great Explosion at Gateshead, 1854 ...	6 10	5 26
7	Tu	Marshal Burgoyne died, 1871....	6 12	5 23
8	W	**Moon's last Qr.,** 1h. 43m. after.	6 13	5 21
9	Th	Fire Insurance due	6 15	5 19
10	F	Lord Mulgrave died, 1792	6 17	5 17
11	S	Old Michaelmas day.....	6 18	5 15
12	S	**18th Sunday after Trinity**	6 20	5 12
13	M	Sir David Baxter died, 1872	6 22	5 10
14	Tu	115th day of the Tichborne trial, 1873...	6 23	5 8
15	W	**New Moon,** 3h. 8m. afternoon....	6 25	5 6
16	Th	Livingstone arrived at Ujiji, 1871	6 27	5 4
17	F	Fox hunting begins	6 29	5 1
18	S	*St. Luke.*—Lord Palmerston died, 1865 ..	6 30	4 59
19	S	**19th Sunday after Trinity**	6 32	4 57
20	M	Dr. Merle d'Aubigné found dead in his bed at Geneva, 1872.	6 34	4 55
21	Tu	Battle of Trafalgar, and death of Nelson, 1805.....	6 36	4 53
22	W	**Moon's first Qr.,** 6h. 18m. morn	6 37	4 51
23	Th	Vice-Chancellor Wickens died, 1873.....	6 39	4 49
24	F	Daniel Webster died, 1852	6 41	4 47
25	S	St. Crispin.....	6 43	4 45
26	S	**20th Sunday after Trinity**.....	6 44	4 43
27	M	124th day of the Tichborne trial—close of the defence, 1873	6 46	4 41
28	Tu	*St. Simon and St. Jude*	6 48	4 39
29	W	Hare hunting begins	6 50	4 37
30	Th	**Full Moon,** 2h. 9m. morning ...	6 51	4 36
31	F	All Hallows Eve, or Halloween .	6 53	4 34

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1	W
2	T
3	F
4	S
5	S
6	M
7	T
8	W
9	T
10	F
11	S
12	S
13	M
14	T
15	W
16	T
17	F
18	S
19	S
20	M
21	T
22	W
23	T
24	F
25	S
26	S
27	M
28	T
29	W
30	T
31	F

NOVEMBER, 1879.



The first Chief-*Postmaster* of England (Thomas Randolph) was appointed by Queen Elizabeth in 1581.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	*All Saints' Day*	6 55	4 32
2	S	**21st Sunday after Trinity**	6 57	4 30
3	M	Abd-el-Kader died, 1873	6 59	4 28
4	Tu	Admiral Benbow died, 1702	7 0	4 26
5	W	Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 2	4 25
6	Th	The Princess Charlotte died, 1817	7 4	4 23
7	F	**Moon's last Qr.,** 5h. 55m. morn.	7 6	4 21
8	S	Thomas Bewick died, 1828	7 7	4 20
9	S	**22nd Sunday after Trinity**.....	7 9	4 18
10	M	Lord Lyveden died, 1873.....	7 11	4 17
11	Tu	Martinmas.....	7 13	4 15
12	W	Richard Baxter born, 1615	7 15	4 14
13	Th	John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., died, 1873...	7 16	4 12
14	F	**New Moon,** 0h. 38m. morning	7 18	4 11
15	S	Viscount Bolingbroke died, 1751	7 20	4 9
16	S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity**.....	7 21	4 8
17	M	Trial of RALEIGH for treason, 1604	7 23	4 7
18	Tu	Boston Horse Mart, 1st day	7 25	4 5
19	W	The *Iron Mask* died in the Bastile, Paris, 1703,	7 27	4 4
20	Th	**Moon's First Qr.,** 6h. 55m. even.	7 28	4 3
21	F	Henry Purcell, composer, died, 1695.....	7 30	4 2
22	S	*Clive*, the celebrated General, died, 1774	7 32	4 1
23	S	**24th Sunday after Trinity**.....	7 33	4 0
24	M	Horrox first observed the transit of *Venus*, 1639	7 35	3 59
25	Tu	Dr. Isaac Watts died, 1748	7 36	3 58
26	W	A fiery Meteor appeared, 1758 .	7 38	3 57
27	Th	Rev. John Dymoke, hereditary "Queen's Champion," died, 1873.	7 40	3 56
28	F	**Full Moon,** 8h. 57m. evening....	7 41	3 55
29	S	The Queen visited Sandringham, 1871....	7 43	3 54
30	S	**First Sun. in Advent** *St. Andrew*	7 44	3 53

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

DECEMBER, 1879.



The Cauliflower is said to have been brought from Cyprus to England in 1603.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	The Earl of Chesterfield died, 1871	7 45	3 53
2	Tu	Strike of the London Gas-men, 1872 ...	7 47	3 52
3	W	Sir John Rose died, 1873, aged 92	7 48	3 51
4	Th	The Council of *Trent* terminated, 1563...	7 50	3 51
5	F	Rev. F. C. Massingberd died, 1872	7 51	3 50
6	S	**Moon's last Qr.**, 7h. 43m. even.	7 52	3 50
7	S	**Second Sunday in Advent**.....	7 53	3 50
8	M	Severe hurricane in England, 1872	7 55	3 49
9	Tu	Dense fog in London, 1873.....	7 56	3 49
10	W	Grouse shooting ends	7 57	3 49
11	Th	Boston great Cattle Mart..... ...	7 58	3 49
12	F	The Prince of Wales seriously ill, 1871...	7 59	3 49
13	S	**New Moon**, 11h. 4m. morning...	8 0	3 49
14	S	**Third Sunday in Advent**	8 1	3 44
15	M	The Countess of Beaconsfield died, 1872.	8 2	3 49
16	Tu	Disastrous storm at Sheffield, 1873	8 2	3 49
17	W	Thos. Guy, founder of *Guy's Hospital*, died, 1724	8 3	3 49
18	Th	The 145th day of the Tichborne trial, 1873	8 4	3 50
19	F	Midhat Pasha made Grand Vizier, 1876..	8 5	3 50
20	S	**Moon's first Qr.**, 11h. 15m. morn	8 5	3 50
21	S	**4th Sun. in Advent.**—*St. Thomas*	8 6	3 51
22	M	Lord Chief Baron Pigott died, 1873	8 6	3 51
23	Tu	Prince Albert's funeral, 1861	8 7	3 52
24	W	Professor Rankine (Glasgow) died, 1872..	8 7	3 52
25	Th	**Christmas Day**.....	8 8	3 53
26	F	Bank Holiday.—*St. Stephen*	8 8	3 54
27	S	*St. John*	8 8	3 54
28	S	**1st S. af. Christmas,** Full Moon, 4h. 15m aft. *Innocents' Day.*	8 8	3 55
29	M	Sir Titus Salt died, 1876....	8 8	3 56
30	Tu	The fall of Carlisle, 1745.....	8 9	3 57
31	W	Matthew Greathead died at Richmond, Yorkshire, 1872, aged 102. He was supposed to be the oldest Freemason in the world	8 9	3 58

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

MEMORANDA FOR 1879.

	£	s.	d.
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Moon's Changes, 1879.

JANUARY.

Full ... ... 8th day... 11h. 47m...morn.
Last Quart...15th day... 11h. 1m...morn.
New... ... 22nd day... 11h. 50m...morn.
First Quart..30th day... 11h. 44m ..morn.

FEBRUARY.

Full ... ... 7th day ... 1h. 41m...morn.
Last Quart...13th day ... 6h. 53m... aftrn.
New ... ... 21st day ... 4h. 3m...morn.

MARCH.

First Quart...1st day... 7h. 58m...morn.
Full ... ... 8th day... 1h. 9m...aftrn.
Last Quart.15th day... 3h. 40m...morn.
New... ... 22nd day... 9h. 4m... even.
First Quart..31st day... 1h. 4m...morn.

APRIL.

Full ... ... 6th day ... 10h. 24m....aftrn.
Last Quart...13th day ... 2h. 9m....aftrn.
New... ... 21st day ... 1h. 55m....aftrn.
First Quart...29th day ... 2h. 16m... aftrn.

MAY.

Full ... ... 6th day... 6h. 11m...morn.
Last Quart...13th day... 2h. 35m...morn.
New... ... 21st day... 5h. 50m...morn.
First Quart..28th day...11h. 36m....even.

JUNE.

Full ... ... 4th day ... 1h. 35m....aftrn.
Last Quart...11th day ... 4h. 56m....aftrn.
New... ... 19th day... 8h. 19m.....even.
First Quart...27th day ... 5h. 55m...morn.

JULY.

Full ... ... 3rd day... 9h. 37m....even.
Last Quart...11th day... 8h. 54m...morn.
New ... ... 19th day... 9h. 5m...morn.
First Quart...26th day...10h.36m...morn.

AUGUST.

Full ... ... 2nd day ... 7h. 12m...morn.
Last Quart...10th day ... 2h. 8m ..morn.
New ... ... 17th day ... 8h. 10m....aftrn.
First Quart...24th day ... 3h. 11m....aftrn.
Full ... ... 31st day ... 6h. 57m....aftrn.

SEPTEMBER.

Last Quart...8th day... 8h. 4m....aftrn.
New... ... 16th day... 5h. 56m...morn.
First Quart 22nd day... 9h. 19m....even.
Full... ... 30th day... 9h. 17m...morn.

OCTOBER.

Last Quart... 8th day ... 1h. 43m....aftrn.
New... ... 15th day ... 3h. 8m....aftrn.
First Quart...22nd day... 6h. 18m...morn.
Full ... ... 30th day ... 2h. 9m...morn.

NOVEMBER.

Last Quart... 7th day... 5h. 55m...morn.
New.. ... 14th day... 0h. 38m...morn.
First Quart..20th day... 6h. 55m....even.
Full ... ... 28th day... 8h. 57m....even.

DECEMBER.

Last Quart... 6th day ... 7h. 43m....even.
New... ... 13th day ... 11h. 4m...morn.
First Quart...20th day ... 11h. 15m...morn.
Full ... ... 28th day ... 4h. 15m ...aftrn.

Eclipses, &c., for 1879, at Greenwich.

In the year 1879, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon.

1.—An Annular Eclipse of the SUN, January 21-22, 1879, invisible at Greenwich.
2.—An Annular Eclipse of the SUN, July 18, 1879, invisible at Greenwich.
3.—A Partial Eclipse of the MOON, December 28, 1879, partly visible at Greenwich.

Fixed and moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Epiphany .....Jan. 6
Septuagesima Sunday ....Feb. 9
Quinquagesima — Shrove Sunday .....Feb. 23
Ash Wednesday.....Feb. 26
St. David .....Mar. 1
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent.....Mar. 2
St. Patrick.....Mar. 17
Annunciation. Lady Day..Mar. 25
Palm Sunday .....Apr. 6
Good Friday .....Apr. 11
EASTER SUNDAY ....Apr. 13
Low Sunday .....Apr. 20
St. George.....Apr. 23
Rogation Sunday .....May 18
*Ascension Day--Holy Thur.*May 22
Birth of Queen Victoria ..May 24
Pentecost—Whit Sunday..June 1
Trinity Sunday .....June 8
Corpus Christi .....June 12
Accession of Q. Victoria..June 20
Proclamation .....June 21
St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day .....June 24
St. Michael. Michaelmas Day .....Sept. 29
Birth of Prince of Wales..Nov. 9
1st Sunday in Advent....Nov. 30
St. Andrew .....Nov. 30
St. Thomas .....Dec. 21
Christmas Day.....Dec. 25

Law Terms for 1879.

As settled by Statutes.

II GEO. IV. and I WILL. IV. cap. 70, sec. 6. (Passed July 23, 1830.)
I WILL. IV. .....cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed Dec. 23, 1830.)

Hilary Term.....	*begins* Jan. 11	.....	*ends* Jan. 31
Easter	,, Apr. 15	.....	,, May 9
Trinity	,, May 23	.....	,, June 13
Michaelmas	,, Nov. 2	.....	,, Nov. 25

For Returns see Statute 1 Will. IV. cap. 3, sec. 2. (Passed Dec. 23, 1830.)

University Terms for 1879.

	OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.		
Terms	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent	Jan. 14	April 5	Jan. 13	Feb. 22, midnight	April 4
Easter	April 16	May 30	Apl. 18	May 19, midnight	June 20
Trinity	May 31	July 5	.....	.....	.....
Michaelmas	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	Oct, 1	Nov. 8, noon	Dec. 16
	The Act, July 1.			The Commencement, June 17.	

Divisions of the Year.

The year contains 4 quarters and 4 seasons.

1st quarter ends Lady Day, March 25th.
2nd ,, ,, Midsummer, June 24th.
3rd ,, ,, Michaelmas, Sept. 29th.
4th ,, ,, Christmas, Dec. 25th.

Seasons.

Spring commences at the Vernal Equinox, March 21st.
Summer commences at the Summer Solstice, June 21st.*
Autumn commences at the Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 23rd.
Winter commences at the Winter Solstice, Dec. 21st.‡

*Longest Day. ‡Shortest Day.

Scripture Table.

MONEY.

		£	s.	d.
A talent of gold.....	equal	5475	0	0
A golden daric	,,	1	1	10
A shekel of gold	,,	1	16	6
A shekel of silver.....	,,	0	2	3½
A talent of silver, 3,000 shekels	,,	342	8	9
A bekah.....	,,	0	1	1½
A gerah	,,	0	0	1¼
A mina, or 50 shekels	,,	5	14	0
A silver drachma	,,	0	0	7¾
Tribute money, 2 drachmas	,,	0	1	3½
A stater, 4 drachmas	,,	0	2	7
A Roman penny (denarius).....	,,	0	0	7¾
A farthing (assarium)	,,	0	0	1½
A mite	,,	0	0	0¾

Indications of Spring.

	EARLY	LATE	AVERAGE
Snowdrops appear	Dec. 24	Feb. 10	Jan. 17
Hawthorn leaf	Feb. 11	April 22	March 18
Sycamore leaf	Feb. 22	May 4	March 29
Birch and Weeping Willow leaf	Feb. 22	May 4	March 29
Mountain Ash leaf	March 5	May 2	April 2
Wood Anemone blows	March 16	April 22	April 3
Lime leaf	March 10	May 7	April 3
Elm leaf	March 4	May 6	April 5
Horse Chestnut leaf	March 10	May 2	April 5
Alder and Hornbean leaf	March 7	May 7	April 6
Cowslip flowers	March 13	April 30	April 6
Maple leaf	March 15	May 7	April 10
Willow leaf	March 28	April 28	April 12
Spanish Chestnut leaf	March 28	May 12	April 19
Beech, Plane, and Walnut leaf	April 5	May 10	April 22
Oak leaf	March 31	May 20	April 25
Poplar leaf	April 12	May 8	April 25
Ash leaf	April 2	May 26	April 29
Hawthorn flowers	April 13	June 2	May 8
Dog roses flower	May 23	June 12	June 2
Thrush sings	Dec. 4	Feb. 13	Jan. 13
Ringdove coos	Dec. 27	March 20	Feb. 6
Rooks build	Feb. 2	March 14	Feb. 22
Frog and toads croak	Feb. 20	May 4	March 28
Young rooks	March 26	April 24	April 9
Swallows appear	March 30	April 26	April 12
Grasshopper lark	March 30	April 26	April 15
Blackcap, redstart, & whitethroat	March 30	April 26	April 16
Martin and yellow willow wren	March 30	April 26	April 20
Cuckoo sings	April 9	May 7	April 23
Corncrake	April 9	May 7	April 25
Nightingale sings	April 7	May 19	April 28
Churn-owl sings	April 29	June 26	May 28

Amount of Seeds for different Areas.

Asparagus, bed of 15 sq. yds.	1 pt.	Leek, 2 square yards	1 oz.
Beans (broad) row 80 feet	1½ qt.	Lettuce, 4 square yards	1 ,,
Beet, row 50 feet	2 oz.	Mushroom, 7 square yards	1 bshl.
Broccoli, 4 square yards	1 ,,	Onions, 9 square yards	2 oz.
Brusssels sprouts, 4 sq. yds.	1 ,,	Parsley, row 80 feet	1½ ,,
Cabbage, bed of 8 sq. yds	1 ,,	Parsnip, drill of 200 feet	2 ,,
Carrots, bed of 12 sq. yds	2 ,,	Peas (early), row 60 feet	1½ pnt.
Cauliflower, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,	Potatoes, row 30 feet	0½ pck.
Celery, 4 square yards	1 ,,	Radishes, 4 square yards	1½ oz.
Cress, 3 square yards	2 ,,	Savory, 4 square yards	1 ,,
Endive, 4 square yards	1 ,,	Spinach, 10 square yards	2 ,,
Kale, 4 square yards	1 ,,	Spinach, drill of 120 feet	2 ,,
Kidney Beans, row 80 feet	1 pint	Turnip, 4 square yards	1 ,,

Tide Table.

Time of High Water, on the full and change of the Moon, at the following Ports and Places.

The Time of High Water at London Bridge averages 2 o'clock, at the New and Full of the Moon.

Place.	Situation.	Time of High Water. h. m.
Aberdeen	Scotland	1 0
Abberdovey	Wales	8 0
Aberystwith	Wales	7 31
Achill-beg	Ireland	5 14
Agnes (St.)	Scilly Isles	4 30
Aldborough	England	10 45
Alderney	Eng. Chan	6 46
Amlwch Port	Anglesea	10 30
Arran Isle	Scotland	11 15
Arundel Bar	England	11 35
Ayr Point	Isle of Man	11 7
Ballyshannon Bar	Ireland	5 18
Balta	Shetland	9 45
Baltimore	Ireland	4 23
Banff	Scotland	0 28
Bantry Harbour	Ireland	3 47
Bardsey Island	Wales	7 40
Barmouth	Wales	7 41
Barnstaple Bridge,	England	6 28
Beachy Head	England	11 20
Beaumaris	Wales	10 32
Belfast	Ireland	10 43
Berwick	England	2 18
Blakeney Bar	England	6 30
Blyth	England	3 15
Bolt Head	England	5 45
Bordeaux	France	6 50
Boston	England	7 0
Boulogne	France	11 25
Brest	France	3 57
Bridgewater Bar	England	6 50
Bridlington	England	4 39
Bridport	England	6 5
Brighton	England	11 15
Bristol	England	7 13
Burntisland	Scotland	2 24
Caermarthen Bar	Wales	5 44
Caernarvon	Wales	9 33
Calais	France	11 49
Caldy Road	Bris. Ch., Wales	5 40
Calf of Man	St. Geo. Ch.	11 17
Cancale	France	6 20
Cantyre (Mull)	Scotland	10 35
Cardigan	Wales	7 1
Carlingford Bar	Ireland	11 0
Chatham	England	1 11
Cherbourg	France	7 49
Chichester	England	11 30
Christchurch	England	9 0
Clear Cape	Ireland	4 0
Coquet Road	England	3 0
Cordouan	France	3 37
Cork, Penrose Q.	Ireland	4 58
Cornwall Cape	England	4 35
Cowes, West	I. of Wight	10 45
Cromarty	Scotland	11 56
Cuckolds Point	R. Thames	1 45
Cuxhaven	Germany	1 8
Dartmouth	England	6 16
Deal	England	11 15
Dee R. (Chester)	England	0 7
Devonpt. Dk. Yd.	England	5 43
Dieppe	France	11 6
Dingle	Ireland	3 51
Donaghadee	Ireland	11 13
Donegal Harbour	Ireland	5 18
Douglas Harbour	Isle of Man	11 12
Dover	England	11 12
Downs	England	11 15
Dublin Bar	Ireland	11 12
Dunbar	Scotland	2 8
Duncansby Ness	Scotland	10 14
Dundalk	Ireland	10 56
Dundee	Scotland	2 32
Dungarvan	Ireland	5 12
Dungeness	England	10 45
Dunkerque	France	11 55
Eddystone	Eng. Chan.	5 25
Exmouth	England	6 21
Eyemouth	Scotland	2 15
Falmouth	England	4 57
Flamboro' Head	England	4 30
Flatholm	England	6 54
Flushing	Holland	0 54
Fowey	England	5 14
Galloway (Mull)	Scotland	11 15
Galway	Ireland	4 35
Gibralter (Old Mole)	Spain	2 20
Glasgow, Port	Scotland	0 18
Glenan Islands	France	3 12

Tide Table, *continued.*

Place.	Situation.	Time of High Water. h.	m.
Goeree (W. Gat)	Holland ..	1	45
Gravelines.....	France....	12	0
Gravesend.....	England ..	1	10
Greenock	Scotland ..	0	8
Grimsby	England ..	5	36
Guernsey Pier ..	Eng. Chan.	6	37
Gunfleet Sand ..	R. Thames.	11	40
Hartlepool.....	England ..	3	28
Harwich.....	England ..	0	6
Hastings	England ..	10	53
Hâvre.....	France ..	9	51
Helgoland	German O.	11	33
Hellevoetsluis ..	Holland ..	2	30
Hollesley	England ..	11	30
Holyhead	Wales	10	11
Holy Island	England ..	2	30
Honfleur	France ..	9	29
Howth Harbour..	Ireland ..	11	9
Hull	England ..	6	29
Humber R. Ent..	England ..	5	26
Ipswich	England ..	0	35
Jersey (S. Helier)	Eng. Chan.	6	29
Kenmare River..	Ireland ..	3	52
Kingstown	Ireland ..	11	10
Kinsale	Ireland ..	4	43
Kirkcudbright ..	Scotland ..	11	10
Land's End	England ..	4	30
Leith	Scotland ..	2	17
Lerwick	Shetland..	10	30
Lewis Islands ..	Scotland ..	6	11
Limerick	Ireland ..	6	16
Liverpool	England ..	11	23
London Bridge..	R. Thames	1	58
Margate	England ..	11	40
Milford Hvn. En.	Wales	5	56
Minehead	England ..	6	24
Montrose	Scotland ..	1	25
Morlaix Road....	France ..	4	53
Needles Point ..	I. of Wight	9	46
Newcastle	England ..	4	23
Newhaven	England ..	11	51
Newport.....	Wales	7	10
Nieuport	Belgium ..	0	18
Nore Light	R. Thames	0	30
Orfordness.....	England ..	11	15
Ostend	Belgium ..	0	25
Pembroke Dk. Yd.	Wales	6	12
Pentland Firth..	Scotland ..	11	0
Penzance	England ..	4	30
Peterhead	Scotland ..	0	34
Plymouth (Brkwtr.)	England.	5	37
Portland (Brkwtr.)	England ..	7	1
Port Patrick	Scotland ..	11	10
Portsmouth Dk. Yd.	England	11	41
Ramsgate Harb..	England ..	11	35
Rathlin I., Church Bay, N. C. of Ireland		7	56
Rye Bay.....	England ..	11	20
Salcombe	England ..	5	41
Saltees	Ireland ..	5	40
Scalloway	Shetland ..	9	30
Scarborough	England ..	4	11
Scilly Is. (S. Mary)	England..	4	18
Selsea Bill.....	England ..	11	45
Shannon Mouth,	Ireland ..	4	0
Sheephaven	Ireland ..	5	32
Sheerness Dk. Yd.	England ..	0	37
Shields (North)..	England ..	3	23
Shoreham Har..	England ..	11	34
Skerries	N. C.of Ire.	6	15
Sligo Bay, Mullaghmore,	Ire.	5	18
Southampton ..	England ..	10	30
Southwold	England ..	10	20
Spithead	England ..	11	20
Spurn Point	England ..	5	26
St. Helen's Road	England ..	11	0
St. Ives	England ..	4	44
St. Malo.....	France ..	6	5
Stromness	Orkneys ..	9	0
Sunderland	England ..	3	22
Swansea Bay...	Wales	6	10
Tay Bar.....	Scotland ..	2	6
Tees River Bar..	England ..	3	45
Terschelling, W.	Holland ..	8	40
Texel (outside shoals)	Holland	6	30
Torbay	England ..	6	0
Tralee Bay.....	Ireland ..	4	3
Tynemouth Bar..	England ..	3	20
Waterford Bridge	Ireland ..	6	6
Wexford.....	Ireland ..	7	21
Weymouth	England ..	7	2
Whitby	England ..	3	45
Wick	Scotland ..	11	22
Wicklow.....	Ireland ..	10	29
Wisbech.....	England ..	7	30
Wranger Oog ..	E. Friesland	12	0
Yarmouth Roads,	England..	9	15
Youghal	Ireland ..	5	14

The Sportsman's Calendar.

The variety of our agricultural and natural products affords us abundance of birds common to temperate climates; while our insular position invites many foreign visitants during the winter and spring seasons.

The following list gives the names of the chief birds, either indigenous or foreign, that may be found in each month. The names given are those of most popular use, but many birds are known under others in certain localities.

JANUARY.

BIRD, ETC.	RESORTS.	BIRD, ETC.	RESORTS.
Coot	Mud banks on coasts	Lark	Fields and meadows
Curlew	Sea-shore	Partridge	Fields generally
Duck (wild)	Sea-coasts	Pheasant	Open and covert
Fieldfare	Hedges	Pigeon (wood)	Turnip fields, &c.
Goose (wild)	Water-meadow	Rabbits	Sandbanks, hedges
Grouse, black game	Moors, &c.	Rockbirds (puffins)	Sea-coasts
Gull	Sea-coasts	Snipe	Marshes
Hare	Hedges, fields, &c.	Teal	Rivers and large ponds
Knot	Coasts	Widgeon	Rivers and large ponds
Woodcock	Open and covert		

FEBRUARY.

As a general rule, taking the avarage of the seasons, the sportsman will find that the list of birds at his disposal for February is as nearly as possible that given for the preceding month. Of course all depends on the temperature of the season, which may induce an early visit of some birds, or delay that of others.

MARCH AND APRIL.

Coot	Rivers, Marshes, &c.	Hare	Hedges, fields, &c.
Curlew	Sea-shore	Heron	Marshes
Duck (wild)	Fens, marshes, &c.	Pigeon (wood)	Woods, &c.
Goose (wild or grey)	Open plain	Rabbit	Warrens, &c.
Godwit	Marshes	Rockbirds	Sea-coast, &c.
Gull	Sea-shore	Snipe	Marshes, &c.
Teal and Widgeon	Rivers, &c.		

MAY AND JUNE.

Duck (wild)	Streams and lakes	Gull	Sea-shore
Gannet	Rocky shores	Heron	Marshes, &c.
Godwit	Coasts	Rockbirds, Auks	Rocky coasts
Rook	Plantations, &c.		

JULY.

Ducks, Mallards, &c.	Rushes	Gull	Sea-shore
Gannet	Rocky shores	Heron	Marshes, &c.
Garganet	Fens	Landrail	Corn-fields
Rockbirds	Rocky coasts.		

AUGUST.

Duck	Corn-fields	Heron	Marshes, &c.
Duck (velvet)	Marshes, &c.	Landrail	Corn-fields
Grouse	Moors, &c.	Oxbird	Sea-coasts, &c.
Gull	Sea-shore	Rabbit	Fields

The Sportsman's Calendar, *continued.*

SEPTEMBER.

Partridge ..	Fields, furrows, &c.	Landrail	Corn-fields
Black Game	Moors, &c.	Pigeon (wood)	Pea-fields
Duck (wild)	Marshes, &c.	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	Moors, &c.	Quail (rarely) ..	With Partridges
Gull	Sea-coast	Rabbit	Warrens, &c.
Hare	Fields and hedges	Snipe	Marshes, &c.
Heron	Marshes	Starling	Ditto

OCTOBER.

Pheasant.. ..	Open and covert	Partridge	Fields, &c.
Black Game..	Moors	Pigeon (wood) ..	Turnip-fields
Duck (wild)	Marshes, &c.	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	Moors, &c.	Rabbit	Warrens, &c.
Gull	Sea-coasts	Snipe and Starling..	Marshes, &c.
Hare	Fields	Teal, &c...	Ditto
Heron	Marshes	Woodcock	Covers near sea

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Black Game	Moors, &c.	Pigeon (wood)	Turnip-fields
Duck (wild)	Marshes, &c.	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	Moors, &c.	Rabbit	Warrens
Gull	Sea coast	Snipe	Marshes
Hare	Fields	Starling	Ditto
Partridge	Fields	Teal, Widgeon, &c.	Ditto
Pheasant.. ..	Open and covert	Woodcocks ..	Hedges, Moors, &c.

Hares, Rabbits, all wild water-fowl, woodcocks, and plovers are not legally "game." Seabirds, however, and their eggs are protected.

The following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland. During the periods therein named, it is illegal to pursue the birds mentioned.

BIRD.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game	10th Dec. & 20th Aug or 1st Sep. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest.	As "Heath Fowl"	As "Heath Fowl"
Deer	None	None	10th June and 20th October
Grouse or Red Game	10th December and 12th August	As "Heath Fowl"	10th December and 20th August
Heath Fowl	.....	10th December and 20th August	Ditto
Heath or Moor Game	None	.....	Ditto
Landrail	None	None	10th January and 20th September
Muirfowl or Ptarmigan	.....	10th December and 12th August	10th December and 12th August
Partridge	1st February and 1st September	As in England	10th January and 20th September
Pheasant	1st February and 1st October	As in England	10th January and 1st September
Quail	None	None	10th January and 20th September

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Ordinary Rates of Postage—Inland Letters.

The following are prepaid rates. For a letter

Weighing under			1 oz,..	.. 1d.
Weighing	1 oz. ..	and under	2 oz...	.. 1½d.
,,	2 oz.	,, ...	4 oz...	.. 2d.
,,	4 oz.	,, ...	6 oz...	.. 2½d.
,,	6 oz.	,, ...	8 oz...	.. 3d.
,,	8 oz.	,, ...	10 oz...	.. 3½d.
,,	10 oz.	,, ...	12 oz...	.. 4d.

Over 12 ounces the postage is 1d. an ounce from the first ounce. Thus, if a letter weighs under 13 oz. the postage is 1s. 1d. If under 14 oz. the postage is 1s. 2d., and so on.

The size is limited to 18in. in length, 9in. in width, and 6in. in depth.

Unpaid letters are charged double postage on delivery. If insufficiently prepaid, then the deficient postage is charged double.

Book Post—Inland.

Prepaid rates of Book Postage, viz.:

For a packet weighing under	2 oz.	.....	½d.
..... ,, ...	4 oz.	.....	1d.
..... ,, ...	6 oz.	.....	1½d.
..... ,, ...	8 oz.	.....	2d.
..... ,, ...	10 oz.	.....	2½d.
..... ,, ...	12 oz.	.....	3d.

And so on, ½d. being charged for every 2oz. or the fractional part of 2oz.

Unpaid Book Packets are charged *double* postage, and if posted partially prepaid, the deficiency is also charged double. They must be open at both ends, but may be tied with string, if required.

Book packets must not contain any writing or enclosure of the nature of a letter. The least infringement of this rule will subject it to be charged the *Unpaid* letter rate. The name of the sender may, however, be written upon or in the book or packet.

All kinds of paper, cards, printed circulars, parchment, deeds, photographs (when not on glass), maps and plans, can be sent under the book post. The postage must be prepaid either by adhesive stamps or by means of a stamped wrapper, or by a combination of the two.

Limit of weight and dimensions, viz.: 5 lbs. in weight, one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, and six inches in depth.

Newspapers—Inland.

For *each* Newspaper, *whether posted singly or in a packet*, the postage when prepaid is *one halfpenny ;* but a packet containing two or more registered newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight, viz., one halfpenny for every 2oz. or fraction of 2oz.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Newspapers—*continued.*

No Newspaper can be sent through the post a second time for the original postage; for each transmission a fresh postage must be prepaid, except that in the case of re-direction the amount chargeable may be collected on delivery, viz.: one halfpenny.

Every Newspaper or packet of Newspapers must be posted either without a cover or in a cover open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper or packet will be treated as a letter.

Every Newspaper must be so folded as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

No Newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, may contain any enclosure except the supplement or supplements belonging to it.

If it contain any other, such enclosure or enclosures will be taken out and charged on delivery as an unpaid letter.

The limit of size of a packet of Newspapers is 14lbs. in weight, two feet in length, one foot in width, and one foot in depth.

English Newspapers sent abroad must be posted before they have been published *eight days*. After that time they can only be sent at the Book-rate postage.

Post Cards.

Post Cards, which bear a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United kingdom only.

The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only. There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed; but such communication must not extend to the front side. Nothing whatever may be attached; nor may the card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any of these rules be infringed, the card will be charged 1d. on delivery.

Registration.

By the payment of a fee of 2d. a letter, newspaper, book, or other packet may be registered to any part of the United Kingdom, British Colonies, United States, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, *via Belgium*.

Registered letters must be prepaid by stamps, as regards both postage and registration fee.

Every letter to be registered should be presented at the counter, and a receipt obtained for it, and should on no account be dropped into the letter-box. If, contrary to this rule, a letter marked "Registered" be dropped into the letter-box, it will, *if directed to any place in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies*, be liable to a registration fee of fourpence, instead of the ordinary fee of twopence.

Envelopes for Registration can be obtained with a twopenny stamp impressed upon them, price, per doz., 2s. 2½d., or two for 4½d.

When sending Postage Stamps in letters, the number should be kept small, by using, when necessary, stamps of comparatively large value; and in making up the letter, the Stamps should be placed in paper sufficiently thick to prevent their presence being discovered by the feel. When this is not practicable the letter should be registered.

Registration, *continued.*

All letters and packets containing Jewellery or Watches must be registered, and so packed as to conceal their contents.

Watches having glass faces cannot be sent by post unless so packed as to be effectually concealed, and secure against breakage and hard pressure.

It is strongly recommended when Bank Notes are sent by Post that they be cut into halves, and the second halves be not despatched until the first have been acknowledged.

Money Orders.

The public are, when applying for Money Orders, to use printed "Application Forms." These are supplied gratuitously at all Money Order Offices, and are in the following terms :—

Money Order required.

For £ _____ *s.* _____ *d.* _____
Payable at _____
To _____
Sent by _____
Residing at _____

The commission or scale of charges for Inland Money Orders is now as follows :—

For sums under	10s.	..	..	..	2d.
,, of	10s.	and under	£2	..	3d.
,, of	£2	,,	3	..	4d.
,, of	3	,,	4	..	5d.
,, of	4	,,	5	..	6d.
,, of	5	,,	6	..	7d.
,, of	6	,,	7	..	8d.
,, of	7	,,	8	..	9d.
,, of	8	,,	9	..	10d.
,, of	9	,,	10	..	11d.
,, of	10	..	..	..	1s.

Payment of an Order cannot be demanded on the same day as that on which the Order was issued.

When, also, a Money Order is forwarded by post and the letter accompanying it supplies the information which the payee will have to give on the presentation of the Order, the letter should be registered.

Before payment of a Money Order can be made, the person applying must give the name of the remitter.

No Letter Carrier, Rural Messenger, or other Servant of the Post Office is bound to procure a Money Order for any person, or to obtain payment for one ; but such services are not forbidden.

Postage Stamps.

The following kinds are kept for sale at the Stamp Offices and chief Post-offices, viz.—LABELS, ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* ENVELOPES, 2*s.* 2*d.*, and 2*s.* 4*d.* per packet.

Postal Information, *continued.*

IMPRESSED WRAPPERS, bearing a halfpenny stamp, may be used for newspapers, book packets, and trade invoices. The invoices must not be fastened to the wrapper, or it is liable to be taxed as a letter. The wrappers are sold in packets at 5s. 7½d. containing 120, or 8 for 4½d.

Prepayment of inland letters, newspapers, books, patterns, &c., must be by postage stamps, which should be placed on the front, that is, the address side of the letter, and upon the right hand upper corner. On re-directed letters, however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS.—Bank of England Dividend Warrants are cashed by Postmasters at Money Order Offices.

TIME.—The letter-box closes as soon as the church clock has finished striking.

Foreign and Colonial Postage.

References.—(*A*) Letters under ½ oz. (*B*) Ditto, under 1 oz. (*C*) Registered Newspapers, under 4 ozs.

	(*A*)	(*B*)	(*C*)
Australia, *via* Southampton or San Francisco ..	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Brindisi, about eight days later, overtaking Southampton Mail	8d.	1s. 4d.	2d.
Austria	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Brazil, &c., *via* Southampton, 9th and 24th month	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Liverpool, twice monthly..	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
British Columbia. *See* Canada.			
California. *See* United States.			
Cape of Good Hope, every Thursday	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Canada, by Canadian Packet, every Thursday. ..	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Denmark, twice daily, Sunday excepted..	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
France and Algeria, twice daily, Sunday excepted..	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Germany	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Gibraltar, *via* Southampton, every Thursday.. ..	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* France, twice daily, except Sunday ..	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Holland, twice daily, except Sunday	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Italy, twice daily, Sunday excepted	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
India, *via* Southampton, every Thursday	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Brindisi, Friday, overtaking the Southampton mail	8d.	1s. 4d.	2d.
Jamaica, *via* Southampton, twice monthly	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Malta, *via* Italy, every Wednesday and Saturday..	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Southampton, every Thursday..	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Natal, *via* Southampton, 3 times monthly	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Brindisi	8d.	1s. 4d.	2d.
New Zealand, *via* San Francisco or Southampton	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Brindisi	8d.	1s. 4d.	2d.
San Francisco. *See* United States	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Switzerland, twice daily, Sunday excepted	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
United States of America, three times weekly ..	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.

INLAND REVENUE LICENSES.

(To be had at the Stamp Offices.)

FOR	£	s.	d.
Male Servants ..each	0	15	0
Carriages, 4-wheeled ,,	2	2	0
Ditto, under 4 cwts. ,,	0	15	0
Ditto, two-wheeled ,,	0	15	0
Armorial Bearings on Carriages..... ,,	2	2	0
Ditto, otherwise .. ,,	1	1	0

☞ A declaration is required of the number and kind of Articles kept, before a Licence can be granted.

All the above licences expire on the 31st December in each year.

Dog Licence,*—Expires on the 31st Dec. in each year £0 7 6

Gun Licence, Expires on the 31st March in each year .. £0 10 0

☞ To be taken out yearly by every Person who shall use or carry a Gun in the United Kingdom after the first day of April, 1870.

Game Licenses, if taken out after 5th April, and before 1st Nov., to expire on the 5th April in the year following.. £3 0 0

Ditto, to expire on the 31st October in the same year in which taken out £2 0 0

Ditto, if taken out on or after 1st November, to expire on the 5th of April following.... £2 0 0

Gamekeepers' Licenses, (Great Britain), to expire 5th April, annually..... £2 0 0

The penalty for keeping a dog without a Licence, or keeping more than licensed, is £5. A person is held to be the owner of a dog if the said dog is seen or found in his custody or charge, or on his premises, unless proved to the contrary.

LICENSES.—*Issued only by the Excise Officers.*

Appraisers, £2. Expire yearly on the 5th July.

Auctioneers, £10. Expire yearly on the 5th July.

House Agents letting furnished houses at an annual rent exceeding £25 (may act as Appraisers) expiring 5th July yearly, £2.

Maltsters, expiring on 5th July yearly.

Patent Medicine Dealers—5*s.*, expire yearly on the 1st of September.

Hawkers using one beast of burden only, for any period not exceeding six months, ending in each year on the 30th September and 31st March, £2.

Ditto, exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months, ending 31st March, £4.

Ditto, for every additional beast, and for any period not exceeding six months, ending in each year, on the 30th September and 31st March, £2.—For a longer period, ending 31st March, £4.

House Duties.—Duties payable on inhabited houses of the annual value of £20, or upwards.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade, or a farm-house by a tenant or farm servant, and *bona fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.

The duty is 9d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses not occupied, and used for any of the purposes before described. *

* See amendment of the law made by the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878, printed in this Almanack.

PROBATE DUTY.

							Probate of Wills.		Letters of Administration.
Above the value of	£100	and	under	£200	..		£2	..	£3
..	..	200	..	300	..		5	..	8
..	..	300	..	450	..		8	..	11
..	..	450	..	600	..		11	..	15
..	..	600	..	800	..		15	..	22
..	..	800	..	1,000	..		22	..	30
..	..	1,000	..	1,500	..		30	..	45
..	..	1,500	..	2,000	..		40	..	60
..	..	2,000	..	3,000	..		50	..	75
..	..	3,000	..	4,000	..		60	..	90
..	..	4,000	..	5,000	..		80	..	120
..	..	5,000	..	6,000	..		100	..	150
..	..	6,000	..	7,000	..		120	..	180
..	..	7,000	..	8,000	..		140	..	210
..	..	8,000	..	9,000	..		160	..	240
..	..	9,000	..	10,000	..		180	..	270
..	..	10,000	..	12,000	..		200	..	300
..	..	12,000	..	14,000	..		220	..	330
..	..	14,000	..	16,000	..		250	..	375
..	..	16,000	..	18,000	..		280	..	420
..	..	18,000	..	20,000	..		310	..	465
..	..	20,000	..	25,000	..		350	..	525
..	..	25,000	..	30,000	..		400	..	600
..	..	30,000	..	35,000	..		450	..	675
..	..	35,000	..	40,000	..		525	..	785
..	..	40,000	..	45,000	..		600	..	900
..	..	45,000	..	50,000	..		675	..	1,010
..	..	50,000	..	60,000	..		750	..	1,125
..	..	60,000	..	70,000	..		900	..	1,350
..	..	70,000	..	80,000	..		1,050	..	1,575
..	..	80,000	..	90,000	..		1,200	..	1,800
..	..	90,000	..	100,000	..		1,350	..	2,025
..	..	100,000	..	120,000	..		1,500	..	2,250
..	..	120,000	..	140,000	..		1,800	..	2,700
..	..	140,000	..	160,000	..		2,100	..	3,150
..	..	160,000	..	180,000	..		2,400	..	3,600
..	..	180,000	..	200,000	..		2,700	..	4,050
..	..	200,000	..	250,000	..		3,000	..	4,500
..	..	250,000	..	300,000	..		3,750	..	5,625
..	..	300,000	..	350,000	..		4,500	..	6,750
..	..	350,000	..	400,000	..		5,250	..	7,875
..	..	400,000	..	500,000	..		6,000	..	9,000
..	..	500,000	..	600,000	..		7,500	..	11,250
..	..	600,000	..	700,000	..		9,000	..	13,500
..	..	700,000	..	800,000	..		10,500	..	15,750
..	..	800,000	..	900,000	..		12,000	..	18,000
..	..	900,000	..	1,000,000	..		13,500	..	20,250

And where the value shall amount to £1,000,000 or upwards, then for every one hundred thousand pounds of the whole value of the estate and effects, and any fractional part of one hundred thousand pounds..... £1,500 .. £2,250

22 & 23 Vict., c. 36. 27 & 28 Vic., c. 56, s. 5. (1864).

STAMP DUTIES.

Selected from the Schedule of the Consolidated Act, 33 and 34 Vict., c. 97, passed 10th August, 1870, and cited as "The Stamp Act, 1870."

Affidavit or Statutory Declaration made under the provisions of 5 & 6 Wm. 4, c. 62.

Agreement for a lease or tack, or for any letting. See **Lease or Tack**, and section 96 of the Act.

Agreement or Contract, accompanied with a deposit. See **Mortgage**, and section 105 of the Act.

Agreement for a lease or tack, or for any letting. See **Lease or Tack**, and section 96 of the Act.

Agreement or Contract made or entered into pursuant to the Highway Acts for or relating to the making, maintaining, or repairing of highways ..... 6*d.*

Agreement or any Memorandum of an Agreement, made in England or Ireland under hand only, or made in Scotland without any clause of registration, and not otherwise specifically charged with any duty, whether the same be only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument ..... 6*d.*

EXEMPTIONS.

(1) Agreement or memorandum the matter whereof is not of the value of £5.

(2) Agreement or memorandum for the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.

(3) Agreement, letter, or memorandum, made for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise.

(4) Agreement, or memorandum, made between the master and mariners of any ship or vessel for wages on any voyage coastwise from port to port in the United Kingdom.

Section 36.—The duty of sixpence upon an agreement may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the agreement is first executed.

Allotment. See **Letter of Allotment.**

Annuity, conveyance in consideration of. See **Conveyance.**

Annuity, grant of, by the Crown. See **Grant.**

Annuity, purchase of. See **Conveyance—Bond.**

Annuity, re-purchase of. Any release, or other conveyance of any annuity, or rent-charge, made in the original grant thereof subject to be redeemed or repurchased: to be exempted, on the re-purchase thereof, from the *ad valorem* duty on conveyances on sale, and charged only with the ordinary duty on deeds or instruments of the like kind, not upon sale, (viz., 1*l.* 15*s.*, with progressive duties of 10*s.* each.

55 Geo. III. c. 184, s. 31, Great Britain;
5 & 6 Vict. c. 82, s. 2, Ireland.

Appointment of a gamekeeper. See **Deputation.**

Appointment of a new trustee, and **Appointment** in execution of a power of any property, or of any use, share, or interest in any property, by any instrument not being a Will..10*s.* 0*d.*

And see section 78 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Appraisement or Valuation of any property, or of any interest therein, or of the annual value therof, or of any dilapidations, or of any repairs wanted, or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any building, or of any artificers' work whatsoever.

When the amount of the appraisement or valuation does not exceed

.. .. £5..	£0	0	3
.. .. 10..	0	0	6
.. .. 20..	0	1	0
.. .. 30..	0	1	6
.. .. 40..	0	2	0
.. .. 50..	0	2	6
.. .. 100..	0	5	0
.. .. 200..	0	10	0
.. .. 500..	0	15	0
Exceeds 500..	1	0	0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of, one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law.

(2.) Appraisement or valuation made in pursuance of the order of any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or of any Court of Appeal, from any sentence, adjudication, or judgment of any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty.

(3.) Appraisement or valuation of any property made for the purpose of ascertaining the legacy or succession duty payable in respect thereof.

Section 38. (1.) Every appraiser, by whom an appraisement or valuation is made, shall, within fourteen days after the making thereof, write out the same, in words and figures, showing the full amount thereof, upon duly stamped material, and if he neglects or omits so to do, or in any other manner delivers out, or states the amount of, any such appraisement or valuation, shall forfeit the sum of £50.

(2.) Any person who receives from any appraiser, or pays for the making of, any appraisement or valuation, unless the same be written out and stamped as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of £20.

Apprenticeship, instrument of, Where there is no premium or consideration.....£0 2 6

In any other case—For every £5, and also for every fractional part of £5, of the amount or value of the premium or consideration 0 5 0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Instrument relating to any poor child apprenticed by, or at the sole charge of, any parish or township, or by or at the sole charge of any public charity, or pursuant to any Act for the regulation of parish apprentices.

(2.) Instrument of apprenticeship in Ireland, where the value of the premium or consideration does not exceed £10.

And *see* sections 39 & 40 of the Act.

Articles of Clerkship whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission.

(1.) As an attorney or solicitor in any of her Majesty's courts at Westminster or in Ireland, or as a proctor in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Ecclesiastical Court in England or Ireland, £80.

(2.) As an attorney or solicitor in any of the courts of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Durham, or as a writer to the signet, or as a solicitor, agent, or attorney in the Court of Sessions, Justiciary, or commission of Teinds in Scotland £60 0 0

(3.) As a procurator or solicitor in any inferior court in Scotland .. .. 2*s.* 6*d.*

And *see* sections 41, 42, 43, and 44.

Articles of Clerkship, whereby any person having been before bound by duly stamped articles to serve as a clerk in order to his admission in any of the courts aforesaid, and not having completed his service so as to be entitled to such admission, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose .....10*s.* 0*d.*

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Assignment or Assignation. By way of security, or of any security. See **Mortgage**, &c.

Upon a sale, or otherwise. See **Conveyance.**

Assurance or Insurance. See **Policy.**

Attested Copy. See **Copy.**

Award in England or Ireland and Award or Decreet Arbitral in Scotland. Where the amount or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed

£5	£0	0	3
,, 10	0	0	6
,, 20	0	1	0
,, 30	0	1	6
,, 40	0	2	0
,, 50	0	2	6
,, 100	0	5	0
,, 200	0	10	0
,, 500	0	15	0
,, 750	1	0	0
,, 1,000	1	5	0

exceeding £1000, and in any other case not above provided for 1 15 0

Bill of Exchange, payable on demand £0 0 1

Bill of Exchange, of any other kind whatsoever *(except a Bank Note)* and **Promissory Note** of any kind whatsoever *(except a Bank Note)*,—drawn, or expressed to be payable, or actually paid, or endorsed, or in any manner negociated in the United Kingdom: Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed

£5	£0	0	1
10	0	0	2
25	0	0	3
50	0	0	6
75	0	0	9
100	0	1	0

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount of value.. £0 1 0

Bill of Lading of or for any Goods, Merchandise, or effects to be exported, or carried coastwise £0 0 6

Section 56. (1.) A bill of lading is not to be stamped after the execution therof.

(2.) Every person who makes or executes any bill of lading not duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

Bill of Sale—Absolute. See **Conveyance on Sale.**

By way of security. See **Mortgage.**

Section 57—A copy of a bill of sale is not to be filed in any court unless the original, duly stamped, is produced by the Proper officer.

Bond for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or re-transfer of Stock. See **Mortgage**, &c.

Bond for securing to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. See **Conveyance on Sale**, and section 75 of the Act.

Bond on obtaining letters of administration in England or Ireland, or a confirmation of testament in Scotland .. £0 5 0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Bond given by the widow, child, father, mother, brother, or sister, of any common seamen, marine, or soldier, slain or dying in the service of Her Majesty.

(2.) Bond given by any person where the estate to be administered does not exceed £100 in value.

Bond of any kind whatsoever not specifically charged with any duty: Where the amount limited to be recoverable does not exceed £300. The same *ad valorem* duty as a bond for the amount limited.
In any other case .. £0 10 0

Bond, accompanied with a deposit of title deeds, for making a mortgage, wadset, or other security on any estate or property therein comprised.

See **Mortgage**, &c., and section 105 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Bond, Declaration, or other Deed or Writing for making redeemable any disposition, assignation, or tack, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security. *See* **Mortgage, &c.,** and section 105.

Charter Party, or any agreement or contract for the charter of any ship or vessel, or any memorandum, letter, or other writing, between the captain, master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any other person, for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, or effects, on board of such ship or vessel. .. 6*d.*

Section 66.—The duty upon an instrument chargeable with duty as a charter-party may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the instrument is last executed, or by whose execution it is completed as a binding contract.

Section 67.—Where any document chargeable with duty as a charter-party, and not being duly stamped is first executed out of the United Kingdom, any party thereto may, within ten days after it has been first received in the United Kingdom, and before it has been executed by any person in the United Kingdom, affix thereto an adhesive stamp denoting the duty chargeable thereon, and at the same time cancel such adhesive stamp, and the instrument with an adhesive stamp thereon, so affixed and cancelled shall be deemed duly stamped.

Section 68.—An executed instrument chargeable with duty as a charter-party, and not being duly stamped, may be stamped with an impressed stamp upon the following terms: that is to say,

(1.) Within seven days after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of four shillings and sixpence;

(2.) After seven days, but within one month after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of ten pounds; and shall not in any other case be stamped with an impressed stamp.

Conditional Surrender of any copyhold or customary estate by way of mortgage. *See* **Mortgage, &c.,** and sections 105 and 110.

Contract. *See* **Agreement.**

Contract Note.—Any note, memorandum, or writing, commonly called a "contract note," or by whatever name the same may be designated, for or relating to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 or upwards .. .. 1d.

Section 69. (1.) The duty on a contract note may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the note is first executed.

(2.) Every person who makes or executes any contract note chargeable with duty, and not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

(3.) No broker, agent, or other person shall have any legal claim to any charge for brokerage, commission, or agency, with reference to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of five pounds or upwards mentioned or referred to in any contract note, unles such note is duly stamped.

For new interpretation, see page—

Conveyance or Transfer, whether on sale or otherwise,—

(1.) Of any stock of the governor and company of the Bank of England .. .. .. 7*s.* 9*d.*

(2.) Of any stock of the East India Company .. £1 10 0

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

(3.) Of any debenture stock or funded debt of any company or corporation. For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the nominal amount transferred .. .. 2*s.* 6*d.* And *see* section 78 of the Act.

Conveyance or Transfer by way of security of any property (*except such stock or debenture stock or funded debt as aforesaid,*) or of any security. *See* Mortgage, &c.

Conveyance or Transfer on sale, of any property *(except stock or debenture stock or funded debt aforesaid)*,

Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5	£0	0	6
.. .. 10	0	1	0
.. .. 15	0	1	6
.. .. 20	0	2	0
.. .. 25	0	2	6
.. .. 50	0	5	0
.. .. 75	0	7	6
.. .. 100	0	10	0
.. .. 125	0	12	6
.. .. 150	0	15	0
.. .. 175	0	17	6
.. .. 200	1	0	0
.. .. 225	1	2	6
.. .. 250	1	5	0
.. .. 275	1	7	6
.. .. 300	1	10	0
For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50, of such amount or value ..	£0	5	0

And *see* sections 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 of the Act.

Conveyance or Transfer of any kind not hereinbefore described £0 10 0

And see section 78 of the Act.

Copy or Extract *(attested or in any manner authenticated)* of or from—

(1.) An instrument chargeable with any duty.

(2.) An original will, testament, or codicil.

(3.) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil.

(4.) Any letters of administration or any confirmation of a testament

(5.) Any public register *(except any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials.)*

(6.) The books, rolls, or records of any court. In the case of an instrument chargeable with any duty not amounting to one shilling: "The same duty as such instrument." In any other case £0 1 0

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Copy or extract of or from any law proceedings.

(2.) Copy or extract in Scotland of or from the commission of any person as a delegate or representative to the convention of royal burghs or the general assembly or any presbytery or church court.

Section 79. An attested or otherwise authenticated copy or extract of or from—

(1.) An instrument chargeable with any duty;

(2.) An original will, testament, or codicil;

(3.) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil;

(4.) Letters of administration or a confirmation of a testament;

may be stamped at any time within fourteen days after the date of the attestation or authentication, on payment of the duty only without any penalty.

Copy or Extract (*certified*) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials £0 0 1

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Copy or extract furnished by any clergyman, registrar, or other official person, pursuant to and for the purposes of any Act of Parliament, or furnished to any general or superintending registrar under any general regulation.

(2.) Copy or extract for which the person giving the same is not entitled to any fee or reward. And see section 80 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Copyhold and Customary Estate — Instruments relating thereto.

Upon a sale thereof. *See* **Conveyance on Sale.**

Upon a mortgage thereof. *See* **Mortgage, &c.**

Upon a demise thereof. *See* **Lease or Tack.**

Upon any other occasion. Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court .. 10s.

See sections 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86.

Cost Book Mines. *See* **Transfer.**

Counterpart. *See* **Duplicate.**

Covenant for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or re-transfer of stock. *See* **Mortgage, &c.**

Covenant in relation to any annuity *(except upon the original creation and sale thereof)* or to other periodical payments. *See* **Bond, Covenant, &c.**

Covenant. Any separate deed of covenant (*not being an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale or mortgage*) made on the sale or mortgage of any property, and relating solely to the conveyance or enjoyment of, or the title to, the property sold or mortgaged, or to the production of the muniments of title relating thereto, or to all or any of the matters aforesaid.— Where the *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration or mortgage money does not exceed 10s. "A duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty."
In any other case ..... 10*s.* 0*d.*

Debenture for securing the payment or repayment of money or the transfer or re-transfer of stock. See **Mortgage, &c.**

Debenture or Certificate for entitling any person to receive any drawback of any duty or duties, or part of any duty or duties, of customs or excise, or any bounty payable out of the revenue of customs or excise, for or in respect of any goods, wares, or merchandise exported or shipped to be exported from any part of the United Kingdom to any part beyond the sea. Where the drawback or bounty to be received does not exceed £10.....1*s.* 0*d.*
Exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50.....2*s.* 6*d.*
Exceeds £50 ..... 5*s.* 0*d.*

Declaration of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing, not being a deed or will, or an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a settlement .....10*s.* 0*d.*

Declaration. (*Statutory.*) See **Affidavit.**

Decreet Arbitral. See **Award.**

Deed whereby any real burden is declared or created on lands or heritable subjects in Scotland.

See **Mortgage, &c.**, and sec. 105.

Deed containing an obligation to infeft any person in heritable subjects in Scotland, under a clause of reversion, as a security for money. See **Mortgage, &c.**, and section 105 of the Act.

Deed containing an obligation to infeft or seize in an annuity to be upliftedout of heritable subjects in Scotland. See **Bond, Covenant, &c.**

Deed of any kind whatsoever, not described in this schedule 10*s.* 0*d.*

Defeazance. Deed or other instrument of defeazance of any conveyance, disposition, assignation, or tack, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security for money or stock. See **Mortgage, &c.**, and section 105 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Delivery Order ..... 0*s.* 1*d.* And *see* sections 87, 89, 90, and 91 of the Act.

Deposit of title deeds. See Mortgage, &c., and section 105.

Deputation or Appointment of a gamekeeper ..... 10*s.* 0*d.*

Dock Warrant. See Warrant for Goods.

Draft for money. See Bill of Exchange, and section 48 of the Act.

Duplicate or Counterpart of any instrument chargeable with any duty. Where such duty does not amount to 5*s.*: "The same duty as the original instrument." In any other case, 5*s.*

Section 93. The duplicate or counterpart of an instrument chargeable with duty (except the counterpart of an instrument chargeable as a lease, such counterpart not being executed by or on behalf of any lessor or grantor), is not to be deemed duly stamped unless it is stamped as an original instrument, or unless it appears by some stamp impressed thereon that the full and proper duty has been paid upon the original instrument of which it is the duplicate or counterpart.

Exchange or Excambion — Instruments effecting. In the case specified in section 94 *see* that section.

In any other case.....£0 10 0

Section 94. Where upon the exchange of any real or heritable property for any other real or heritable property, or upon the partition or division of any real or heritable property, any consideration exceeding in amount or value one hundred pounds is paid or given, or agreed to be paid or given, for equality, the principal or only instrument whereby such exchange or partition or division is effected is to be charged with the same *ad valorem* duty as a conveyance on sale for such consideration, and with such duty only; and where in any such case there are several instruments for completing the title of either party, the principal instrument is to be ascertained, and the other instruments are to be charged with duty according to the provisions of the seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sections of this Act.

LEASE or Tack (1.) For any definite term less than a year:

(*a*) Of any dwelling-house or tenement, or part of a dwelling-house or tenement, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per anuum, 1d.

(*b*) Of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 .....£0 2 6

(*c*) Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects except or otherwise than as aforesaid: "The same duty as a lease for a year at the rent reserved for the definite term."

(2) For any other definite term or for any indefinite term:

Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects—

Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, moving either to the lessor or to any other person, consists of any money, stock, or security:

In respect of such consideration: "The same duty as a conveyance on a sale for the same consideration."

Where the consideration or any part of the consideration is any rent:

In respect of such consideration: If the rent, whether reserved as a

Leases.] **Stamp Duties,** *continued.*

yearly rent or otherwise, is at a rate or average rate:

Rent not more	Term not exceeding 35 years.	Term not exceeding 100 years.	Term exceeding 100 years.
£5	£0 0 6	£0 3 0	£0 6 0
10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
15	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
20	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
25	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
50	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
75	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
100	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0

For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 thereof £0 5 0 £1 10 0 £3 0 0

(3.) Of any other kind whatsoever not herein-before described .. 10*s.* And *see* sections 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100 of the Act.

Legacy or Succession, of the value of £20 or upwards:—

To the Child, or descendant of a child, of the deceased: or Father or Mother, or any lineal ancestor of deceased, £1 per cent.

To a Brother or Sister, or any descendant, £3 per cent.

To an Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant, £5 per cent.

To a Great Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant, £6 per cent.

To any other Relation, or to a Stranger in Blood, £10 per cent.

The Duty on a Legacy by way of annuity is payable by four annual instalments in the first four years from the commencement of the annuity, and a penalty will be incurred if each of the succeeding instalments of Duty be not paid in due time.

Succession Duty is payable by eight equal half-yearly instalments, the first to be paid twelve months after the successor shall have been entitled in possession and the seven following instalments at half-yearly intervals of six months each; and if there be any delay in payment, penalties will be incurred.

Letter of Allotment or Letter of Renunciation, or any other document having the effect of a letter of allotment:

(1.) Of any share of any company or proposed company .. 1*d.*

(2.) In respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised, by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation .. .. 1*d.*

(3.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, of any share of any firm or colonial company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation, or company .. 1*d.*

And Scrip Certificate, Scrip, or other document;

(1.) Entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any company or proposed company .. .. 1*d.*

(2.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any foreign or colonial company or proposed company .. .. 1*d.*

(3.) Denoting, or intending to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation .. 1*d.*

(4.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and denoting, or intended to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

state, government, municipal body, corporation or company 1*d*
And *see* section 101.

Letter or Power of Attorney, or Commission, Factory, or Mandate, or other instrument in the nature thereof:

See "Stamp Act (1870) Amendment" printed in full in Morton's Sixpenny Almanack for 1872.

(1.) For the sole purpose of appointing or authorising a proxy to vote at any one meeting at which votes may be given by proxy, whether the number of persons named in such instrument be one or more.....1*d*.

(2.) By any petty officer, seaman, marine, or soldier serving as a marine, or by the executors or administrators of any such person, for receiving prize money or wages.....1*s*. 0*d*.

(3.) For the receipt of the dividend or interest of any stock:
Where made for the receipt of one payment only ..... 1*s*. 0*d*.
In any other case ..... 5*s*. 0*d*.

(4.) For the receipt of any sum of money, or any bill of exchange or promissory note for any sum of money not exceeding £20, or any periodical payment not exceeding the annual sum of £10 (not being herein-before charged .....5*s*. 0*d*.

(5.) For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds:
Where the value of such stocks or funds does not exceed £20.....5*s*. 0*d*.
In any other case .....10*s*. 0*d*.

(6.) Of any kind whatsoever not herein-before described..10*s*. 0*d*.

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Letter or power of attorney for the receipt of dividends of any definite and certain share of the Government or Parliamentary stocks, or funds producing a yearly dividend of less than £3

(2.) Letter or power of attorney or proxy filed in the court of Probate in England or Ireland, or in any ecclesiastical court.

(3.) Letter or power of attorney for voting on any election of directors of the East India Company.

And *see* sections 102, 103, and 104.

Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Covenant, Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up judgement, and Foreign Security. See new enactments "Stamp Act (1870) Amendment," printed in full in Morton's Sixpenny Almanack for 1872.

Being the only or principal or primary security for—The payment or repayment money not exceeding £25 .. .. 0 0 8
.. .. .. 50 .. .. 0 1 3
.. .. .. 100 .. .. 0 2 6
.. .. .. 150 .. .. 0 3 9
.. .. .. 200 .. .. 0 5 0
.. .. .. 250 .. .. 0 6 3
.. .. .. 300 .. .. 0 7 6
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount 0 2 6

(2.) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped:
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured.....0 0 6

(3.) Transfer, Assignment, Disposition or Assignation of any mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, or foreign security, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument, or by any warrant of attorney to enter up judgment, or by any judgment:
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount transferred, assigned, or disponed 0 0 6

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

And also where any further money is added to the money already secured. "The same duty as a principal security for such further money."

(4.) Reconveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Resurrender, Warrant to Vacate, or Renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured:

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured 0*s.* 6*d.*

And see sections 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 115, & new enactments printed below.

New enactment from "*Stamp Act* (1870) *Amendment*," 34 Vict., Chap. 4.

(2.) The term "foreign security" means and includes every security for money by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation or company bearing date or signed after the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two (except an instrument chargeable with duty as a bill of exchange or promissory note),—

(1.) Which is made or issued in the Uunited Kingdom; or

(2.) Which, the interest thereon being payable in the United Kingdom, is assigned, transferred, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom.

(3.) Every person who in the United Kingdom makes, issues, assigns, transfers, or negociates any foreign security not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

(5.) In lieu of the stamp duty now payable under "The Stamp Act, 1870," there shall be charged upon—Mortgage of any stock or marketable security:—For every £5,000 and also for any fractional part of £5,000 of the amount secured .....10*s.* 0*d.*

And no release or discharge of any such mortgage shall be chargeable with any *ad valorem* duty.

Order for the payment of money. *See* Bill of Exchange and section 48 of the Act.

Passport.....0*s.* 6*d.*

Policy of Insurance (1.) Upon any life or lives, or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon any life or lives *(except for the payment of money upon the death of any person only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause):*

Where the sum insured does not exceed £10 .....0*s.* 1*d.*

Exceeds £10 but does not exceed £25.....0*s.* 3*d.*

Exceeds £25 but does not exceed £500:

For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount insured..6*d.*

Exceeds £500 but does not exceed £1,000:

For every full sum of £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount insured..1*s.*

Exceeds £1,000:

For every full sum of £1,000 and also for any fractional part of £1,000 of the amount insured .. ..10*s.* 0*d.*

(2.) For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property.....0*s.* 1*d.*

And *see* sections 117, 118, and 119.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Power of Attorney. *See* **Letter of Attorney.**

Promissory Note.—Amount not exceeding £5.. .. ..0 0 1
.. .. 10.. .. ..0 0 2
.. .. 25 . .. ..0 0 3
.. . 50.. .. ..0 0 6
.. .. 75.. .. ..0 0 9
.. .. 100.. .. ..0 1 0
.. .. 200.. .. ..0 2 0
.. .. 300.. .. ..0 3 0
.. .. 400.. .. ..0 4 0
.. .. 500.. .. ..0 5 0
.. .. 600.. .. ..0 6 0
.. .. 700.. .. ..0 7 0
.. .. 800.. .. ..0 8 0
.. .. 900.. .. ..0 9 0
.. .. 1000.. .. ..0 10 0
.. .. 1100.. .. ..0 11 0
and for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value....0 1 0

Protest of any bill of exchange or promissory note: Where the duty on the bill or note does not exceed 1*s.* "The same duty as the bill or note."

In any other case .....1*s.* 0*d.*

Section 116. The duty upon a notarial act, and upon the protest by a notary public of a bill of exchange or promissory note, may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the notary.

Proxy. *See* **Letter or Power of Attorney.**

Receipt given for, or upon the payment of, money amounting to £2 or upwards .....1*d.*

Receipt or discharge, amounting to £2 or upwards, or any writing whatever (whether signed or not) acknowledging or importing that a sum or debt of £2 or upwards has been paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise satisfied....0 0 1

Re-conveyance, Release, or Renunciation of any security. *See* **Mortgage, &c.**

Release or Renunciation of any property, or of any right or interest in any property.—Upon a sale. *See* **Conveyance on Sale.** By way of security. *See* **Mortgage, &c.**

In any other case.....10*s.* 0*d.*

Renunciation. *See* **Re-conveyance and Release.**

Revocation of any use or trust of any property by deed, or by any writing, not being a will..10*s.* 0*d.*

Schedule, Inventory, or document of any kind whatsoever, referred to in or by, and intended to be used or given in evidence as part of, or as material to, any other instrument charged with any duty, but which is separate and distinct from, and not indorsed on or annexed to, such other instrument: Where such other instrument is chargeable with any duty not exceeding 10*s.* "The same duty as such other instrument." In any other case, 10*s.*

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Printed proposals published by any corporation or company respecting insurances, and referred to in or by any policy of insurance issued by such corporation or company.

(2.) Any public map, plan, survey, apportionment, allotment, award, and other parochial or public document and writing, made under and in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, and deposited or kept for reference in any registry or in any public office, or with the public books, papers, or writings of any parish.

Scrip Certificate or Scrip. *See* **Letter of Allotment.**

Transfer. *See* **Conveyance.**

Transfer. Any request or authority to the purser or other officer of any mining company, conducted on the cost book system, to enter or register any transfer of any share, or part of a share, in any mine, or any notice to such purser or officer of any such transfer ..... 6*d.*

And *see* section 128 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Valuation. *See* Appraisement

Voting Paper. Any instrument for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any meeting £0 0 1

Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up a judgment given as a security for the payment or repayment of money, or for the transfer or re-transfer of stock. *See* Mortgage, &c.

Warrant of Attorney of any other kind.....10*s.* 0*d.*

Warrant for Goods ..... 3*d.*

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Any document or writing given by any inland carrier acknowledging the receipt of goods conveyed by such carrier.

(2.) A weight note issued together with a duly stamped warrant, and relating solely to the same goods, wares, or merchandise. And *see* sections 88, 89, and 92 of the Act.

Extracts from "The Stamp Act, 1870."

Terms upon which Instruments may be stamped after execution.

15. (1.) Except where express provision to the contrary is made by this or any other Act, any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument may be stamped after the execution thereof, on payment of the unpaid duty and a penalty of ten pounds, and also by way of further penalty, where the unpaid duty exceeds ten pounds, of interest on such duty, at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum, from the day upon which the instrument was first executed up to the time when such interest is equal in amount to the unpaid duty.

And the payment of any penalty or penalties is to be denoted on the instrument by a particular stamp.

(2.) Provided as follows:

(*a.*) Any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument, which has been first executed at any place out of the United Kingdom, may be stamped, at any time within two months after it has been first received in the United Kingdom, on payment of the unpaid duty only:

(*b.*) The Commissioners may, if they think fit, at any time within twelve months after the first execution of any instrument, remit the penalty or penalties, or any part thereof.

How duties are to be denoted.

23. Except where express provision is made to the contrary, all duties are to be denoted by impressed stamps only.

General direction as to the cancellation of adhesive stamps.

24. (1.) An instrument, the duty upon which is required, or permitted by law, to be denoted by an adhesive stamp, is not to be deemed duly stamped with an adhesive stamp unless the person required by law to cancel such adhesive stamp cancels the same by writing on or across the stamp his name or initials, or the name or initials of his firm, together with the true date of his so writing, so that the stamp may be effectually cancelled, and rendered incapable of being used for any other instrument, or unless it is otherwise proved that the stamp appearing on the instrument was affixed thereto at the proper time.

Extracts from "The Stamp Act, 1870," *continued.*

Penalty for neglect or refusal, £10.

(2.) Every person who, being required by law to cancel an adhesive stamp, wilfully neglects or refuses duly and effectually to do so in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds.

Penalty for frauds in relation to adhesive stamps, &c.

25. Any person who—

(1.) Fraudulently removes or causes to be removed from any instrument any adhesive stamp, or affixes any adhesive stamp which has been so removed to any other instrument with intent that such stamp may be used again:

(2.) Sells or offers for sale, or utters, any adhesive stamp which has been so removed, or utters any instrument having thereon any adhesive stamp which has to his knowledge been so removed as aforesaid;

(3.) Practices or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance, or device not specially provided for, with intent to defraud Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, of any duty, shall forfeit, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, the sum of £50.

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878."

STAMPS.

Interpretation of 33 *&* 34 *Vict. c.* 97, *as to Contract Note.*

26. Whereas doubts have arisen as to the application of the charge of stamp duty under the title "Contract Note" in the schedule to the Stamp Act, 1870, and there is a variance of practice upon Stock Exchanges in the United Kingdom as to instruments bearing the stamp duty, and it is expedient to define more precisely the instrument which is to be deemed chargeable under the said title: Be it enacted, that the term "Contract Note," wherever used in the Stamp Act, 1870, shall for the purposes of that Act mean exclusively an advice note sent by a broker or agent to his principal, and shall not include any memorandum or contract between brokers or agents for or in relation to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security, and no such memorandum or contract shall be chargeable with any stamp duty.

Repeal of duty on certain Ecclesiastical Licenses.

27. After the passing of this Act a licence by any ecclesiastical authority in any part of the United Kingdom licensing or authorising any matter relating to a consecrated building or ground, or anything to be constructed, set up, taken down, or altered therein, or to be removed therefrom, shall be exempt from stamp duty.

TAXES.

Grant of duties of Income Tax.

8. There shall be charged, collected, and paid for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1878, in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act of the 16th and 17th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 34, the following duties of Income Tax; (that is to say),

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount of property,

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878," *continued.*

profits, and gains chargeable under Schedules (A.), (C.), (D.), or (E.) of the said Act, the duty of FIVEPENCE:

And for every twenty shillings of the annual value of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under Schedule (B.) of the said Act,—

In England, the duty of TWOPENCE HALFPENNY;

In Scotland and Ireland respectively, the duty of ONE PENNY THREE FARTHINGS.

Provisions of Income Tax Acts to apply to duties hereby granted.

9. All such provisions contained in any Act relating to Income Tax as were in force on the 5th day of April, 1878, shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of Income Tax granted by this Act, so far as the same shall be consistent with the provisions of this Act; and for the purposes of this Act the year 1862 mentioned in the 43rd section of the Act of the 25th and 26th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 22, shall be read as and deemed to mean the year 1878.

Provisions of Income Tax Acts to apply to duties to be granted for succeeding year. 32 *&* 33 *Vict. c.* 67.

10. In order to ensure the collection in due time of any duties of Income Tax which may be granted for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1879, all such provisions contained in any Act relating to the duties of Income Tax as are in force on the 5th day of April, 1879, shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of Income Tax which may be so granted, in the same manner as if the said duties had been actually granted, and the said provisions had been applied thereto, by an Act of Parliament passed on that day; and the surveyors of taxes acting in the metropolis as defined by the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, shall be the assessors for the duties to be granted and payable under Schedules (A.) and (B.) of the said Act of the 16th and 17th years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 34, upon any property in the said metropolis, and shall also be the assessors for the duties on inhabited houses in the said metropolis; and in lieu of the poundage granted by the several Acts in that behalf to be divided between the assessors and collectors for such duties respectively in the said metropolis, there shall be paid a poundage of THREE HALFPENCE to the said collectors thereof.

Assessment of Income Tax under Schedule (A.) and (B.) and of the Inhabited House Duties for the year 1878-79. 32 *and* 33 *Vict. c.* 67.

11. With respect to the assessment of the duties of Income Tax hereby granted under Schedules (A.) and (B.) in respect of property elsewhere than in the metropolis, as defined by the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, and of the duties on inhabited houses elsewhere than in the said metropolis, for the year commencing, as respects England, on the 6th day of April, and as respects Scotland, on the 25th day of May, 1878, the following provisions shall have effect:

(1.) The inspectors or surveyors of taxes shall be the assessors for the said duties, and in lieu of the poundage by law granted to be divided between the assessors and collectors in regard

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878," *continued.*

to such duties there shall be paid a poundage of THREE HALFPENCE to the collectors thereof:

(2.) The sum charged as the annual value of any property in the assessment of Income Tax thereon for the year which commenced on the 6th day of April, 1877, and the sum charged as the annual value of every inhabited house in the assessment made thereon for the same year, as respects England, and as respects Scotland, for the year which commenced on the 25th day of May, 1877, shall be taken as the annual value of such property or of such inhabited house for the assessment and charge thereon of the duties of Income Tax hereby granted, or of the duties on inhabited houses, to all intents and purposes as if such sum had been estimated to be the annual value in conformity with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Acts relating to Income Tax and the duties on inhabited houses respectively:

(3.) The Commissioners executing the said Acts shall for each place within their district cause duplicates of the assessments to be made out and delivered to the collectors, together with the warrants for collecting the same:

(4.) The Commissioners executing the said Acts in England shall for each place within their district appoint such persons, being inhabitants of the place, as they shall think fit, to be collectors of the duties, in like manner as if such persons had been presented to them by assessors in conformity with the said Acts.

Provision as to deduction for depreciation of machinery or plant.

12. Notwithstanding any provision the contrary contained in any Act relating to Income Tax, the Commissioners for general or special purposes shall, in assessing the profits or gains of any trade, manufacture, adventure, or concern in the nature of trade, chargeable under Schedule (D.), or the profits of any concern chargeable by reference to the rules of that schedule, allow such deduction as they may think just and reasonable as representing the diminished value by reason of wear and tear during the year of any machinery or plant used for the purposes of the concern, and belonging to the person or company by whom the concern is carried on; and for the purpose of this provision where machinery or plant is let to the person or company by whom the concern is carried on upon such terms that the person or company is bound to maintain the machinery or plant, and deliver over the same in good condition at the end of the term of the lease, such machinery or plant shall be deemed to belong to such person or company.

And where any machinery or plant is let upon such terms that the burden of maintaining and restoring the same falls upon the lessor, he shall be entitled on claim made to the Commissioners for general or special purposes, in the manner prescribed by section 61 of the Act of the 5th and 6th years of her Majesty's reign, chapter 35, to have repaid to him such a portion of the sum which may have been assessed and charged in respect of the machinery or plant, and deducted by the lessee on payment of the rent, as shall represent the Income Tax upon such an amount as the said Commissioners may think just and reasonable, as representing the diminished value by reason of wear

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878," *continued.*

and tear of such machinery or plant during the year: Provided that no such claim shall be allowed unless it shall be made within twelve calendar months after the expiration of the year of assessment.

Amendment of the law as to inhabited house duties.

13. With respect to the duties on inhabited houses for the year commencing, as respects England, on the sixth day of April, and as respects Scotland, on the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and for any subsequent year, the following provisions shall have effect:

(1.) Where any house, being one property, shall be divided into, and let in, different tenements, and any of such tenements are occupied solely for the purposes of any trade or business, or of any profession or calling by which the occupier seeks a livelihood or profit, or are unoccupied, the person chargeable as occupier of the house shall be at liberty to give notice in writing, at any time during the year of assessment, to the surveyor of taxes for the parish or place in which the house is situate, stating therein the facts; and after the receipt of such notice by the surveyor, the Commissioners acting in the execution of the Acts relating to the inhabited house duties shall, upon proof of the facts to their satisfaction, grant relief from the amount of duty charged in the assessment, so as to confine the same to the duty on the value according to which the house should, in their opinion, have been assessed, if it had been a house comprising only the tenements other than such as are occupied as aforesaid, or are unoccupied:

(2.) Every house or tenement which is occupied solely for the purposes of any trade or business, or of any profession or calling by which the occupier seeks a livelihood or profit, shall be exempted from the duties by the said Commissioners upon proof of the facts to their satisfaction, and this exemption shall take effect although a servant or other person may dwell in such house or tenement for the protection thereof:

(3.) Section eleven of the Act of the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter fourteen, shall be and is hereby repealed.

Amount fixed by the Treasury to be paid to clerks to Commissioners, in lieu of allowances, in certain cases.

14. Where the allowances to which any clerk to Commissioners of Income Tax is entitled by virtue of the Acts relating to income tax, and the Acts relating to the inhabited house duties, or those allowances, together with the allowance to which he is entitled by virtue of the Acts relating to land tax, if he be also clerk to the Commissioners of Land Tax, would exceed the sum of twelve hundred pounds, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to substitute for those allowances such an amount, not being less than the sum of twelve hundred pounds, exclusive of necessary office expenses, as to them shall seem fit; and the clerk shall be entitled to claim and receive in respect of such allowances such sum only as shall be specified in a certificate of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878," *continued.*

Appeal from High Court of Justice in cases stated under 37 & 38 Vict. c. 16.

15. After the passing of this Act an appeal shall lie from the decision of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, or of any judge thereof, upon any case stated under the provisions in that behalf contained in the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1874, to Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, and from thence to the House of Lords, and from the decision of the Court of Session, as the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, upon any case so stated, to the House of Lords.

Serjeants Inn transferred to city of London for purposes of taxes.

16. Whereas by section two of the Act of the thirty-eighth year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter five, the place called Serjeants Inn in Chancery Lane is charged with a separate and distinct quota of land tax, and the amount of such quota has been raised annually by members of that Inn acting as Commissioners of Land Tax, who have also acted as Commissioners for the purposes of the duties on inhabited houses and the duties of income tax under the provisions of the Acts relating to these duties respectively; and whereas the said place has been sold by the members of the Inn, and it is necessary to authorise the execution of the said Acts by the Commissioners acting for the city of London, in which the said place is locally situate: Be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act the said place shall, in all matters connected with the assessment and collection of the land tax and the said duties respectively, be under and subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners for putting in execution the Acts relating to the land tax and to the said duties respectively for the city of London: Provided always, that the amount of the quota of land tax at present charged upon the said place shall continue to be assesssed and collected subject to redemption under the provisions of the Acts passed in that behalf.

EXCISE. DOG LICENSES.

Increase of duty imposed by 30 and 31 Vict. c. 5.

17. On and after the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, in lieu of the annual duty of five shillings chargeable under the Act of the thirtieth and thirty-first years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter five, in respect of every dog, there shall be granted and charged the annual duty of seven shillings and sixpence, and the said Act shall be read as if the amount of annual duty thereby granted and charged was seven shillings and sixpence: Provided that licenses taken out under the said Act prior to the said first day of June shall remain in full force and effect as if this Act had not been passed.

Repeal of 32 and 33 Vict. c. 14. s. 38.

18. Section thirty-eight of the Act of the thirty second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter fourteen, shall be and is hereby repealed.

Upon whom proof of age of dog shall lie.

19. Upon the hearing of any imformation for a penalty for keeping a dog without a license, the proof of the age of the dog shall lie upon the defendant.

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878," *continued.*

Provision as to hound whelps.

20. Where an owner or a master of hounds has taken out proper licenses for all the hounds entered in any pack kept by him, it shall not be necessary for him to take out a license in respect of any hound under the age of twelve months which has never been entered in, or used with, any pack of hounds.

Provisions as to dogs used by blind persons.

21. Nothing in the said Act of the thirtieth and thirty-first years ofHer Majesty's reign, chapter five, or in this part of this Act, shall render a license necessary in the case of a dog kept and used solely by a blind person for his or her guidance, or render such person liable to any penalty in respect of a dog so kept and used.

Mode of obtaining exemption in the case of shepherds' dogs.

22. In the case of dogs kept and used solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or in the exercise of the calling or occupation of a shepherd, exemption from duty may be obtained by the owners of such dogs in the following manner:

(1.) The Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall cause such forms of declaration to be prepared as may be required for carrying out the purposes of this section:

(2.) The owner, whether a farmer or a shepherd, may fill up and sign a declaration in the prescribed form, wherein shall be stated the number of dogs kept by him solely for use in tending sheep or cattle, or in the exercise of the calling or occupation of a shepherd, and such further particulars as the said Commissioners may by the form of declaration require to be therein stated, and upon delivering the declaration so filled up and signed by him to the person named therein as the person to whom the same is to be delivered, he shall be entitled to receive a certificate of exemption from duty in respect of the dog or dogs, not exceeding two in number, kept by him solely for use in tending sheep or cattle, or in the exercise of the calling or occupation of a shepherd, and such certificate shall be dated on the day on which the same shall be issued, and shall terminate on the thirty-first day of December following:

(3.) Where the occupier of a sheep farm owns more than four hundred sheep, which feed on common or unenclosed land, so that more than two dogs are required to be kept by him for the purpose of tending sheep, and such facts are stated in the declaration delivered by him, he shall be entitled to receive a certificate of exemption in respect of a third dog kept by him solely for such purpose, and if the number of his sheep amounts to one thousand, then in respect of a fourth dog so kept, and in respect of an additional dog so kept for every full number of five hundred sheep so owned by him over and above the number of one thousand: Provided that he shall not be exempted in respect of more than eight dogs kept on the farm:

(4.) Any person who shall deliver a declaration, wherein the particulars required to be therein set forth shall not be truly stated, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds; and any person

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878," *continued.*

to whom a certificate of exemption may have been issued, who shall not produce and deliver such certificate to be examined and read by any officer of the Inland Revenue or Police, within a reasonable time after such officer shall request the production of the same, shall forfeit the sum of five pounds; and such penalties shall be Excise penalties.

Provisions as to penalties.

23. Notwithstanding the provisions in the Excise Acts relating to the recovery and application of Excise penalties, any penalty imposed by the said Act of the thirtieth and thirty-first years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter five, or this part of this Act, may be either sued for and applied in the manner prescribed by such provisions, or recovered and enforced upon information of a police constable before a court of summary jurisdiction, subject in the latter case to the following provisions:

(1.) The court of summary jurisdiction shall have power to award costs, and to mitigate the penalty to such an amount as the court may in its discretion think fit:

(2.) The penalty, when recovered, shall, notwithstanding anything in the Acts relating to the metropolitan police courts, or any other Act, as to one half be paid to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and applied in the manner in which Excise penalties are by law applicable, and as to the other half be paid and applied in England and Wales for the benefit of the superannuation fund of the police force to which the police constable who instituted the prosecution belonged, and in Scotland to the treasurer of the police assessment of the county or burgh to the police force of which such police constable belonged:

MISCELLANEOUS.

Warehousing of British compounded spirits of a strength exceeding eleven degrees over proof.

24. Subject to any regulations which may be from time to time made by the Commissioners of Customs and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue respectively, British compounded spirits of a strength exceeding eleven degrees over hydrometer proof may be warehoused for exportation or for ship stores by a rectifier or compounder in any Customs or Excise warehouse under the provisions of the Act of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of her Majesty's reign, chapter ninety-eight.

When such spirits have been so warehoused they shall not be delivered out otherwise than for exportation or for ships stores directly from the warehouse on board the vessel in which the same are to be exported or used as stores.

Restriction of use of alkaline salts in the manufacture of snuff.

25. Whereas it is expedient to prohibit the use of certain salts in the manufacture of snuff, and to limit the amount of certain other salts which may be used in such manufacture: Be it enacted that from and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the first, third, and fourth sections of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of her Majesty's reign, chapter ninety-three,

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878," *continued.*

shall, as respects the term "salt" and the term "alkaline salts," be construed to mean and include only the carbonates, chlorides, and sulphates of potassium and sodium, and the carbonate of ammonium.

If, after the said first day of October, any person, being a manufacturer of, dealer in, or retailer of tobacco or snuff, shall have in his custody or possession, or shall sell, or offer for sale, any snuff which, after having been dried at a temperature of two hundred and twelve degrees as denoted by Fahrenheit's thermometer, shall be found to contain a per centage of more than twenty-six per centum of the carbonates, chlorides, and sulphates of potassium, sodium, and ammonium, he shall forfeit fifty pounds and also the said snuff; and in calculating the said percentage the salts of potassium, sodium, and ammonium of every description naturally present in the tobacco shall be included.

The Queen's Taxes.

Some ratepayers in the West Central district, London, who had to pay Queen's Taxes twice over, wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking whether they were entitled to demand to see the authority under which Queen's Taxes are collected. After a delay of about two months, a reply was received dated the 16th March, 1877, from Mr. William Law, who wrote:—"I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state that the tax Acts do not contain any provision making it imperative on a collector of taxes for any parish to carry about with him and produce when engaged in his collection his authority for receiving Queen's taxes, but that he is bound to be present at the time of making distresses for taxes, and to have with him the assessment and warrant. A collector of Taxes is a parochial officer, and in any case where doubt might be entertained as to whether the person applying for the taxes was the *bonâ fide* collector or not, my Lords apprehend that information might readily be obtained from the local authorities, at all events from the clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the district by whom the parochial collectors would be appointed."

Rare Books.

The dispersion by auction, in 1878, of the old family library founded by Sir Edward Nicholas (Principal Secretary of State to King Charles I.) brought to light some unique and otherwise rare books, among others—lot 225, Blacu, "Le Grand Atlas," 11 vols., 1662, £23; lot 228, Book of Common Prayer, 1662, the "Sealed Book," probably Charles II.'s copy, having the Royal Arms on the side, £48; lot 517, "Mr. William Shakespear's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," the third edition, 1664, with an additional copy of the verses by Ben Jonson printed seperately on a fly-leaf, £107; lot 528, "Sully's Memoirs," two vols., 1638, a presentation copy to Sir Edward Nicholas, £30; lot 553, Earl Coningsby's collections concerning the manor of Marden, privately printed 1722-27, £100.

Old Saying, 100 years ago.

Oh! Lincolnshire! Oh! Lincolnshire!!
Where the Pigs make Soap, and the Cows make Fire!

New Laws

Made during the Session of Parliament, 1878.

Bills of Sale.

An Act (41 and 42 Vict. c. 31) to consolidate and amend the law for preventing frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels has recently been passed. There are 24 sections in the Act, which will take effect on the 1st January, 1879. For the purposes of the Act trade machinery will be deemed chattels. By the new law bills of sale are to be registered within seven days, and not 21 days as heretofore. Chattels comprised in a bill of sale which has been and continues to be duly registered under this Act are not to be deemed to be in the possession or disposition of the grant or within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869. With regard to the avoidance of bills of sale, the Act provides that all bills of sale are to be registered within seven days and to set forth the consideration for which they were given; otherwise, as against all trustees or assignees of the estate of the person whose chattels are comprised in such bill of sale, under the law relating to bankruptcy or liquidations, or under any assignment for the benefit of creditors, as also against all sheriffs' officers and other persons seizing any chattels comprised in such bill of sale, and also as against every person on whose behalf process has been issued, they are to be deemed fraudulent and void so far as regards the property in the bill of sale which at or after the time of filing the petition for bankruptcy or liquidation or of the execution of the assignment or process, and after the expiration of such seven days, is in the possession or apparent possession of the person making such bill of sale, or of any person against whom the process has issued, under or in the execution of which such bill has been made or given, as the case may be. In the case of two or more bills of sale, they are to have priority in the order of the date of their registration respectively as regards the chattels. There must be a renewal of registration once at least in every five years. A renewal is not to become necessary by reason only of a transfer or assignment of a bill of sale. Rules for the purposes of the Act may be made and altered.

Innkeepers Act.

An Act passed on the 8th August, 1878, for the further relief of innkeepers gives, in addition to the present right of lien, a power of sale to keepers of hotels, inns, and publichouses in respect of goods and chattels deposited with them. Power is now given to the landlord to sell by public auction goods and chattels which may have been deposited with him or left in the house he keeps where the person depositing or leaving such goods and chattels shall be indebted either for any board or lodging or for the keep and expenses of any horse or other animals. No such sale is to be made until after the property has been for the space of six weeks in such charge or custody, or on the premises, without such debt having been paid, and the innkeeper, after paying himself out of the proceeds of the sale, with the costs and expenses, shall on demand pay to the person depositing or leaving such goods the surplus, if any. There is a proviso that the debt for the payment of which a sale is made shall not be any other or greater

New Laws, *continued.*

debt than the debt for which the goods or other articles could have been retained by the innkeeper under his lien. At least one month before the sale the landlord is to insert in one London and one country newspaper circulated in the district an advertisement of the intended sale and a description of the goods intended to be sold, with the name of the owner or person who deposited or left the same when known. The Act has immediate operation and extends to the United Kingdom.

Commutation of Tithes.

A NEW Act was passed on the 8th August, 1878, chap. 42, to amend and further to extend the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales. In all cases where land charged with rent-charge in lieu of tithes is taken for the building of a church, chapel, or other place of public worship, the making of a cemetery, the erection of a school under the Elementary Education Act, the erection of a town hall, court of assize, lunatic asylum, hospital, or any other building used for public purposes, or in carrying out any improvements under the Artisans' Dwellings Act, 1875, the formation of any sewage farm under the provisions of the Sanitary Acts, or the construction of any sewers or sewage works, or any gas or water works, the persons to carry out such works are, so soon as they are in possession of the land and before the land is applied to any of the purposes mentioned, to apply to the Tithe Commissioners to order the redemption of the rent-charge for a sum of money equal to 25 times the amount thereof, to be paid within the time to be fixed by the Commissioners. The existing powers in the recited Acts from the 7 Will. IV. are to apply to the present statute; and with reference to the exchange of glebe lands for other lands, the provisions are to be deemed to authorize any spiritual person (clergyman) to exchange for lands or for tithe rent-charge any annual payment or augmentations belonging to him in right of his benefice, and charged upon or payable out of any lands, or tithe rent-charge.

Commons.

BY an Act which received the Royal Assent on the day of the Prorogation, to amend the law respecting the expense of regulating commons, the Enclosure Commissioners were empowered to insert in a Provisional Order for the regulation of a common, a provision for the raising and payment of the expenses for the regulation of the common, by sale of a portion of the common, and the expenses may be raised in the manner provided by the Enclosure Acts. Where, in a Provisional Order for the regulation of a common, the Enclosure Commissioners insert in pursuance of section 14 of the Commons Act, 1876, a provision for the raising of money to be applied towards the improvement or protection of such common by means of the sale of any portion, they shall in the Provisional Order specify the situation and *maximum* quantity of the portion which may be sold, and make a provision for the investment of the proceeds of such sale, and for the application of the annual income of the investment towards the improvement or protection of such common, and for the sale of such investment, or any part thereof, and the application of the proceeds of such sale towards the improvement or protection of such common.

New Laws, *continued.*

The Commissioners may, if they think fit, specify in any Provisional Order for the regulation of a common, as one of the terms and conditions of the regulation, the appropriation of an allotment for the labouring poor.

The Bishoprics Act.

THE Act providing for the foundation of four new bishoprics (41 and 42 Vict. cap. 68) empowers the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to receive public contributions towards the endowment fund of four new bishoprics—Liverpool, Newcastle, Southwell, and Wakefield. When the annual value of the endowment fund, together with the annual sum which will ultimately be derived from a contributory bishopric, is not less than £3,500 a year, or £3,000 and contributions to the fund are sufficient within five years to raise the same to £3,500 a year, then Her Majesty, by Order in Council, may found the new bishopric, with a diocese and Cathedral church. The number of Bishops sitting in Parliament is not to be increased, and as long as there is not a Dean and Chapter of any of the four new bishoprics, Her Majesty may appoint the Bishop by letter patent. From and after the foundation of such Dean and Chapter a vacancy is to be filled up as in other bishoprics. The endowment fund of a new bishopric under the Act is to be held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners upon trust to provide a net annual income not exceeding £4,200 a year and a fitting residence. Orders in Council may be made to carry out the Act, and the boundaries of the dioceses of Manchester and Liverpool may be re-arranged by transferring to the diocese of Liverpool any ecclesiastical parish, or by transferring to the diocese of Manchester any parish at the date of the Scheme in Manchester. The Bishops of Liverpool, Newcastle, and Wakefield, when appointed, are to be subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of Southwell to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

PENNY STAMPS.—The amount realized in the past financial year on penny stamps, on receipts, &c., was £839,421 15s. gross, and £814,668 2s. net.

CARDS.—The stamp duty on playing cards in the year ended the 31st of March, 1878, amounted to £14,139 13s. 3d. gross, and £13,939 9s. 9d. net.

FEE STAMPS.—Last year the fee stamps produced £619,715 15s. 6½d. gross, £613,160 7s. 4½d. net.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—The revenue derived from stamps on bills of exchange was, in the year ended the 31st of March, 1878, £780,102 11s. 8d. gross, and £769,798 12s. 2½d. net produce.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS in England and Wales numbered 2,416,222 in the past year. Of these, the Counties had 863,766, the Boroughs 1,539,605, and the Universities 12,851.

CROWN OFFICE, AUG. 12, 1878.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament.

Borough of Boston.—Thomas Garfit, Esq., of Boston, banker, in the place of John Wingfield Malcolm, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Manor of Northstead.

Beer.

A PARLIAMENTARY return was published in May, 1878, giving accounts of the numbers of persons in the United Kingdom licensed as brewers and victuallers to sell beer from October 1, 1876, to September 30, 1877; and the number of barrels of beer exported from the United Kingdom, their declared value, and where exported to from October 1, 1876, to October 1, 1877.

The total number of licenses issued to common brewers, not being victuallers or persons licensed to sell beer by retail, was 2,641; the total number of licenses issued to victuallers was 99,337; to persons to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, 38,453; and to persons to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises, 6,691.

The beer exported from October 1, 1876, to October 1, 1877, amounted altogether to 472,342 barrels, of the declared value of £1,918,886. Of this Russia received 2,478 barrels, of the declared value of £8,694; Germany, 7,564 barrels, value £26,628; France, 11,166 barrels, value £39,606; Wallachia and Moldavia took only one barrel, of the declared value of £2. The British possessions in South Africa took 31,128 barrels, valued at £133,190, while in British India, the continental territories consumed 132,924 barrels, valued at £434,495. New South Wales imported 36,528 barrels, value £160,384, and Victoria, 30,210 barrels, value £163,532.

The Mint, 1877.

IN the annual report of the Deputy-Master of the Mint (Mr. C. W. Fremantle) it is stated that the gold coinage of 1877, which did not begin till the 15th of November, has only amounted to £1,098,000, and has been confined, as in 1875, to half-sovereigns; but since the beginning of the current year the coinage of gold has been resumed, and a sum of £1,692,200 in sovereigns and half-sovereigns has been delivered to the Bank of England. The smallness of the demand for gold coin may again be traced to the importation of sovereigns from Australia, the amount of those coins struck at the Sydney and Melbourne Mints which were received at the Bank of England during the year having risen to £3,748,000, as against £2,075,000 in 1876, and £2,726,000 in 1875. In the absence of these large supplies the Mint could only keep pace with the demand for gold coin, even when that demand is inconsiderable, by making arrangements for the performance of other parts of its legitimate work by contract. During the year 1877 several instances of "treasure trove" were reported from different parts of England, and the coins found, after inspection at the British Museum, were forwarded to the Mint for a report as to their metallic value. As some of them possessed considerable numismatic interest, and specimens were not to be found in the Musuem of the Mint, the Deputy Master requested permission to buy them at the value placed upon them by the Keeper of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, and to add them to the collection belonging to the department, which was rearranged and opened for the inspection of the public in 1873. The coins selected consisted of 45 silver pence of William the Conqueror, found at Tamworth; three gold nobles, of Edward III., Richard II., and Philip III., Duke of Burgundy, from Chalcot, in Wiltshire; and three gold crowns of Henry VIII., found at Bisham Abbey.

Last year no less than £3,499,655 was expended by 1,660 School Boards.

Agricultural Returns, 1877.

THE returns which have been issued for Great Britain and for Ireland show the acreage under wheat in the United Kingdom this year to be 3,311,859 acres, which is more than in 1876 by 196,202 acres, but less than in 1875 by 189,617 acres. The acreage under barley is 2,643,511 acres, being less by 110,412 acres than in 1876, and less by 100,093 acres than in 1875. The acreage under oats, is 4,225,877 acres, or less by 59,719 acres than in 1876, but more by 60,091 than in 1875. The acreage under potatoes this year, is 1,383,993 acres, or less by 1,811 acres than in 1876, and less by 39,246 acres than in 1875. The number of cattle in the United Kingdom, in June, 1877, was found to be 9,693,307, which is less by 270 435 than in 1876, and less by 434,805 than in 1875. The number of sheep is 32,157,993, or less by 24,115 than in 1876, and less by 1,263,472 than in 1875. The number of pigs is 3,966,658, or more by 247,996 than in 1876, and more by 484,684 than in 1875. The returns for Ireland show also its number of horses, which is increasing, and amounts now to 552,762, or 17,678 more than in 1876; the 266,755 goats also show some increase, but the poultry in Ireland, 13,549,526 in 1877, are fewer by 68,974 than in 1876. The population of the United Kingdom is estimated at 33,444,419 in the middle of the year 1877.

Consumption of Spirits.

IN the year 1877 duty was paid on 29,888,176 gallons of home-made spirits for consumption in the United Kingdom as beverage, this quantity being less by 62,112 gallons than in the preceding year. The 16,853,082 gallons for consumption in England, show an increase of 414,947 gallons, and the 6,987,189 gallons for Scotland an increase of 16,051 gallons; but these increases are more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 493,110 gallons in Ireland, where the quantity fell to 6,047,905 gallons. The 10,618,564 proof gallons of imported foreign spirits (not sweetened or mixed) entered for consumption in the United Kingdom in 1877, were less by 883,176 gallons than the quantity in the preceding year.

Agricultural Returns.

The Board of Trade issued in August last, the summary of the agricultural returns, giving the comparison for the past three years.

ACREAGE UNDER CROP.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Wheat	2,995,957	3,168,540	3,218,579
Barley	2,533,109	2,417,588	2,469,694
Oats	2,798,430	2,754,179	2,699,077
Potatoes	502,719	512,471	508,451
Hops	69,999	71,239	71,791

NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Cattle	5,844,141	5,697,933	5,738,476
Sheep	28,182,951	28,161,164	28,397,274
Pigs	2,293,620	2,498,728	2,483,437

From 1871 to 1876 more than 78,000 emigrants were assisted to proceed to New Zealand, and the total population, including Maories, increased from 266,986 to just 400,000.

Manchester Town Hall.

It occupies a triangular site covering 8,600 square yards of land, the cubical contents of the structure being about 6,000,000ft., and including six or seven stories. The principal belfry is 286ft. from the street level, while a second tower rises to a height of 185ft. The entire block of buildings contains, in addition to the public hall and its adjacent offices, handsome suits of apartments for the use not only of the Mayor, the Town Council, and the Town Clerk, but also for all the great departments which the enterprise of the Corporation of Manchester has centred in itself, including among others the water and gas companies, the police and city gaol, the sanitary offices, as well as others connected with the management of the markets, free libraries, public parks and cemeteries. All these departments are united together in the new Town-hall by a corridor on each story exactly one-seventh of a mile in length; looking into picturesque courtyards within the building. These corridors, at each of the three corners of the site, communicate with each other by a wide circular staircase of granite. Along the main front towards Albert-square are the principle apartments, forming a suit 300ft. in length, and here, as in the public hall, it is proposed to embellish the walls of this municipal palace with mural paintings which in themselves will be objects of great artistic interest. The end of the great hall will be occupied by a large organ. The belfry will be furnished with 21 bells, forming a peal larger than any in this country, and of which the tenor bell will weigh seven tons.

A King of Cyprus: his visit to London, A.D. 1857.

Frosisart, a historian who wrote in the time of Edward III., gives the following interesting account of a great civic feast given by a wealthy Lord Mayor of London to the King and other royal and noble personages. The King of Cyprus, it may be mentioned, had then (1357) newly arrived in England. He was a very accomplished prince for that age, who could speak several languages, and had made the tour of Europe, as we now express it, in order to form a crusade against the Saracens in the Holy Land. "Henry Piscard, Vintner, Mayor of London, in one day did sumptuously feast Edward, King of England; John, King of France; the King of Cyprus; David, King of Scots; Edward, Prince of Wales; with many noblemen and others; and after, the said Henry Picard kept his hall against all comers whosoever, that were willing to play at dice and hazard. In like manner, the Lady Margaret, his wife, did also keep her chamber, to the same intent. The King of Cyprus, playing with the Mayor in his hall, did win 50 marks; but the Mayor being very skilful in that art, altering his hand, did after win of the said king the same 50 marks, and 50 marks more; which, when the said king began to take in ill part, although he dissembled the same, Henry Picard said unto him, 'My lord and king, be not aggrieved; I covet not your gold, but your play; for I have not bid you hither that I might grieve you but that, amongst other things, I might try your play;' and gave him his money again, plentifully bestowing his own amongst the retinue. Besides he gave many rich gifts to the king and other nobles and knights, who dined with him, to the glory of the citizens of London in those days."

In one year recently no fewer than 150,000 rabbits were sent from Ostend to London weekly during the season.

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1878.

Being the 41st and 42nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and the Fifth Session of the 21st Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1878.

THE MINISTRY.

First Lord of the Treasury ... ... Lord Beaconsfield.
Lord High Chancellor ... ... Lord Cairns.
Chancellor of the Exchequer ... ... Rt. Hon. Stafford Northcote.
Lord Privy Seal ... ... Duke of Northumberland.
Lord President of the Council ... ... Duke of Richmond.
Home Secretary ... ... Rt. Hon. R. A. Cross.
Foreign Secretary ... ... Marquis of Salisbury.
Colonial Secretary ... ... Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
Secretary for War ... ... Colonel Stanley.
Secretary for India ... ... Lord Cranbrook.
First Lord of the Admiralty ... ... Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith.
Postmaster General ... ... Lord John Manners.
President of the Board of Trade ... ... Viscount Sandon.

(The above form the Cabinet).

President of the Poor Law Board ... ... Mr. Sclater Booth.
Vice-President of the Council of Education Lord Geo. F. Hamilton.
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury ...
Attorney-General ... ... Sir J. Holker.
Solicitor-General ... ... Sir Hardinge Giffard.
First Commissioner of Works ... ... Hon. G. J. Noel.
Chief Secretary for Ireland ... ... Hon. J. Lowther.

CHAP. 1. An Act to apply the sum of Six million pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1878. *25th February.*

CHAP. 2. An Act to raise the sum of Six million pounds by Exchequer Bonds, Exchequer Bills, or Treasury Bills. *25th February.*

CHAP. 3. An Act to relieve certain Occupiers of Dwelling-houses from being disqualified from the right of voting in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament by reason of their underletting such Dwelling-houses for short terms. *25th February.*

CHAP. 4. An Act to extend the hours of Polling at Parliamentary Elections in the Metropolis. *25th February.*

CHAP. 5. An Act to relieve certain Occupiers of Dwelling-houses in Scotland from being disqualified from the right of voting in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament by reason of their underletting such Dwelling-houses for short terms. *18th March.*

CHAP. 6. An Act to amend the Glebe Loan (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1875. *18th March.*

CHAP. 7. An Act to raise the sum of One million pounds by Exchequer Bonds, for the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1878. *18th March.*

CHAP. 8. An Act to enable Local Authorities to acquire and lay out land for Public Parks and Pleasure Grounds in Scotland. *18th March.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1878, *continued.*

CHAP. 9. An Act to apply certain Sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending the 31st day of March, 1877, 1878, and 1879. *25th March.*

CHAP. 10. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters. *16th April.*

CHAP. 11. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore. *16th April.*

CHAP. 12. An Act for the prevention of Accidents by Thrashing Machines. *16th April.*

CHAP. 13. An Act to declare the law relating to the Acceptance of Bills of Exchange. *16th April.*

CHAP. 14. An Act to amend the law relating to Public Baths and Washhouses. *27th May.*

CHAP. 15. An Act to grant certain Duties of Custom and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, and to amend the Laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue. *27th May.*

CHAP. 16. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Factories and Workshops. *27th May.*

CHAP. 17. An Act to amend the adulteration of Seeds Act, 1869. *27th May.*

CHAP. 18. An Act to grant Money for the purpose of Loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners and by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, and to authorise the former Commissioners to compound and cancel certain loans and interest, and to amend the Public Works Loans Act, 1875. *27th May.*

CHAP. 19. An Act to amend the Matrimonial Causes Acts. *27th May.*

CHAP. 20. An Act to provide for returns respecting Continuous Brakes in use on Passenger Trains on Railways. *17th June.*

CHAP. 21. An Act to apply the sum of Seven million five hundred thousand pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1879. *17th June.*

CHAP. 22. An Act to raise the sum of One million five hundred thousand pounds by Exchequer Bonds, for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1879. *17th June.*

CHAP. 23. An Act to remove doubts concerning the due Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women in Ireland in certain cases. *17th June.*

CHAP. 24. An Act to amend the Public Works Loans (Ireland) Act, 1877, so far as relates to Lunatic Asylums. *4th July.*

CHAP. 25. An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1875, so far as relates to the supply of Water. *4th July.*

CHAP. 26. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Registration of Voters in Parliamentary Boroughs and the enrolment of Burgesses in Municipal Boroughs, and relating to certain rights of voting and proceeding before and appeals from Revising Barristers. *22nd July.*

CHAP. 27. An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877. *22nd July.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1878, *continued.*

CHAP. 28. An Act to further amend the Law of Entail in Scotland. *22nd July.*

CHAP. 29. An Act for conferring powers upon the Metropolitan Board of Works with respect to the Obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle, and other Monuments. *22nd July.*

CHAP. 30. An Act to alter the time of electing Commissioners under the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862. *22nd July.*

CHAP. 31. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law for preventing Frauds upon Creditors by secret Bills of Sale of Personal Chattels. *22nd July.*

CHAP. 32. An Act to amend the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, and the Acts amending the same respectively. *22nd July.*

CHAP. 33. An Act to amend the Law relating to Dental Practitioners. *22nd July.*

CHAP. 34. An Act to amend the Law relating to Highways in South Wales. *22nd July.*

CHAP. 35. An Act to extend for a further limited period section thirty-four of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875. *8th August.*

CHAP. 36. An Act to continue for one year the Police (Expenses) Act, 1875. *8th August.*

CHAP. 37. An Act to further amend the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and for other purposes relating thereto. *8th August.*

CHAP. 38. An Act for the further relief of Innkeepers. *8th August.*

CHAP. 39. An Act for the protection of Fresh Water Fish. *8th August.*

CHAP. 40. An Act to remove doubts with respect to the application to Scotland of the Prisons Authorities Act, 1874. *8th August.*

CHAP. 41. An Act to enable Returning Officers at Parliamentary Elections in Scotland to require Security for their Expenses; and otherwise to amend the Law of Scotland relating to such Expenses. *8th August.*

CHAP. 42. An Act to amend and further extend the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales. *8th August.*

CHAP. 43. An Act to encourage Regular Marriages in Scotland. *8th August.*

CHAP. 44. An Act to make provision for the foundation of a Dean and Chapter for the Bishopric of Truro, and for the transfer to a Cathedral Church of Truro of one of the Canonries in the Cathedral Church of Exeter; and for other purposes connected therewith. *8th August.*

CHAP. 45. An Act to apply the sum of Fourteen millions five hundred thousand pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1879. *8th August.*

CHAP. 46. An Act to enable Her Majesty to provide for the Establishment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn and Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes of Prussia, and to settle an Annuity on Her Royal Highness. *8th August.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1878, *continued.*

CHAP. 47. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Elders Widows' Fund to apply the Capital of the said Fund in aid of Income; and for other purposes in relation thereto. 8*th August.*

CHAP. 48. An Act to amend the Law relating to Endowed Schools and Hospitals and other Endowed Institutions in Scotland; and for other purposes. 8*th August.*

CHAP. 49. An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Weights and Measures. 8*th August.*

CHAP. 50. An Act to amend the County of Hertford and Liberty of St. Alban Act, 1874. 8*th August.*

CHAP. 51. An Act to alter and amend the Law in regard to the Maintenance and Management of Roads and Bridges in Scotland. 8*th August.*

CHAP. 52. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to Public Health in Ireland. 8*th August.*

CHAP. 53. An Act to facilitate Improvements in the Organisation of the Admiralty and War Office by the retirement of Clerks from certain of the Civil Departments thereof. 13*th August.*

CHAP. 54. An Act to amend the Debtors Act (Ireland), 1872. 13*th August.*

CHAP. 55. An Act to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to remove portions of their Collections. 13*th August.*

CHAP. 56. An Act to amend the Law respecting the expense of regulating Commons. 13*th August.*

CHAP. 57. An Act for the revision of the Statute Law of Ireland. 13*th August.*

CHAP. 58. An Act for further regulating the use of Locomotives on Highways in Scotland. 16*th August.*

CHAP. 59. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Drainage and Improvement of Land in Ireland. 16*th August.*

CHAP. 60. An Act to make better provision for Idiots, Imbeciles, and other afflicted persons in Ireland. 16*th August.*

CHAP. 61. An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain Marriages solemnized in the Islands of Fiji prior to their erection into a British Colony. 16*th August.*

CHAP. 62. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts, and to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts; and for other purposes connected therewith. 16*th August.*

CHAP. 63. An Act to amend the prison Acts of 1877, so far as regards the Apportionment of certain Superannuation Allowances between the Treasury and the Local Authorities. 16*th August.*

CHAP. 64. An Act to raise the sum of Two million pounds by Exchequer Bonds, Exchequer Bills, or Treasury Bills for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1879. 16*th August.*

CHAP. 65. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1879, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. 16*th August.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1878, *continued.*

CHAP. 66. An Act to promote Intermediate Education in Ireland. *16th August.*

CHAP. 67. An Act for extending and amending the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts. *16th August.*

CHAP. 68. An Act to provide for the foundation of four new Bishoprics in England. *16th August.*

CHAP. 69. An Act to amend the Law regulating the Office of Clerk of Petty Sessions, and the Law relating to Fines, in Ireland; and for other purposes. *16th August.*

CHAP. 70. An Act to continue various expiring Laws. *16th August.*

CHAP. 71. An Act to extend to Metropolitan Commons certain provisions of the Commons Act, 1876. *16th August.*

CHAP. 72. An Act to prohibit the sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays, in Ireland. *16th August.*

CHAP. 73. An Act to regulate the Law relating to the Trial of Offences committed on the sea within a certain distance of the Coasts of Her Majesty's Dominions. *16th August.*

CHAP. 74. An Act for making proper provisions respecting Contagious and Infectious Diseases of Cattle and other Animals; and for other purposes. *16th August.*

CHAP. 75. An Act to amend the Law in respect to the Polling District of Arranmore (Ireland). *16th August.*

CHAP. 76. An Act to make further provision respecting the Post Office Telegraphs. *16th August.*

CHAP. 77. An Act to amend the Law relating to Highways in England and the Acts relating to Locomotives on Roads; and for other purposes. *16th August.*

CHAP. 78. An Act to further amend the provisions of the Law of Scotland on the subject of Education, and for other purposes connected therewith. *16th August.*

CHAP. 79. An Act for further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary. *16th August.*

Our Foreign Trade.

The Custom-house accounts for the first half of the year 1877 show that the imports of merchandise from abroad into the United Kingdom in that period, amounting in value in the whole to £196,067,954, were constituted as follows:—

The imports from foreign countries were of the value of £148,270,394, showing an increase of £7,762,672 over the corresponding half of last year; and from British Possessions, £47,797,560, an increase of £2,427,418. The total increase, therefore, was £10,190,090. The exports from the United Kingdom of British and Irish produce and manufactures in the half-year were of the value of £95,234,130, or less by £3,975,929 than in the corresponding half of last year. These exports were of the value of only £61,548,643, or not half the value of our imports thence, and less by £5,771,482 than in the corresponding half of last year. But the exports to British Possessions amounted to £33,685,487, an increase of £1,795,553.

The Drainage of Fen Land, &c.

At the meeting of the British Association held in Dublin, on Saturday, August 17th, 1878, in Section G., Mr. W. H. Wheeler, of Boston, read a paper on the drainage of the Fen land, considered in relation to the rivers of Great Britain. The subject was treated in the paper under the three heads of engineering, administration, and finance. Under the first head it was sought to be shown that the object of all future legislation should be not drainage only, but the regulation of the water supply. The circumstances of our rivers having been altered by the modern system of drainage, it becomes necessary to adapt their channels to carry a vastly increased supply of flood water at uncertain and distant intervals, and during the intervening period to discharge the diminished regular supply in such a way that the channel may not become choked by reeds and shoals, yet be made available for storing a supply of water in lieu of that which formerly percolated slowly through the soil. To effect this, a modification of the plan of waste lands, adopted by the old engineers, is suggested, the river proper being adapted for the ordinary summer and winter flow, and the flood banks to be set back sufficiently distant from the channel to leave a cess or margin to receive the flow of the greatest floods. The space left between the ordinary channel and the banks being only covered by water occasionally would, like the waste lands, afford valuable pasturage. Each watershed of a main river should be subject to one conservancy board. The whole watershed being divided into districts, the area of which is to be determined by the watersheds of tributary streams or other physical channels, the sub-districts are to be placed under the jurisdiction of commissioners, elected by the occupiers of the land in proportion to their rateable value, and who shall have the charge of all local interests; the general conservancy board to be elected from among the members of the district boards. The means of carrying out improvements required for future administration and maintenance should be provided by a tax on the rateable value of the whole area of land within the watershed, whether rural or urban, as every acre of land receives and contributes its quota of the rainfall, so it should fairly provide its share of the cost of maintaining the channels for carrying this off. The objection that high lands can never be injured and are so far away from the flooded districts that they do not require any improvement of the river, is met by the answer that it is owing to the drainage carried out on these very lands that water is poured so rapidly into the river as to cause the floods, and they ought, therefore, fairly to contribute towards the remedy, for the evil they have caused. On the proposition of the Chairman (Mr. W. Spottiswoode) a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wheeler.



THE Stradivarius Violin, date 1704, known to connoisseurs as the "Betts Strad," was, last year, purchased by Mr. George Hart for the sum of 800 guineas. Some 70 years ago it was bought by John Betts, the violin maker, for a sovereign, and he declined all offers of sale, though the then unprecedented sum of £500 was tendered, but after his death it was disposed of to M. Vuillaume of Paris, and afterwards to M. Willmotte, of Antwerp, from whom its late owner purchased it.

THERE are 1,836,288 single women in the United States.

Longevity in England.

The mortality returns for England and Wales in the year 1876, record the death of 183 men and 409 women registered as 95 years old or upwards when they died. Fourteen of the *men* had reached 100 or upwards, and one who died at Mountain Ash was 106. Forty-three of the *women* had completed a century of life or more, and one who died at Sedgefield, in Durham, was 108 years old. Their respective ages were: four men and twenty-one women, 100 years; two men and seven women, 101; five men and four women, 102; two men and three women, 103; two women, 104; three women, 105; one man and two women, 106; and one woman, 108. Six of the persons, one male and five females, who had reached 100 or upwards, died in the London districts.

Centenarians.

The Rev. W. Tranter, of West Harnham, near Salisbury, completed his 100th year about the beginning of May, 1878. He is understood to be the oldest Wesleyan minister in England, and, although he retired from full ministerial duties some years ago, he has since frequently preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Salisbury. He is at the present time in pretty good health.

An Aged Couple.—Up to Tuesday, July 16th, 1878, there dwelt at Woodbridge, Suffolk, probably the oldest married couple in Her Majesty's dominions—Jonathan Good, aged 92, and Sarah Ann, his wife, aged 103. The old lady died on Tuesday, July 16th, 1878. They had been married 69 years.

Longevity at Copenhagen.

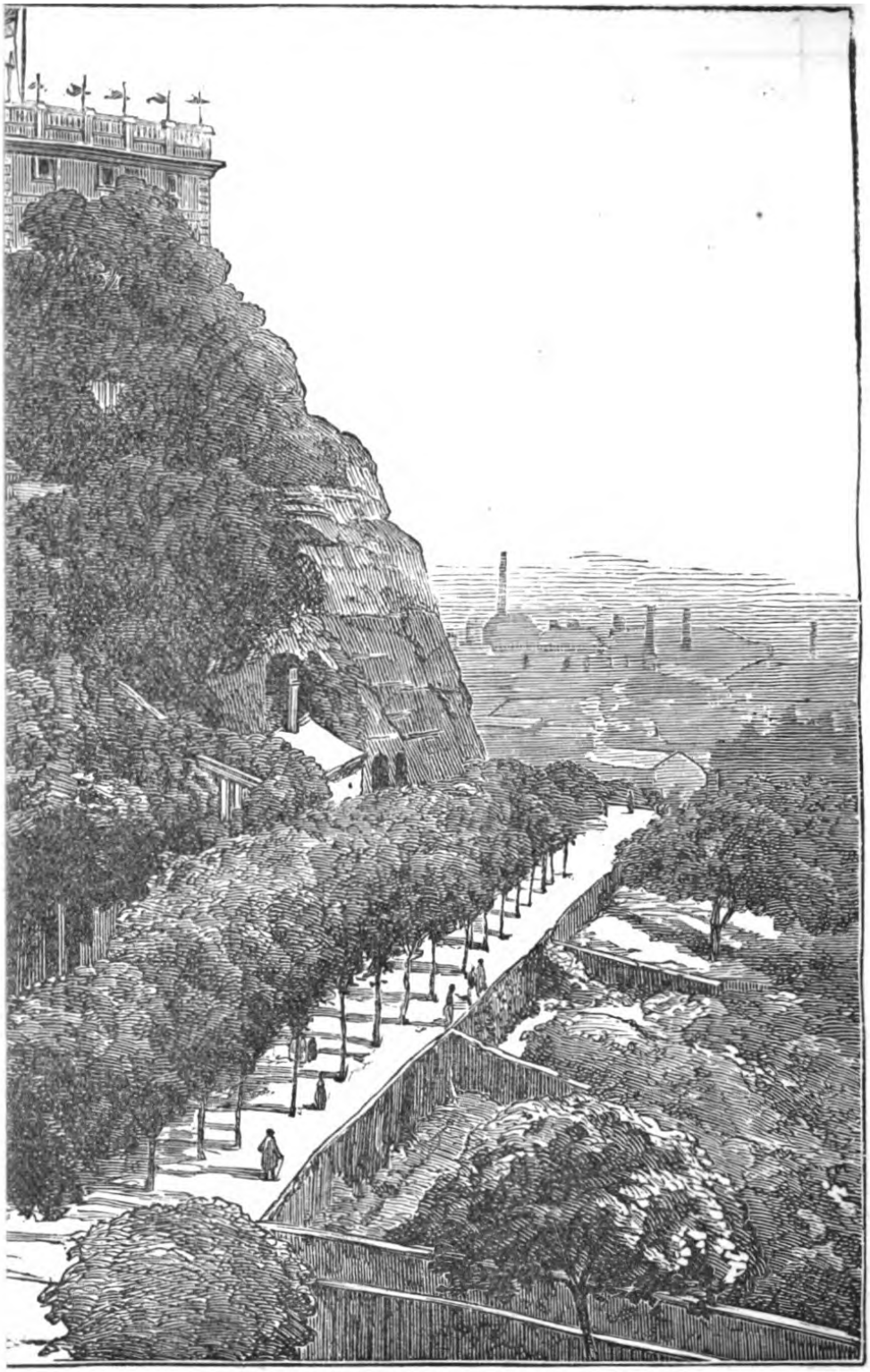
A well-authenticated case has been received from this city. On Wednesday, November 21st, 1877, there died in that town, at the age of 102 years 11 months 11 days, a Mr. Johan Joseph Ronge, a glass dealer and glass cutter by trade, the oldest citizen of Copenhagen. He was born on the 10th December, 1774, not early enough to have seen Queen Caroline Mathilde before she was carried to Cronborg Castle and sent as an exile to Celle, but still at a time when as a boy he could from eye-witnesses hear the report of the public execution of that Queen's unhappy favourite, the once all-powerful minister Struensee. He was a youth of over 18 when Louis XVI. was beheaded, a man of 40 at the time of Waterloo and the downfall of Napoleon I.

Till he was 100 years old Mr. Ronge managed his business himself and attended in his shop, though he had been compelled some years' earlier to give up working at the glass-cutter's wheel. On the 10th of December, 1874, he received from the King a decoration, not as a reward for living so long, but as an acknowledgement of an active and honourable life of no common extent. Even after having completed his century, the old man could be seen every day sitting at the same table in one of the most frequented *cafés* of Copenhagen, sipping his tumbler of toddy and glancing at the papers, withered and wrinkled as an over-kept winter apple, but withal hale and healthy, with his mental powers unimpaired, and perfectly able to help himself, even to walk without a stick. His death, which was sudden at the last, was occasioned, not by any decline of strength, but by a severe cold.

JOHN MORTON, PRINTER, MARKET PLACE, BOSTON.







By permission of the Proprietors of The Graphic.

of Art, 1878.

ıary, 1872, when he was connected with the South Kensington by the Students at the Nottingham School of Art had induced um in the town. The offer of the department was unanimously South Kensington authorities and by local and other gentlemen quire a lease of the castle from the Duke of Newcastle's trustees loor there are seven rooms, the largest of which is 54ft. by 26ft., nount of space for the exhibition of paintings and statuary. ıd the smallest 25ft. by 21ft. The large wall space of the castle very picture and work of art so as to bring out its full effect.

NSHIRE.

MORTON'S ALMANACK COMPENDIUM, 1879.



Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, born in 1805, was the eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, whose name is one of the most celebrated in English literature, as the author of "Curiosities

Benjamin Disraeli, *continued.*

of Literature," "On the Peculiarities of the Literary Character," &c., &c.

Benjamin Disraeli himself wrote his first novel, "Vivian Grey," before he was twenty years of age, and this was succeeded by several brilliant and semi-political novels,—amongst others, "The Yonng Duke," "Alroy," "Ixion," "Contarini Fleming," "Henrietta Temple," "Venetia," "Tancred," "Sybil," "Coningsby," and "Lothair."

He first entered Parliament in 1837, when he was returned for Maidstone. In 1847, he became member for Buckinghamshire, which county he represented until his elevation to the Upper House. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby's three Administrations, Prime Minister in 1868, and again from 1874 to the present time. He was created Earl of Beaconsfield in 1876, and in 1878 received the Order of the Garter as a reward for his services at the Berlin Congress.

As a public speaker Lord Beaconsfield is remarkably witty and sarcastic, and very powerful in invective; a trait of character so vividly portrayed in many of his novels. These works have of late acquired immense popularity.

Lord Beaconsfield is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, a Privy Councillor, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of Wellington College, a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and was a Royal Commissioner of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The chief acts of Lord Beaconsfield's Government have been the Royal Titles Bill, making Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, the issuing of the Slave Circulars, purchasing of Shares in the Suez Canal, the passing of the Artizan Dwellings Act, and the complicated negociations on the Eastern Question.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.

As the western clouds are tinged with gold even after the sun is lost to view, so does the memory of a kind act bring a smile to the face when its author may be forgotten.

What Great Men have been Fond of.

WHO would have imagined that the grave, philosophic Socrates, during his hours of leisure, took pleasure in dancing. Yet it was so. Many other wise men besides Socrates have taken great delight in music. Epaminondas used to take pleasure in singing at village festivals. The cruel Nero "fiddled while Rome was burning." Luther delighted in playing the flute. Frederick II., of Prussia, allayed the most violent agonies of mind with the same instrument. Milton delighted in playing the organ; and composed several fine psalm-tunes, which are to this day sung in our churches. Bentham was passionately fond of music, and played the organ. Gainsborough, the painter, was a capital performer on the violin.

Byron's great delight was in flowers; and while in Italy he purchased a fresh bouquet every day. Byron was also fond of animals: in his youth he made a friend of a boar. Goethe rarely passed a day without bringing out from the chimney-corner a live snake, which he kept there, and caressing it like a bosom friend. Tiberius, a Roman Emperor, also made an intimate companion of a serpent. Augustus was exceedingly fond of a parrot, but still more so of a quail, the loss of which made him as sad as if he had lost a battle. Honorius, another Roman Emperor, wae so grieved at the loss of a hen, named Roma, that he would willingly have given Rome itself to bring it back; but Alaric had taken Rome.

Louis XI., when ill at Plessis-le-Tours, only found pleasure in an exhibition of dancing pigs, oddly dressed up, which were trained for his special entertainment. Richter was very fond of tame animals. Rembrandt loved nothing so much in the world as his monkey. Henry III., of France, was so foolishly fond of spaniels, that he used to carry a litter of them in a basket suspended round his neck. Charles I., of England, was also excessively fond of spaniels. Frederick the Great was also a great dog-fancier. The painter, Razzi, formed friendships with all sorts of animals, and he filled his house with squirrels, monkeys, Angora cats, dwarf asses, he-goats, tortoises, and Elba ponies.

Pelisson, confined in the Bastile, made a friend of a spider, which he tamed. Cardinal Mazarin employed his leisure in playing with an ape; and Cardinal Richelieu amused himself with his collection of cats. The poet, Alfieri, was proud of his horses, and took great delight in fondling and caressing them. Cowper was at no time so happy as when feeding his tame hares.

Among the other relaxations of learned and great men may be mentioned Calvin's game of throwing dice along a table—whereas Luther was great in nine pins. Buffon's great delight was in gleaning the village gossip from the village barber during his morning toilet. Charlemagne's chief relaxation and pleasure consisted in swimming in a bath, together with his sons, officers, and others. Boyle's—the philosopher's—great delight, like Curran's, was to watch the exhibition of a puppet-show.

A Waterloo Veteran.

On April 17th, 1878, John Youngs, late of the 2d Batalion 23d Welsh Fusiliers, was buried at Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, with military honours. Youngs fought at Salamanca, and was present at all the Peninsula actions, as well as at Waterloo. He was 82 years of age.

Chased by Sharks.

The following relates to a terrible adventure which occurred to a native of Pernambuco, a mullatto, who had been sent into penal servitude on the island of Fernando Noronha, and had managed to escape, in company with two fellow-convicts, on board a raft, with which they attempted to reach the mainland. On the second day after their departure one of the men accidently fell into the water, and was devoured by sharks under the very eyes of his two comrades. On the fourth day the other died of exhaustion, and the survivor threw the body overboard to the sharks, thinking that they would then leave him alone. But the sharks were not to be thus put off; and, having twice tasted human food, were hungry for more. They accordingly crowded round the little raft, eagerly watching its sole occupant from all sides, their long rows of teeth glistening in expectation of the sweet morsel he would make. In fact, look which way he would, he could see nothing but teeth and eyes. For six days this lasted. Unable to sleep, or even to lie down for fear of being devoured, without provisions, without water, and the hot sun beating down upon his defenceless head, the escaped convict was becoming a raving lunatic, when his tiny craft was espied by an American vessel, the captain of which rescued him and took him to New York.

Rooks and Wheat-poisoning.

It cannot be too widely known that seed corn can be effectually "pickled" without risk to rooks and other birds and with saving to the farmer, if prepared in the following manner:—For a sack of corn (four bushels), take half a pint of gas tar, 1lb. of vitrol, and one gallon of hot water, pour the liquid, well mixed, over the seed with a common watering pot 12 hours before sowing.

If thus treated, rooks will not touch seed corn of any kind, for they, as well as other birds, appear to have a great dislike of the tar.

The expense of crow-keepers is also by this plan avoided.

Curious Antipathies.

It seems certain that, in some cases, the dislike to particular objects, and even sounds, which we are wont to ascribe to affectation, are very genuine and deep-seated. A certain clergyman always fainted when he heard a particular verse in Jeremiah read; and another case was even still more unfortunate, being that of an officer who could not stand the beating of a drum, and eventually died of it; one man would fall down at the smell of mutton as though deprived of life; another could not eat a single strawberry, and another's head became frightfully swollen if he touched the smallest particle of hare. Orfila speaks of a painter, named Vincent, who was seized with vertigo whenever there were roses in the room. Hippocrates instances one Nicanor, who swooned whenever he heard the flute. Boyle himself, in spite of his philosophy, fell into a syncope whenever he heard the splashing of water. The Duke d'Epernay swooned at seeing a leveret, though a hare took no effect upon him, which is as much as to say that he was frightened at a pony, but not at a horse. Tycho Brahe fainted at the sight of a fox, Henry III. at a cat, and Marshal d'Albret at a pig.

There is nothing so imprudent as excessive prudence.



Prince Bismarck.

PRINCE VON BISMARCK, Imperial Chancellor of Germany, and first German Plenipotentiary and President of the Berlin Congress, 1878, was born in 1813, and was the son of a landowner in Saxony. He was elected Member of the German Constituent Assembly, 1848; Prussian minister plenipotentiary at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851-59; ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859-62; ambassador to the

Prince Bismarck, *continned.*

Emperor of the French, May, 1862; Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chief of the Cabinet, September, 1862; and Chancellor of the North German Confederation, July, 1867, which high office he still continues to hold.

The Water Rat.

A very interesting account by the Rev. F. O. Morris.

WHAT has this poor, harmless, and pretty animal done to call for an inquiry as to how it may best be destroyed? A rat, indeed, it is not, in the common acceptation of the word, but closely allied to the beaver, one of the most wonderful of all animals. These interesting little animals are plentiful along the banks of the purling stream that runs between my garden and orchard, and often and often have I stood to watch them nibbling some small stems of grass or other weeds, or sitting up on their haunches to look about them. Their beautiful soft fur and rounded muzzle are as unlike those features of the common rat as need to be, but it is only another illustration of the old saying, "Give a dog a bad name and hang him." Call him a rat, and set an iron trap to mangle his tender limbs, and put him to a most cruel death. Nay, I would not and could not do it if he were a rat all over. No one, I hope, would, who has seen what I have seen. And what for? What has he done? For more than 20 years I have had the thankful happiness of living in this quiet rectory, and never but once or twice in all that time have I ever heard of his being accused of eating a few strawberries, and even that I am more inclined to disbelieve than believe. Many a time I have walked down to the end of a trellised walk that ends at the brook, and as I have said, watched one on the opposite bank, and his twinkling black eyes have caught mine. We have looked at each other and I have spoken to him, time after time, as he would have spoken to me, I am sure, if he could. Once on a time, when I went down the walk, I saw a beautiful sight, a water-rat (so called) milk-white all over, about three parts grown. I think I only saw him once or twice again. I hope he went off somewhere up or down the stream, and that he was not caught by one of our Persian cats. Now and then, too often, one of them jumps up to the sill of the dining-room window with one of these poor voles in her mouth, looking as proud as possible of what she has done. I would scold her, but 'it is nature too,' so that it would not be of much use, I am afraid. The few holes the water-rats make in the bank do me no harm whatever. Sometimes one serves for the kingfisher to lay her eggs in. No, I would not hurt one of them, nor have one of them hurt, if I could help it. 'Spare, oh spare, the unoffending woodpecker,' wrote Waterton well and kindly, and I would fain hope that 'Spare, oh spare, the harmless water-vole,' may find an echo in the kindly ear of many a one who would not see our few remaining ancient British animals ruthlessly and cruelly destroyed.

Acts of Parliament.

The number of public Acts passed in the late Session was 79 against 69 passed in the preceding one.

Lifeboat Work.

During the year 1877, the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution, on different parts of the coasts of the United Kingdom, rescued 841 lives, besides saving 35 vessels from destruction. In the same period the Lifeboat Institution granted rewards for saving 200 lives by fishing and other boats, making a grand total of 1,041 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether since its foundation the society has contributed to the saving of 25,400 shipwrecked persons, for which services it has granted 978 gold and silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £54,000. The storms of November 1877, will long be remembered for their frequency, their violence, and the noble services of the institution's lifeboats, which saved nearly 300 lives in that month alone. After performing these services some of the lifeboat's crews returned home absolutely exhausted—in some cases many of the men's lives were actually despaired of for several days afterwards. It should be mentioned that the operations of the National Lifeboat Institution now cover the whole coasts of the British Isles, and that, with the exception of a score or so of lifeboats which belong to Harbour Trustees and other local bodies, the whole of the lifeboats of the United Kingdom belong to the National Institution. The list of services here summarized is the best claim of this institution to continued sympathy and support.

Smoking.

The annual report of the Inland Revenue Board shows that the quantity of tobacco cleared for consumption in the United Kingdom, in the year 1876, was equal to 1lb. 7½oz. per head of population. In 1841 the quantity was under 14oz.; in 1851 it was a quarter of an ounce over 1lb.; in 1861 it was 1lb. 3½oz.; and in 1871 it was 1lb. 5½oz.

Cheap Living.

We cannot altogether boast that we are better off than our fathers. In a "Book of the Joint Diet, Dinner and Supper, and the charge thereof, for Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley," kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while the said right-rev. prelates were in the custody of those officers, we find in the bill for "dinner," October 1, 1554, a charge of 1d. for oysters. Allowing—and the supposition is not wholly improbable—that my Lords of Canterbury, London, and Worcester each ate a dozen, oysters must have been cheap indeed, even after every allowance has been made for the depreciation of the precious metals in three hundred years. The remaining items of the episcopal banquet consisted of "bread and ale," 2d.; butter, 2d.; eggs, 2d.; lyng, 8d.; a piece of fresh salmon, 10d.; wine, 3d.; "cheese and pears," 2d.; total, 2s. 6d. This was not bad for a Friday dinner in prison. Some years before Parliament had fixed the price of beef and pork at ½d. the pound and the price of veal at ¾d., while, if their Lordships could never discuss theology over a cup of Bohea, they could taste the purer delights of milk at three pints ("ale measure") the halfpenny. But the golden age of good living must have been the reign of King Edward I., when the Common Council of London deemed it necessary to fix the price of various articles of diet as follows:—Two pullets, 1½d.; a partridge or two woodcocks, 1½d.; a fat lamb, 6d., from Christmas to Shrovetide, the rest of the year, 4d.

Watching and Lighting Old Boston.

From the year 1253, when Henry III. established night watchmen, until 1830, when Sir Robert Peel's Police Act introduced a new kind of Guardian in the Bobby or Policeman on night duty—the Watchman was little better than a person who "Disturbed your rest to tell you what o'clock." Before 1762 a few wretched oil lamps only served to make "darkness visible in the streets."

The watchman (called Charley), at the commencement of the present century, differed in little from his predecessor in the time of James I., or even of Elizabeth: he carried a rattle to give the alarm, instead of a halberd, a lantern, and was well-secured in a heavy rough top coat, which effectually prevented his running after a thief—hence the use of his rattle to call his fellow watchmen to his aid or give them notice to be on the look out; and he was generally old or decrepid, and elected for the office to keep him out of the workhouse. In the olden time, by a wonderful stretch of parochial wisdom, the watching and lighting were performed at the same time; Charlie then carrying a fire-pot, called a cresset, on the top of a long pole, whilst our venerable watchmen gave light with their lanthorns as they bawled the hour, at the same time notification of their approach to all thieves. Such a watchman would naturally prefer being out of harm's way, and so warn the thieves to depart by "springing" his rattle; and when the rest of the watch got together "thank God you are rid of a knave," as honest Dogberry advises. The watchmen of our century was also frequently a lamp-lighter, visible by day also, being at liberty to follow his vocation of a shoemaker, porter, &c., and was therefore little fitted for watching, seldom on the look-out, contenting himself with an occasional round of his district, bawling out "past eleven and a star-light night," or "past one o'clock and a windy morning." &c.

In 1708, globular lamps were invented by one Michael Cole, described as a lamp which gave a clear and certain light from all parts thereof, and such lamps continued in general

Watching and Lighting Old Boston, *continued.*

use in Boston until the introduction of gas. The irons used to support such lamps upon the Town Bridge are still in existence. The watchmen had a watch-box like a sentry box in which to retire in stormy weather or after his rounds, and it frequently stood alone in a thoroughfare. The one formerly in Wide Bargate, near Mr. Kitwood's shop, was on one occasion besieged in a curious manner.—Charlie had retired to his box, closed the door, and by his loud breathing announced that he was fast asleep, when some wags (dead and gone only a few years ago), passed a strong cord around the box and gently laid it with the door downwards, and so tumbled the guardian of the night suddenly over, and there left him, until he was rescued at day-light, by some persons passing.

The Oldest Human Relic in the World.

In the Etruscan Vase room at the British Museum is to be seen the Skeleton of one Pharaoh Mykerinus, decently encased in its original burial clothes. and surrounded by fragments of the coffin whereon the name of its occupant can easily be read by Egyptologists.

A Curious Relic.

The following lines, dated 1705, were found among the papers of a deceased lady who recently died, at an advanced age, in Spaldin g.

THE GRAND TACK.

The Globe of Earth on which we Dwell, is tackt unto ye Poles;
These little worlds, our Carcases, are tackt unto our Souls;
The Parson's work is taylor-like, to tack the Souls to Heaven;
The Doctor's is to keep ye tack, 'twixt Soul and Body even;
The Priest, Besides, by office tacks the Husband to ye Wife,
And that's a tack (God help them both) which always holds for Life;
The Lawyer studies how to tack his Client to ye Lawes;
The Attorney tacks whole Quires and Reams, to lengthen out his cause;
The Commons, Lords, and English Crown, are all 3 tackt together,
And should they chance to be untackt, no good can come of either;
The Crown is tackt unto ye Church, The Church unto ye Crown,
The Wiggs are slitley tackt to both, and so may soon Come Down.
Since all the world's a General Tack, of one thing to another,
Then why about one honest Tack, do fools make such a Pother.

Condition of the Labour Market, 1877.

The following is an analysis of the strikes which happened in this country within the year 1877. Without entering into any discussion as to whether strikes are right or wrong, judicious or to be deprecated, no one can help seeing what a terrible influence for bad these disputes must have on our manufactures, and how deeply the depression of 1877 and 1878 must have been aggravated, in many cases needlessly, by them. A heavy responsibility rests upon all those who have fostered these struggles, or who have not thrown all the weight of their influence to endeavour to prevent them.

The total number of strikes during the year was 191, involving some 14 sections of operatives, viz.:—

1. Building Trades.	
Masons	20
Joiners and Carpenters	27
Building operatives	2
Slaters	4
Stonecutters	1
Bricklayers	4
Plasterers	4
Plumbers	1
Painters	6
Sawyers	1
2. Coalmining.	
Colliers	19
Engine Tenters	2
3. Iron, &c.	
Fitters	1
Puddlers	2
Steel workers	1
Iron miners	1
Tinplate workers	2
Nail makers	6
Rivet makers	2
Boiler makers	2
Moulders	1
Nut and Bolt makers	1
Chain makers	2
Hinge makers	1
Brass finishers	1
4. Engineers.	
Platers	1
5. Railways.	
Engineers and Drivers	1
Milesmen and Roadmen	1
6. Shipbuilding.	
Carpenters	3
Shipwrights	4
Iron workers	1
7. Ceramics and Glass.	
Clayworkers	1
Bottlemakers	2
Flint-glass Cutters	1
Earthenware Turners	1
,, Pressers	1
Grinders	1
8. Wood and Stone Work.	
Quarrymen	7
Marble Polishers	1
Paviors	1
Coopers	2
Deal Porters	1
Cabinetmakers	8
French Polishers	1
Lathrenders	1
8. Clothing.	
Tailors	4
Bootmakers	3
Portmanteau makers	1
10. Textiles.	
Cotton operatives	11
Woollen ditto	2
Flaxworkers	1
Linen operatives	1
Spindle and Fly makers	1
Machine-men	1
Rope-spinners	1
11. Printing, &c.	
Compositors	1
Bookbinders	1
12. Carriage-building.	
Waggon Builders	2
Carriage Builders	2
13. Agricultural Labourers	2
14. Sundries.	
Cabdrivers	1
Bakers	1
Tanners	1

It will be seen that the building trades have been the most unsettled

Conditions of the Labour Market, 1877, *continued.*

and given the most trouble. In some cases (but mostly small local ones) the men have gained what they wanted; but in the vast majority they have failed, or at most have made a compromise. With so many small and local quarrels, it is impossible to say how many people were engaged in each, or the loss in wages for the time; but when we know that in some of the larger strikes, such as the Clyde, the Bolton operatives, and the London masons, the loss of wages and the levies required to support the strikes is mentioned by hundreds of thousands of pounds; and when we add to these the losses accruing to the masters and the tradesmen of the district, the trade driven away from the neighbourhood, perhaps never to return, with the sufferings and ill-health of the wives and families, it is awful to think of the enormous cost to England in these luckless fights. If all the people who were engaged in the strikes of 1877 were to work uninterruptedly for the next ten years, and at the advance for which they struck, it would not recoup them all they had lost during the twelve months.

Chinese Barbers and Tailors.

Pekin, the metropolis of China, is erected on a very fine fertile plain, not far south of the Great Wall, in the most salubrious part of all China, abounding with corn, fruits, herbs, and roots, and all the necessaries and comforts of life, except that of tea, none of which grows in that province. The streets are always crowded, though Chinese women never appear in them, except in covered seats and chairs, The reason of this crowding is, that all provisions are brought thither by land carriage, no river or canal coming within three miles of the city, which occasions the streets to be filled with carts, camels, horses, and other beasts of burden with their drivers, insomuch that it is difficult to pass through the gates in a morning or evening. The artificers also contribute to increase the crowd, as they work in the houses of those who employ them, and are perpetually looking out for business. Barbers go about ringing bells to get customers. They carry with them a stool, basin, towel, pot, and fire, and when any person calls to them, they run up to him, and placing their stool in a convenient place in the street, they shave the head, clean the ears, put the eyebrows in order, and brush the shoulders, all for the value of little more than a halfpenny. They then ring their bell again, and are ready for another customer. The tailors, who ply in the streets, go home to the houses of their customers, and do their work there. They do not use thimbles as ours do, but tie a rag upon their fingers: nor do they sit down to their work, but sew standing, except when they grow tired. The work is upon the table, and they stand close to it. The motley crowd busied in their several occupations cause a vast confusion; while jugglers, ballad-singers, and nostrum-mongers are encircled by their respective mobs.

Important Advice.—Do not venture into a sick room if you are in a violent perspiration—for the moment your body becomes cold, it is in a state likely to absorb the infection; nor visit a sick person (if the complaint be of a contagious nature) with an empty stomach. In attending a sick person, place yourself where the air passes from the door or window to the bed of the invalid, not between the invalid and the fire, as the heat of the fire will draw the infectious vapour in that direction, and you would run much danger from breathing it.

A tender homely Song.

(Specimen of Longfellow.)

Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest;
Home-keeping hearts are happiest,
For those that wander they know not where
Are full of trouble and full of care;
To stay at home is best.

Weary and homesick and distressed,
They wander east, they wander west,
And are baffled and beaten and blown about
By the winds of the wilderness of doubt;
To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest;
The bird is safest in its nest;
Oe'r all that flutter their wings and fly
A hawk is hovering in the sky;
To stay at home is best.

Coleridge in his beautiful poem "Pains of Sleep," gives a touching picture of his own sufferings from terrible dreams:—

"Yester-night I prayed aloud
In anguish and in agony,
Up-starting from the fiendish crowd
Of shapes and thoughts that tortured me;
A lurid light, a trampling throng,
Sense of intolerable wrong,
And whom I scorned, those only strong!
Thirst of revenge, the powerless will,
Still baffled, and yet burning still!
Desire with loathing strangely mixed
On wild or hateful objects fixed.
Fantastic passions! madd'ning brawl!
And shame and terror over all!
Deeds to be hid which were not hid,
Which all confused I could not know,
Whether I suffered, or I did:
For all seemed guilt, remorse or woe,
My own or others' still the same,
Life-stirring fear, soul stifling shame."

Happy is he who has learned this one thing—to do the plain duty of the moment quickly and cheerfully, whatever it may be.



Prince Gortschakoff.

THIS celebrated Russian statesman and diplomatist, one of the principal plenipotentiaries at the recent Berlin Congress, was born in 1798. He commenced his diplomatic career as *attaché* to Count Nesselrode. In 1824 he was Secretary to the Russian Embassy in London, became *charge d'affairs* at the Court of Tuscany in 1830, and in 1832 joined the Russian Legation at Vienna. In 1856 he was recalled to St. Petersburgh to replace Count Nesselrode as Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was at his suggestion that Russia

Prince Gortschakoff, *continued.*

accepted the four points which formed the basis of the Conference at Paris in that year.

During the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolutions Prince Gortschakoff was very hostile to the Western Powers, and his policy during the Polish insurrection was also unfavorably commented on. In 1870, the title of "Highness" was given him by the Czar, as a reward for his services in procuring the modification of the treaty of 1856, so far as it affected the power of Russia in the Black Sea.

Prince Gortschakoff was Envoy at Stuttgardt in 1842, and the representative of Russia at the Frankfort Diet in 1850, at which Prince Bismarck represented Germany. He is now Imperial Chancellor of Russia, and has taken a large share in the arrangement of European affairs during the last few years, especially since the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war.

Epitaphs of Middlesex.

In a review of the new book of Mr. Cansick's *Epitaphs of Middlesex* it was stated that "an altar tomb on the North side of the churchyard of old St. Pancras is erected to the memory of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, author of a Vindication of the 'Rights of Women;' the same tombstone covers the remains of her celebrated husband, and designates him as the author of 'Political Justice.'" It is true both Godwin and his wife were interred in the burial ground of old St. Pancras Church, but in 1851, on the death of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, their daughter, the wife of the poet Shelley, there two bodies were removed from St. Pancras burial ground (a faculty having been obtained for the purpose) and deposited, together with that of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, in the beautiful cemetery attached to the new church of St. Peter, at Bournemouth, Hampshire.

The following inscription, copied from the raised slab, placed within a small square, planted with roses, records the removal of their bodies:—"William Godwin, author of 'Political Justice,' born March 3, 1756; died April 7, 1836; aged 80 years. Also Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, author of 'The Vindication of the Rights of Woman;' born April 27, 1759; died September 10, 1797. Their remains were removed hither from the churchyard of St. Pancras, London, A.D. 1851. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, daughter of William and Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, and widow of the late Percy Bysshe Shelley, born August 30, 1797; died February 1, 1851."

Hams Imported.—The importation of hams increases. Numbers come from Canada. In the first five months of 1878, the value was £857,534, against £553,967 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Lincolnshire Ram Sales, 1878.

The annual letting by auction of the rams bred by Mr. Charles Clarke of Ashby-de-la-Launde, took place on the Home Farm on the 5th Sept., and attracted breeders from all parts of the Midland counties. One hundred rams—64 shearlings, 24 two-shears, and 12 aged sheep—were submitted to competition. The sheep were of great size and beautiful symmetry, and were covered with extraordinary fleeces of lustrous wool. The highest priced shearling was hired by Mr. Hesseltine of Beaumontate for 65 guineas; Mr, J. Byron, of Kirkby-green, secured a remarkable two-shear, which in the spring clipped 28½lb. of wool, for 50 guineas; and Mr. Rudkin, of Willoughby, secured a four-shear for 42 guineas. The 64 shearlings averaged £17 0s. 5d.; the 24 two-shears averaged £16 12s. 6d.; and the 12 aged sheep averaged £17 8s. 3d. The 100 sheep realized £1,697 6s. 6d., or an average of £16 19s. 5½d.

Among the flocks which were sold about the same time, were the following:—

Mr. T. Kirkham, Biscathorpe, 70 sheep, average £17 13s. 4d.
Mr. C. Clarke, Scopwick, 41 sheep, average £14 12s. 8½d.
Messrs. Dudding, Panton, 70 sheep, average £17 3s. 3½d.
Mr. Davy, Owersby, 79 sheep, average £12 9s. 6d.
Mr. J. W. Kirkham, Cadeby, 42 sheep, average £12 3s.
Mr. H. Peter Robinson, Huttoft, 72 sheep, average £13 16s. 8d.
Mr. T. Caswell, Pointon, 50 sheep, average £20 4s. 10d.
Mr. J. H. Caswell, Langton, 50 sheep, average £12 12s. 6d.
Mr. J. Pears, Mere, Lincoln, 34 sheep, average £13 14s. 0d.
Mr. W. F. Marshall, Branston, 25 sheep, average £18 10s. 0d.
Mr. Robert Wright, Nocton Heath, 36 sheep, average £15 6s. 10d.

Earthquake in England.

On Monday, January 28, 1878, a shock of earthquake was felt in the south of England a few minutes before noon. At Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, it was observed by several persons in different rooms. At Ryde, it caused china and flower pots to rattle in a drawing-room, the leaves of plants to quiver, and the lustres of candlesticks to sway to and fro, while one person felt her chair sink under her three times in quick succession. The earthquake was also felt in London. A person was sitting alone in his office in the city, quietly reading, and distinctly felt two upheavings of his chair. Others, in an upper room not far from Westminster Abbey, felt themselves and chairs distinctly swayed backwards and forwards three times. A gentleman at Southampton, sitting in his drawing room, felt the shock, which was sufficiently perceptible to move his chair, and to make some ornaments in the room to jingle. At the Ordnance Survey office, at Southampton, in which nearly 500 men were at work, the effects of the earthquake were perceptible in every department, particularly in that of the draughtsmen. At Brighton, the windows rattled as if shaken by a gust of wind, and tables and other articles of furniture moved. At Liss, in Hampshire, a person sitting before his fire suddenly felt his chair violently tilted off the ground, and on looking downwards perceived that the floor appeared to be heaving, the window also shook violently.

Elizabeth Bowey, of 104, Heneage Street, Birmingham, died in April, 1878, at the age of 103. She left a son aged 80.

The Monkey and the Dentist.

One of the large monkeys at the Alexandra Palace had been for some time suffering from the decay of the right lower canine, and an abscess, forming a large protuberance on the jaw, had resulted. The pain seemed so great it was decided to consult a dentist as to what should be done, and, as the poor creature was at times very savage, it was thought that, if the tooth had to be extracted, the gas should be used for the safety of the operator. Preparations were made accordingly, but the behaviour of the monkey was quite a surprise to all who were concerned. He showed great fight on being taken out of his cage, and not only struggled against being put into a sack prepared, with a hole cut for his head, but forced one of his hands out and snapped and screamed and gave promise of being very troublesome. Directly, however, Mr. Lewin Mosely, who had undertaken the operation, managed to get his hand on the abscess and gave relief, the monkey's demeanour changed entirely. He laid his head down quietly for examination, and without the use of the gas submitted to the removal of a stump and a tooth as quietly as possible.

The Postmaster-General and the Girl Clerk.

A tall, gray-haired gentleman, so runs the story, went into one of the branch Post-offices in the West end of London. He asked some question relative to the registering of a letter of one of the girls in attendance, and was answered in a manner which he considered exceedingly sharp and rude. He repeated the question, however, not being quite sure that he was not mistaken in his supposition, and he repeated it very mildly. She answered him more rudely than before. He then made some remonstrance, and asked her if she thought that was a proper way to answer an enquiry in a public office. She said she thought she had been quite civil enough for him. He asked her, with an ominously increasing mildness of manner, if she would favour him with her name. She emphatically declined to do so. He then said he thought he would tell her his name, which, however, she declined to hear, saying that his name was no concern of hers. He calmly replied that he thought it was, for his name was John Manners,and he was the Postmaster-General.

Singular Wedding.

On Thursday, August 15, 1878, the usually quiet village of Welney, Norfolk, was aroused into a state of amusement, by the report that a wedding was to take place at the parish church. At nine o'clock the bride, Mrs. Naomi Groce, of Welney, widow, accompanied by her daughter, entered the church, followed by the bridegroom, Mr. John Rumble, of Upwell, widower, with his best man, Mr. Thompson. The bridegroom has been married six times, and the bride three times, making together nine wedding days between them, and the age of this pair is upwards of six score and ten. They were married by the Rev. E. R. Wilford, the Rector. After the ceremony was concluded, the bride and bridegroom proceeded, amidst the congratulations of their friends, to the "Three Tuns" Inn, where refreshment was awaiting them, after which the happy couple proceeded to London with the intention of spending their honeymoon.



Mehemet Ali Pasha.

GENERAL MEHEMET ALI PASHA, first Military Plenipotentiary of Turkey at the Berlin Congress of 1878, sprang from a Huguenot family, which migrated from France to Germany. He joined a German merchantman as cabin boy, escaped at the age of eleven to Constantinople, and joined the household of Ali Pasha, who, speedily struck by his intelligence, gave him military instruction, and made him enter the army, in which he eventually gained the high position

Mehemet Ali Pasha, *continued.*

he held at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war.

His presence at the Congress was a source of great annoyance to Prince Bismarck, who considered his selection as Plenipotentiary an affront to the dignity of the Emperor, on account of his humble origin.

During the Russo-Turkish War, Mehemet Ali held an important command, and was awarded the title of "Pasha" for his services.

In August, 1878, he was sent as extraordinary Commissioner of the Porte to Albania, to endeavour to induce the insurgents of that Province to submit quietly to the Austrian occupation, which had been decreed by the Berlin Congress. On arriving at Jakova, on the 2nd of September, Mehemet was surrounded by from 4,000 to 5,000 insurgents, who demanded that he should place himself at the head of a movement for opposing the Austrians. On his refusing to do so, and after a fierce encounter between the rebels and the little band of about 200 men who had remained true to Mehemet, the latter took refuge in a strong tower, which the insurgents fired with petroleum. On Mehemet Ali and his few attendants rushing out, they were cruelly massacred.

It was thought by many that Mehemet Ali's assassination was not due to the Albanians alone, but that the jealousies he had excited may have had something to do with this strange end of a strange life.

A Big Fish.

A PIKE, 3ft. 3in. long, weighing a trifle over 22lb., and in splendid condition, was caught in February, 1878, in the Witham, at Bardney, near Lincoln. It took a live bait, a roach of half-a-pound weight, and was landed just opposite Gresham's hostel, a well-known *rendezvous* of Sheffield anglers. The fish was caught at 3 p.m., and taken to Lincoln. At 9 p.m. it was laid upon a table in the tap-room of the Horse and Groom, and was then supposed to be dead. A large party of fisherman had assembled to see it, and as the landlord was showing its fine points it suddenly revived, and in its final struggle for existence swept the glasses of the table, and finally threw itself upon the floor.

A Relic of Nelson

A curious memento of Lord Nelson was offered for sale at Christie and Manson's on the 17th December, 1877, and purchased by Mr. James Griffin, bookseller, the Hard, Portsmouth. When the Admiral received his fatal shot at Trafalgar 84 guineas, mostly of the spade ace pattern, were found in his purse, and these, with other effects of the hero were sent to Mr. Alexander Davidson, Nelson's intimate friend and navy agent. Davidson had the guineas soldered together, and formed into a pyramidal roof, with the obverse and reverse faces alternately uppermost, the whole being supported at the angles on the shoulders of four full-length weeping female figures in dull metal gilt, a polished gilt ball intervening between the supports and the corners of the roof. In the centre of the conopy thus formed is a metal gilt minature sarcophagus, which stands upon a plinth, formed of four steps, and is surmounted by a Viscount's coronet resting upon a cushion. The handles of the sarcophagus are composed of the stem and prow of an Admiral's barge. The trophy, which is capped by a trident, bears on its front the following inscription:—"These guineas were in Lord Viscount Nelson's purse at the time he received the fatal wound off Trafalgar, Oct. 21st, 1805." The back and sides are inscribed thus:—"Battle off St. Vincent, 14th Feb., 1797;" "Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798;" and "Battle of Copenhagen, 2nd April, 1801." The trophy became the property of the late Mr. William Joy, of Cheam, in whose possession it remained 40 years, and by whose executors it was put up to auction. It is satisfactory to know that the relic is now within sight of the old Victory, Nelson's flag ship, and at the centre of the naval service.

The Human Voice.

There are seven distinguishing characters of voice in men and women. In men they are termed bass, baritone, tenor robuste, or full tenor, and tenor leggiadro, or counter-tenor. Those of women are called contralto, mezzo-soprano, and soprano. The compass will be found to vary according to the length of the vocal chords and windpipe—the longest possessing the power of producing the greatest number of notes. Thus, one voice may comprise a range of twelve notes, and another of sixteen, yet both may be of the same character.

The Tyne.

The Tyne yields every year a larger amount of salmon for the food supply of the nation than any two other of our English rivers put together. It is vastly the most productive salmon farm in England. The Severn, in fish productiveness, stands next to the Tyne. Moreover, when comparing them, it must be remembered that the Severn is four times the larger of the two rivers. The catchment basin of the Severn extends over 4,437 square miles, while the catchment basin of the Tyne has an extent of but 1,053 square miles. The Severn yielded in the last five recorded years—*i.e.*, from 1871 to 1875 inclusive—65,012 salmon, while during the same time the comparatively diminutive Tyne yielded no fewer than 382,528 fish.

If you wish to rise in the world, you must not stop to kick at every cur who barks at you as you pass along.

[41 Vict.] **Threshing Machines.** [Ch. 12.]

A.D. 1878.

An Act for the prevention of Accidents by Threshing Machines. [16*h April* 1878.

Factories: 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15. s. 21. Coal Mines: 35 & 36 Vict. c. 76. s. 51, sub-sects. (14) (24), (27). Metalliferous Mines: 35 & 36 Vict. c. 77 s. 23, sub-secs. (7), (17), (19).

WHEREAS by certain Acts of Parliament provision is made for the fencing of dangerous machinery in factories and mines, and it is expedient that similar provision should be made with respect to threshing machines:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Steam threshing machines to be fenced.

1. The drum and feeding mouth of every threshing machine as defined by this Act shall at all times during the working thereof be kept sufficiently and securely fenced so far as is reasonably practicable and consistent with the due and efficient working thereof.

Penalty.

If any person permits any threshing machine belonging to him or used for his service or benefit to be worked without its being fenced as aforesaid:

Or, if any foreman, engineer, or other person in charge of any threshing machine, works it or permits it to be worked without its being fenced as aforesaid:

Or, if any person during the working of any threshing machine removes any guard or thing used as a fence for any such machine:

Every person so offending on any day shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

If in the prosecution of any person to whom the threshing machine belongs or for whose service or benefit it is used, it is shown that the machine was not in fact kept sufficiently and securely fenced during the working thereof, such person shall be deemed to have permitted the same unless he satisfy the court that he took all reasonable precautions to ensure the observance of this Act.

Commencement and

2. This Act shall not come into operation until

Threshing Machines Act, *continued.*

the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. A. D. 1878.

This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland. extent of Act

3. On the prosecution of any person for an offence against this Act he may, on his own application, be sworn and examined as a witness. Evidence.

4. Any constable may at any time enter on any premises on which he has reasonable cause to believe that a threshing machine is being worked contrary to the provisions of this Act, for the purpose of inspecting such machine. Entry on premises.

5. In this Act "threshing machine" means a threshing machine which is worked by steam or by any motive power other than manual labour. Interpretation.

[41 Vict.] [Ch. 17.]

Adulteration of Seeds Act, 1878.

An Act to amend the Adulteration of Seeds Act, 1869. A.D. 1878.

[27*th May* 1878.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Adulteration of Seeds Act, 1878, and shall be construed as one with the Adulteration of Seeds Act, 1869, and together with that Act may be cited as the Adulteration of Seeds Acts, 1869 and 1878. Short title. 32 & 33 Vict. c. 112.

2. From and after the passing of this Act, section 2 of the Adulteration of Seeds Act, 1869, shall be read as if, instead of the words "The "term 'to dye seeds' means to give to seeds by "any process of colouring, dyeing, sulphur "smoking, or other artificial means the appearance "of seeds of another kind," there were therein inserted the words "The term 'to dye seeds' "means to apply to seeds any process of "colouring, dyeing, or sulphur smoking." Amendment of 32 & 33 Vict. c. 112. s. 2.

The Population of the Earth.

Since the last publication of statistics relating to the population of the earth, a total increase of 15 millions has taken place, partly arising from natural growth and partly the outcome of new and more exact censuses. The total population is now set down at 1,439,145,300, divided among our continents as follows :—Europe, 312,398,480 ; Asia, 831 millions ; Africa, 205,219,500 ; Australia and Polynesia, 4,411,300 ; America, 86,116,000. The following table gives the latest results for the chief countries in the world :—

EUROPE.

Germany, 1875 ..	42,727,360	Iceland, 1876	71,300
Austria-Hungary, 1876	37,350,000	Spain (without Canaries),	
Liechtenstein, 1876 ..	8,664	1871	16,526,511
Switzerland, 1876 ..	2,759,854	Andorra	12,000
Netherlands, 1876 ..	3,865,456	Gibraltar, 1873	25,143
Luxembourg, 1875 ..	205,158	Portugal (with Azores),	
European Russia, 1872	72,392,770	1875	4,319,284
Finland, 1875	1,912,647	Italy, 1876	27,769,475
Sweden, 1876	4,429,713	European Turkey (before division)	9,573,000
Norway, 1875	1,807,555	Roumania, 1873 ..	5,073,000
Denmark, 1876	1,903,000	Servia, 1876	1,366,923
Belgium, 1876	5,336,185	Montenegro	185,000
France, 1876 .. .	36,905,788	Greece, 1870	1,457,894
Great Britain, 1873 ..	34,242,966	Malta, 1873	145,604
Faroes, 1876	10,600		

ASIA.

Siberia, 1873	3,440,362	Macao, 1871	71,834
Russian Central Asia	4,505,876	Japan, 1874	33,623,373
Turcoman Region ..	175,000	British India within British Burmah, 1872 ..	188,421,264
Khiva	700,000	Native States	48,110,200
Bokhara	2,030,000	Himalaya States ..	3,300,000
Karategin	100,000	French Settlements, 1875	271,460
Caucasia, 1876	5,391,744	Portuguese ditto ..	444,617
Asiatic Turkey	17,880,000	Ceylon, 1875	2,459,542
Samos, 1877	35,878	Laccadives & Maldives	156,800
Arabia (independent)	3,700,000	British Burmah, 1871	2,747,148
Aden, 1872	22,707	Manipur	126,000
Persia	6,000,000	Burmah	4,000,000
Afghanistan	4,000,000	Siam	5,750,000
Kafiristan	300,000	Annam	21,000,000
Beloochistan	350,000	French Cochin China, 1875	1,600,000
China proper	405,000,000	Cambodia	890,000
Chinese border-lands, including Eastern Turkestan and Djungaria	29,580,000	Malacca (independent)	209,000
		Straits Settlements ..	308,097
Hongkong, 1876 ..	139,144	East Indian Islands ..	34,051,900

AUSTRALIA, &c.

New South Wales, 1876	630,843	West Australia, 1876	27,321
Victoria, 1876	841,938	Tasmania, 1876 ..	105,484
South Australia, 1876	229,630	New Zealand, 1876 ..	444,545
Queensland, 1876 ..	187,100	Rest of Polynesia ..	1,896,090

We have no space for details as to Africa. In 1877 Algeria had

The Population of the Earth, *continued.*

2,867,626 inhabitants. The population of Egypt is now estimated at 17 millions, and the equatorial regions of Africa at 44 millions. Caffreland north of the Transvaal is estimated at a million; Orange River Free State, 65,000: the Transvaal, 275,000; Natal (in 1875), 326,959 inhabitants; and Cape Colony, 1,148,462. In America the figures are but little changed from those of the previous issue of these statistics. Greenland (1876) is estimated to have a population of 10,000; Nicaragua (1877), 300,000; Brazil (1872), 11,108,291; Guiana (1875), 342,300; Ecuador (1875), 1,066,000; Peru (1876), three millions; Chili (1875), 2,333,568; Uruguay (1876), 445,000; Paraguay (1876), 293,844.

Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

(41 & 42 Vict., ch. 49.)

This important Act of Parliament comes into operation on the 1st of January, 1879. By it the use of all local or customary measures is abolished, and it is imperative that every contract, bargain, sale, or dealing made or had in the United Kingdom shall be made according to one of the imperial weights or measures as defined by this Act, under a penalty of 40s. for every sale.

To enforce one uniform mode of making market reports, it provides that any person who shall print any return, price list, price current, or any journal or other paper containing price list or price current in which the denomination of weights and measures quoted or referred to denotes or implies a greater or less weight or measure than is denoted or implied by the same denomination of the imperial weights and measures under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10s. for every copy of every such return, price list, price current, journal, or other paper which he publishes.

Temple Bar, London.

The following verses are said to have been published as far back as the year 1788; and it is to be hoped that the bad consequences which they predict as likely to follow on the removal of the Bar have not, neither will be realized:—

"If the Gate is pulled down, 'twixt the Court and the City,
"You'll blend in one mass prudent, worthless, and witty;
"If you league cit and lordling as brother and brother,
"You'll break order's chain, and they'll war with each other.
"Like the Great Wall of China, it keeps out the Tartars
"From making irruptions where industry barters.
"Like Samsons's wild foxes, they'll fire your houses,
"And madden your spinsters, and cozen your spouses.
"They'll destroy in one sweep both the mart and the forum,
"Which your fathers held dear, and their fathers before them."

PATIENCE is a most necessary qualification for business: many a man would rather you heard his story than granted his request. One must seem to hear the unreasonable demands of the petulant unmoved, and the tedious details of the dull untired. That is the least price that a man must pay for a high station.

Icebergs.

It is not easy to form an adequate conception of these truly wonderful productions of nature. Their magnitude, their beauty, and the contrast they form with the gloomy rocks around, produce sensations of lively interest. Their upper surfaces are generally concave; the higher parts are always covered with snow, and have a beautiful appearance; but the lower parts, in the latter end of every summer, present a bare surface of ice. The front of each, which varies in height from the level of the ocean to four hundred or five hundred feet above it, lies parallel with the shore, and is generally washed by the sea. This part, resting on the strand, is undermined to such an extent by the sea, when in any way turbulent, that immense masses, loosened by the freezing of water lodged in the recesses in winter, or by the effect of streams of water running over its surface and through its chasms in summer, break asunder, and with a thundering noise fall into the sea. But as the water is in most places shallow in front of these icebergs, the masses which are dislodged are commonly reduced into fragments before they can be floated away into the main sea. This fact seems to account for the rarity of icebergs in the Spitzbergen sea. The front surface of icebergs is glistening and uneven. Wherever a part has recently broken off, the colour of the fresh fracture is a beautiful greenish-blue, approaching to emerald green; but such parts as have long been exposed to the air are of a greenish-gray colour, and at a distance sometimes exhibit the appearance of cliffs of whitish marble. In all cases, the effect of the iceberg is to form a pleasing variety in prospect, with the magnificence of the encompassing snow-clad mountains, which, as they recede from the eye, seem to "rise crag above crag," in endless perspective.

A Few Things which Everybody ought to know.

A quart of peas sown in a shallow box, 15 inches wide by 18 inches long, at any time of the year, and cut off when about 4 or 5 inches high, and boiled like spinach, with a little salt, makes a most delicious dish. The tops of Jerusalem artichokes cut off about 6 inches long, and boiled like other greens, make a capital dish, which partakes in some degree of the flavour of the root. Boiled watercress also makes a wholesome and delicious dish. It must not, however, be over boiled; for impaired constitutions it is invaluable. Late potatoes should always be peeled some 10 or 12 hours and steeped in cold spring water before they are cooked. This is a great improvement; it makes the potato nearly as good as those dug in October. The proper way to make a good cup of tea is a matter of some importance. The best plan is this: the teapot is at once filled up with boiling water, then the tea is put into the pot, and is allowed to stand for five minutes before it is used; the leaves gradually absorb the water and as gradually sink to the bottom; the result is, that the tea leaves are not scalded, as they are when boiling water is poured over them, and you get all the true flavour of the tea. In truth, much less tea is required in this way than under the old and common practice.

"Put me in the same room," says an old philosopher, "with a number of young girls, and I will tell you when the postman knocks—merely by watching the looks of some, and the actions of others—how many of them are in love."

The Fatal Winning;

OR, A NIGHT ON THE PYRENEES.



(Pyrenees Mountains.)

IT was towards sunset, on a beautiful evening of the month of August, 18—, that a little cavalcade, consisting of a guide, as usual half soldier, half mountaineer, his swarthy complexion and jet-black hair sparkling in contrast with the eternal berreta or

scarlet cap—a man somewhat past the middle age of life, a young officer in naval uniform, and a lively girl of apparently seventeen or eighteen, engaged in familiar chat, and occasionally interrupting their conversation by an outbreak of buoyant mirth, were passing at an easy trot, on the road between Barrèges and Luz, in the department of the Lower-Pyrenees. The narrow gorge, at the farther extremity of which is situated the small town, or rather village, of Barrèges, now widened to their view; and in the distance rose the antique towers of the castle of Sainte Marie, whose ruins, placed on a steep acclivity, overlook the town of Luz. The chronicles of the Béarnais have preserved no record of this spot; and tradition itself is silent on the chapter of that ancient fortress, now falling to decay; the veil of centuries has closed upon the recollection of its sieges, its combats, its disasters, and it may be, of its triumphs; silencing alike its turmoil and those who caused it.

"Father," said the young girl, "I have wagered with cousin Alfred, that I will reach Saint Mary's tower before he does: will you let me win? The road is so very good!"

"Well, then—but mind! no foolish pranks, Marietta! Alfred, I confide her to you, keep a steady eye upon her."

"A fine guardian, to be sure!" said the young girl, with a provoking toss of her head; and patting lightly on the neck of her spirited little pony, she started off at full gallop. The young man gave the spur to his own horse, and rode close at her side. The ground was hard, and resounded to the feet of the horses, each of them endeavouring to pass the other. Suddenly, the horse of the young guardian, in making a forward spring to pass by his companion, slipped with his fore-feet on some rounded pebbles in the road, and fell: the girths broke, and the cavalier fell forward on the neck of his charger, which was speedily on its legs again. The young lady, who was already far ahead, immediately rode back.

"Come, cheer up, poor cavalier mine,—there's no harm done," cried the lively girl, springing lightly from her horse.

Alfred, without replying, affected to be busy repairing the broken girth.

"Why, surely you are not hurt, Alfred?" she inquired in a tone of tremulous alarm.

"Oh! not in the least, fair cousin," answered Alfred, in a tone half sad, half joking; "but it would seem there are days entirely subjected to the influence of one's evil genius:—days, in which there weighs upon one's mind, I know not what fatal presage of misfortune."

"Simpleton?" exclaimed the young girl, striking playfully, with her glove, the hand which Alfred proffered to aid her in remounting

her pony—"at your dreams and presentiments again!—you will make me low-spirited too, and then we should make, you know, but a sorry pair at the Saint-Sauveur ball this evening, which I have been anticipating for the last week—why, for shame!—and a sailor too,—a pebble beneath your horse's feet ought not to make you so down-hearted." At this moment they were overtaken by Marietta's father, and the guide: in a few words the mishap was explained; Alfred re-mounted his horse, and the little group shortly afterwards entered the court-yard of the Hotel des Pyrenées at Luz.

Our three travellers might be classed in the first division of Sterne's enumeration;—those who have nothing to do. M. d'Ambray and his daughters were inhabitants of Toulouse, and Alfred, a lieutenant of marines, and nephew to M. d'Ambray, had come to pass with them his six months' leave of absence.

Alfred was to marry his cousin, and looked forward with impatience to the period of his union with the pretty and beloved Marietta. The month of August was *so* fine, the Pyrenees were *so* near! One morning, then, they had set out for the mountains; and it was in one of their customary excursions that the little incident of the race for a wager, and the unlucky episode of the stumble had happened. This delightful mode of existence, varied by alternate fatigue and recreation,—so different from the town life of the one, and the monotonous occupations of the other, had its peculiar charm for the young couple. Marietta had scarcely attained her nineteenth year; her eyes were black, brilliant, and piercing, as is usual with Southern beauties; whilst the rich tresses of her dark brown hair clustered in profusion over a forehead of the purest white, and on cheeks suffused with a deep roseate tint. Alfred was tall, slender, and somewhat pale; but the ease of his manner, and his countenance, impressed with a certain character of thoughtfulness and melancholy, prepossessed almost every eye in his favour.

It was the height of the season at Cauterez: and Cauterez is the Cheltenham of the Pyrenees, the rendezvous of the fashionable world, the Paradise of the affluent lounger, and the refined *ennuyé*. Saint-Sauveur, too, was crowded—that pretty little town, seated on a gentle slope, with the river Gave at its feet; and as the latter place was full to overflowing, there was also an abundance of good company at Luz, a stone's throw further down, on the opposite bank of the torrent.

Now, for every person on the continent, belonging to what is conventionally styled the fashionable world, and who understands to its full extent the meaning of the phrase, "I am going to take the benefit of the waters,"—there are but three spots on the whole face of the globe fit to exist in, during three months of the year:—Baden, Aix

in Savoy, and Cauterez. Having once reached the third of these spots, there is left but one resource; which is, to return to the first, and so on in succession, as long as it pleases Heaven that life should endure. That year, the Pyrenees were in fashion; and to the Pyrenees, accordingly, all the world, that is, the fashionable world, repaired. Cavalcades were crossing and jostling each other on the roads, and sedan-chairs in the streets; so much for the day-time. At night-fall, chandeliers were lighted—the orchestra breathed forth its joyous harmony,—quadrille and waltzing parties gathered around; whilst the play-tables were unfolded on each side, and heaps of gold glittered and chinked on the broad green cloth. Play! thou merciless fiend, gliding in with snake-like stealth, wherever there is hand to sting, or victim to devour! thou hideous leprousy on the great social body, bringing into contact with malignant zeal the healthy members with the gangrenous and corrupt, the more surely to spread the fell contagion! A visitor at every party, a guest at every fête, thou hast thy share marked out for thee beforehand: and chosen by thyself! Wherever wealth and youth and beauty are assembled, thither, from his smoky den, repairs the insatiate demon, as the vulture to his destined prey: breathless and haggard—but indefatigable in his dire vocation, he brandishes his hideous rake: and there at midnight sits installed in livid splendour as on a throne, scorn in his eye and sarcasm on his lip; like the Mephistopheles of the German drama, he counts up the number of his guests with their cadaverous looks and sunken eyes—his constant nightly guests, still faithful in their attendance, as the dog grovels to the master that mercilessly chastises him with kicks and blows!

That evening, at Saint-Sauveur, there was dancing on one side, and play on the other. Here the glare of wax lights, the sparkle of diamonds on the foreheads of the women, the confused murmur of lively conversation, drowned in the harmonious voice of the orchestra: —there, two or three wax-lights on a table, round which were seated a *coterie* of grave, anxious-looking and thoughtful men,—a few words exchanged at intervals, and, for accompaniment, the metallic sound of the handfuls of gold, which rolled about and tinkled as they fell.

When our pretty Marietta d'Ambray entered the saloon, leaning on Alfred's arm, the crowd made way for her, every one admiring the handsome couple as they advanced up the ball-room to join in the general festivity, and participate in the common happiness. In a short time afterwards, Marietta, beset on every side with invitations, was dancing, smiling, and oblivious of all around her; forgetful alike of her father, who, from a remote corner of the room, was contemplating her graceful figure with paternal pride; and of her poor Alfred, who was following her every motion with a lover's eyes, but was seized with

a fit of sadness for which he was at a loss to account, and which he endeavoured, in vain, to banish from his mind.

The dances were all made up, the ball-room filled to suffocation. The young man, fatigued with the glare of light, the bustle, and the heat, entered the adjoining room, and approached the hazard-table.

"Come, gentlemen," cried the banker, "there is still a stake or two to be made up."

The players sat motionless, looking at each other, but made no reply.

"I make the rest, sir," said Alfred, unconcernedly, willing to try whether the sad forbodings with which his mind had been haunted during the day, had the slightest foundation.

And then, without further thought on the subject, he leaned against the door of the saloon, searching amongst the crowd of faded forms, resplendent with jewellery, features heightened with rouge, and eyes sparkling with artificial lustre, for the charming little head, and the sweet look of his lovely Marietta.

The harsh voice of the banker recalled the young sailor from his reverie.

"You have won, sir," said he, in a sharp and grating voice.

And the banker pushed towards him a heap of gold.

"I!" said Alfred, approaching the table, "nay, but that cannot be possible."

"He refuses!" cried one of the players, leaning his elbows on the table, and grasping, with his eyes, the glittering pile of Louis-d'ors.

"Psha! are such things ever refused?" sneeringly cried another. The young sailor cast a rapid glance at the players, whose eyes were all fixed upon him, and addressing the banker, said—

"This, sir, I take it, is a joke. It is quite impossible that all this can belong to *me!*"

"But it *is* all yours, sir,"—replied the banker in the same cold tone, adding, with a bitter smile—"You held the bank and the cards pay!"

"Then, gentlemen," exclaimed Alfred, "the deal is void."

A prolonged murmur of astonishment ran throughout the assemblage.

"I was not aware that I was playing for so high a stake," continued the young seamen;" and had I lost, most assuredly I would never have paid."

The banker was a man, as yet in the prime of life, but grown old before his time, by care, and frequent watchings, and indulgence in the baser passions; with livid, hollow cheeks, and a restless and cunning, though sunken eye, imparting to his look a character at once false, forbidding and sinister.

"Ah!" said he, leaning back in his chair, his pallid lips curling with a faint laugh of scorn and derision.—"Indeed, young gentleman, but you *would* most certainly have paid it, though; and that too in good hard Louis-d'ors, such as these, or in powder from the Royal Arsenal."

Alfred made a convulsive spring backwards.

"LIAR," he exclaimed, in a hollow voice.

The banker sat motionless; but his thin lips quivered with suppressed emotion: the same sardonic smile still played on his features, but their paleness had faded to a yet more livid and ashy hue. In an instant the players were on their feet, and grouping ronnd the two actors in this strange and unexpected drama. Alfred was standing up, his hands convulsively clenched, his eye dilated, and his whole figure shaking with rage. The banker, on the contrary, was rocking himself easily backwards and forwards in his chair, and casting round on the spectators a look of self-possession and complacency, at the same time playing with the pile of gold heaped up on his right.

"Sir!" said he, at last, measuring Alfred with his eye, from head to foot, with the coolest effrontery, "it is more than probable you do not know who I am; that, indeed, is to me sufficiently clear. . . . And as for these gentlemen here," he added, with a wave of his hand towards the spectators, "I have every reason to suppose that, knowing them, you would not have taken upon yourself to give me the lie in their presence. Pray, sir, what may be your name?"

"Insolent fellow," cried Alfred, with concentrated rage.

"Just as it may please you," replied the banker, with imperturbable calmness, "Then you are equally unacquainted with *my* name. I have the choice of weapons, sir. Now 'tis as well you should know that the Izard-hunter of these mountains is not more sure of his rifle, than I am of my pistol."

This was said distinctly, coolly, and with an air of conviction that caused a shudder amongst the spectators. The man was really frightful, with his measured phrases, and his *sang-froid*. The players listened to him, one and all, with a kind of dread; Alfred himself was scarcely proof against it.

"You have a mind to frighten me," said he, impatiently.

"I! not in the least," replied the methodical banker, with apathetic indifference, and the same cold sneer and smile of duplicity. "But I cannot find it in my conscience to assassinate you."—And so saying, he felt slowly in each of his pockets, from which he drew at last a small rifle-barrelled pistol, which he placed before him on the table.

A death-like silence pervaded the whole room.

"There, sir!" he continued, turning directly opposite to the young sailor, and crossing his legs, as though he was about entering on the most common-place conversation imaginable: "This is the best thing I have to propose; indeed, it is all that I can possibly do in order to accommodate matters. Bring the dice," he continued, in the same tone of voice, turning half-round on his chair—"and shut that door."

The door of the play-room was closed, the dice placed upon the table. The sound of the orchestra, and of the festive ball, only reached the room as a suppressed and distant murmur.

"Now then," said he, "here we have dice and a pistol; the highest thrower kills the other. We shall settle it thus, eh?"

The young sailor approached the table, seized the dice-box in mere desperation, shook it with convulsive energy, cast one furtive glance towards the ball-room door—and threw!

As if bowed by an electric shock, every head was simultaneously bent over the cloth. The action of this terrific drama had passed so rapidly—the *denouement* was so near at hand, that one could scarcely believe in the reality of the atrocious scene, thus enacting, without noise or interruption, around that accursed table.

The banker in a loud voice reckoned up the points.

"Six and six are twelve, and one—thirteen; a good throw, a very good throw, upon my word, young gentleman! a good throw!"

He took up the dice, replaced them in the box, and with an air of the coolest effrontery, addressing the spectators—

"Thirteen!" he exclaimed, "a very good point!—but it's always an unlucky number. Come, gentlemen, who bets fifty Louis-d'ors on me?—Fifty Louis on the life of that gentleman yonder?"—he continued, fixing his eye with malignant and deadly glare on the young lieutenant, who quailed involuntarily beneath it.

The players turned pale and remained silent.

"Well then," said he, with a smile, "as there seems to be no bet, here's for myself,"—and the dice rolled upon the table.

"Fifteen!—You have lost, sir. A pity, too, with so good a point; the affair, gentlemen, was well contested, at all events. So then, sir, your life belongs to me. Are you ready?"

All present drew back in terror. The banker, still stretched out in his chair, was quietly engaged in adjusting the lock and carefully examining the priming of his pistol.

"I am ready," replied the young man, standing motionless before him.

"A little more room, if you please, gentlemen," said the banker, at the same time bowing to the spectators, and motioning them with

his arm to stand on one side. They obeyed mechanically, gaping with mute astonishment, each vacant face paralyzed with a stupid stare, and betraying nought save a feeling of instinctive dread.

The banker, with his arm resting on the table, and his head supported in his left hand, took a steady aim at the young lieutenant.

"FIRE," exclaimed Alfred, uncovering his breast, his countenance beaming with intrepidity and unshrinking resignation.

The banker withdrew his hand, and raised his head.

The spectators breathed once more. This unnatural scene had been protracted too long, and for an instant there was hope.

"We have not chosen seconds," he remarked. "But as for that matter," he added, after a moment's silence, "these gentlemen may serve as witnesses in case of need."

He levelled again and fired. The young lieutenant lay gasping on the floor in the last agonies of death.

"The cards pass, gentlemen," cried the banker, as he laid the pistol, still smoking, on the table.

At the noise made by the report, the folding doors of the saloon were burst open, and the crowd rushed in. There was a piercing shriek—a young girl fell senseless on the bleeding corpse of Alfred,—it was Marietta.

* * * * * *

The physicians say, that she may one day recover her senses: but that is scarcely to be hoped—if indeed it be, for her own sake, desirable.

* * * * * *

Such as have never wandered out of England may designate this story as improbable. But not so those who are practically acquainted with the fierce intensity with which the passions rage in Southern bosoms. Beneath the cool exterior of the banker was shrouded demoniac hate. That banker lived; that young officer died as related.

A Struggle with a Bull.

On Friday, 19th July, 1878, as Mr. Walter Grey, of Neston, in Cheshire, was walking through Wepre-park, Hawarden, he was attacked by a ferocious bull. Mr. Grey, a one-armed gentleman, possessing great strength, dodged the bull, but was eventually tossed. The bull made a violent butt at him, but he grasped the beast by the nose-ring and clung firmly to it for two hours, during which the bull madly endeavoured to toss and gore him. He was found covered with blood and frightfully lacerated. He received medical attention at Connah's Quay, and was then removed home in a critical state.

How to Test Chalk in Milk.

Allow the milk to stand in a tumbler for several hours; then pour it carefully out, leaving only the sediment in the bottom. Fill the glass with water, and again allow it to stand until the sediment has subsided, Repeat the washing with water a second time, and if there be any chalk in the milk it will now be seen as a white powder at the bottom of the glass. Pour off all the water you can, and add a few drops of vinegar to the sediment. If it consists of chalk it will effervesce distinctly, just as carbonate of soda does when treated with acid.

Wonderful Preservation.

In the churchyard of Keyshoe, in Bedfordshire, is the following inscription now almost obliterated. The event to which it relates, together with the circumstances which are known to have been connected with it, appear too remarkable to be consigned to oblivion. No alteration has been admitted in copying the inscription from the stone, but in the spelling and grammar:—

"In memory of the mighty hand of the Great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, who preserved the life of William Dickens, April 7th, 1718, when he was pointing the steeple, and fell from the ridge of the middle window in the spire, over the south-west pinnacle. He dropped upon the battlement, and there broke his leg and foot, and drove down two long coping stones, and so fell to the ground with his neck upon one standard of his chair, when the other took the ground. He was heard by his brother to say, 'Christ have mercy upon me! Lord Jesus Christ help me!'"—It is added that he died November 29th, 1759, aged seventy-three years.

The height from whence this person fell was not less than 132 feet, and his leg and foot were exceedingly fractured; but his injury in other respects was so trifling, that he not only lived more than forty years afterwards, but within seven months from the time of his fall he was capable of ascending the steeple a second time, and he then finished pointing the spire. The chair in which he sat was suspended by a strong rope of four strands, yet it parted evidently through the rocking of the spire, occasioned by the striking of the church clock at eight in the morning. Upon examining the ropes, it appeared that three of the strands out of the four which composed it had been previously cut through with a knife. William Dickens had been in company the evening before this event with a person of the same business; and a strong suspicion was entertained that this man had cut the rope in revenge for being disappointed in the job.

The grandson of the man who was so wonderfully preserved, was, in the year 1797, minister of the Dissenting congregation at Keyshoe; and every particular of the account here given has been confirmed by the strongest authority.

Oriana.

Oriana is the name given in old romances to a daughter of Lisuarte, an imaginary king of England. She was beloved of Amadis de Gual, and is represented as the fairest and most faithful woman in the world. The name Oriana was also given, in flattery, to Queen Elizabeth, when she was sixty-eight years old, in a set of madrigals published in 1601.

Sleep as a Medicine.

The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to get. The best rest comes from a sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy, and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, uneasiness. It will restore to vigour an over-worked brain. It will build up, and make strong, a weary body. It will relieve the languor and prostration felt by consumptives. It will cure hypochondria. It will cure the headache. It will cure the heartache. It will cure neuralgia. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean, good bed, sufficient exercise to produce weariness, pleasant occupation, good air, and not too warm a room, freedom from too much care, a clear conscience, and avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as shall secure sleep; otherwise life will be short, and what there is of it sadly imperfect.

Why is there so much Disease among Us?

Because, in numbers of things, we do just what by our nature we were never intended to do. For example :—

1st. Man is intended to draw in fresh air every time he breathes. Almost all people, when in their houses, and the working people in their shops, breathe the same air over and over again. To show the necessity of allowing fresh air continually to enter living-rooms, and the bad air to escape, it may be stated that every person, during each minute of his life, destroys a quantity of air twice as large as himself.

2. Man ought to breathe pure air every breath. Our sewers and drains are so bad that the vapours and foul gases rise, and we breathe them.

3. Man was intended to take exercise in the open air every day. Neither his heart, his stomach and bowels, his liver, his skin, his lungs, his kidneys, nor his brain, will act rightly without walking exercise every day. Most of us do not get any walk, or only a very short one, which is scarcely of any use.

4. Man is formed to take simple, plain, wholesome food. He eats all sorts of things, which not only do him no good, but do him harm; and he drinks large quantities of beer, spirits, and wine, which hurt his stomach, and take away the proper use of his brain.

5. Man ought to wash himself all over with water every day, so as to cleanse the pores of the skin, else they get stopped up; he cannot perspire rightly, and his skin cannot breathe. The majority of people only wash their hands and faces every day.

6. Man should wear clean clothes next to his skin, because the body gives off bad fluids. At present, many people wear the same things day after day for weeks together.

7. Man was intended to live in the light. Many, very many, have scarcely any light in the rooms.

8. Man in this climate should wear warm clothing. Many have no flannel, and are clad with heavy and useless things.

Suggestions as to the management of Infants.

The best food for delicate or even for ordinarily healthy infants deprived of their mother's or of wet nursing is good cow's milk, slightly diluted with pure filtered water, and strengthened with *Sugar of Milk*, which is easily procured in the crystallized or powdered form at respectable chymists. It is the nearest approach to the mother's milk, which contains much more of that sugar but much less butter than cow's milk.

The proportions I have found best for very young infants are two-thirds of good cow's milk to one-third water, and to each imperial pint of this mixture a large full tablespoonful of *Sugar of Milk* is to be added. The compound thus made is to be boiled, to ensure complete solution of the *Sugar of Milk*. As the infant grows no water is necessary. For very delicate infants more water may be used at first. For infants three or four months old, boiled tapioca may be added to make the mixture of the consistency of cream. The *Sugar of Milk* has quite different chymical properties and physiological uses to those of cane sugar and grape sugar.

The Feet.

Of all parts of the body, there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. Every person knows from experience, that colds, and many other diseases which proceed from the same, are attributable to cold feet. The feet are at such a distance from "the wheel at the cistern" of the system, that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked in them. Yet, for all this, and although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the body so much trifled with as the feet. The young and would-be genteel footed cramp their feet into thin-soled, bone-pinching boots, in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term.

Now this is very wrong. In cold weather, boots of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, and large enough to give free circulation of the blood in the feet, should be worn by all. They should be water-tight and warm, but not air-tight. It injures the feet to wear an air-tight covering over them. India-rubber shoes or boots should not be worn except in wet and slushy weather, and then taken off as soon as the exposure to it is over. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of the carbonic acid gas from the pores of the skin outwards, and the moderate passage of the air inwards to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time by stopping these little pores of the skin.

There is one great evil against which every person should be on the guard, and it is one which is seldom guarded against. We mean the changing of warm for cold shoes or boots. A change is often made from thick to thin-soled shoes, without reflecting upon the consequences which might ensue. It is a dangerous practice, and many an individual has suffered hours of illness because of it.

Royal Genealogy.

Referring to a statement respecting the part taken by the Prince of Wales in unveiling the statue to King Alfred, Mr. W. H. Davies, writing to *The Times* from St. Leonards, says:—"His Royal Highness is a direct descendant of King Alfred, being the 33rd great grandson. Thus the English throne has remained in the possession of the same family for over 1,000 years.

Gold Fish.

This beautiful fish is a native of China, but was introduced into Europe early in the seventeenth century. They are very easily kept alive in small vessels, if due attention is paid to changing the water. Their food is chiefly infusorial animalcules, and bread, when in confinement. They will live in foul water, and a long time out of water, on account of the loose structure of the gils. Their life may be prolonged twenty or thirty years, and they will bear great extremes of heat and cold with impunity.

The Walls of Cities in China.

All the cities of China are surrounded by high, strong walls, whose massive proportions a stranger has no idea of until he sees them. The walls surrounding the city of Pekin are from twenty-two to twenty-five miles in length, and on an average fifty feet high. This wall is sixty feet thick at the bottom, and fifty-four at the top, and once in a few yards there are immense buttresses to give it still greater strength. At every fifth buttress, the wall, for the space of one hundred and twenty-six feet in length, is two hundred and fifty-six feet in thickness. In several places the foundation of this wall is of marble, and when the ground is uneven, immense quantities of cement, as durable nearly as granite, and about as hard, have been used to level up the ground. The main body of this wall is made of bricks, each twenty inches long, ten inches wide, and five inches thick. These bricks are burned very hard and have precisely the appearance of stone.

On the inside of this wall, as well as on those of other cities, there are esplanades, or stair-ways, with gates to them for ascending them. And over all the gateways there are immense towers, as large as great churches and much higher, constructed of these great burnt bricks, On the top of this immense wall there is a railing, both on the outside and inside coming up to a man's waist, which railing itself is a wall, thus giving a sense of security to a person walking on the top. The outside railing is made into turrets, for the use of cannon, in case of attack; the entire top of the wall is covered with strong burned brick, twenty inches square, resembling the flagging of our sidewalks in large cities, only, as I have said, those walls are fifty-four feet wide.

There is no way of getting into the city, only to go through this immense wall. And wherever there is a gate for the purpose of getting through, there is another wall built inclosing a square space, compelling all persons who go into the city, to go through *two walls*, by passages at right angles to each other The walls are so immensely thick, that these passages through them, arched over with cut stone, remind one exactly of the railroad tunnels in the United states. At each of these great archways there is an enormous gate, made of strong timbers, everywhere as much as ten inches thick, and covered on both sides with plates of iron, like the sides of our war ships. These gates are shut early in the evening, generally before sundown, and are not allowed to be opened during the night for any purpose. They are fastened on the inside by means of strong beams of timber.

Men are born with two eyes but one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.

Scene at an Execution at Leeds.

APRIL 3rd, 1877.

John Henry Johnson, aged 37, a fent dealer, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the borough gaol of Leeds, at Armley. At the Leeds Assizes he was convicted of the murder of Amos Waite, at Bradford, on the 26th of December previous. The hour fixed for the execution was 8 a.m., and punctually at that hour Mr. A. C. Keene, the governor, delivered the culprit to the hands of the executioner, a man named Askern, who has had some experience, and who has always officiated as hangman at the gaol of Leeds. The High Sheriff of Yorkshire (Lord Pollington) was present, together with Mr. W. Gray, the Under-Sheriff, and, besides the officials, the only other persons in attendance were six reporters and the prison surgeons. Immediately the scaffold was reached Johnson was placed beneath the noose. The rope itself had the appearance of an old one, and that was a fact specially commented upon by some of the representatives of the Press before the malefactor was brought forward. It struck them also that the rope was an unusually short one, and it seemed as if it was not intended to allow a greater drop for the sufferer's body than 4ft. Before the cap was drawn over his eyes, Johnson said to the chaplain (the Rev. Osmond Cookson), "Tell my mother I die happy." The chaplain seized his hand and retained his grasp until Askern had signalled that all was ready. Seizing a lever, Askern pushed it from him, the boards gave way, and it was supposed that the victim had fulfilled the law's demands. But not so yet; for the rope had snapped asunder, and the doomed man had fallen prone to the ground. It is impossible to describe the consternation that prevailed among the small group of spectators. The chaplain seemed to have the greatest presence of mind, and he called aloud, "Let us all pray for him," at the same time himself penetrating within the framework of the gallows, which was encased in black drapery. Johnson was heard groaning, and the governor directed a chair to be brought. While the chaplain was praying that faith and fortitude might be granted to the poor wretch during this horrible interval, search was made for another and a surer rope. After a lapse of about ten minutes a new and thicker rope was fastened to the cross beam, and Johnson was led from beneath the drop. With wonderful firmness he re-ascended the 14 steps of the scaffold. The white cap yet obscured his face, but it did not prevent his voice being audible in prayer. The fresh noose was soon adjusted about his neck, and the fatal bolt again withdrawn. All stood uncovered for five full minutes longer, and then the convulsive movements which had been so long discernable totally ceased. Johnson died admitting the justice of his sentence, and after having on Saturday, written a letter to the wife of the man murdered, in which he said, "You know that I would not have done such an awful deed if I had been in sober senses at the time; and if the prayers of the living availeth at all for the parted may poor Amos's soul rest in Heaven, where I hope to meet him. May God bless you and his poor mother and comfort you, is the sincere wish and prayer of, I may almost say, of a dying man."

If fetters were forged for all men who make bad use of their limbs, probably not enough iron would be left for spades, hoes, and plough-shares.

Legend of the Green Lady, of Thorpe Hall.

Hard by the neat old town of Louth, in Lincolnshire, which lies nestling at the foot of the famous 'Wolds,' and is noted for possessing one of the most beautiful churches in the kingdom, stands Thorpe Hall, an old mansion, charmingly situated amidst most delightful scenery, and connected with which is an old legend but comparatively little known.

It appears that the elder branch of the ancient family of Bolles, or Bolle settled at this Thorpe Hall, and at Haugh, a small village near the town of Alford, also in Lincolnshire, many members of it lying buried both in Louth and Haugh Churches. The earliest mention of any monumental inscription respecting this family, in either of these churches, is of Richard Bolle, of Haugh, who married, 1stly, a daughter of Sir William Skypwith, of Ormesby, Knight, Lincolnshire; 2dly, a daughter of — Risbye, Esq., of Yorkshire; and 3dly, a daughter of — Hutton, Esq., Cambridgeshire. He served the office of sheriff of the county of Lincoln, in 4th Edward VI. and 11th Elizabeth. He had by his first wife a son, Charles, and four daughters; and by his second wife, two sons. Charles Bolle, Esq., his eldest son, had four wives; he died in the lifetime of his father in 1590, and was buried in Haugh church, where, on the outside of the chancel, is a mural monument of marble, surrounded with the arms of Bolle, and those of his four wives with a somewhat lengthy inscription in Latin.

His only son and heir, Sir John Bolle, of Thorpe Hall, Knight, lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, and was celebrated as well for the gallantry with which he signalised himself as an officer in the army, in the memorable expedition against Cadiz, in 1596, as for his activity, bravery, and good conduct in Ireland. He commanded at the taking of the castles of Donolong and Lifford, during the administration of the Earl of Essex, by whom he was appointed governor of Kinsale.

Queen Elizabeth conferred upon him the honour of knighthood after his return from Cadiz; and it is in connection with this gallant Knight, and his exploits at this place, that the legend of *The Green Lady* has its origin.

Tradition assures us that, amongst the prisoners taken at Cadiz, it fell to the lot of Sir John Bolle to take charge of a lady of extraordinary beauty, and of distinguished family and great wealth. This lady the noble knight treated with the care and tenderness which was the right of her sex, by endeavouring to soften and alleviate the heavy weary hours of her captivity. This generous care naturally evoked feelings of gratitude, and these ultimately warmed into love. This resulted in her throwing at the feet of the warrior her riches and her person, and such was her ardent passion, that, when released, she entreated him to permit her to accompany him to England as his page. But the

gallant Knight had a wife at home, and neither the charms of the beautiful Spaniard, nor the powerful influence of her gold, could prevail. Like a true Knight, therefore, he returned whither duty and honour alike called him, and the beautiful and inconsolable lady retired to a nunnery, there to spend the remainder of her days in sorrow and seclusion.

On Sir John Bolle's departure from Cadiz, the devoted Spaniard sent, as presents to his wife, a profusion of jewels and other valuables, amongst which was her portrait, taken as she was, *dressed in green;* a beautiful tapestry-bed, wrought in gold by her own hands; and several casks full of plate, money, and other treasure. Some of these articles, it is said, were, at the commencement of the present century, still in possession of the family; but the portrait was unfortunately lost, or disposed of in some way, half a century before. The picture being thus in *green*, led to her being called, in the neighbourhood of Thorpe Hall, *The Green Lady*. Tradition further records the superstitious belief, that the old hall was haunted by her, and that she used nightly to take her seat in a particular tree near the mansion. It was also said that, during the life of his son, Sir Charles Bolle, a knife and fork were always laid for her at table, if she chose to make her appearance!

The compiler of this account, who was then resident in Louth, well remembers the belief in many superstitious minds, some thirty-five years ago, that *The Green Lady* was occasionally to be seen walking about the grounds at midnight.

But to continue with our story. It seems that the attachment of the beautiful Spaniard to Sir John was such, that it became the subject of a ballad, which was subsequently published in *Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, and which was called,—

THE SPANISH LADYE'S LOVE FOR AN ENGLISHMAN.

Shenstone had also an elegant poem on the same subject, entitled *Love and Honour*, concluding with the lines:—

'And to the cloister's pensive scene
Elvira shaped her solitary ways.'

Sir John died 1606, in the forty-sixth year of his age, and was interred in the chancel of Haugh church, where a monument was erected to him, with a Latin inscription, bespeaking his accomplishments as a scholar and a soldier. His portrait taken in 1596, when thirty-six years of age, having on the 'chain of gold' spoken of in the poem, and a curious thumb ring, set in massive gold, with the arms of the family, bearing sixteen quaterings, elegantly engraven and emblazoned, came into the possession of the Birch family, descendants of the Bolles. Captain T. Birch, of the 1st Life Guards lived at Thorpe Hall about 1808.

The Woolwich Arsenal.

Few people, probably, are aware that the ordnance foundry at Woolwich grew up under the direction of a foreigner, and that that foreigner owed his appointment to chance. Previous to 1706, the brass ordnance for the British Government was cast at a foundry in Moorfields, London. In that year a great number of persons had assembled there to witness the re-casting of a canon taken from the French by the Duke of Marlborough, and among them was a young German metal-worker named Schalch. Observing some moisture in the moulds into which the liquid metal was about to be run, Schalch pointed out to the spectators around him the danger there was of an explosion of steam, and his fears were conveyed to Colonel Armstrong, Major-General of the Ordnance, and the Duke of Richmond, who was present as head of the department. The warning was disregarded, and Schalch and the bystanders influenced by his remarks prudently withdrew. No sooner was the metal run in than a terrific explosion took place, killing several persons, injuring several others, and laying the foundry in ruins. A few days afterwards Schalch was advertised for, and, on waiting upon Colonel Armstrong, was offered the post of superintendent of a new foundry to be built under his own direction, upon land to be chosen by himself. He fixed upon the Warren at Woolwich, built his foundry, saw it expand in the Arsenal, and remained director of it for sixty years, during the whole of which time not a single fatal accident occurred on the premises. He died at Charlton, and his tomb may be seen in Woolwich Churchyard.

The Rose.

Professor Agassiz, in a lecture upon the trees of America, stated a remarkable fact in regard to the family of the rose, which includes among its varieties not only many of the most beautiful flowers which are known, but also the richest fruits, such as the apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, cherry, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, &c., namely, that no fossils of plants belonging to this family have ever been discovered by geologists. This he regarded as conclusive evidence that the introduction of this family of plants upon the earth was coeval with, or subsequent to, the creation of man, to whose comfort and happiness they seem especially intended by Providence to contribute.

Raspberry Jam Pudding.

Scrape three ounces of beef suet, mix it into a paste with four ounces of flour and about half-a-gill of cold water, roll out thin, and line a buttered pie-dish with it. Put a layer of raspberry jam at the bottom, then a layer of paste, and so on till the dish is lightly filled, taking care to have one of paste on the top. Put this into one of the top compartments over the meat, and steam for an hour and-a-half. When done, turn out the pudding, and sift sugar over it.

To Remove Stains.

To remove ink, paint, or grease spots from clothing, carpets, and other fabrics, mix well in a bottle four tablespoonfuls of spirits of hartshorn, the same quantity of alcohol, and one tablespoonful of table salt. When thoroughly mixed, apply with a sponge or stiff brush. This is an effectual method. Ink stains on linen may be eradicated by first dipping the stained part in a strong solution of salt and water, and washing out in lemon juice.

Drinking at Meals.

When fat meats, or sauces composed partly of butter, are taken, and cold drink directly after, the butter and fat are rendered concrete, and separated from the rest of the ailment. This congealed oily matter being then specifically lighter than the remaining contents of the stomach, swims on the top of the food, often causing heavy, uneasy, painful sensations about the cardia and breast, and sometimes a feeling of scalding and anxiety; at other times, when the stomach regains its heat, the fatty matter is rejected, by little and little, from weak stomachs, in oily regurgitations, which are very disagreeable. In such cases a little compound spirits of hartshorn, with a glass of warm water and sugar, will convert the fat into soap, and give instant relief.

Burns, Scalds, and their Treatment.

Mix common kitchen whitening with sweet oil, or, if sweet oil is not at hand, with water. Plaster the whole of the burn and some inches beyond it, all around, with the above, after mixing it to the consistency of common paste, and lay it on, an eighth, or rather more, of an inch in thickness. It acts like a charm: the most agonising pain is in a few minutes stilled. Take care to keep the mixture moist by the application, from time to time, of fresh oil or fresh water, and at night wrap the whole part affected in gutta-percha or flannel, to keep the moisture from evaporating. The patient will in all probability, unless the flesh be much injured and the burn a very bad one, sleep soundly.

A good application for burns is carbolic acid and glycerine, in the proportion of from five to ten drops of the former, thoroughly incorporated with two ounces of the latter. Spread on with a camel's hair or other light brush; then a layer of white cotton, over which a roller bandage should be neatly adjusted.

Watering Horses.

We hear every summer of numerous incidents of horses being killed by giving them water when overheated while travelling. It would seem that drivers generally think that the preservation of the horse's life consists in having him watered at every tavern they come to. But we would condemn it as being a most absurd and unnecessary practice. A farmer who works his horses at a plough, harrow, or cart, never gives them water from the time they go to work after breakfast, until they come in at noon. In France, coachmen never water their horses except when they feed, and if you take the trouble to enquire into the effect of the system in that country, you will find it has a salutary influence. When the driver stops at an inn, he washes the horse's nose with a little vinegar in a sponge.

How to Preserve Wood.

Salt it. It is a well-known fact that in salt mines the galleries supported by wooden props are found to last unimpaired for many years, while bricks and mortar quickly decay. Salted wood is said to be proof against dry rot—and piles driven into salt water docks last many years, while the same timber used inland quickly decays. Some of the Egyptian coffins are from 3,000 to 4,000 years, yet the wood is quite sound. Can it be that they were salted? or is their preservation due to their being impregnated with the aromatic spices used in preparing the mummies?

Benjamin Daniels, the Norfolk Giant.

England, from time immemorial, has had a Patagonia of its own. Through some cause or other, the district known as East Anglia produces men and women of more than usual stature. Ethnologists tell us that the Frisians were the original occupiers of our Eastern coast; and that, as is shown both by tradition and by their actual remains, they were men of uncommon bulk and energy. It is another fact, not altogether without significance, that the climate of East Anglia is misty and humid and the country flat and barren, in which respects, or at any rate in some of them, it closely resembles both Patagonia and Nova Scotia. These subtle causes, however, involve questions too difficult for any but students of ethnology to determine. It is sufficient to say that from time to the contrary of which the memory of man runneth not, the giants of East Anglia have been famous. The gigantic porter of CROMWELL, like his predecessor, the porter of Queen ELIZABETH, came from the district that lies between the mouths of the Thames and the Humber. Of O'BRIEN, the Irish giant, it was commonly reported in his life time that he was a Norfolk man, and that his parents had resided for many years at Downham.

Lincolnshire has always boasted a breed of giants of its own, to whom is due the peculiar style of wrestling which takes its name from that country. The Lincoln men, instead of closing with one another in a close lock, used to clasp hands, and then each tried to drag the other down by sheer brute strength. It needs no professor of gymnastics to tell us that wrestling after this fashion is specially calculated to give an advantage to bulk, weight, and height in themselves which the more rapid onslaught of the Cornishman does not afford.

The race of East Anglian giants, however, has lingered on, and, the last of the giants of East Anglia died in March, 1877. His name was BENJAMIN DANIELS, and he was born and dwelt all his life at Scatby, a little village on the coast, about six miles north of Yarmouth and five from Somerton, the home and resting-place of HALES, the Norfolk Giant. DANIELS who was only fifty-four years of age when his life was prematurely cut short, stood six feet six inches in height; from shoulder to shoulder across the back he measured twenty inches; he weighed twenty-four stone, but, instead of being corpulent, was, if anything, rather slender for his size, being shaped rather upon the lines of the "Dying Gladitator" than those of the "Farnese Hercules." He would often load a wagon of corn single-handed, by carrying to it a four-bushel sack under each arm— a feat the difficulty of which any one can estimate for himself who has ever tried to walk round a granary with a sack of beans on his shoulder. In seedtime, when short of horses, he would as often as not pull his own harrow, and on one occasion he went single-handed down to the beach and carried off a mass of wreckage which three able-bodied men had been totally unable even to move. Like the majority of giants, he seems to have been a patient, good-tempered man, fond of a practical joke, and, if anything, rather tender-hearted than otherwise.

It is a matter worth the consideration of those who are dissatisfied with their height and envious of their taller brethren, whether—the one advantage of singularity excepted—a giant is not exposed to inconveniences from which others are free. There is something consoling, no doubt, to a man in the reflection that he is taller than his

Benjamin Daniels, the Norfolk Giant, *continued.*

neighbours. It is, as the Roman satirist somewhere observes, soothing to a man's vanity to have people point to him in the street, and say, "There he goes." A very big man is like a Guardsman in a small country town, or a foreigner at an out-of-the-way watering place, or a young man with a moustache in the days when that hirsute ornament had not become universal. As Mr. PUFFIN, the showman, profoundly remarks: "If there were only one man in the world with a wooden leg he would be a fortune to any showman who could manage to secure his services for a term of years." As it is, however, wooden legs are so common that even a cricket match played entirely by wooden legs, is not a very attractive entertainment. The advantages, in a word, which a giant enjoys are not sufficient to counterbalance the annoyances to which he is subject. His bulk is, as often as not, a source of positive discomfort to him. Unfeeling jokes are made at his expense. It is charged against him that he takes up too much room; that his appetite is inordinate; that his voice is needlessly loud; and that, like "MATILDA YANE" at the famous "Barty" where "the company did make themselves to the house," he cannot even walk across the room without making the "viudows shound." Giants, in a word, may be men of imposing appearance, but, even if symmetrical, they are, as a rule, sadly deficient in grace, without which dignity is impossible.

Nor do these drawbacks end here. Men of great bulk are seldom long-lived. DANIELS was not an old man, and there are very few instances on record of giants who have reached an advanced age. Their circulation is necessarily sluggish, and the heart is sorely taxed to pump the blood through so vast an expanse of body. More than this, their huge frame has in it a corresponding number of vulnerable points. It is true, as a rule, that big-chested men are less liable than others to inflammation of the lungs. On the other hand, when inflammation of the lungs settles down upon a man with broad shoulders and a deep breast it rages like a fire sweeping over an American prairie. On the whole, there can be little reason to doubt that, however desirable it may be to tower above one's fellows, every inch above six feet is, save only in so far as mere appearance may go, a positive disadvantage.

Caution to Bathers.

WITH the view of diminishing the loss of life which annually occurs from drowning, and which, according to the recent returns of the Registrar-General, has increased 30 to 40 per cent. During the past year, the Royal Humane Society has issued the following advice to bathers:—

"Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration, and avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after being a short time in the water, there is a sense of chillness with numbness of the hands and feet, but bathe when the body is warm, provided that no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water, or remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chillness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach, but the young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

Walter Parsons, the Giant.

Fuller, in his "Worthies," says that he was born in Staffordshire, was first apprenticed to a smith, and he grew so tall that a hole was made for him in the ground, to stand in there up to his knees, so as to make him adequate with his fellow-workmen.

He afterwards was porter to King James, because gates being higher than the rest of the building, it was proper that the porter should be taller than other persons.

He was proportionable in *all* parts, and had strength equal to his height, valour equal to his strength, and good temper equal to his valour, so that he disdained to do an injury to a single person. He would take two of the tallest yeoman of the guard in his arms at once, and order them as he pleased.

He was seven feet four inches in height. He was surpassed, however, in altitude, though not in bodily strength, by William Evans, who was porter to King Charles I. and succeeding Walter Parsons in his place, and exceeding him two inches in stature, but far beneath him in equal proportion of body, for he was not only knock-knee'd and splay-footed, but also halted a little, yet he made a shift to dance in an antemask at court, where he drew little Jeffrey the King's dwarf, out of his pocket, to the no small wonder and laughter of the beholders.

This anecdote of Old Fuller reminds me of one I have somewhere read, of a similar character, though far more amusing and astonishing. At the time of the republic the Valais, in Switzerland, renewed its solemn alliance with the seven catholic cantons, a drama, in the German style was got up, and performed at Lucerne, for the diversion of the honourable deputies. At the end of the performance, a man of gigantic stature and amazing bulk, made his appearance on the stage—he walked about for sometime nimbly, went through several pantomimes, and at last seeming willing to disencumber himself of something he had about him, dropped severally from the folds of his clothes no less than eight boys. These youngsters, thus freed from their prison, paid the company several light compliments on the occasion, and turning round, with a very civil parting bow, made their exit along with their big papa.

Before I conclude this paper, I must bring forward one more instance of a giant which has just occurred to my memory, and then take leave of the reader, with the hope that what instances I have laid before him, will meet with the respect due to the authorities from which they are drawn. The forehead of the Tartar, who was killed in Poland, says Thuanus, was four-and-twenty fingers broad, and the rest of his body of that magnitude, that the carcase, as it lay upon the ground would reach to the navel of any ordinary person that stood by it.

Waterproof Covering.

The following is a good recipe for making a semi-transparent cloth covering for garden pits and other purposes. Make the cloth thoroughly damp, then stretch it out, and paint it, while damp with a mixture made of one quart of linseed oil and half an ounce of litharge. Two coats will be found sufficient. Colour may be mixed with the oil if desired. Cloth prepared in this way is completely waterproof, but will not crack like that prepared with resin. Tarpaulin, rick cloths, and the like may be stretched out, and then wet with a watering-pot until thoroughly damped, but the water should not be visible when they are painted.

Singular Customs at Hungerford,

BERKSHIRE.

On Tuesday, in the last week of April, 1878, the curious customs which have prevailed in the borough of Hungerford, which owes its charter to John O'Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, were rigidly observed.

Under the charter the freeholders and householders enjoy valuable rights, such as pasturage for horses and cattle on the commons, which are of considerable extent, and there are also the rights of fishing and shooting over the manor. These matters are regulated by the Hock-tide Jury, who annually meet and elect a High Constable and Coroner, an office corresponding to that of Mayor in corporate towns.

One of the most curious customs kept up on what is termed "Hockney Day," consists of the perambulation of the borough by two young townsmen, who are called tything men. These officials carry long poles decorated with flowers, and it is their special province to call at each house, and demand a coin from each male, and a kiss from the lady occupants, and in their rounds they are generally followed, as was the case this year, by a crowd of youngsters, among whom sweetmeats were freely distributed. The out-going Constable (Dr. Major) presided over the Hock-tide Court at the Town-hall, when the principal business was the election of a High Constable for the current year. A number of gentlemen who had served minor offices in the town were nominated, and three—Mr. Wren, Mr. Joseph Alexander, and Mr. John Platt—were successively elected. Each gentleman, however, pleaded inability to take office, and each paid the penalty of £5. The Jury then elected Mr. John Adnams, a corn merchant, who had left for Bristol in the morning, and, therefore, it is uncertain whether he will serve, in which case the Jury will be called upon to make a fresh election. After a sitting of some hours the business terminated, and, on the High Constable's invitation, the company dined together at the Three Swans Hotel.

Golden Gleanings.

THE worst education which teaches self-denial is better than the best which teaches everything else and not that.

WE nearly always talk of a thing before we do it; every action, like a statue, is first modelled in the poor wax of words.

A COLD moment shuts up to lovers, as a cold night does to bees, the flowers out of which they take the honey.

VIRTUE which swells out and fills every inlet along the shore is far better than that which rises in spouting-horns.

THE circumstances in which certain substances are brought together decide whether they shall become attar of roses or street gas.

No mouse has a narrower or meaner hole than many a person who vauntingly "retires into his own mind."

THERE were four rivers of Adam's paradise. There are four of every man's paradise—Love, Hope, Memory, and Truth.

THE forest, the mountain, and the cloud, like an echo, speak so many the more syllables to the soul the farther off they are.

OF all beings in the world, the greatest is man; and what is greatest in man is his heart.

THE true man is undazzled by a star when it glitters on the breast of a ruffian or a dunce.

NEVER does a man portray his own character more vividly than in his manner of portraying another's.

.D. 1878.

An Act to amend the Matrimonial Causes Acts.

[27*th May*, 1878.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

ıort title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1878.

ɔsts of tervention.

2. Where the Queen's proctor or any other person shall intervene or show cause against a decree nisi in any suit or proceeding for divorce or for nullity of marriage, the Court may make such order as to the costs of the Queen's proctor, or of any other person who shall intervene or show cause as aforesaid, or of all and every party or parties thereto, occasioned by such intervention or showing cause as aforesaid, as may seem just; and the Queen's proctor, any other person as aforesaid, and such party or parties shall be entitled to recover such costs in like manner as in other cases: Provided that the Treasury may, if it shall think fit, order any costs which the Queen's proctor shall, by any order of the Court made under this section, pay to the said party or parties, to be deemed to be part of the expenses of his office.

ɪtension power ven by & 23 Vict. 61. s. 5.

3. The Court may exercise the powers vested in it by the provisions of section five of the Act of the twenty-second and twenty-third years of Victoria, chaper sixty-one, notwithstanding that there are no children of the marriage.

husband nvicted of gravated sault, Court ay order at wife be ɔt bound to habit, &c.

4. If a husband shall be convicted summarily or otherwise of an aggravated assault within the meaning of the statute twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Victoria, chapter one hundred, section forty-three, upon his wife, the Court or magistrate before whom he shall be so convicted may, if satisfied that the future safety of the wife is in peril, order that the wife shall be no longer bound to cohabit with her husband; and such order shall have the force and effect in all respects of a decree of judicial separation on the ground of cruelty; and such order may further provide,

1. That the husband shall pay to his wife such weekly sum as the Court or magistrate may consider to be in accordance with his means, and with any means which the wife may have for her support, and the payment of any sum of money so ordered shall be enforceable and enforced against the husband in the same manner as the payment of money is enforced under an order of affiliation; and the Court or magistrate by whom any such order for payment of money shall be made shall have power from time to time to vary the same on the

Matrimonial Causes Act, *continued.*

application of either the husband or the wife, upon proof that the means of the husband or wife have been altered in amount since the original order or any subsequent order varying it shall have been made; A.D. 1878.

2. That the legal custody of any children of the marriage under the age of ten years shall, in the discretion of the Court or magistrate, be given to the wife.

Provided always, that no order for payment of money by the husband, or for the custody of children by the wife, shall be made in favour of a wife who shall be proved to have committed adultery, unless such adultery has been condoned; and that any order for payment of money or for the custody of children may be discharged by the Court or magistrate by whom such order was made upon proof that the wife has since the making thereof been guilty of adultery; and provided also, that all orders made under this section shall be subject to appeal to the Probate and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

Post Office Telegraphs.

The Charge for Telegrams throughout the United Kingdom is 1*s.* for twenty words, and 3*d.* for every additional five words. The names and addresses are not counted, and the charge covers the cost of delivery within one mile of the office, or within the town postal delivery. If the addressee resides beyond those limits, and under three miles, the telegram will be delivered by special messenger at a charge of 6*d.* per mile, counting from the boundary of the district in which no porterage is charged. If over three miles, it will be delivered by horse messenger at a charge of 1*s.* per mile, counting from the telegraph office.

Copies of Telegrams can be delivered to more than one person or firm in the same town at an additional charge of 3*d.* per copy—the London postal districts being treated separately.

Receipts for the charges on Telegrams can be obtained at a cost of 2*d.* each.

Telegraph Offices are, as a rule, open from 8.0 a.m. to 8.0 p.m. on week days, and from 8.0 a.m. to 10.0 a.m. on Sundays, Boston being included. There are some offices which are open for longer periods, and in several of the larger towns are always open. Persons wishing to send messages after the office is closed and during the night to any town where the office is open, can do so by paying a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* Application must be made to any of the undermentioned Telegraph Clerks, or to Mr. James Buck, Postmaster, 5, Witham Place.

S. J. Morton, 7, Irby Street
C. J. Phillips, 27, Pen Street
A. H. Mawer, 4, Bedford Place
E. Jarvis, 4, Bradshaw Terrace
J. W. Cooke, 38, James Street
G. W. Long, 43, James Street

Keep to your calling; let no man induce you to abandon that which you have studied for years, in the vain attempt to learn a new trade in a month. Success springs from industry and perseverance.

Wonderful Vegetable Phenomenon.

There is a species of cactus which is said to blossom once in a century; but the bamboo that grows among the hills, in the south-east of Mysore, is a vegetable phenomenon not less wonderful. The natives report that it seeds once every sixty years, and the product thus yielded at this wide interval of time by the plant is known in that portion of India as bamboo rice. In the husk it resembles paddy that has been cleansed, but it approaches nearer to the appearance of wheat, though the grains of this seed are somewhat smaller and longer in dimension. The villagers of Chamraj Nuggar Taluk recently repaired to the region where this remarkable species of bamboo is to be met with, and collected immense quantities of the seed, which falls in spontaneous abundance under the clumps of bamboo. The seed is swept and afterwards winnowed by hand, and when boiled it is sweet and palatable, and much more satisfying than rice. A level valley about three miles in length, in the same locality, was, in March, 1877, one mass of magnificent bamboo clumps, which had been shedding their seeds in marvellous profusion.

This periodic discharge appears to attract to the spot, not only human beings, but a vast assemblage of animals of various kinds, which celebrate a common festival in perfect harmony on the occasion. Armies of rats, flocks of birds, jungle fowl, sambur, spotted deer, pigs, and large squirrels unite in a truce while the feast lasts, and present an edifying illustration of what might be the perpetual condition of a certain unhappy class of mankind if unstinted supplies of the necessaries of life could be always secured to them. Those members of the Sholiga tribe in the Hills who can remember the last period of seeding are now venerable patriarchs, and state that they were then children. About ten years ago bamboos in Coorg seeded and died. It would therefore appear that the process is not simultaneous in the same class seminiferous plants throughout India, but that in each district the clumps produce seed at the same time. The decay of the plants dates from their seeding, and they fall in about three years afterwards, by which period the young bamboos that have struck root around them have attained a height of eight or ten feet. A proportion of them perish from overcrowding, and consequent lack of adequate nourishment, whilst those which survive are said to mature in twelve years.

TIME.

Do not give any moment of time without receiving it in value.

Allow the hours to go from you with as much regret as you give to your gold.

Do not allow a single day to pass without increasing the treasure of your knowledge and virtue.

The use of time is a debt we contract from birth, and it should only be paid with the interest that our life has accumulated.

Take care always to form your establishment so much within your income as to leave a sufficient fund for unexpected contingencies, and a prudent liberality. There is hardly a year in any man's life in which a small sum of ready money may not be employed to great advantage.

Deference is the most complete, the most indirect, and the most elegant of all compliments.

Bramham Moor.

JOHN WATSON, of Malton, who wrote in 1781, says, "Upon the middle of this moor a man may see ten miles around him. Within those ten miles there is as much freestone as would build ten cities, each as large as York. Within those ten miles there is as much good oak timber as would build those ten cities. There is as much limestone, and coals to burn it into lime, as the building of those ten cities would require: there is also as much clay, and sand, and coals, to burn them into bricks and tiles as would build those ten cities. Within those ten miles there are two iron forges, sufficient to furnish iron for the building of those ten cities, and ten thousand tons to spare. Within those ten miles there is lead sufficient for the ten cities, and 10,000 fodders to spare. Within those ten miles there is a good coal seam sufficient to furnish those ten cities for 10,000 years. Within those ten miles there are three navigable rivers, from any of which a man may take shipping and sail to any part of the world. Within those ten miles there are seventy gentlemen's houses, all keeping coaches, and the least of them an esquire; and ten parks, and ten forests, all well stocked with deer. Within those ten miles there are ten market towns one of which may be supposed to return £10,000 per week.

Impurities of the Air.

By means of the microscope, applied to the detection of air impurities, it has been discovered that a man inhales not less than 30 millions of spores or organic germs in ten hours from impure air.

How to Rear Canaries.

From the time that the young canary leaves the nest it makes rapid strides towards independence. It must of necessity spend some days in a nursery cage, before being turned into the flight to shift for itself, as it has to pass through a sort of intermediate stage, and undergo what is equivalent to a weaning process. To carry this out, the utility of spare cages, in which groups of young birds, equally advanced, can be placed, will be obvious. Hitherto their food has consisted entirely of the egg mixture, which must still be continued, though the quantity of egg must be gradually decreased, the object to be attained being to get the birds on hard seed as speedily as possible. As soon as they are on the perch they will begin to pick at the soft food, though at first they will not be able to attend entirely to their own wants, hence the value of the nurseries attached to the breeding-cages. It is not, however, desirable to keep them in leading-strings a day longer than is necessary, while at the same time they must not be allowed to starve.

To make Fern Pictures.

There are two ways—the mechanical and the photographical. For the first, take a sheet of strong white paper, and with an atomiser pass over it a spray of very diluted mucilage, so as to obtain a very thin and slightly sticking film, which will make the ferns adhere of which it is desired to make the pictures. The ferns and leaves must have been first pressed in a book, and after arranging them to suit your taste, cause them to lie as closely to the paper as possible; fill an atomiser with very diluted Indian ink, and blow a spray over the ferns, more or less in proportion as you want a darker or lighter shade. It is well to do this with intermissions, letting it dry a little so as to avoid excess of moisture and possibility of running the liquid into drops. When nearly dry, but still a little moist, remove the ferns, which may be used over again several times.

For the photographic method, cover a sheet of paper with a weak solution of salt in water and some white of an egg, well beaten; after it is dry, take it into a dark room, and with a tuft of cotton pass over it a solution of nitrate of silver (50 grains to an ounce of water); dry it in the dark, and the coat of chloride of silver formed on its surface will receive the impression. Then arrange your ferns between two plates of glass, and cut the paper to the same size as the glass plates; place it under them and expose to the sun, in the same way as a photographer prints a portrait. Watch it until dark enough, and before removing the paper from the glass take it into a dark room. Here place the picture in a solution of hyposulphite of soda, which will dissolve the chloride of silver, but leave the decomposed material (finely divided black silver) which forms the black back-ground, while the shadow of the leaves will be white.

Balloon Voyage, in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Simmons, the well-known aeronaut, accompanied by Mr. Mellor Brown, ascended from Spalding, at 6.15 p.m., on Thursday, July 1st, 1875. He remained within an altitude of 5000 feet and a distance of six miles from the point of starting for more than an hour; then entering the clouds (and, as it afterwards proved, a different current of wind) lost sight of the earth, merely catching a momentary glimpse of it for about the space of another hour. The aeronaut was satisfied that he was continuing his course northwards, at a considerable distance from the sea, as the supposed sounds of railway trains were heard at three different points, which were conjectured to be Spalding, Boston, and Sleaford, forming nearly an equilateral triangle. The aeronaut was, however, deceived, for on descending beneath the clouds the whole coast outline of Lindsey, from Barton-upon-Humber to Wainfleet, lay exposed to view; and after getting three or four severe shocks on a very open portion of the North Wolds, he found himself near Great Grimsby, the place where M. Duruof landed with his wife after his perilous descent into the German Ocean. The distance traversed by Mr. Simmons and his companion northward, from Surfleet-in-the-Wash to the place of landing, was 65 miles, the time occupied being fifty minutes. The voyagers soon after reached Caistor, the nearest town, where they stayed during the night.

The Locksmith's Craft.

WE have somewhere seen a fanciful picture—the work of an old Dutch artist—representing Tubal Cain in his primæval workshop. The "inspired artificer" was fashioning a serpent-key, unconscious that the sly god Cupid was leering at him through a wreath of orange flowers. Around him lay in rich profusion the first offspring of mechanical art, among which modern "inventors" might discover in clear outline the embodiment of ideas which they have reproduced after the long lapse of ages, as original conceptions. The good king never spake a truer word "beneath the solemn Syrian cedars," than when he said, "there is nothing new under the sun," and it was doubtless the illustration of this truth which the disciple of Von Mynheer had in view. Whether the fabrication of locks and keys was really included in the labours of the first mechanic there is, however, no historic record to show, Such evidence as we possess with respect to the condition of "poor humanity" in that age, leads us to suppose that moral law was an insufficient guarantee for the protection of property.

This being the case, we may at least assume that locks and keys were among the essentials of the period, and that Tubal Cain was indeed a locksmith. To him succeeded the Egyptian craftsmen, whose rude contrivances of wood and ivory secured the palace-doors of the proud Pharaohs, and eventually found their way in Phœnician barges to the shores of Britain.* The old Greek bards sang in heroic verse the praises of the sickle-key borne by the priestess of Nicippe, and the lock of "steel and polished ivory," which adorned the wardrobe of Penelope the fair. In the early Christian missals we read of the yet more wondrous *Serrure de Tabernacle*, which held high place among the richly-wrought metal work of the mediæval age. The artist in iron and brass of the middle ages, as Elihu Burritt has somewhere observed, set to work upon the lock and key for a city gate or cathedral door, to connect the memory of his name with the edifice for ever; or as a Raphael would sit down to a Madonna which should attract the reverent admiration of ages to come. The change from the art-loving to the utilitarian centuries of the world is strongly marked in the history of locks and keys.

To the elaborate productions of mediæval artists succeeded locks clumsy alike in design and execution. The craft became established in this country during the reign of Alfred the Great, and it is supposed by some that the king himself, like the ingenious Louis the Fourteenth

*Locks of similar construction are still to be found on the cottage doors of many of the peasantry in Cornwall and Devon.

The Locksmith's Craft, *continued.*

of France, was an amateur of the locksmith's art. It was not until the Elizabethan age that the productions of the locksmith began to assume anything like their long-lost excellence. At that time keys bore some resemblance to a rosary, the bows being piously ornamented by the insertion of a crucifix, while the stems were like scrolls of beads. The old design of twin-angels guarding the escutcheon of the key-hole was also revived at this period. The era intervening between Elizabeth's reign and the Restoration was prolific of curiosities in the shape of locks and keys.

One Mark Scaliot, a blacksmith, is said to have made a lock for the virgin Queen, consisting of eleven pieces of iron, steel, and brass, all of which with a pipe key, weighed only two grains of gold. Soon after appeared the "letter lock," a Dutch invention, having the letters of the alphabet engraved on four revolving rings, which by pre-arrangement by the owner could be made to spell a certain word or number of words before the lock could be opened. The poets of the period did not fail to render homage to this ingenious device. Beaumont and Fletcher, in their well-known play, "The Noble Gentlemen," have this couplet:—

> "A cap case for your linen and your plate,
> With a strange lock that opens with A.M.E.N.;"

and the poet Carew, in some of his forgotten verses, refers to the "letter rack" to point a moral or adorn a tale:—

> "As doth a lock that goes
> With letters, for till every one be known
> The lock's as fast as though you had found none."

M. Reigner, the French "Chubb" of the seventeenth century, acquired considerable fame as a maker of letter locks, which were used on the couriers' despatch boxes. Locks with chimes "playing sweet melodies," and with alarums, which proved a terror to burglars, were also among the curiosities of industry at that time.

The inventive Marquis of Worcester devised a lock which proved a sort of man-trap to the intruder, "catching him by the hand." Also, under the title of "an untoothsome pear," he devised an instrument thus quaintly set forth in his "Centurie of Inventions:"— "A little ball, made in the shape of a plum or pear, being dexterously conveyed or forced into a body's mouth, shall presently shoot forth such and so many bolts of each side and at both ends as, without the owner's key, can neither be opened nor filed off, being made of tempered steel, and as effectually locked as an iron chest." Robert Barron was the first patentee of a lock in England, his invention, which was dated 1774, being the substitution of fixed wards for

The Locksmith's Craft, *continued.*

moveable levers. A few years later, Joseph Bramah introduced and patented, as an improvement on Barron's principle, a perpendicular bar or bolt, in which were a number of small slides corresponding with notches in the key. These slides had to be pressed down to a nicety by the proper key before the actual process of unlocking could commence. It was this lock which the world was challenged to "pick," and which, during the Great Exhibition of 1851, Hobbs managed to open, after a persevering labour of sixteen days. Chubb's patent was for the insertion of a lever called a detector, which is so arranged as to betray the slightest attempt to open the lock with a false key. So great is the variety of wards and levers, that it would be possible to make locks for every door of every house in London, and yet have a single master-key which should prove an "open sesame" to every one. James Carpenter, John Young, Sanders, Hobbs, Parsons, and Chatwood, are among the names of illustrious English locksmiths of recent years.

The principal "centre" of the lock trade in this country is Wolverhampton, with the suburban towns of Willenhall and Wednesfield. In these places there is an aggregate of not less than four hundred and fifty lock-factories, employing over five thousand work-people, and producing nearly half a million locks per week. The variety of these articles is almost infinite, ranging from the "threepenny-bit" padlock, to the massive bar lock for a fortress gate, the one weighing a few grains and the other a hundredweight. Despite the recent outcry for "technical education" in this and other industries, the skill of the locksmiths in this district will bear comparison with that of any modern rivals.

A lock lies before me now which displays an ingenuity unsurpassed in any age or country. It is a miniature hall-door lock, scarcely half an inch square, and weighing perhaps half an ounce, yet consisting of some score parts, including three bolts, one to lift, one to lock, and one to slide. Every part works perfectly, and the "finish" of the lock is unique. The maker of it, a sturdy Willenhall locksmith, was chatting with me in my study half an hour ago. I am old enough to remember Willenhall—now enveloped in smoke and furnace-flame—as a rustic village of locksmith's, having a pleasant garden to every workshop, and "a spreading chestnut tree" to every smithy door. The locksmith of those days, with his square brown paper cap, his genial face, and his white apron, has been photographed to the life by Charles Dickens in "Barnaby Rudge."

The genius is altered now. But if it lacks the Arcadian simplicity

The Locksmith's Craft, *continued.*

of former years, it has inherited the richer legacy of intelligence and enterprising zeal. In other respects, the locksmith of to-day contrasts favourably with the life-like portraiture in "Sybil," drawn by Disraeli thirty years ago. Brutal pastimes no longer occupy his holiday hours. His wake festivals are no longer scenes of riot and carnage. "Bull-baiting," "badger-drawing," and "cocking" have been supplanted by mechanics' institutes and cricket clubs, and Saint Monday (the patron saint of the Black Country) is worshipped in the quiet haunts of Dudley Castle Hill, or in the solemn groves of Chillington. Whether locksmiths will ever again become literal artists in iron and brass, as in the middle ages, it is impossible to forsee; but as the world "spins onward to the golden age," they will doubtless shape their fabrications to the advancing taste and fashion of the time.

Be Punctual.

If you desire to enjoy life, avoid unpunctual persons. They impede business and poison pleasure- Make it your own rule not only to be punctual, but a little beforehand. Such a habit secures a composure which is essential to happiness. For want of it many persons live in a constant fever, and put all about them in a fever too.

Leander's Tower.

The tower at Scutari, called Leander's Tower, and by some the Maiden's Tower, is a picturesque object: it has a legend attached to it which is perfectly Oriental. One of the Sultans had a lovely little daughter, of whom he was so fond that he anxiously desired to know what Fate had in store for him as regarded her; the nativity was cast, and the reply was, that if she survived her sixteenth birthday, her life would be long and happy,—but she must beware of a serpent. On hearing this, the Sultan caused a tower to be constructed, in which centered every accommodation and delight that he could procure his child, but she was never to leave it till the prescribed time should be past. The eventful moment arrived, the princess was dressed and awaiting the arrival of her father, who, with a glittering train, was to come and release his child from the prison in which parental love had immured her; she was lovely, gay, and happy! Soon the beautiful gardens and groves, on which her eye rested, would be trodden by her feet; she would be at home beneath the roof where she was born. A pretty small garden had been contrived for her, latticed and secure, with a ledge outside, on which she often found fruit and flowers as offerings from people who felt interested in her fate. She was looking out for the Sultan, when she perceived a small basket, covered over with fresh leaves, and standing on the ledge; with girlish pleasure she ran to fetch it, and then sat down in her luxurious chamber to examine its contents. Soon the Sultan came,—he rushes up, surprised at not being met by the princess,—and he found her evidently arrayed for the occasion, but seemingly asleep. "My child!" No answer; an asp, which dropped down revealed that hers was the sleep of death: hidden among the flowers and fruits, *the serpent* had bitten her,—and thence was this edifice called "The Maiden's Tower."

The town of Scutari is situate on the Strait opposite the city of Constantinople, on the Asiatic side, and about a mile distant.

Christmas Tree Ornaments.

Pincushions can be made in squares of bright-coloured silk, with another square of lace-edged white muslin cornerwise on the top, so that the points of the muslin come in the centre on each side. The white muslin should be adorned with feather stitch of white silk as a heading to the lace, and stick in the black and white pins in patterns. For pocket pincushions form the ordinary round silk covered with card-board, on which lay designs in perforated card-board worked with white beads; this can be made to look like ivory. Chatelaines can be contrived to appear very pretty by having a belt of broad red braid, and three or four narrow strips hanging from it, one for a cushion, covered with red flannel, another for scissors, and another for a little round case for two reels of cotton and a thimble. Pretty needle-cases can be made of odd pieces of cloth in the shape of butterflies, or, to imitate a five-barred gate, the bars in card-board laid on silk. A large Turkish fez makes a good pen-wiper. It is made in red cloth, the crown a circular piece with a strip sewn to it, and formed diagonally. A blue silk tassel is added, and the inside filled with black cloth. They are really useful. Another is like a railway rug; cut some Berlin wool of a finger length, and round this place a piece of cloth pinked all round, two straps, and a loop of gold cord, to render the resemblance to a bundle of rugs complete.

The Elsham Pig.

This remarkable animal was bred by Mr. W. Gardiner, of Elsham Hall, north Lincolnshire. At two years and a half old, its height was 28¼ inches; length, 70 inches; width across the shoulders, 28 inches; girth, 28 inches; circumference of its neck, 62½ inches; and was supposed by judges to weigh 50 stones.

A fine engraving of this wonderful pig was published in 1808, by the breeder: was drawn by B. Gale, and engraved by J. Whessel, of London.

Scrap Screens.

One with three folds is most convenient, and the height should be from five to six feet, according to the height of the room for which it is intended. Each partition should be covered with a paper to constitute a ground, and for this nothing looks better than a glazed black paper. Place a large coloured picture in the centre of each partition, and round it group smaller ones, all of which should be coloured to look well. Most people cover their screens entirely, leaving no ground to be seen, but this is quite a matter of taste; as, if the bare edges of pictures are concealed by a wreath of flowers or ferns (which can be bought by the sheet ready cut out), the black ground is rather an improvement than otherwise. Each picture should be pinned on the screen and arranged before it is pasted on finally, so that the effect may be seen. Paste is the best material to use, and should be made rather thick and free from any lumps. When the three panels of the screen are finished (for it is very seldom both sides are covered with pictures) each should be carefully varnished and be allowed to dry before any attempt at folding up the screen be made. There should be a border of leather round each panel (either a binding or the stamped leather), which is scalloped out and laid on the screen; a brass-headed nail being placed in each scallop is a great improvement.

Much Wisdom in Little Space.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you let your life be such that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear that you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run in debt, unless you see a way to repay it. Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young to spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims frequently, and adopt the maxims and examples of morality inculcated and exhibited, from time to time, in the pages of *The Family Herald*, and success will crown your efforts in the battle of life.

Sheet Iron Thinner than Paper.

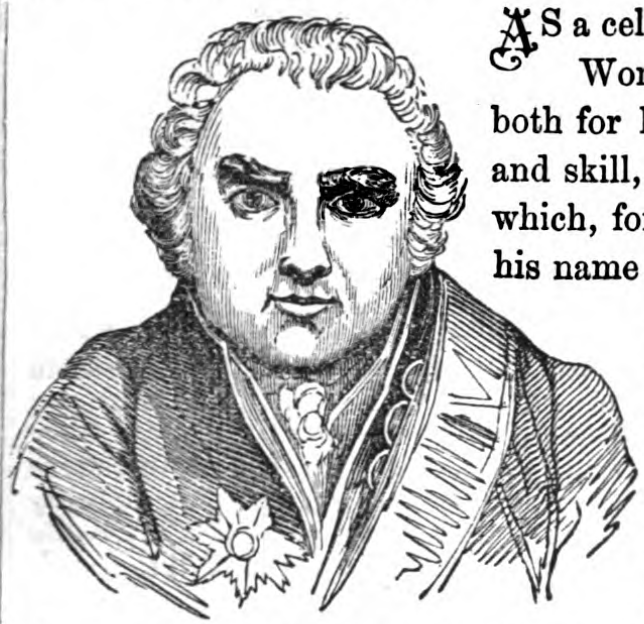
Gold, as everybody knows, may be beaten into sheets much thinner than the finest tissue paper. Silver, tin, platinum, and some other metals, are also made into exceedingly thin foil, and iron, it has lately been demonstrated, may be similarly treated. Iron sheets have been made at the rolling mills of the Pearson and Knowles company at Warrington, which are only ·0015 inch in thickness, being thinner than ordinary paper, and, while they resemble that material in flexibility, they greatly exceed it in toughness.

Utility of Bee Keeping.

The rustic beekeeper, if he have only a soul to appreciate the works of God, and an intelligence of an inquisitive order—and intelligence is sure to expand with the attentive study of any branch of natural history—cannot fail to become deeply interested in observing the wonderful instincts (instincts akin to reason) of these admirable creatures; at the same time that he will learn many lessons of practical wisdom from the example. Having acquired a knowledge of their habits, not a bee will buzz in his ear without recalling to him some of these lessons, and helping to make him a wiser and a better man. It is certain that in all my experience, I never yet met with a keeper of bees, who was not a respectable, well conducted member of socicty, and a moral, if not a religious, man. It is evident, on reflection, that this pursuit, if well attended to, must occupy some considerable share of a man's time and thoughts. He must be often about his bees, which will help to counteract the baneful allurement of the village "public," with all its accompanying syren like evils. *Whoever is fond of his bees is fond of his home:* this is an axiom of irrefragable truth; and it is an axiom that will be sure to kindle in every true Englishman's breast a fovourable regard for a pursuit, which, though humble, has undoubted power to produce so happy an influence.

Mr. George Wombwell.

He was the owner of the famous Wild Beast Show which travelled through Great Britain since 1810, *and which still continues to pay its accustomed visits to the chief places of this Country.*



AS a celebrity of his kind, George Wombwell deserves notice both for his own untiring industry and skill, and the prominence with which, for a long series of years, his name was familiar to the public, and more especially to the juvenile branches of the community. When a boy, he showed great fondness for keeping birds, rabbits, dogs, and other animals, but the circumstance which led to his becoming the proprietor of a menagerie was for the most part accidental. A shoemaker by trade, and keeping a shop in Soho, he happened one day to pay a visit to the London Docks, where he saw some of the first boa constrictors which had been imported into England. These reptiles had then no great favour with showmen, as much from fear as ignorance of the art of managing them, and their marketable value was consequently less than it afterwards became. Wombwell purchased a pair for £75, and in the course of three weeks realised more than that sum by their exhibition. He used afterwards to declare, that he entertained rather a partiality for the serpent tribe, as they had been the means of first opening his path to fame and fortune. Stimulated by the success thus achieved, he commenced his celebrated caravan peregrinations through the United Kingdom, visiting all the great fairs, such as those of Nottingham, Birmingham, Glasgow, and Donnybrook. In time he amassed a handsome independence, but could never be prevailed on to retire to the enjoyment of ease and affluenee, and he died, as he had lived—in harness. Neither did he ever abandon the

Mr. Wombwell, *continued.*

closest attention to all matters connected with the menagerie, and might often be seen scrubbing and working away, as indefatigably as the humblest servant attached to the establishment.

At the time of his death, Wombwell was possessed of three huge menageries, which travelled through different parts of the country, and comprised a magnificent collection of animals, many of them bred and reared by the proprietor himself. The cost of maintaining these establishments averaged at least £35 a day. The losses accruing from mortality and disease form a serious risk in the conduct of a menagerie, and Wombwell used to estimate that from this cause he had lost, from first to last, from £12,000 to £15,000. A fine ostrich, valued at £200, one day pushed his bill through the bars of his cage, and in attempting to withdraw it, broke his neck. Monkeys, likewise, frequently entailed great loss from their susceptibility to cold, which frequently, as in the case of human beings, cuts them off by terminating in consumption. As regards the commercial value of wild beasts, we are informed that tigers have sometimes been sold as high as £300, and at other times might be had for £100. A good panther is worth £100, whilst hyenas range from £30 to £40 each, and zebras from £150 to £200. We suspect that the profits of menagerie proprietors are at the present day considerably curtailed, when the establishment of zoological gardens, and the general declension of fairs and shows in the popular estimation, must have sensibly diminished the number of persons who used to flock to these exhibitions.

Maxims worth remembering.

If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise councillor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

Have sufficient courage to speak to a poor friend, even in the street, and when a rich one is nigh. The effort is not so great as many people may imagine, and the act is worthy of a king.

Boston Perpetual Tide-Table.

MOON'S FIRST AND THIRD QR. MOON'S SECOND AND FOURTH QR.

Moon's age.		HIGH WATER.		Moon's age.		HIGH WATER.	
		Morning.	Evening.			Morning.	Evening.
days.	days.	h. m.	h. m.	days.	days	h. m.	h. m.
1	16	7 0	7 20	8	23	12 45	1 5
2	17	7 47	8 7	9	24	1 36	1 56
3	18	8 39	9 0	10	25	2 36	2 56
4	19	9 31	9 51	11	26	3 37	3 57
5	20	10 21	10 41	12	27	4 37	4 57
6	21	11 11	11 31	13	28	5 30	5 50
7	22	11 57	12 17	14	29	5 54	6 14
				15	30	6 40	7 0

The variations which may sometimes happen in the tides, are caused by winds from certain quarters. If strong N. by W., or N.N.W., it will bring in the flood sooner by half-an-hour, and sometimes a whole hour. On the contrary, if the wind is strong S. by E., or S.S.E., the flood will be from half-an-hour to a whole hour later.

Family Hints.

Bonnets.—The increasing requirement for Tic Pills, Tonics, and Stimulants amongst ladies who wear hats that barely touch, much less cover, the head, and who in consequence suffer tortures from Face-ache, Neuralgia, &c., diseases unknown to our grandmothers, who wore "coal-scuttle bonnets," would point to the need of a return to a more useful head covering amongst them. The use of a broad ribbon or drooping hair to cover the ears in cold weather, as formerly, is highly to be recommended.

Chilblains.—Rub with Turpentine morning and night.

Broken Chilblains should be dressed with Yellow Basilicon Ointment, and poulticed at night.

Chapped Hands are cured by Glycerine, Camphor Ball, or Glycerine Jelly. Always wipe the hands dry after washing.

Bad Breasts, threatening to gather, the milk coagulating in them, the hardness may be dispersed in one night by rubbing gently and freely with Opodeldoc. Never neglect this!

Sore Nipples, which occasion such pain to young mothers, are cured by Glycerine and Brandy, mixed in equal parts, and applied on a little soft linen; it heals the cuts and takes away soreness.

Thrush or Frog.—Apply a little Borax mixed with Honey, to clean the baby's mouth, and give it every morning a tea-spoonful of cold water, in which a little Manna has been dissolved.

Weak or Sore Eyes.—Dissolved one drachm of Sulphate Zinc (White Vitriol) in a pint of water, and bathe occasionally; if matter appears, apply a little Golden Ointment to the edge of the eyelids at night, and use the lotion warm.

Calving Table.

Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve.
Jan. 1	Oct. 8	April 7	Jan. 12	July 1	April 7	Oct. 1	July 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Nov. 4	.. 30	.. 4	.. 28	May 4	.. 28	Aug. 5
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	Aug. 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	.. 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Mar. 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep. 5
Mar. 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	.. 7
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sept. 1	.. 9	Dec. 1	.. 8
.. 14	.. 19	.. 14	.. 21	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 14
.. 21	.. 26	.. 21	.. 28	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 28	Jan. 2	.. 28	April 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 28
.. 31	.. 5	.. 30	.. 6	.. 28	July 6	.. 28	Oct. 5
Apl. 1	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 30	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8

The treatment before calving is to keep the cow moderately well neither too fat nor too lean; remember that she has the double duty of giving milk and nourishing the fœtus. Dry her some weeks before calving; let her bowels be kept moderately open; put her in a warm sheltered place or house her; rather reduce her food; do not disturb her when in labor, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

Post Office, Boston.

This Office is open from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m. On Sunday the Office is closed at 10 a.m.

There are *three deliveries* in Boston daily, viz:—7 a.m., 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. The letter-box is cleared for the town deliveries at 8 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. On Sundays there is only one delivery, at 7 a.m.—the letter-box remains open all day but is cleared at 8.15 p.m.

Town, Pillar, and Wall Boxes.

The Pillar and Wall boxes are cleared as follows:—

Bargate Bridge,	9.24 a.m., 5.0 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
High Street,	4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
Railway Station,	12.0 noon, 4.40 p.m., and 8.30 p.m.
South End,	5.0 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.
Witham Place,	4.45 p.m., and 8.35 p.m.
Bargate,	4.50 p.m., and 8.50 p.m.

On Sundays, 45 minutes earlier.

The Bargate Receiving House is closed on Sundays.

Boston Post Office.—Despatch of Mails, and delivery of letters, &c. The latest time for posting at the chief office is given in column No. 1; with extra 1d. stamp, No. 2; Delivery in Boston, Nos. 3, 4, & 5.

MAILS.	Aft. 1d. Fee.		Morn. and Aft.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
LONDON, for delivery same evening, 11 30 a.m.	....	1135	7 0	10 0	1 0
Ditto, for delivery next morning ..	6 45	....	....	....	....
Ditto .....ditto	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Manchester, delivery next morning..	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Liverpool, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Birmingham, for delivery next morn	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	1 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Nottingham, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7..0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at morning	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Leicester, for delivery next morning..	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield } Delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
	9 0	9 20			....
Newcastle-on-Tyne, delivery next morn.	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	1 0
Ditto for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	....
Hull, for delivery next morning ..	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
	9 0	9 20			....
Peterborough, delivery next morning	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	1 0
Sleaford, for delivery next morning ..	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	....
Stamford....ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	....
Spalding ....ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	1 0
Cambridge, Wisbeach, Lynn ....ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	1 0
Grantham....ditto.....	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Horncastle	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	....
Alford, Spilsby, Louth, Grimsby .. .	11 0	....	7 0	....	....
Scotland & Ireland, delivery next morn	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	1 0
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Lincoln, delivery same day ....8 a.m.	....	8 5	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery next morning ..	9 0	9 20	....	....	....

Mail Cart through Sibsey, Stickney, &c., to Mareham-le-Fen, daily, and to Horncastle on Sundays and Mondays *only*, at 5 a.m. Returns at 8 30 p.m.—*J. Hayes, Threadneedle-st., Boston, contractor.*

Ditto, through Freiston, Benington, Leverton, Leake, &c., to Wainfleet at 5 a.m. Returns at 8 30 p.m.—*J. Hayes, Threadneedle-st., contractor.*

Walking Post, to West Skirbeck, Wyberton, Frampton, Kirton, Sandholme, &c., at 6 30 a.m. Returns 5 20 p.m.—*E. M. Salter, messr.*

Ditto, to Cowbridge, Frith Bank, Thornton-le-Fen, Sandy Bank, New York, Langrick, and north side of the Witham to Boston, at 6 30 a.m. Returns at 2 p.m.— *Thompson, Boston, messenger.*

Ditto, to Boston West, Brothertoft, Hubbert's Bridge, and Sleaford-rd. at 6 30 a.m. Returns at 2 p.m.—*Warsop, Skirbeck, messenger.*

Ditto, to Hawthorn Tree, Kyme Tower, Wainfleet-road, Boston East Hilldyke Bar, Kelsey's Bridge, at 9 a.m. Returns at 12 noon.

Weather Table.

TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, 1st Qr., Full Moon, or last Qr. happen between midnight and 2 in the morning.	Fair..	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morn.	Cold with showers..	Snow and stormy
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Rain	Stormy with snow
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Wind and rain ..	Stormy
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Variable	Rain if wind be W., snow if E.
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Showery	Cold and high wind
,, 12 .. 2 after.	Very rainy	Snow or rain
,, 2 .. 4 ,,	Variable	Fair and mild
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Fair..	Fair
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Fair if wind N.W... Rainy if S. or S.W.	Frosty if N. or N.E. Snow if S. or S.W.
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Ditto	Ditto
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Fair..	Fair with frost

Moon's Rising and Setting.

At 4 days old it sets at, and shines till, about 10 at night.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,
7 ,, ,, or near 1 in the morning.
15 ,, at full it rises about 6 in the evening.
16 ,, ,, at a quarter after 7 ,,
17 ,, ,, at half-past 8 ,,
18 ,, ,, about 10 ,,
19 ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,

Note.—This table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for—that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

THERE is a better principle than that the majority shall rule, it is, that justice shall rule.

PUBLIC speakers generally get bald: perhaps it is from incessantly scratching their heads for ideas.

"I DON'T like these shoes," said a lady customer, "because the soles are too thick."—"Is that the only objection?" blandly asked the salesman.—"Yes," was the reply.—"Then, madam, I can assure you, if you take the shoes the objection will very soon wear away."

HE who follows his recreation instead of his business, will, in a little time, have no business to follow.

GOOD ADVICE.—If you cannot speak well of your neighbours, do not speak of them at all. A cross neighbour may be made a kind one by kind treatment. The true way to be happy is to make others happy. To do good is a luxury. If you are not wiser and better at the end of the day, that day is lost. Practise kindness, even if it be but a little each day. Learn something each day, even if it be but to spell one word. Do not seem to be what you are not. Learn to control your temper and your words. Say nothing behind one's back that you would not say to his face.

USEFUL WEATHER GUIDE;
For Farmers, Gardeners, &c.

A PALE yellow sunset, even if clear, foreshows rain.

A ruddy sunset, especially if small horizontal lines of cloud lie as shoals of fish about the horizon, betokens windy weather.

If the sun sets behind a straight skirting of cloud be sure of wind from the point where the sun is setting.

If it sets behind a rugged, rocky, or mixed bank of clouds, very stormy, wet, or showery will the morrow be.

If setting in a general sheet of haziness of a dusky or leaden hue bad weather is near.

When setting in part clear, but among curly locks of thin cloud, like tufts of air or the strippings off goose quills, expect fog or rain next morning.

A very clear sunset of pale gold colour is a sign of fine weather, if a calm and dewy evening with it.

A clear orange-coloured sunset foretells a very fine day to follow, and more surely if with a rising barometer and calm, dewy evening.

A clear sky, and sun setting in a well-defined form, without dazzling the eye, and of a deep salmon-colour, foreshows a brilliant and a very hot day to succeed.

The same appearance, with a cream-coloured haze on the horizon, is also a sign of fine hot weather; but in this case the sun becomes deep red just before he disappears.

The same appearance at sunse in winter is attended by the sharpes frost of the season.

If in unsettled weather the wind veers from S.W. to W., or N.W. at sunset, expect finer for a day or two.

In showery seasons, and when we have a day finer than before, if the wind returns again from W. or N.W. to S. or SS.E., at sunset, be sure of a return of rain and storm.

It should always be remembered that the state of the air foretells coming weather rather than shows the weather that is present; that the longer the time between the signs and the change foretold by them, the longer such altered weather will last; and, on the contrary, the less the time between a warning and a change, the shorter will be the continuance of such foretold weather. To know the state of the air, not only barometers and thermometers should be watched, but the appearance of the sky should be vigilantly noticed.

Dew is an indication of fine weather; so is fog. Neither of these two formations occur under an overcast sky, or when there is much wind. One sees fog occasionally rolled away, as it were, by wind, but seldom or never formed while it is blowing.

The dryness or dampness of the air and its temperature (for the season) should always be considered, with other indications of change, or continuance of wind and weather.

Boston Conveyances.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk	Strapps ..	Carrier. .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Bicker	Pitts	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Harley....	ditto..	w	10	3	White Horse
Billingborough .	Edwards ..	Packet..	w	10	3	Black Sluice
Billinghay	Newton ..	Carrier. .	w	10	3	White Horse
Bolingbroke New	Evison....	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Baker	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Stennett ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Falcon
				p.m.	a.m.	
Ditto	Hayes	Mail Cart	daily	8.45	5	Threadneedle St
				a.m.	p.m.	
Bolingbroke Old	Bellamy ..	Carrier .	w	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Hutson ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Falcon
Bunker's Hill ..	Miller	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Shaw	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Claydyke	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice†
Coningsby	Baker	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Ditto	Atkinson..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Donington	Richman..	Carrier .	w&s	11	3	White Hart
Ditto	Hempsall .	Carrier	w&s	11	3	White Horse
DoningtonBridge	Edwards ..	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice
Fosdyke	Barton.. .	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Hall.....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Allmand ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Falcon
Freiston	Craven ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Hare	ditto..	w	10	3	Ram
Friskney	Wharrie ..	Omnibus	w&s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Ditto	Bray	Van	w&s	10	3	Exchange
Gosberton	Leverton..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
ditto	Dant.....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Ditto Risegate.	Se well....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Hagnaby Lock..	Parrinder ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Heckington	Bancroft ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Taylor....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Horse
Helpringham ..	Taft.....	ditto..	w	10	3	ditto
Hobhole End ..	Hezzel ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen ..	Trimingham	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Horncastle	Langley ..	Carrier .	w	TU	12	White Hart
Horncastle Fen	Hasnip ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Keal West	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Kirton	Chapman	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Strapps ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Kirton Holme ..	Holland ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Kime, South....	Hall.....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Leake	Simpson ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Waggon & Horses
Ditto	Thorpe ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Booth	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Cross Keys
Leverton	Cooke	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Wilkinson	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Lion

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
Leverton	Spence ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Mareham-le-fen	Major	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Evison ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Maryland	Southwell	Packet ..	w	10	2	Black Sluice †
New Leake	Stamper ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New York.....	Miller	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Goy	Carrier..	w	10	3	Falcon
North Kyme....	Lockey ..	Ditto..	w	10	2	White Horse
Pelham's Land..	Southwell	acket..	w	10	3	Black Sluice †
Ditto	Trimingham	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Axe and Cleaver
Sibsey	Maddison.	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Simpson ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Rushton ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto Northlands	Maddison	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sleaford	Cox	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	White Horse
Ditto	Cook & Son	Carriers .	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Stickford	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Zealand ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Stickney	Leake	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sutterton	Strapps ..	Carrier ..	w& s	10	2	White Hart
Sutterton Fen ..	Gadd	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Swineshead	Cooke	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Tattershall	Baker	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Wainfleet	Bray	Bus ..	w	10	3	Corn Exchange
Ditto	Reding ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	12	Falcon
West Keal	Bycroft ..	Packet ..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Wigtoft	Sickley ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	2	White Horse
Ditto	Smith	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Clarence
Wrangle	Spence ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Reeson ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Ingamells	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Blanchard	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Corn Exchange

† Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "White Hart Inn," Boston.

Freiston Shore—During the Summer months, conveyances run daily to and from Freiston Shore and Boston, starting generally about half-past two, and returning at seven p.m. Also from Boston station on arrival of excursion trains.



The **"Boston" Harbour Steamer** makes tidal trips down the Haven for a few hours during the Summer Season at very low charges, and Children half fare.

To Hull.—The Screw Steamers "Cuirassier" and "Fox" are despatched regularly with Goods between Hull, Wisbech, and Boston, taking Goods for Sutton Bridge, Long Sutton, Holbeach, Sleaford, Stamford, and Hitchin, generally once a week. Apply to Messrs. Walker & Co., 180, High Street, Hull; and to Ridlington and Son, Boston.

Fairs in Lincolnshire.

The Market Days are thus distinguished:—m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c.

Alford. Whit Tuesday for cattle and sheep, July 31st for lambs, Aug. 24, for sheep, Sept. 17, for cattle and foals, Nov. 8, for cattle an sheep, *tu*

Barton-on-Humber, Trinity Thursday for cattle, &c. *For hiring servants*, Wed. after Old May-day. *m*

Belton, Isle of Axholm, Sep 25, chiefly flax grown in the neighbourhood.

Boston, May 4, for sheep, May 5, for beasts; first Wednesday in Aug. for fat cattle; first Monday in September for foals, cattle, and sheep; November 18, 19, 20, horse mart; Dec 11, beast mart, *ws*

Bourne. First Thursday in April. First Thursday after May 5. Last Thursday in Sept. Last Thursday in October, *th*

Brigg. Second Thursday in April, and August 5 for horses, cattle, and sheep. For *hiring servants* Friday before old May-day, *th*

Burgh in the Marsh. 2nd Thursday in May and August, and Sept. 26, for cattle, &c. Fat stock markets are held on alternate Thursdays during the summer, *th*

Burwell, Louth. Pleasure fairs are held on Old May-day and Old Martinmas-day

Caistor, Friday and Sat. before Palm Sunday and Whit Sunday, Sept 16, and Sat after Oct 11, for horses, cattle, and sheep, *s*

Caythorpe Feast. Last Sun. in May.

Corby. New fair, Wednesday before Easter, August 26, for cattle, &c., Monday before Oct 11, for sheep, cattle, horses, foals. *Hiring of servants*, May 13 and Nov. 24.

Crowland, Sept 4. Weekly market, for pigs on Thursday, and for meat vegetables, &c. on Saturday

Crowle. For cattle, flax, &c., the last Mon in May, and Nov 23, or Old Martinmas-day. Markets every Mon. fortnight during Mar, April, and May, also weekly on Fridays

Donington, May 26 for horses, beast, &c. Sept 4 for beast. October 17, for horses, beast, &c, *s*

Epworth, Isle of Axholme. For cattle, hemp, and flax, Thur aft May-day, and Thursday aft Sep 29, *th*

Falkingham. For cattle &c., Ash Wed. Palm Monday, May 12 & 13, last Friday in Sept, Nov. 22, *th*

Gainsborough. Easter Tues (3 days) Tues aft Oct 20 (3 days). When the 20th Oct falls on a Tues., the mart commences on that day. *Hiring of servants*, Nov 5, *tu*

Grantham. For cattle, horses, and sheep, fifth Mon in Lent, Easter Eve, Holy Thursday, July 7, Oct 26, Dec 17, *s*

Great Grimsby. Second Tuesday in April for horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, pigs, &c. Also the first Tuesday in October for ditto, *f*

Haxey, Isle of Axholme. Feast or pleasure fair, July 6th. On *Twelfth Day*, Jan 6th, the rustics amuse themselves with an ancient game, called *Throwing the Hood*

Heckington. First Saturday in Oct. The spring fair has become obsolete

Holbeach. May 17 & Sept. 17 for horses. Pleasure fair Oct 11&12, *th*

Horncastle. For cattle, sheep, &c., 5th Thur in Lent. Horse mart, June 21. Beast mart, June 22. The great horse Fair is now confined to ONE WEEK, commencing with the Horse mart on the *second Monday* in August: the *sheep* fair on the Thursday, and the *cattle* fair on Friday in the same week. Second Thursday in Sept, foals, &c. Oct. 28 and 29, *s*

Kirton Lindsey. Cattle markets are held on alternate Saturdays in spring and autumn, and there are large fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep on July 18 and Dec. 11th. *Corn Market* is held on Friday.

Lincoln. Fat stock market on every Tuesday. Spring fortnightly stock market commences on Thursday before fifth Sunday in Lent, and

List of Fairs, continued.

continues until the great April fair. The great April fair begins on the second Tuesday after April 13th, lasts four days; 1st and 2nd days for horses, 3rd day for sheep, 4th day for cattle. It is a large pleasure fair as well. July 5 for horses, beast, and sheep, and pleasure fair. Friday after Aug 12 is a large lamb fair. Friday after Sept 12 for horses, beast, and sheep. Great stock market on Friday before Sept 29. Oct 27th for horses, beast, and sheep. Hugh fair November 28th for cattle & sheep, *f*

Louth, April 29th for sheep, 30th for cattle and horses; Friday before September 18th; Friday before October 28th. November 23, (called the *Michaelmas* fair) for sheep, cattle, horses, &c. *Sheep market* every Friday during spring and autumn. *Fat stock market* every alternate Friday, *w s*

LongSutton. May 13, 14 for cattle, heep, and pleasure. Friday after september 25, for horses, cattle, S&c*f*

Market Deeping, 2nd Wed after Old May-day. Oct 10 for cattle, &c. Last Wed in July, chiefly wood, *w*

Market Rasen, 4th Tuesday in Lent is the spring cattle fair. Sept 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. *Hiring of servants* in May. *Races* Monday after Sept 25. *Steeple Chases* in March, *tu.*

Messingham & Kirton Lindsey. A pleasure fair on Trinity Monday,

Navenby, October 17 for horses, beast, sheep, and pigs. A *feast* on Thurs before Easter. *Hiring of servants* on May-day

New Bolingbroke, July 10 for pleasure and pedlery

Partney. For cattle and long-woolle sheep, Aug 1 and 25. Sep 18 &1 First Wednesday after Old Mich aelmas-day

Saltfleetby, Ocotber 3

Sleaford Plough Mon, Easter Mon Whit Mon, Aug 12, Oct 20, cattl fairs. Oct 1 cheese fair *m*

Spalding. April 27, June 29, Aug 2 Sept 25, and Dec 6. *Hiring of ser vants*, a few days before Old May day and Martinmas, *tu*

Spilsby. Monday before Whit Mon day and Monday after, if in May First Monday after July 12, *m*

Spittal, November 25

Stamford. For cattle, sheep, & horses Tuesday before Feb 13; Monday before Mid Lent; Mid Lent Monday; Monday before May 12 Monday after Corpus Christi day (old style); August 5; Nov 8 & 9, called St. Simon & St. Jude, *f*

Stow Green, near Billingborough station. First Thursday in July

Stow, Gainsborough, October 10 for cattle and foals

Stockwith West, Gainsborough. Sep 4 for horses and cattle

Swineshead, October 2, cheese fair.

Tattershall. For cattle, sheep, &c. May 15, 16, and Sept 25 and 26, *th*

Tetney, Grimsby. Feast or pleasure fair, 1st Monday after July 12

Wainfleet. For cattle, &c., third Saturday in May, and October 24, *s*

Winterton. For cattle, &c., Tuesday before Palm Sunday, and Sept 23. A feast or pleasure fair, July 6, *w*

Wragby, May 1 for sheep. Sept 2 and 29 for cattle, *th*

Winteringham Pleasure fair, &c., July 14

Torksey. Feast or pleasure fair on Whit-Monday

Horncastle August Fair.

"The Lord of the Manor having consented to the above fair being confined to One Week, for the future, the Fair will commence, as usual, the second Monday in August; the *Sheep* fair will be held on the Thursday, & the *Cattle* fair on the Friday."

List of Fairs, continued.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge, last Saturday in April, June 24, third Saturday in July, Sept 25, Nov 12, *w s*
Caxton, May 5, October 12, *th*
Chatteris, last Friday in April, Friday before October 11, *f*
Ely, Holy Thur, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 29, *th*
Ickleton, July 22
Linton, Holy Thur, July 30, Sept 30, *th*
March, May 13, 20, October 28, *f*
Newmarket, Whit Tu, Nov 8, *tu s*
Reach, Rogation Monday
Royston, Ash Wed, Easter Wed, Whit Wed, first Wednesday in July, first Wednesday after Old Michaelmas day, *w*
Soham, May 9, *s*
Stowbridge, September 28
Thorney, July 1, September 21, *th*
Whittlesea, January 25, June 13, October 26
Wisbeach, Sat before Palm Sun, Wednesday before Whit Sun, July 25, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

Derbyshire.

Alfreton, July 31, Oct 6, Nov 24, *f*
Ashbourn, 1st Tuesday in Jan, February 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, Aug 16, Oct 20, Nov 2, 9, Dec 15 horses, sheep, pigs, *&c*
Ashover, April 25, Oct 15
Bakewell, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August 26, 1st Mon after October 10, 1st Monday after November 11, *f*
Belper, Jan 28, May 12, Oct 31, *s*
Bolsover, last Fri in April, first Friday in Oct
Buxton, Monday before Thursday preceding Feb 14, March 28, April 29, Mon before 2nd Wed in Sept, Oct 28, *s*
Castleton, April 21, 1st Wednesday in October, cattle, horses, cheese, *&c.*
Chapel-le-Frith, Feb 7, March 24, 29, April 30, May 31, July 7, August 19, October 3, November 9, *th*
Chesterfield, Jan 27, Feb 29, 1st Saturday in April, May 4, Fri before Midsummer-day, July 5, September 25, November 25, *s*
Crich, April 6, October 11
Cubley, November 30
Derby, Friday after Epiphany, Fri in Easter week, 3rd Friday after May 1, Friday in Whit week, July 25, horses, cattle, sheep, March 21, 22, 23, September 27, 28, 29, cheese, *f*
Duffield, Thurs after New Year's Day, March 1, *th*
Dronfield, Jan 10, April 25, July 15, September 2, *th*
Glossop, May 6, cattle
Hope, March 28, May 13, cattle, *&c.* 2nd Tues in Sept, Oct 11, *f*
Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tues, 1st Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*
Matlock, Feb 25, April 2, May 9, October 24
Ripley, Wednes in Easter week, Oct 23, horses, cattle, *&c. s*
Tideswell, March 24, May 15, last Wed in July, 2nd Wed in Sep, Oct 29, *w*
Wirksworth, Shrove Tues, Easter Tuesday, May 12, July 8, Sep 8, 3rd Tuesday in November, for cattle and pedlery, *tu*

Huntingdonshire.

Erith, May 4, July 25, Nov 1
Godmanchester, Easter Tues, *w*
Huntingdon, Tues before Easter. 2nd Tues in May, Sat before Mich day, 3rd Sat in Nov, *s*
Kimbolton, Easter and Whit Fri 1st Fri after Michaelmas-day, Dec 11, *f*
Ramsey, July 22, cattle, *w*
St Ives, Whit Mon, cattle, horses, Mich day, horses, cheese, *m*
St Neot's, Holy Thurs, and three weeks after, Dec 17
Yaxley, Holy Thurs, cattle *th*

List of Fairs, continued.

Leicestershire.

Ashby-de-le-Zouch, Shrove Mon, Easter Tues, Whit Tues, last Mon in Sept, Nov 10,
Belton, Mon after Trinity week
Billesdon, last Monday in Feb. first Monday in May, last Mon in August, first Mon in Oct., *f*
Bosworth Husband, October 16
Castle Donington, Mar. 17, July 25, Michaelmas day, *s*
Hallaton, Holy Thursday, Thurs. three weeks after
Hinckley, Aug 26, 1st 2nd and 3rd Monday after Epiphany, Easter Monday, Monday before Whit Monday, Whit Mon, Monday after St Simon and St Jude, *m*
Kegworth, Feb 18, Easter Mon, April 30, October 10
Leicester, Jan 4, March 2, Palm Sat, Saturday in Easter week, May 12, 13, 14, June 1, July 5, Aug 1, Sept 13, Oct 10, Nov 2, Dec 8; *w s*
Loughborough, February 14, Mar 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thurs, Aug 12, Sept 30, Nov 13 *th*
Lutterworth, Thurs. after Feb. 19, Thurs after March 10, Thurs after April 15, Holy Thursday, Thursday after July 23, Thurs before October 10, Thursday after November 10, *th*
Mkt Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*
Mkt Harborough, Jan 6, Feb 16, April 29, July 31, Oct 19, lasts nine days, new fairs, Tues after March 2, Tues after Mid-lent Sunday, Tuesday before Nov. 22, December 8, *tu*
Melton Mowbray, Mon and Tues after Jan 17, March 13, Holy Thursday, Whit Tues, Aug 21, September 7, *t*
Mountsorrel, July 9, 29, *m*
Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Septenber 18 and 19, *th*

Nottinghamshire.

Bawtry, Whit-week, Old Martinmas day *th*
Bingham, Tu and Wed before Feb. 13, 1st Thurs. in May, Whit-Th, May 31, Nov 8, 9, *t*
Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct 20, *w*
Dunholme, August 12,
Eastwoood May 6, Oct 14, Nov
Edwinstowe, October 29
Farnsfield, Mon after October 11
Lenton, Wednesday in Whit Sun week, November 11
Mansfield, 1st Thurs in April, July 10, 2nd Thurs in Oct, *th*
Marnham, September 12
Newark, Friday fortnight before Good Friday, May 14, Whit-Tues, Aug 2, Wednesday before Oct 2, cheese market; Wednesday after Oct 3, hops; Nov. 1, Monday before Dec 11.
Nottingham, Friday after Jan 13, Mar 7, 8, Thurs before Easter, May 7, October 2, 3, 4, *w, s*
Ollerton, May 1, last Fri in Sept *f*
Retford, March 23, 1st Thurs aft June 11, last Thur in July, Oct 2, for hops, &c, 2nd Thurs in December, *s*
Southwell, Whit Monday *s*
Sutton-in-Ashfield, Easter Tues. Tuesday before second Thurs in Oct., Statutes, Nov. 27.
Tuxford, May 12, Monday before October 2, *m*
Warsop, Mon before Whit Mon
Worksop, March 31, Oct 14, *w*

Northamptonshire.

Boughton Green, June 24, 25, 26
Brackley, Wednesday aft Feb 25, second Wed in April, Wed after June 22, Wednesday after Oct 11, December 11, *w*
Brigstock, Apr 25, Sept 4, Nov 22
Brixworth, Whit Monday
Fotheringay, 3rd Mon aft July 6
Daventry, 1st and last Monday in Jan, last Monday in February Easter Tues, May 9, June 6, 7, 1st Monday in July and Sept, August 3, last Monday August, Oct 2, 3, 27, second Monday in Nov and December, *w*

List of Fairs, continued.

Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before Feb 6, March 6, Thurs before May 13, June 28, Thursday before May 12, June 22, Thurs before Aug 5, Oct 11, Dec 6, *s*
Kettering, Thurs before Easter, Friday before Whit Sun, Thursday before Oct 11, Thursday before Dec 21, *f*
King's Cliffe, October 29
Northampton, 2nd Tuesday in Jan Feb 20, Friday before the great Smithfield market, April 5th, May 4, June 19, August 5, 26, Sept 19, 1st Thursday in Nov, (toll free), Nov 28, Dec 19, *w f*
Oundle, Feb 25, Whit Monday, August 21, October 12, *th*
Peterborough, 3rd Mon in March, July 10, 11, new ram fair second Saturday in Sept, Oct 2, *s*
Rockingham, September 25
Rothwell, Trinity Mon (a week)
Thrapston, 1st Tu in May, Tues before Aug 5, *tu*
Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, Tues before Oct 11, Oct 29
Weldon, 1st Thursday in Feb, May, August, and November
Wellingboro', Easter Wed, Whit Wed, October 29, *w*
West Haddon, May 2.
Yardley Hastings, Whit Tuesday

Rutland.

Oakham, Jan 17, Feb 14, March 15, 2nd Sat in April, May 5, June 2, July 4, Aug 11, Sept 8. Oct 13, Nov 3, Dec 8, *m s*
Uppingham, March 7, April 4, July 7, Sept 21, Nov 7, *w*

Yorkshire.

Aberford, last Monday in April and May, 1st Monday in Oct, 1st Monday after October 18, 1st Monday after Nov 2, *w*
Adwalton, Feb 6, March 9, Easter Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after, till Michaelmas
Aldborough, September 4, *w*
Appletreewick, October 26 and 27
Askrig, May 10 & 17, 1st Thursday in June, Oct. 28 & 29, *th*
Askwick, Thurs before Whit Sun
Barnsley, Wednesday before Feb 28, May 13, October 11, *w*
Bawtry, Whit Thursday, Nov 22 *s*
Bedale, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, June 6, 7, July 5, 6, Oct 11, 12, December 13, *th*
Bentham, Jan 25, June 25, Saturday in Easter week, October 25
Beverley, Thursday before Feb 25, Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov 5, principal mkts for cattle, Wednesday before April 6, Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday bef Sep 14, Wed aft Dec 25, *w s*
Bingley, Jan 25, Aug 25, 26, 27, *tu*
Black Burton, Whit Monday
Bolton, June 28
Bradfield, June 16, 17, Dec 9, 10. *th*
Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22, 23, Aug 16 (horse and cattle) 17 (sheep), October 23, Dec 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)
Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18, 19, Dec 9, 10, 11, *m*
Brawby, 1st Mon after July 11, *m*
Bridlington, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 21, *s*
Brumpton, Nov 12
Bransburton, May 14, cattle market every alternate Wednesday, commencing with the principal stallion show, the nearest Wednesday to April 8, *w*
Cave, Trinity Mon, 2nd Mon aft Old Michaelmas day (for cattle) *m*
Cawood, May 13, Sept 23, Dec 19
Clapham, September 21
Coxwold, August 25
Dewsbury, Wednesday before May 13, Wednesday before Oct 11, *w*
Doncaster, Feb 2, April 5, Aug 5 November 16, *s*
Easingwold, Ap 2, July 6, Sep 26, *f*
Egton, Tuesday bef Feb 15, May 13, Sep 4, Tuesday before Nov 22
Frodingham, July 10, October 2
Gargrave, Dec 11, 29
Grassington, March 4, April 24, June 29, September 26
Guisborough, last Tues in March and April, 3rd Tues in May, Aug & Sept, 2nd Tues in Nov.

List of Fairs, continued.

Grinton Good Friday, Dec 21
Halifax, June 24, 1st Sat in Nov *s*
Harewood, last Mon in April, 2nd Monday in October *m*
Hawes, Whit Tuesday, Sep 28, *tu*
Haworth, July 22, October 14
Hedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept 22, Nov 17, Dec 6, *m s*
Helmsley, May 19, July 16, Oct. 2 November 5, 6, *s*
Hornsea, August 13, Dec. 17
Huddersfield, Mar. 31, May 14 October 4, *tu*
Hull, 2nd Tuesday in April, (for cattle, &c.), October 11, *t f*
Howden, April 15, 16, 17, Sep. 25 and 6 following days (the great horse fair), and every alternate Tuesday for horses and cattle, *s*
Hunmanby, May 6, Oct 29, *tu*
Ingleton, Nov 17
Keighly, May 8, November 8, *w*
Kettywell, July 6, September 2
Kilham, Aug 21, November 12
Kirby-Moorside, Whit Wednesday, September 18
Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October
Kirkham, Trinity Monday
Knaresborough, Wed aft Jan 13 Wed after Mar 12, May 6, Wed aft Aug 12, Tuesday aft Oct 11, Wednesday aft Dec 10, *w*
Lee, August 24, September 17
Leeds, July 10, 11, Nov 8, 9, *t s*
Leighton, June 24
Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in Feb, May, October, and December
Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Monday, Aug 26, September 19
Long Preston, March 1, Sept 29
Malham, June 25, October 4
Malton, Mon to Sat before Palm Sun, Whit-sun Eve, Sat before July 12, Oct 11, Saturday before November 23, *t s*
Marsden, April 25, July 10 Sep 29
Marsham, Sept 17, 18 *tu*
Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, November 5, 6, *m*
Moor Kirk, June 24
Northallerton, February 14, May 5 Sept 5, Oct 3, 2nd Wednesday in October, for cheese, *w*
Otley, Wednesday in Easter week, and two succeeding fortnights; Whit-Wednesday; 1st Monday after Aug 3; Friday before Old Martinmas, and following Fri, *f*
Partington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*
Penistone, Thursday before Feb 28, November 3, *tu*
Pickering, Monday before Feb 14, Monday before May 13, Sept 25 Monday before Nov 22, *m*
Pocklington, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 8 (show of horses), Feb 24, Dec 7, 12, *s*
Pontefract, 1st Saturday after Jan 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after Feb 13, Saturday before Palm Sun, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday respectively, Saturday after Sept 12, 1st Saturday in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays aft the York fortnight fairs, *s*
Reeth, Friday before Palm Sun. 2nd Friday before May 13, Fri before Aug 24, 2nd Friday before Nov 22
Richmond, Sat after Candlemas, Saturday bef Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, Sept. 25, *s*
Ripley, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug 25, 26, 27, *m*
Ripon, Thursday after Jan 13, May 13, 14, 1st Thurs in June, Thurs after Aug 22, Nov 22, *th*
Rotherham, Whit Mon, Dec 1, *m*
Seamer, July 15, *m*
Scarborough, Holy Thur, November 22, *th*
Sedbergh, March 10, Oct. 29, *w*
Selby, Easter Tuesday, Monday after June 22, October 11, *m*
Settle, Tues bef Palm Sunday, Th before Good Friday, and every other Fri till Whit Sun, April 21, June 2, Aug 18 to 21, Tues after October 27, *tu*
Sheffield, Whit Tu and Wed, last Mon and Tu in Nov *tu s*

List of Fairs, continued.

Sherbourn, Mar 25, Sep 29, *f*
Skipton, March 23, Palm Sunday eve, 1st and 3rd Tuesday after Easter, Whit Sun eve, Aug 6, Nov 20. 22, *s*
Slaidburn, Feb 14, Apr 15, Aug 1 October 20
Snaith, last Thurs in April, Aug 10, 1st Friday in Sept, *th*
South Cave, Trinity Monday and October 24, for cattle
Stokesley, Sat before Feb 14, Palm and Trinity Sun, and Saturday before Oct 19 *s*
Stamford Bridge, Dec 1, 2. If the 1st Dec falls on a Saturday, the fair is always held on Monday and Tuesday following
Tadcaster, last Wed in April, May, and October, *w*
Thirsk, Shrove Monday, April 5, August 3, 4, 5, October 28, 29 December 14, *m*
Thorne, Mon, Tu, Wed aft June 11, same days after Oct 11, *w*
Tollerton, August 15,
Topcliffe, July 17, 18, Oct 8
Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11 12, *th*, *f*
Weighton, May 14, Sept 25, *w*
Wetherby, Holy Thursday, Aug 5, Oct 10, Thurs bef Nov 22, *th*
Whitby, Aug 25, Nov 11 *s*
Whitgift, July 22
Yarm, Thurs before April 5, Holy Thursday, Aug 2, Oct 19, 20, *th*
York, principal fairs, Whit Men, July 10, August 12, November 22. Principal market every other Thursday in the year. Principal fairs for horses, Monday in the race week, and Monday in the first whole week before Dec 25, *s*

Probable Duration of Life, from 1 to 70 Years of Age.

Years Old.	Expectancy Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.
Birth	38¾	18	43	36	30½	54	18¼
1yr	44¾	19	42¼	37	29¾	55	17¾
2	47	20	41½	38	29	56	17
3	50	21	40¾	39	28¼	57	16¼
4	50¼	22	40	40	27¾	58	15½
5	51¼	23	39½	41	27	59	15
6	51¼	24	38¾	42	26½	60	14½
7	51	25	38	43	25¾	61	14
8	50¼	26	37¼	44	25¼	62	13½
9	49¾	27	36½	45	24½	63	13
10	49	28	35¾	46	24	64	12½
11	48	29	35	47	23¼	65	11¾
12	47¼	30	34½	48	22½	66	11¼
13	46½	31	33¾	49	22	67	10¾
14	45¾	32	33	50	21¼	68	10¼
15	45	33	32½	51	20½	69	9¾
16	44¼	34	31¾	52	19¾	70	9¼
17	43½	35	31	53	19		

Chickweed is an excellent barometer. When the flower expands fully there need be no fear of rain for several hours.

Important Family Medicine.

TRADE  MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS,

THE

MOST CERTAIN PRESERVER OF HEALTH,

A MILD, YET SPEEDY, SAFE, AND

EFFECTUAL AID IN CASES OF INDIGESTION,

AND ALL STOMACH COMPLAINTS,

AND, AS A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE, A

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

AND A

SWEETENER OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM.



INDIGESTION is a weakness or want of power of the digestive juices in the stomach to convert what we eat and drink into healthy matter, for the proper nourishment of the whole system. It is caused by everything which weakens the system in general, or the stomach in particular. From it proceed nearly all the diseases to which we are liable; for it is very certain that if we could always keep the stomach right we should only die by old age or accident. Indigestion produces a great variety of unpleasant sen sations; amongst the most prominent of its miserable effects are a want of, or an inordinate appetite sometimes attended with a constant craving for drink, a distension or feeling of enlargement of the stomach, flatulency, heartburn, pain in the stomach, acidity, unpleasant taste in the mouth, perhaps sickness, rumbling noise in the bowels; in some cases of depraved digestion there is nearly a complete disrelish for food, but still the appetite is not greatly impaired, as at the stated period of meals persons so afflicted can eat heartily although without much gratification; a long train of nervous symptoms are also frequent attend-

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

ants, general debility, great languidness, and incapacity for exertion. The minds of persons so afflicted frequently become irritable and desponding, and great anxiety is observable in the countenance; they appear thoughtful, melancholy, and dejected, under great apprehensions of some imaginary danger, will start at any unexpected noise or occurrence, and become so agitated that they require some time to calm and collect themselves, yet for all this the mind is exhilarated without much difficulty; pleasing events, society, will for a time dissipate all appearance of disease; but the excitement produced by an agreeable change vanishes soon after the cause has gone by. Other symptoms are, violent palpitations, restlessness, the sleep disturbed by frightful dreams and startings, and affording little or no refreshment; occasionally there is much moaning, with a sense of weight and oppression upon the chest, nightmare, &c.

It is almost impossible to enumerate all the symptoms of this first invader upon the constitution, as in a hundred cases of *Indigestion* there will probably be something peculiar to each; but be they what they may, they are all occasioned by the food becoming a burden rather than a support to the stomach; and in all its stages the medicine most wanted is that which will afford speedy and effectual assistance to the digestive organs, and give energy to the nervous and muscular systems,—nothing can more speedily or with more certainty effect so desirable an object than *Norton's Extract of Camomile Flowers*. The herb has from time immemorial been highly esteemed in England as a grateful anodyne, imparting an aromatic bitter to the taste, and a pleasing degree of warmth and strength to the stomach, and in all cases of indigestion, gout in the stomach, windy colic, and general weakness, it has for ages been strongly recommended by the most eminent practitioners as very useful and beneficial. The great, indeed only, objection to its use has been the large quantity of water which it takes to dissolve a small part of the flowers, and which must be taken with it into the stomach. It requires a quarter of a pint of boiling water to dissolve the soluble portion of one drachm of Camomile Flowers; and when one or even two ounces may be taken with advantage, it must at once be seen how impossible it is to take a proper dose of this wholesome herb in the form of tea; and the only reason why it has not long since been placed the very first in rank of all restorative medicines is, that in taking it the stomach has always been loaded with water, which tends in a great measure to counteract, and very frequently wholly to destroy the effect. It must be evident that loading a weak stomach with a large quantity of water, merely for the

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

purpose of conveying into it a small quantity of medicine, must be injurious; and that the medicine must possess powerful renovating properties only to counteract the bad effects likely to be produced by the water. Generally speaking, this has been the case with Camomile Flowers, a herb possessing the highest restorative qualities, and when properly taken, decidedly the most speedy restorer, and the most certain preserver of health.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are prepared by a peculiar process accidentally discovered, and known only to the proprietor, and which he firmly believes to be one of the most valuable modern discoveries in medicine, by which all the essential and extractive matter of more than an ounce of the flowers is concentrated in four moderate-sized pills. Experience has afforded the most ample proof that they possess all the fine aromatic and stomachic properties for which the herb has been esteemed; and, as they are taken into the stomach unencumbered by any diluting or indigestible substance, in the same degree has their benefit been more immediate and decided. Mild in their operation and pleasant in their effect, they may be taken at any age, and under any circumstances, without danger or inconvenience. A person exposed to cold and wet a whole day or night could not possibly receive any injury from taking them, but on the contrary, they would effectually prevent a cold being taken. After a long acquaintance with and observance of the medicinal properties of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, it is only doing them justice to say, that they are really the most valuable of all TONIC MEDICINES. By the word tonic is meant a medicine which gives strength to the stomach sufficient to digest in proper quantities all wholesome food, which increases the power of every nerve and muscle of the human body, or in other words, invigorates the nervous and muscular systems. The solidity or firmness of the whole tissue of the body, which so quickly follows the use of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, their certain and speedy effect in repairing the partial dilapidations from time or intemperance, and their lasting salutary influence on the whole frame, is most convincing, that in the smallest compass is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle, of so peculiar a nature as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength sufficient to resist the formation of disease, and also to fortify the constitution against contagion; as such, their general use is strongly recommended as a preventative during the prevalence of malignant fever or other infectious diseases, and to persons attending sick-rooms they are invaluable, as in no one instance have they ever failed in preventing the taking of illness, even under the most trying circumstances.

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

As *Norton's Camomile Pills* are particularly recommended for all stomach complaints or indigestion, it will probably be expected that some advice will be given respecting diet, though after all that has been written upon the subject, after the publication of volume upon volume, after the country has, as it were, been inundated with practical essays on diet as a means of prolonging life, it would be unnecessary to say more, did we not feel it our duty to make the humble endeavour of inducing the public to regard them not, but to adopt that course which is dictated by nature, by reason, and by common sense. Those persons who study the wholesomes, and are governed by the opinion of writers on diet, are uniformly both unhealthy in body and weak in mind. There can be no doubt that the palate is designed to inform us what is proper for the stomach, and of course that must best instruct us what food to take and what to avoid; we want no other adviser. Nothing can be more clear than that those articles which are agreeable to the taste were by nature intended for our food and sustenance, whether liquid or solid, foreign or of native production; if they are pure and unadulterated, no harm need be dreaded by their use; they will only injure by abuse. Consequently, whatever the palate approves, eat and drink always in moderation, but never in excess; keeping in mind that the first process of digestion is performed in the mouth, the second in the stomach; and that, in order that the stomach may be able to do its work properly, it is requisite the first process should be well performed; this consists in masticating or chewing the solid food, so as to break down and separate the fibres and small substances of meat and vegetable, mixing them well, and blending the whole together before they are swallowed; and it is particularly urged upon all to take plenty of time to their meals, and never eat in haste. If you conform to this short and simple, but comprehensive advice, and find that there are various things which others eat and drink with pleasure and without inconvenience, and which would be pleasant to yourself only that they disagree, you may at once conclude that the fault is in the stomach, that it does not possess the power which it ought to do, that it wants assistance, and the sooner that assistance is afforded the better. A very short trial of this medicine will best prove how soon it will put the stomach in a condition to perform with ease all the work which nature intended for it. By its use you will soon be able to enjoy, in moderation, whatever is agreeable to the taste, and unable to name one individual article of food which disagrees with or sits unpleasantly on the stomach. Never forget that a small meal well digested affords more nourishment to the system

OBSERVATIONS ON DIGESTION.

than a large one, even of the same food, when digested imperfectly. Let the dish be ever so delicious, ever so enticing, a variety offered, the bottle ever so enchanting, never forget that temperance tends to preserve health, and that health is the soul of enjoyment. But should an impropriety be at any time, or ever so often committed, by which the stomach becomes overloaded or disordered, render it immediate aid by taking a dose of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, which will so promptly assist in carrying off the burden thus imposed upon it, that all will soon be right again.

It is most certainly true that every person in his lifetime consumes a quantity of noxious matter, which if taken at one meal would be fatal; it is these small quantities of noxious matter, which are introduced into our food, either by accident or wilful adulteration, which we find so often upset the stomach, and not unfrequently lay the foundation of illness, and perhaps final ruination to health. To preserve the constitution, it should be our constant care, if possible, to counteract the effect of these small quantities of unwholesome matter; and whenever, in that way, an enemy to the constitution finds its way into the stomach, a friend should immediately be sent after it, which would prevent its mischievous effects, and expel it altogether; no better friend can be found—no, none which will perform the task with greater certainty, than NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. And let it be observed, that the longer this medicine is taken the less it will be wanted, and it can in no case become habitual, as its entire action is to give energy and force to the stomach, which is the spring of life, the source from which the whole frame draws its succour and support. After an excess of eating or drinking, and upon every occasion of the general health being at all disturbed, these PILLS should be immediately taken, as they will stop and eradicate disease at its commencement. Indeed, it is most confidently asserted that, by the timely use of this medicine only, and a common degree of caution, any person may enjoy all the comfort within his reach, may pass through life without an illness, and with the certainty of attaining an healthy OLD AGE.

On account of their volatile properties, they must be kept in bottles; and if closely corked their qualities are neither impaired by time nor injured by any change of climate whatever. Price 13½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* each, with full directions. The large bottle contains the quantity of three small ones, or PILLS equal to fourteen ounces of CAMOMILE FLOWERS.

Sold by nearly all respectable Medicine Vendors. Be particular to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION!!!

GODFREY'S
EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS

Is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the SKIN, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance. It will completely remove Tan, Sunburn, Redness, &c., and by its Balsamic and Healing qualities render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple or eruption; and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful.

Sold in Bottles, price 2s. 9d. by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

STEEDMAN'S
SOOTHING POWDERS,

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

The value of this Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world and by all grades of society for upwards of fifty years.

Its extensive sale has induced SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which, in outward appearance, so closely resemble the Original as easily to deceive even careful observers. The Proprietor therefore feels it due to the Public to give a SPECIAL CAUTION against the purchase of such imitations.

All purchasers are therefore requested carefully to observe that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each Packet, IN WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND, without which none are genuine. The true STEEDMAN is spelt with *two EE's*.

Prepared only at Walworth, Surrey, and Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in packets 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

Sold by JOHN MORTON, Bookseller, &c.

Widow Welch's Female Pills.

FOR DISORDERS INCIDENT TO THE FEMALE SEX.

Prepared by MRS. SARAH SMITHERS, the Grand-daughter of the Inventor, from the real Family Recipe, without the least variation whatever.

MOTHERS, Guardians, Managers of Schools, and all who have the care of Females from an early age, are strongly recommended never to be without this safe and efficient remedy. Its just celebrity for all Female Complaints, Nervous Disorders, Weakness of the Solids, Loss of Appetite, Sick Head Aches, Lowness of Spirits, and particularly for irregularities in the Female System, have obtained for it a most extensive and increasing demand. Purchasers should therefore attend to the following

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The *only real Proprietor* and possessor of the Recipe, Grand-daughter of the late Widow Welch, feels it her duty, not only in defence of her own SOLE RIGHT, but as a protection to the public, to declare HERSELF the ONLY PERSON entitled to the Original Recipe, or at all authorised to make and prepare the said Medicine.

Mrs. Smithers' genuine preparations will for the future be wrapped in *blue paper*, having her signature on the outside label, and "*Edwards*, 157, *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., late of* 67, *St. Paul's*," on the Stamp.

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Brandy.....from	3	0	Sherry.....from	8	0
French Brandy, Pale.. „	4	8	Port..... „	2	0
Ditto „ Brown „	4	8	Champagne..... „	3	0
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IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL

IN FAVOUR OF

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

TONG LANE, WHITWORTH,
NEAR ROCHDALE, *June 15th*, 1878.

DEAR SIRS,—I received the box of Pills you sent by post safely. This medicine has been of the greatest use to me and my family without the aid of any doctors at all. No other medicine has been used but yours. I cannot fully detail to you how much good they have done our household.

About fifteen years ago I was suffering from colds and surfeits deeply rooted in the system, which resulted in partial locked-jaw. I tried various means for six or seven months I was advised to try a great doctor that understood such cases. He examined me and told me he would cure me for £10 or £12; but I was unable to afford such a sum. At last I procured a small box of your Sovereign Remedy; the remarkable effects I shall never forget. After taking one small box and two at 2s. 9d., I was perfectly cured.

I confess myself to blame that I did not report this to you at the time. I cannot half recommend your Pills enough. I have never required any other medicine since I commenced with them. They clear the body from all impurities and give comfort and sound health. We are never without them. You are at liberty to make what use you like of my letter.

I remain yours truly, JOHN WORMWELL,

To Messrs. T. ROBERTS & Co. *Wesleyan Local Preacher.*

☞ The above letter ought to convince the most sceptical of the amazing curative powers of PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

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SPILLER'S SCURVY OINTMENT.

A certain cure for Leprosy and Scurvy, Scalds, Burns, and Chilblains; Sore and Chapped Lips, Breaking out of the Mouth and Nose, Ulcerated Legs, Bruises and Cuts, Abscesses and Blotches on the Face, Sprains, Scald Head, and Ringworm. This invaluable Ointment never failed during many years experience in curing the above-named complaints, even when of the most dangerous description and considered hopeless. The Proprietor strongly recommends it to *Emigrants*, Captains of Ships, and seafaring persons, as it will keep for any length of time and in any climate. *Notice*,—The proprietor, T. F. Goddard, of Highgate, has appointed "*Mr. Edwards*, 157, *Queen Victoria Street*, *London*, *E.C.*, *late of* 67, *St. Paul's*, *London*," his sole Wholesale Agent, whose name will appear on the Government Stamp. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d.

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P.A.	....	14d. „ „
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An effectual Cure for the Hooping Cough (without inward Medicine).

This is the only discovery affording a perfect CURE, without administering *internal* Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders, particularly incident to Children, are too well known, to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare, that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced and so generally acknowledged, that many of *the most eminent of the Faculty* now constantly recommend it, as the only known *safe* and *perfect cure*, without restriction of diet or use of medicine.

Many thousands of Children are cured annually by this remedy; on the first attack an immediate application of the *Embrocation* will prevent the complaint taking any hold of the constitution. and a few times using often completely cures. The proprietor therefore earnestly and conscientiously recommends it to all Parents and Guardians.

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At the above Establishment you can always purchase, at the Lowest Market Price, Wholesale and Retail,

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ALSO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHEESE.

JUST TRY HIS

BLACK, MIXED, AND GREEN TEAS,

2s. and 2s. 6d. per Pound.

G. Clarke, 4, Strait Bargate, Boston.

KNOWN THROUGHOUT



THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

WHAT THE PROFESSION SAY RESPECTING

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

To Mr. Page D. Woodcock. Manchester, *June 13th*, 1877.

Sir,—I have found your Pills to be an excellent preparation for the Constipation and Flatulency, so common in both sexes, of a sedentary habit. They possess great advantages over many other Pills, Their uniformity in strength, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of their action, should commend them to the favourable consideration of those who require a Tonic to assist digestion, relieve Wind in the Stomach, exert a special influence on the Liver, and also the peristaltic motion of the Bowels, resulting from Chronic Indigestion and lack of Assimilation. The more my experience in their varied applicability extends, the more their beneficial effects appear, and many households have found a great friend in your preparation, so far as regards the promotion of a healthy digestion. Their favorable action are all the most sanguine could wish for.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,
THOS. FOSTER KER, Surgeon.

Author of "Voices for Progress," "Observations on Perfumery," etc., etc. Late Surgeon to the National Steamship Company's screw steamers "Pennsylvania" and "Helvetia."

Sufferers from Wind on the Stomach, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick head-ache, Heart-burn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Cholic, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Liver Complaint, Skin Eruptions, &c., &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of this most excellent Medicine.

They are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors, throughout the Kingdom, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 Stamps, according to size, to Page D. Woodcock, Calvert Street, Norwich, (formerly of Lincoln,) and they will be sent free by return of post.

John Morton, wholesale & retail Agent, Boston.

TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM

TOOTH-ACHE, TIC-DOLOREUX, RHEUMATISM,

(WHEREVER SITUATE,)

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATIC GOUT,
PARALYTIC AND OTHER NERVOUS AFFECTIONS
AND DEAFNESS.



HENRY'S NERVINE

Is with the utmost confidence recommended as the most speedy and unfailing Remedy ever brought before the public.

TESTIMONIAL.

One of a Thousand.

Dear Sir, Ber Street, Norwich, July 24, 1878.

It is with much pleasure I give my testimony to the wouderful effects of your *Henry's Nervine*. About six months since, I had a severe attack of Toothache, which lasted six weeks. I had no rest day or night; I could scarcely eat anything, and was almost mad with the pain. I tried everything I could think of to allay it, Spirits, Mustard Plasters, Pepper, &c., &c., but all to no purpose. At last I heard of your Nervine, and resolved to give it a trial. I did so, aud in a few minutes my toothache had disappeared. A week or two after, I had two or three slight attacks, but on applying the Nervine, the pain ceased, and I have had no return since, although four months have passed away. A neighbour of mine similarly affected cured immediately upon using the Nervine. My gratitude to you constrains me to allow you to make whatever use you please of my testimony. I have stated facts, and facts only. Such an extraordinary toothache specific ought to be universally known. I am, yours respectfully,

ELIZABETH FUTTER.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Medicine Vendors.—Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, CALVERT ST. NORWICH, who will send it Post free for 14, 33, or 54 stamps.

John Morton, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston.

One Dose Relieves! One Box Cures.

Perfect freedom from Cough in five minutes after taking

WOODCOCK'S PECTORAL COUGH PILLS,

A SAFE AND EFFECTUAL CURE FOR

Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, and removing Phlegm, &c.

READ THESE REMARKABLE TESTIMONIALS.

STONEY LANE, GOOSNARGH, near Preston.

Dear Sir,

I write these few lines to you to let you know of the wonderful Cures I have got by taking "WOODCOCK'S PECTORAL COUGH PILLS." I had tried I think a score of Cough Medicines of all sorts, without doing me any good at all. I was troubled with a very bad Cough during the night, and tickling in my throat; I had been in this way for nearly two months, and found that I was getting worse every day; I also had a very great hoarseness, while I could hardly speak, also night sweats very bad. At last a Druggist presuaded me to try a box of your Pills and I can truly say the first dose did me more good than all the Cough Medicines I had taken before; I only got a 1s. 1½d. Box, and now I have not the slightest Cough at all, and the night sweats are gone, and I can sleep well. I can truly say the Pills were worth a Guinea a Box to me, for I think I had paid nearly 10s. to get cured of my Cough, and could not. I hope you will use this Testimonial for the benefit of others as you think proper.

To PAGE D. WOODCOCK. I remain, yours truly,

JAMES ALSTON.

Dear Sir, 48, BURY STREET, HEYWOOD.

Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the unspeakable benefit I have received from your Cough Pills; I was suffering from a most distressing Cough, and could not sleep, could not go up or down a hill without continually resting, and having a dreadful fit of Coughing; Doctors gave me up, and at last I was recommended to try a box of your Pills, which I obtained from your agent, Mr. Beckett, Chemist, Market-place; the result was magical: after taking them the Cough entirely left me. I have now peaceful nights, sleep well, breathe easily, and can walk about with the greatest ease.

You can make use of this in any way you think proper, for the benefit of sufferers such as I have been. Believe me, yours truly,

To P. D. WOODCOCK, Esq. BENJAMIN CROPPER.

These Pills may be obtained of all respectable Medicine Vendors, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; or enclose 14 or 33 Stamps to the Proprietor, P. D. WOODCOCK, CALVERT STREET, NORWICH, and they will be sent Post free.

John Morton, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston.

TWENTY CURES NURSE  THOUSAND BY LILLY'S

Royal Female Pills!!

For Disorders and Irregularities in the Female Constitution.

These Pills are a never-failing remedy in the most troublesome Disorders to which the Female sex is liable.

In Dropsy, General Debility, Pains in the Loins, Swelling of the Feet and Legs, and in all cases depending on Debility, or *taking cold*, they invariably afford relief. They produce a good appetite, with increased vigour of constitution, and give to the complexion that clear, rosy hue characteristic of female health and beauty.

Where females are obliged to sit much, or keep late hours, they should not omit to take these Pills, which may be truly said to be the best Female protector.

They are the best preservative against that fearful complaint consumption, and will cure it if not very far advanced.

During the "change of life" they are the most valuable medicine that can be taken, relieving, after only a few doses, from Giddiness in the Head, Indigestion, Faint Perspirations, Coldness of the Feet, Flutterings at the Stomach, &c., and all those various symptoms common at that period of life.

Young Persons will find these Pills invaluable.

They may be obtained of all respectable Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; the 2s. 9d. boxes contain *three* small ones. Should any difficulty occur in obtaining them in remote places, enclose 15 or 33 stamps to the Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Calvert Street, Norwich, and they will be sent, free by post, to any part of the United Kingdom.

WOODCOCK'S

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Will cure Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Chronic Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Tic-Doloreux, without causing the least pain in the Head, Sickness, or impairing the Constitution, which is the effect of many powerful and advertised Medicines.

The success of these PILLS has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. They are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever offered to the public for these painful disorders.

Prepared by PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Calvert St., Norwich, and sold by all Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

John Morton, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

The most Certain Cure for ENGLISH CHOLERA
AND
BOWEL COMPLAINTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
IS A FEW DOSES OF
WOODCOCK'S
ANTI-CHOLERA DROPS

For Looseness of the Bowels, Cramps, Spasms, Sickness Windy Pains, Disordered Bowels from eating Fruit, Vegetables, &c.

Its virtues in ENGLISH CHOLERA are unrivalled. A single dose generally allays the most acute pain, and diffuses a healthy action through the whole system. For SPASMS, WINDY CHOLIC, CRAMPS, &c., no medicine equals it.

Most Extraordinary Cure of SPASMS by Woodcock's Anti-Cholera Drops.

Cumberworth, near Alford, Jan. 20th, 1853.

Sir,—I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you of the great benefit I have received by taking your Anti-Cholera Drops. I have been afflicted with spasms for a long time, having very violent and dangerous attacks about every month. I can assure you it was hard work to keep straight with the doctor. I was advised to try your Anti-Cholera Drops, and after taking *one dose* was wonderfully relieved. I have occasionally felt a slight attack since, but by taking a dose or two the spasms have quickly dispersed, and I am at present in perfect health. Please to excuse this simple testimony: I would say more, but words cannot express their real value. I give you my name and address, that any one may make inquiries either personally or by letter. I shall be happy to answer them.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

To Mr. P. D. Woodcock. GEORGE GRANTHAM.

Hundreds of Cures of Bowel Complaints like the following could be produced.

Amos Jackson, son of James Jackson, Nag's Head Inn, Flaxengate, Lincoln, found relief the *first* dose, and was quite cured the *third* dose. Also Charles Atkinson, a neighbour, cured on taking the *fourth* dose.

This never-failing remedy for Bowel Complaints of every description ought at all times to be had in readiness, and no housekeeper ought to be without it. It is an excellent remedy for Pain in the Stomach, Wind or Flatulency, and its properties as an effectual Cure for Bowel Complaint, Diarrhœa, or looseness in the Bowels, with or without pain, as well as a certain preventative to Cholera, can be attested by hundreds who received benefit by using it.

Sold by the Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, *Calvert Street, Norwich, and all Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.*

Buy a bottle, it is useful for almost everything; if you are seized with Bowel Complaint, it will stop it in half an hour.

JOHN MORTON, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

BOSTOCK'S
BOTANIC EYE OINTMENT.

A sovereign and valuable restorer and preserver of the sight, removing *Inflammations, Bloodshots, Scorbutic Humours, Shooting Pains, Dimness, Swellings in the Eyelids,* and numerous other diseases to which the Eye is subject; it also preserves the Sight against the injuries arising from extreme heat or cold. (Composed of Vegetables.)

Lo! its just praise is heard from every mouth,
In the bright regions of the sunny *South*,
And, pouring as a gladsome torrent forth,
The sound re-echoes from the chilly *North*:
Its praise comes floating o'er the *Western* wave,
And *Eastern* breezes tell its power to save;
But grateful Britain loudest shall proclaim
Its healing virtues to perpetual *Fame*.

One of the greatest philanthropists of the age, in his remarks on the sufferings of mankind, observes that "A man could never misplace his charity in relieving the blind; for," he adds, "of all the sufferings we are doomed to undergo, this is the greatest; and, as such, it merits our compassion and our relief, as far as in us lies, to administer it; for who, that is in full possession of this great blessing, can withhold the tear of compassion from him who has been deprived of it, and at the same time not feel grateful that he is not so afflicted—that he is blessed with sight—that he can behold the bright orb of day in all its beauty and splendour, and, with the Poet, exclaim in language of joy and adoration:

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good;
Almighty: thine this universal frame
Thus wondrous fair! thyself how wondrous then;
Unspeakable! who sitt'st above the heav'ns
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works.

The discoverer of this invaluable Remedy for many years confined its utility to the afflicted in the immediate vicinity of his residence; and numerous are the persons who now come forward and bear testimony to the incalculable benefits they have derived from it. At the earnest solicitations of friends, and amongst them several Professional Gentlemen, he was induced to give it more extended publicity; and has now the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that its utility is extended all over the country, relieving the sufferers not merely in the cottages of the Poor, but in the mansions of the Rich.—Directions for use with each pot.

Mr. Wallis, of Wilford, near Nottingham, was nearly blinded for upwards of two years, during which time he tried a variety of prescriptions, but without deriving the slightest benefit; having heard of Bostock's Botanic Eye Ointment, he was induced to give it a trial, and before using two pots his sight was completely restored. The above cure was communicated personally by Mr. Wallis to Mr C. V. Wilcockson, Long Row, Nottingham, to whom reference is permitted.

Sold in pots at 1*s.* 1½*d., and* 2*s.* 9*d., by all Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Calvert St., Norwich.*

John Morton, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

BOSTOCK'S ANTISCORBUTIC OINTMENT

For the Cure of Ring-worms, all Scorbutic Eruptions Abscesses, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Tumours, Full Throats, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Itch, Chilblains, Scurvy, Evil, &c., and all Eruptions of the Skin; and if used in time, will be found a valuable application for that dreadful disorder the Fistula, as well as Cancer & Erysipelas, with all Scrofulous Diseases.—In Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Some of the above-mentioned dreadfully afflicting maladies have defied the skill of the most eminent Surgeons for many years; and hundreds of our fellow men, after undergoing the most painful operations, have been pronounced by the Faculty incurable, and have spent the remainder of their lives in the greatest misery, until the kind hand of death put an end to their sufferings. All alike are doomed to suffer—the peasant and the prince—as a proof of which, let us enter the abode of Royalty, and who cannot remember the sufferings of George the Fourth, the uncle of our most gracious Queen, who for many years suffered from the Scrofula; or, as it is called, "The King's Evil," in consequence of the sufferings of the Royal Family. And need I say, all that money or interest could command, all the skill of the Medical Profession of this and other countries was brought into action, and the Royal sufferer was often heard to say, "He would not wish his greatest enemy so great an evil."

"For what are gems, or gold, or wealth,
If unattended by the boon of health:
Behold yon couch, whose splendid curtains sweep
In crimson folds, where grandeur's doomed to weep;
Where the dim lamp sends forth its faint perfume,
And vassals noiseless pace the gorgeous room;
Where skill and medicine, brought from every land,
In vain attempts to hold pain's torturing hand.
Oh! could they know the wond'rous healing power,
By Bostock wrested from each hidden flower,
To form the Ointment, which has power to heal
The direst pains earth's suffering sons can feel,
Glad would they hail it as a gift sent down
From that bright world, where suffering is unknown."

The proprietor is in possession of a vast number of testimonials from parties who have derived the greatest benefit, including Burns and Scalds, Ulcers, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Itch, and Scurvy in all its forms, but being limited for space, cannot give publicity to each one separately. Heads of Families, Mothers, and those having the care of Children in particular, would do well to keep a pot of this Ointment constantly by them, as it will be found invaluable in removing those little afflictions, as Sore Ears, &c., to which Children are subject.

Sold in Pots, at 1s. 1½ and 2s. 9d., by all Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Calvert Street, Norwich. Observe! None are genuine without the words—"Page Woodcock, Lincoln," printed in White Letters on a Red Ground on the Government Stamp, by order of her Majesty's Commissioners of Stamps.

John Morton, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

BOSTOCK'S BOTANIC PURIFYING PILLS

THESE well-known PILLS are one of the purely Vegetable Pills in general use, and are a positive substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony, and their kindred minerals. It is a startling fact that nearly all the prescriptions given to the sick, and those advertised medicines, contain mineral poisons. No matter what the disease, whether active acute, or chronic ; whether malarious, infectious, or contagious; whether fever, small-pox, influenza, scrofula, or skin diseases; calomel and corrosive sublimate, in some form is prescribed, merely to change the *condition* of the complaint, but which generally entails other maladies more frightful than the original complaint.

All who wish to avoid this uncertain mode of medication, are advised, in good faith, to use

Bostock's Botanic Purifying Pills,

Which are chemically compounded of pure Herbs, on principles fixed as the sciences of Navigation and Astronomy.

THEIR OBJECT IS TO

Purify and equalise the Circulation of the Blood!

TO CORRECT ALL

Irregularities of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Heart, & Bladder.

They expel from the system of the sick all Morbid, corrupt humours, and crude matter, and restore the **Diseased Organs to Healthy Regularity of Action!**

Under this healthful action the pulse becomes regular, the tongue clean, the mouth sweet, the skin clear, the heart, liver, stomach, and bowels, discharge their several functions with healthful regularity, and the entire system is invested with such high conditions of health as to render it

Impregnable to the attacks of Disease.

While no weakness, no sickness of the stomach, no griping pains, follow their use: they are therefore confidently submitted to the common sense and reason of mankind as the most effective of **Blood Purifiers.**

Prepared for the Proprietor by PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Calvert Street, Norwich, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, and may be obtained of all Medicine Vendors, who, if they have not got it in stock, can procure it at once from their patent medicine warehouse, or P. D. W. will send a box free for 14, 33, or 54 stamps, according to size.

Agent for Boston, Mr. J. Morton, Stamp Office, Boston.

Established in the year 1820.

Seed Warehouse, 5, Bridge Street, Boston.

W. W. JOHNSON & SON,

Seed Merchants,

NURSERYMEN, AND MARKET GARDENERS, BOSTON.

FARM SEEDS.

Specially Select and Improved Stocks of SWEDES, YELLOW and WHITE FLESHED TURNIPS, MANGOLDS, CARROTS, CABBAGES, KOHL RABI, and other FIELD ROOT and FARM SEEDS.

We have for many years devoted much time in order to secure stocks of FIELD ROOT SEEDS, &c., of a pure and fixed character and our selections are very superior, and of undoubted excellence.

CLOVERS, RYE GRASSES, and NATURAL GRASSES of good germinating power, free from weeds, at current market prices. Samples and prices on application.

PERMANENT PASTURE GRASSES, for laying down Land to Meadow or Permanent Pasture. Selections of the most nutritious and productive Grasses and Clovers are prepared to suit every description of soil, situation and climate.

SUPERIOR MIXTURES of GRASSES and CLOVERS, for Alternate Husbandry, to lay down one, two, three, or four years in Grass.

RENOVATING GRASSES AND CLOVERS for improving old Pasture or Meadow Lands.

FINE LAWN GRASS SEEDS. Mixture of the closest growing Grasses, for making new or improving of Lawns or Grass Plats, Ornamental Grounds, Church Yards, Cemeteries, Cricket Grounds, and Bowling Greens.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

These Seeds are of the most select character, being saved from the best possible stocks known.

Importers and dealers in DUTCH FLOWERING BULBS of all sorts.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

We respectfully invite attention to our stock of EVERGREEN and FLOWERING SHRUBS, HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES, CONIFERÆ and FOREST TREES.

FRUIT TREES of every description in great variety.

QUICKS, PRIVETS, &c., for Hedge-rows.

W. W. JOHNSON & SON,

Seed Warehouse, 5, Bridge Street, Boston; Nurseries and Market Gardens, Spilsby Road, Skirbeck, One Mile from Boston.

Descriptive Priced Garden and Farm Seed Catalogue will be forwarded free by post on application.

R. E. WATTS,

(Late James Smith,)

6, STRAIT BARGATE,

Respectfully calls the attention of the Public to his very large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Which will be found the CHEAPEST and BEST of any in the County, all being marked at the Lowest Prices.

R. E. WATTS being a Practical Tailor is enabled to make

Suits of Clothes to Order

From 32s. 6d.,

From One Hundred different patterns,

And invites an inspection of his Large and Carefully Selected stock of

WOOLLENS

For the present season.

HATS.

THE BEST HALF GUINEA HAT IN THE TRADE.

HATS AND CAPS FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Neckties, Braces, &c.

R. E. W., having engaged an experienced London Cutter, guarantees a perfect fit.

Observe the Addresses:—R. E. Watts, High-Street, Stamford; VINE STREET, SPALDING; AND

6, BARGATE, BOSTON.

H. T. G. WOOD,

(LATE MARSHALL,)

Chemist & Druggist,

9, MARKET PLACE,

BOSTON,

Begs to thank his numerous friends who have so kindly supported him, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

PERFUMES,

Hair Washes, Sponges, Tooth Brushes,

AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES.

Elastic Stockings, Chest Protectors,

RESPIRATORS, TRUSSES, &c.

Finest New Cod Liver Oil,

And all other articles of usual requirement supplied at moderate Prices.

—o—

WOOD'S WINTER FLUID

Supercedes Milk of Roses, Cold Cream, Glycerine Balm, and all Skin Washes and Cosmetics as a substitute for Glycerine.

In bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d.

—o—

Especial attention is devoted to the dispensing of Prescriptions. and preparation of Family Recipes, all of which pass through the hands of, or under the direct supervision of H. T. G. WOOD *himself.*

—o—

DRUGS and CHEMICALS

of the first quality only being kept, he can confidently and in all cases warrant any Medicine prepared by him.

—o—

N.B.—A DIPPING MACHINE sent out, terms for which can be had on application to the Proprietor.

ALL DIPS IN STOCK.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Trade Mark

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE.

"Blood Mixture"

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

Is Warranted to Cure

Scrofula, Scurvy, Old Sores, Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Scurvy Sores, Glandular Swellings, Cancerous Ulcers, and Blood and Skin Diseases of all kinds, from whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from all injurious compounds—which ALL PILLS and most medicines sold for these diseases contain—the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THE BLOOD, being the source from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby; settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behoves every one to keep their Blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood.

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO ALL.—Cleanse the vitiated Blood, whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed or sluggish in the veins, cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the Blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Heads, Sore eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolouration of the Skin, Humours, and Diseases of the Skin (of whatever name or nature) are literally carried out of the system in a short time by the use of this world-famed Medicine.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS. SEE NEXT PAGE.

Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d. each: and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World; or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 Stamps, by F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

Sold by John Morton, Bookseller, &c., Boston.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

The following Testimonials have been received with thousands of others from all parts:—

CURE of LARGE BLOTCHES and SORES of TWO YEARS.

Mrs. Bishell, College St., Spittlegate, Grantham—"Cured of large blotches and sores all over the body, after having been under the first medical men of the neighbourhood for two years without deriving any benefit.—June 17, 1871."

CURE of a BAD LEG.

"5, Chester Bridge,
Crewe, 12th June, 1876.

"Sir,—I have received the following from one of my numerous customers for your justly celebrated 'Blood Mixture.' You are at liberty to publish it.—Yours truly,
E. Booth, Chemist.

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke."

"3, Liverpool Terrace, Crewe.
June 10, 1876.

"Mr. Booth, Dear Sir,—I have for a long time suffered with a bad leg—the inflammation extending from the knee to the toes—which was rapidly breaking up my constitution. I was off work eighteen weeks, and tried several of the most largely advertised remedies, and got worse under their influence. As a last resort I obtained from you a small bottle of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and experienced so much relief from it that I persevered, and seven (7) small bottles cured me. I have recommended it to several of my friends, who are now improving rapidly under its use. Yours truly,
Henry Davies,
Engine Fitter, Crewe Works."

WONDERFUL CURE OF ULCERATED SORE LEGS OF 18 YEARS STANDING.

Messrs. C. Mumby and Company. Pharmaceutical Chemists, Gosport, write as follows—

"Sir,—We have received the enclosed testimonial and have much pleasure in forwarding it to you. As he obtained the medicine from us, we can vouch for the truth of his statement.

"27th February, 1875.

"I, Charles Luker, keeper of the Royal Engineers' Office, at Gosport, having had ulcerated sore legs for the last eighteen years, which broke out while stationed at the Cape of Good Hope. Since my return to England I have tried everything in the way of patent medicines I could hear of, and have had the best advice both in government and private hospitals, but obtained no permanent relief; on hearing, three months ago, of your medicine, I was induced to try them, and wonderful to relate, after having taken one large bottle of Blood Mixture and applied two 4s. 6d. pots of your Miraculous Salve, my legs are perfectly healed.

"You are at perfect liberty to make what use you like of this, as I think all who suffer from similar diseases should try the same.

Chas. Luker,
Late Sergt. R. Engineers.
Witness—W. J. Sparrow."

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke, Lincoln."

CURE OF DROPSY.

"Gomersal,
Leeds, 4th September.

"Dear Sir,—This is to certify that two eleven shilling bottles of Clarke's Blood Mixture cured my wife when three eminent doctors were powerless.

"Her complaint was dropsy, and she had been ill nearly ten years. You are at liberty to publish this if you please.—Yours truly,
John Cox."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Testimonials, *continued.*

Trinity-st., Smethwick, near Birmingham.

"Mr. Clarke,

"Sir,—My husband, I am glad to say, is quite cured, and is now able to attend to his business. His complaint was scrofulous sores, & he had been bad about eight years. He went to several doctors, and spent many pounds in trying different remedies, but he still grew worse, and had kept his bed for the last two years, except a few hours at intervals, the discharge from the sores made him so weak everyone thought him in a consumption. We tried to get him in several institutions, but they would not admit him, as I believe they thought him past cure. The sores extended nearly all over his back and chest. It took one hour each day to dress the wounds, and the pain almost took his reason away, Nothing did him any good until we heard of your Blood Mixture. My husband is well known here; he is an house agent and collector, the people are quite astonished, and it has induced many to try the Mixture. You are at liberty to make any use of this you please. Accept our grateful thanks —I am, very respectfully,

JANE MOWLAN."

Clarke's Miraculous Salve

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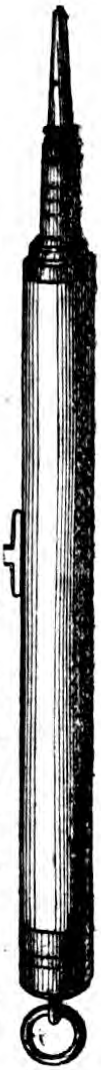


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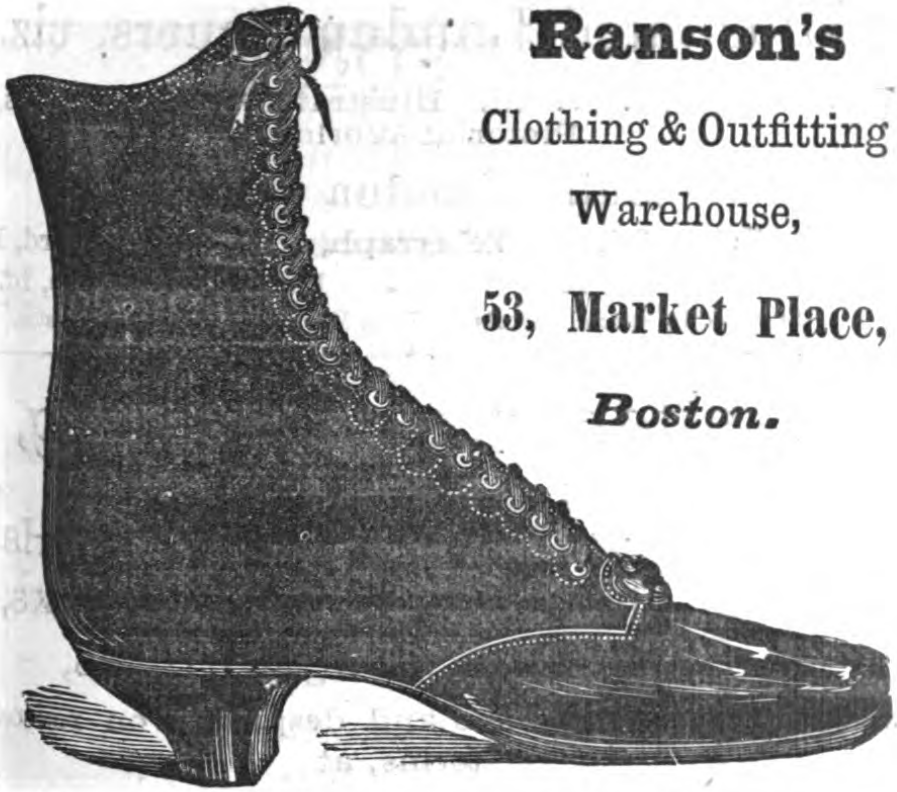
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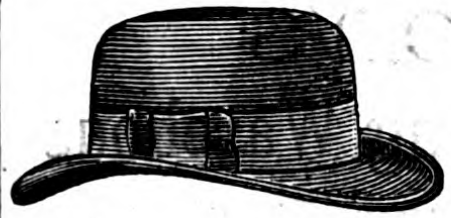
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A handsome folding plate of RORKE'S DRIFT, before the disastrous battle, on January 22nd, 1879.

A portrait of PRINCE ALEXANDER, of Battenburg, *First Prince of Bulgaria.*

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Tuesday		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	2	9	16	23	30
Wednesday		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25	3	10	17	24	31
Thursday	1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26	4	11	18	25	
Friday	2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27	5	12	19	26	
Saturday	3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28	6	13	20	27	
Sunday	4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29	7	14	21	28	

	APRIL.					MAY.						JUNE.				
Monday		5	12	19	26		3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28
Tuesday		6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29
Wednesday		7	14	21	28		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30
Thursday	1	8	15	22	29		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	
Friday	2	9	16	23	30		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25	
Saturday	3	10	17	24		1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26	
Sunday	4	11	18	25		2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27	

	JULY.					AUGUST.						SEPTEMBER				
Monday		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27
Tuesday		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28
Wednesday		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29
Thursday	1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30
Friday	2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	
Saturday	3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25	
Sunday	4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26	

	OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.						DECEMBER.				
Monday		4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29			6	13	20	27
Tuesday		5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30			7	14	21	28
Wednesday		6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24			1	8	15	22	29
Thursday		7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25			2	9	16	23	30
Friday	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26			3	10	17	24	31
Saturday	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27			4	11	18	25	
Sunday	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28			5	12	19	26	

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"I regard the Pectorine as really a most valuable Cough Mixture, and all to whom I have given it, without a single exception, have derived considerable benefit from its use. It has been a comfort and a boon to many of my suffering parishioners and neighbours during the late severe weather. * * * Send me two 11s. bottles, and two 2s. 9d. bottles."

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"August, 1874.

"Dear Sir,—I can strongly recommend your Pectorine as an invaluable Cough Remedy. I have given it a fair trial in my own family, and have also supplied it to persons suffering from Cough in my parish, and in every instance it has given immediate relief. In some cases, after passing sleepless nights, one or two doses of the Pectorine have had snch a good effect that persons have had a good night's rest, and the cough has speedily disappeared. "I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,

"St. Saviours' Vicarage, Nottingham." "J. STONEHOUSE.

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Dear Sir,—1 enclose stamps for the last bottle of your valuable Gout Mixture, and after trying everything I could think of for the last month without doing me any good, I tried a bottle of y(ur Mixture, and before I had taken ha f of it I was quite well. Yours truly, GEORGE GREEN.

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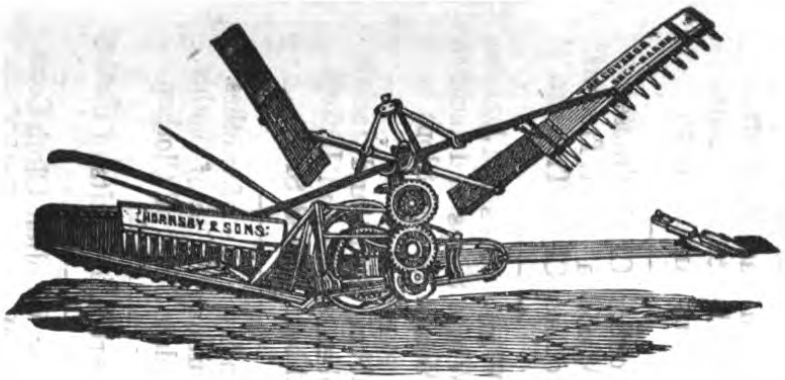
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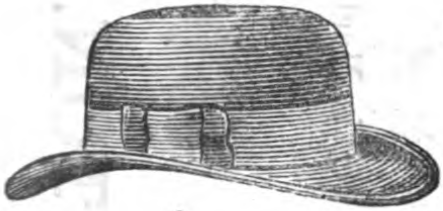
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FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1880,

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JANUARY, 1880.



On the 29th January, 1873, Mr. Skipworth, barrister, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of five hundred pounds, for contempt of court in his speeches at various towns on the Tichborne case.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.	
1	Th	*Circumcision*	8	8	3	59
2	F	Surgical operation perform'd on Napoleon III, 1873	8	8	4	0
3	S	M'Carthy the lion-tamer torn to pieces, 1872 ..	8	8	4	2
4	S	**2nd Sunday after Christmas**....	8	8	4	3
5	M	**Moon's last Qr.,** 6h. 48m. morn..	8	8	4	4
6	Tu	**Epiphany.**—Twelfth Day.....	8	7	4	5
7	W	Princess Charlotte born, 1796 ...	8	7	4	7
8	Th	Prince Albert Victor born, 1864.	8	6	4	8
9	F	Fire Insurance expires	8	6	4	9
10	S	Penny Post established, 1840.....	8	5	4	11
11	S	**1st Sun. af. Epiphany** NEW MOON, 10h. 39m. night.	8	5	4	12
12	M	Plough Monday.....	8	4	4	13
13	Tu	Sir Philip Sydney knighted, 1583	8	3	4	15
14	W	Seven persons burnt to death at Lichfield, 1873.	8	3	4	17
15	Th	British Museum opened, 1759....	8	2	4	18
16	F	The first railway train entered Constantinople, 1872	8	1	4	20
17	S	Battle of Falkirk, Scotland, 1746	8	0	4	21
18	S	**2nd Sunday after Epiphany**	7	59	4	23
19	M	**Moon's first Qr.,** 6h. 40m. morn.	7	58	4	24
20	Tu	Rev. Baptist Noel died, 1873 ...	7	57	4	26
21	W	Vaccination introduced, 1799 ...	7	56	4	28
22	Th	Battle of Isandula, Africa, 1879..	7	55	4	30
23	F	Duke of Edinburgh married, 1874	7	54	4	31
24	S	Adam Black, publisher, died 1874	7	52	4	33
25	S	**Septuagesima Sunday**—Conversion of St. Paul.	7	51	4	35
26	M	Dr. Edward Jenner died, ...	7	50	4	37
27	Tu	**Full Moon,** 10h. 12m. morning...	7	48	4	38
28	W	Capitulation of Paris, 1871	7	47	4	40
29	Th	The 169th day of the Tichborne trial, 1874	7	46	4	42
30	F	Greathead's life-boat first used at Shields, 1790..	7	44	4	44
31	S	London gas stokers sentenced, 1873	7	43	4	45

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

FEBRUARY, 1880.

A great fortune is a great slavery.
He hath riches sufficient who hath enough to be charitable.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Sexagesima Sunday**—Partridge Shooting ends.	7 41	4 47
2	M	*Purification*—Candlemas Day ...	7 40	4 49
3	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.,** 3h. 38m. after..	7 38	4 51
4	W	Coals in London advanced from 37s. to 45s. per ton, 1873	7 36	4 53
5	Th	Victoria Cross instituted, 1856...	7 35	4 54
6	F	Charles II. died, 1685	7 33	4 55
7	S	Charles Dickens born, 1812	7 31	4 58
8	S	**Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun**....	7 30	5 0
9	M	(8th) Half-quarter Day.....	7 28	5 2
10	Tu	**New Moon,** 11h. 17m. morn.—*Shrove Tues.*.	7 26	5 4
11	W	*Ash Wednesday*	7 24	5 5
12	Th	Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1554	7 22	5 7
13	F	First Temperance Society formed in America, 1826	7 21	5 9
14	S	St. Valentine's Day	7 19	5 11
15	S	**Quadragesima—1st Sun. in Lent**	7 17	5 13
16	M	Lindley Murray died, 1826	7 15	5 15
17	Tu	Michael Angelo died, 1563	7 13	5 17
18	W	**Moon's first Qr.,** 3h. 45m. morn..	7 11	5 18
19	Th	Copernicus born, 1473	7 9	5 20
20	F	Joseph Hume died, 1855	7 7	5 22
21	S	Rev. Robert Hall died, 1831.....	7 5	5 24
22	S	**Second Sunday in Lent**	7 3	5 26
23	M	Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792...	7 1	5 27
24	Tu	*St. Matthias*	6 59	5 29
25	W	Hare hunting ends.....	5 57	5 31
26	Th	**Full Moon,** 1h. 21m. morning ...	6 54	5 33
27	F	Longfellow the poet born, 1807...	6 52	5 34
28	S	Tichborne Trial ended, 1874.....	6 50	5 36
29	S	**Third Sunday in Lent**.....	6 49	5 37

MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

1 S	
2 M	
3 T	
4 W	
5 T	
6 F	
7 S	
8 S	
9 M	
10 T	
11 W	
12 T	
13 F	
14 S	
15 S	
16 M	
17 T	
18 W	
19 T	
20 F	
21 S	
22 S	
23 M	
24 T	
25 W	
26 T	
27 F	
28 S	
29 S	

MARCH, 1880.

"Some dream that they can silence, when they will,
The storm of passion, and say—Peace be still!"—COWPER.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	St. David	6 48	5 38
2	Tu	First brick of the Thames Tunnel laid, 1825	6 46	5 40
3	W	**Moon's last Qr.,** 11h. 6m. night.	9 44	5 42
4	Th	Lord Somers born, 1652	6 42	5 43
5	F	Mercator born, 1512	6 39	5 45
6	S	Dr. Parr died, 1825	6 37	5 47
7	S	**4th Sunday in Lent**	6 35	5 49
8	M	Cowper, poet, died, 1709	6 33	5 50
9	Tu	David Rizzio assassinated, 1566	6 30	5 52
10	W	Census of 1801 taken	6 28	5 54
11	Th	**New Moon,** 0h. 46m. morning	6 26	5 55
12	F	Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682	6 24	5 57
13	S	*Uranus* discovered by Herschel, 1781	6 22	5 59
14	S	**5th Sunday in Lent**	6 19	6 1
15	M	Lucknow captured, 1858	6 17	6 2
16	Tu	The Prince Napoleon born at Paris, 1856	6 15	6 4
17	W	St. Patrick's Day	6 12	6 6
18	Th	Suez Canal completed, 1869	6 10	6 7
19	F	**Moon's first Qr.,** 0h 36m. morn.	6 8	6 9
20	S	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727	6 5	6 11
21	S	**Palm Sunday**	6 3	6 12
22	M	Length of Day, 12h. 13m.	6 1	6 14
23	Tu	National Gallery founded, 1824	5 59	6 16
24	W	Sir F. Burdett arrested, 1810	5 56	6 17
25	Th	*Annunciation.*—Lady Day	5 54	6 19
26	F	**Full Moon,** 1h. 23m. afternoon. **Good Friday**	5 52	6 21
27	S	Em. Swedenborg died, 1772	5 50	6 22
28	S	**Easter Sunday**	5 47	6 24
29	M	Bank Holiday	5 45	6 26
30	Tu	Sicilian Vespers began, 1282	5 43	6 27
31	W	Census of 1851 taken	5 40	6 29

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

1 M	
2 T	
3 W	
4 T	
5 F	
6 S	
7 S	
8 M	
9 T	
10 W	
11 T	
12 F	
13 S	
14 S	
15 M	
16 T	
17 W	
18 T	
19 F	
20 S	
21 S	
22 M	
23 T	
24 W	
25 T	
26 F	
27 S	
28 S	
29 M	
30 T	
31 W	

APRIL, 1880.



A kind action performed in a rough manner, may be mistaken for an intentional offence.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	All Fool's Day	5 38	6 31
2	F	**Moon's last Qr.**, 6h. 12m. morn.	5 36	6 32
3	S	Garibaldi visited England, 1864.	5 34	6 34
4	S	**Low Sunday**	5 31	6 36
5	M	Game and Gun Licenses expire...	5 29	6 37
6	Tu	Old Lady Day	5 27	6 39
7	W	Prince Leopold born, 1853	5 25	6 41
8	Th	Lord Chatham died, 1778	5 23	6 42
9	F	**New Moon,** 3h. 7m. afternoon ..... —Fire Insurance expires.....	5 20	6 44
10	S	Chartist Demonstration, 1848 ...	5 18	6 46
11	S	**2nd Sunday after Easter**	5 16	6 47
12	M	Prince Frederick of Prussia born, 1866..	5 14	6 49
13	Tu	Handel, great music composer, died, 1759	5 12	6 51
14	W	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.....	5 9	6 52
15	Th	President Lincoln died, 1865 ...	5 7	6 54
16	F	Buffon, naturalist, died, 1788 ..	5 5	6 56
17	S	**Moon's first Qr.**, 7h. 14m. after	5 3	6 57
18	S	**3rd Sunday after Easter**.....	5 1	6 59
19	M	Lord Byron died, 1824	4 59	7 1
20	Tu	Emperor Napoleon III. born, 1808	4 57	7 3
21	W	Bombardment of Odessa, 1854 ...	4 55	7 4
22	Th	Royal Society incorporated, 1663.	4 52	7 6
23	F	St. George	4 50	7 7
24	S	**Full Moon,** 10h. 50m. night.....	4 48	7 9
25	S	**4th Sun. after Easter**—*St. Mark*	4 46	7 11
26	M	New Orleans taken, 1862	4 44	7 12
27	Tu	Bruce the traveller died, 1794 ...	4 42	7 14
28	W	Columbia Market opened, 1869...	4 40	7 15
29	Th	Emperor of Russia born, 1818 ...	4 38	7 17
30	F	Irish Church disestablished, 1868	4 36	7 19

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

1 T	
2 F	
3 S	
4 𝔖	
5 M	
6 T	
7 W	
8 T	
9 F	
10 S	
11 𝔖	
12 M	
13 T	
14 W	
15 T	
16 F	
17 S	
18 𝔖	
19 M	
20 T	
21 W	
22 T	
23 F	
24 S	
25 𝔖	
26 M	
27 T	
28 W	
29 T	
30 F	

MAY, 1880.

Nothing is more precious than time, and those who misspend it are the greatest of all prodigals.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**Moon's last Qr.**, 1h. 52m. afternoon — *St. Philip and St. James.*	4 35	7 20
2	S	**Rogation Sunday**	4 33	7 22
3	M	Livingstone died, 1873	4 31	7 24
4	Tu	Boston Sheep Fair	4 29	7 25
5	W	Boston Cattle Fair	4 27	7 27
6	Th	**Ascension Day**—*Holy Thursday*	4 25	7 28
7	F	Length of Day, 15h. 6m.	4 24	7 30
8	S	Half-quarter Day	4 22	7 32
9	S	**6th Sun. af. Easter**—NEW MOON, 6h. 16m. morn.	4 20	7 33
10	M	Vendome Column pulled down, 1871	4 19	7 35
11	Tu	Sir John Herschel died, 1871	4 17	7 36
12	W	Earl Stafford beheaded, 1641	4 15	7 38
13	Th	Old May Day	4 13	7 39
14	F	Fahrenheit born, 1686	4 12	7 41
15	S	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847	4 11	7 42
16	S	**Whit Sunday**—*Pentecost*	4 9	7 44
17	M	BANK HOLIDAY.—**Moon's first Qr.**, 10h. 23m. morning.	4 8	7 45
18	Tu	War with France declared, 1803.	4 6	7 47
19	W	Netley Hospital founded, 1856	4 5	7 48
20	Th	Miles Coverdale died, 1567	4 4	7 50
21	F	Maria Edgeworth died, 1849	4 2	7 51
22	S	Bishop Ewing died, 1873, aged 58	4 1	7 52
23	S	**Trinity Sunday**	4 0	7 54
24	M	**Full Moon**, 6h. 38m. morn. — Queen Victoria born, 1819.	3 59	7 55
25	Tu	William Paley died, 1805	3 58	7 56
26	W	Battle of Killicrankie, 1689	3 56	7 58
27	Th	*Corpus Christi*	3 55	7 59
28	F	Sir Jas. Duke died, 1848, aged 81	3 54	8 0
29	S	Sir Humphrey Davy died, 1829	3 53	8 1
30	S	**1st Sun. af. Trinity**—Moon's last Qr., 10h. 53m. night.	3 52	8 3
31	M	Haydn died, 1809	3 52	8 4

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

1 S	
2 S	
3 M	
4 T	
5 W	
6 T	
7 F	
8 S	
9 S	
10 M	
11 T	
12 W	
13 T	
14 F	
15 S	
16 S	
17 M	
18 T	
19 W	
20 T	
21 F	
22 S	
23 S	
24 M	
25 T	
26 W	
27 T	
28 F	
29 S	
30 S	
31 M	

JUNE, 1880.



Those who bestow too much application on trifling things, become generally incapable of greater ones.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Tu	The Prince Napoleon killed in Zululand, 1879 ..	3 51	8 5
2	W	Gordon riots in London, 1780 ...	3 50	8 6
3	Th	Prince George of Wales born, 1865	3 49	8 7
4	F	Battle of Magenta, 1859	3 49	8 8
5	S	Sir John Richardson died, 1865...	3 48	8 9
6	S	**2nd Sunday after Trinity**	3 47	8 10
7	M	**New Moon,** 9h. 55m. evening ...	3 47	8 11
8	Tu	Length of Day, 16h. 24m.....	3 46	8 11
9	W	Charles Dickens died, 1870	3 46	8 12
10	Th	Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, 1854	3 45	8 13
11	F	*St. Barnabas*	3 45	8 14
12	S	Dr. Arnold died, 1842	3 45	8 14
13	S	**3rd Sunday after Trinity**	3 44	8 15
14	M	William Palmer executed, 1863..	3 44	8 15
15	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.,** 9h. 51m. even..	3 44	8 16
16	W	Battle of Quatre Bras, 1815	3 44	8 16
17	Th	John Wesley born, 1703	3 44	8 17
18	F	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	3 44	8 17
19	S	Sir Joseph Banks died, 1820.....	3 44	8 18
20	S	**4th Sun. af. Trinity**—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	3 44	8 18
21	M	Longest Day.—Proclamation.....	3 44	8 18
22	Tu	**Full Moon,** 1h. 45m. afternoon...	3 45	8 18
23	W	Lord Campbell died, 1861.....	3 45	8 19
24	Th	*St. John Baptist*—Midsummer Day	3 45	8 19
25	F	Battle of Bannockburn, 1314 ...	3 46	8 19
26	S	The Sultan deposed the Khedive of Egypt, 1879.	3 46	8 19
27	S	**5th Sun. af. Trin.** Death of Lord Lawrence. 1879, aged 77.	3 46	8 19
28	M	Coronation Day, 1838	3 47	8 19
29	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.,** 9h. 57m morn.—*St. Peter*	3 47	8 18
30	W	Foundation Stone of Boston Church laid, 1309..	3 48	8 18

MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

1 T	
2 W	
3 T	
4 F	
5 S	
6 S	
7 M	
8 T	
9 W	
10 T	
11 F	
12 S	
13 S	
14 M	
15 T	
16 W	
17 T	
18 F	
19 S	
20 S	
21 M	
22 T	
23 W	
24 T	
25 F	
26 S	
27 S	
28 M	
29 T	
30 W	

JULY, 1880.

It is not in the nature of true greatness to be exclusive and arrogant.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	Martyrdom of John Bradford, 1555	3 49	8 18
2	F	Sir Robert Peel died by accident, 1850..	3 49	8 18
3	S	Dog days begin	3 50	8 17
4	S	**6th Sunday after Trinity**	3 51	8 17
5	M	Battle of Wagram, 1809	3 52	8 16
6	Tu	John Huss burnt, 1415.....	3 52	8 16
7	W	**New Moon,** 1h. 21m. afternoon...	3 53	8 15
8	Th	First Stone of Thames Embankment laid, 1864..	3 54	8 15
9	F	Fire Insurance expires	3 55	8 14
10	S	Calvin burnt, 1509.....	3 56	8 13
11	S	**7th Sunday after Trinity**	3 57	8 12
12	M	Erasmus died, 1536	3 58	8 12
13	Tu	Bradley, astronomer, died, 1762..	3 59	8 11
14	W	Bastile destroyed, 1789.....	4 0	8 10
15	Th	**Moon's 1st Qr.,** 6h. 15m. morn.--St. Swithin	4 2	8 9
16	F	Jane Austin, novelist, died, 1817	4 3	8 8
17	S	Cawnpore recaptured, 1857	4 4	8 7
18	S	**8th Sunday after Trinity**	4 5	8 6
19	M	Bishop Wilberforce died (by accident), 1873....	4 6	8 5
20	Tu	Committal of Smith O'Brian, 1846	4 8	8 3
21	W	**Full Moon,** 9h. 2m. evening ...	4 9	8 2
22	Th	Garibaldi born, 1807.....	4 10	8 1
23	F	Gibraltar taken, 1704	4 12	8 0
24	S	Window duty repealed, 1851 ...	4 13	7 58
25	S	**9th Sun. after Trinity**—*St. James*	4 14	7 57
26	M	St. Anne	4 16	7 56
27	Tu	Bank of England incorporated, 1694	4 17	7 54
28	W	**Moon's last Qr.,** 11h. 40m. night	4 19	7 53
29	Th	William Wilberforce died, 1833..	4 20	7 51
30	F	French Revolution, 1830	4 22	7 50
31	S	Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696	4 23	7 48

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

1 T	
2 F	
3 S	
4 S	
5 M	
6 T	
7 W	
8 T	
9 F	
10 S	
11 S	
12 M	
13 T	
14 W	
15 T	
16 F	
17 S	
18 S	
19 M	
20 T	
21 W	
22 T	
23 F	
24 S	
25 S	
26 M	
27 T	
28 W	
29 T	
30 F	
31 S	

AUGUST, 1880.

A horse is not known by his furniture, but qualities; so men are to be esteemed for virtue, not wealth.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**10th Sun. af. Trin.**—Lammas Day.	4 25	7 46
2	M	Bank Holiday	4 26	7 45
3	Tu	First stone of Bank of England laid, 1732	4 28	7 43
4	W	Boston Fat Cattle Fair.	4 29	7 42
5	Th	Bishop Blomfield died, 1857.	4 31	7 40
6	F	**New Moon,** 3h. 48m. morning	4 32	7 38
7	S	Queen Caroline died, 1821	4 34	7 36
8	S	**11th Sunday after Trinity**	4 35	7 35
9	M	Elementary Education Bill passed, 1870	4 37	7 33
10	Tu	Brighton Aquarium opened, 1872	4 38	7 31
11	W	Half-quarter Day. Dog Days End	4 40	7 29
12	Th	Grouse shooting begins	4 42	7 27
13	F	**Moon's first Qr.,** 0h. 42m. after.	4 43	7 24
14	S	Dean Buckland (geologist) died, 1856	4 45	7 23
15	S	**12th Sunday after Trinity**	4 46	7 21
16	M	Gas first used in London, 1807	4 48	7 19
17	Tu	Frederick the Great died, 1786	4 49	7 17
18	W	Beattie died, 1803	4 51	7 15
19	Th	*Royal George* sunk off Spithead, 1792	4 53	7 13
20	F	**Full Moon,** 5h. 18m. morning.—Blackcock Shooting begins.	4 54	7 11
21	S	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485	4 56	7 9
22	S	**13th Sunday after Trinity**	4 57	7 7
23	M	Length of day, 14h. 6m.	4 59	7 5
24	Tu	*St. Bartholomew*	5 1	7 3
25	W	James Watt died, 1819	5 2	7 1
26	Th	Prince Consort born, 1819	5 4	6 58
27	F	**Moon's last Qr.,** 4h. 14m. after.	5 5	6 56
28	S	Habeas Corpus suspended, 1799.	5 7	6 54
29	S	**14th Sunday after Trinity**	5 9	6 52
30	M	Length of night, 10h. 19m.	5 10	6 50
31	Tu	John Bunyan died, 1688	5 12	6 48

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

1 S	
2 M	
3 T	
4 W	
5 T	
6 F	
7 S	
8 S	
9 M	
10 T	
11 W	
12 T	
13 F	
14 S	
15 S	
16 M	
17 T	
18 W	
19 T	
20 F	
21 S	
22 S	
23 M	
24 T	
25 W	
26 T	
27 F	
28 S	
29 S	
30 M	
31 T	

SEPTEMBER, 1880.



There is none made so great, but he may both need the help and service, and stand in fear of the power and unkindness, even of the meanest of mortals.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	Partridge shooting begins	5 13	6 45
2	Th	Great Fire of London, 1666	5 15	6 43
3	F	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658	5 17	6 41
4	S	**New Moon,** 4h. 52m. afternoon...	5 18	6 39
5	S	**15th Sunday after Trinity**	5 20	6 36
6	M	.....	5 21	6 34
7	Tu	Queen Elizabeth born, 1533	5 23	6 32
8	W	Sebastopol taken, 1855	5 25	6 30
9	Th	William the Conqueror died at Rouen, 1087	5 26	6 27
10	F	Mungo Park born, 1771	5 28	6 25
11	S	**Moon's first Qr.,** 6h. 24m. after.	5 29	6 23
12	S	**16th Sunday after Trinity**	5 31	6 21
13	M	Charles James Fox died, 1806 ...	5 33	6 18
14	Tu	Duke of Wellington died, 1852...	5 34	6 16
15	W	Isambard Brunel died, 1859	5 36	6 14
16	Th	Mont Cenis Tunnel opened, 1871...	5 37	6 11
17	F	Cape of Good Hope captured, 1795	5 39	6 9
18	S	**Full Moon,** 3h. 28m. afternoon...	5 41	6 7
19	S	**17th Sunday after Trinity**	5 42	6 4
20	M	Battle of the Alma, 1854	5 44	6 2
21	Tu	*St. Matthew*	5 45	6 0
22	W	Coronation of George III, 1761...	5 47	5 58
23	Th	London General Post Office opened, 1829. .	5 49	5 56
24	F	William of Wykeham died, 1404.	5 50	5 54
25	S	Siege of Paris commenced, 1870.	5 51	5 51
26	S	**18th Sun. af. Trin.**—MOON'S LAST QR. 11h. 8m. morning....	5 53	5 49
27	M	Magdalen Library, Oxford, founded 1733	5 55	5 47
28	Tu	Strasburg capitulated, 1870	5 56	5 44
29	W	*St. Michael*—Michaelmas Day ...	5 58	5 42
30	Th	Henry IV crowned, 1399	6 0	5 40

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

1 W	
2 T	
3 F	
4 S	
5 S	
6 M	
7 T	
8 W	
9 T	
10 F	
11 S	
12 S	
13 M	
14 T	
15 W	
16 T	
17 F	
18 S	
19 S	
20 M	
21 T	
22 W	
23 T	
24 F	
25 S	
26 S	
27 M	
28 T	
29 W	
30 T	

OCTOBER, 1880.

Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	Pheasant shooting begins	6 2	5 37
2	S	London University opened, 1828..	6 3	5 35
3	S	**19th Sunday after Trinity**	6 5	5 32
4	M	**New Moon,** 4h. 43m. morning ...	6 7	5 30
5	Tu	Old Parr died, 1635, aged 152...	6 8	5 28
6	W	Great explosion and fire at Gateshead and Newcastle, 1854	6 10	5 26
7	Th	Fire at Chicago, 1871	6 12	5 23
8	F	King's College, London, opened 1831 ..	6 13	5 21
9	S	Cervantes born, 1547	6 15	5 19
10	S	**20th Sunday after Trinity**	6 17	5 17
11	M	**Moon's first Qr.,** 0h. 34m. morn.	6 18	5 15
12	Tu	General Lee died, 1870.	6 20	5 12
13	W	Murat executed, 1815	6 22	5 10
14	Th	Fire Insurance expires	6 23	5 8
15	F	Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt, 1555.	6 25	5 6
16	S	(17) Fox hunting begins	6 27	5 4
17	S	**21st Sunday after Trinity**	6 29	5 1
18	M	**Full Moon,** 4h. 26m. morning. *St. Luke.*	6 30	4 59
19	Tu	King John died, 1216	6 32	4 57
20	W	Thomas Linacre died, 1524	6 34	4 55
21	Th	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 36	4 53
22	F	Irish Massacre, 1641, 40,000 killed	6 37	4 51
23	S	Royal Exchange founded, 1667...	6 39	4 49
24	S	**22nd Sunday after Trinity**.....	6 41	4 47
25	M	St. Crispin	6 43	4 45
26	Tu	**Moon's last Qr.,** 7h. 0m. morning	6 44	4 43
27	W	Capitulation of Metz, 1870	6 46	4 41
28	Th	*St. Simon and St. Jude*	6 48	4 39
29	F	Hare hunting begins	6 50	4 37
30	S	London Coal Exchange opened, 1849	6 51	4 36
31	S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity**	6 53	4 34

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1 F	
2 S	
3 S	
4 M	
5 T	
6 W	
7 T	
8 F	
9 S	
10 S	
11 M	
12 T	
13 W	
14 T	
15 F	
16 S	
17 S	
18 M	
19 T	
20 W	
21 T	
22 F	
23 S	
24 S	
25 M	
26 T	
27 W	
28 T	
29 F	
30 S	
31 S	

NOVEMBER, 1880.

Buy what you don't want, and you will have to sell what you cannot spare.
A fool may earn money, but it takes a wise man to spend it.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	*All Saints' Day*	6 55	4 32
2	Tu	**New Moon,** 3h. 54m. afternoon...	6 57	4 30
3	W	Sir John Leslie died, 1832.....	6 59	4 28
4	Th	George Peabody died, 1869	7 0	4 26
5	F	Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 2	4 25
6	S	Holborn Viaduct opened, 1869 ...	7 4	4 23
7	S	**24th Sunday after Trinity**	7 6	4 21
8	M	John Milton died, 1674.....	7 7	4 20
9	Tu	**Moon's first Qr.,** 8h. 19m. morn.	7 9	4 18
10	W	Antigua discovered by Columbus, 1493..	7 11	4 17
11	Th	Half-Quarter Day	7 13	4 15
12	F	Richard Baxter born, 1615	7 15	4 14
13	S	Death of Geo. Fox, founder of the *Quakers*, 1690	7 16	4 12
14	S	**25th Sunday after Trinity**	7 18	4 11
15	M	Bishop Tomline died, 1827	7 20	4 9
16	Tu	**Full Moon,** 8h. 39m. afternoon...	7 21	4 8
17	W	Suez Canal opened, 1869	7 23	4 7
18	Th	Boston Horse Mart (1st day) ...	7 25	4 5
19	F	Blackfriars' Bridge opened, 1769	7 27	4 4
20	S	Lambert burnt, 1548.....	7 28	4 3
21	S	**26th Sunday after Trinity**	7 30	4 2
22	M	Napoleon III. elec. Emperor, 1852	7 32	4 1
23	Tu	Three Judges impeached, 1680...	7 33	4 0
24	W	Horrox first observed the transit of Venus, 1639.	7 35	3 59
25	Th	**Moon's last Qr.,** 2h. 5m. morn...	7 36	3 58
26	F	THE GREAT STORM, 1703	7 38	3 57
27	S	Magellan first discovers the Pacific Ocean, 1519..	7 40	3 56
28	S	**First Sunday in Advent**	7 41	3 55
29	M	Queen Eleanor died, 1290.....	7 43	3 54
30	Tu	*St. Andrew*	7 44	3 53

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

1	M
2	T
3	W
4	T
5	F
6	S
7	S
8	M
9	T
10	W
11	T
12	F
13	S
14	S
15	M
16	T
17	W
18	T
19	F
20	S
21	S
22	M
23	T
24	W
25	T
26	F
27	S
28	S
29	M
30	T

DECEMBER, 1880.



Take heed of an ox before, an ass behind,
and a monk on all sides.
Old Foxes want no Tutors.



		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises	Sun sets.
1	W	Princess of Wales born, 1844 ...	7 45	3 53
2	Th	**New Moon,** 2h. 56m. morn	7 47	3 52
3	F	Flight of King James II., 1688...	7 48	3 51
4	S	Length of Day, 8h. 2m.....	7 50	3 51
5	S	**Second Sunday in Advent**	7 51	3 50
6	M	Capture of Rhode Island, 1776...	7 52	3 50
7	Tu	The Russian Revolution of 1741.	7 53	3 50
8	W	**Moon's first Qr.,** 6h. 38m. even..	7 55	3 49
9	Th	(8th) Father Mathew died, 1856	7 56	3 49
10	F	Grouse shooting ends.....	7 57	3 49
11	S	Boston Beast Mart.....	7 58	3 49
12	S	**Third Sunday in Advent**.....	7 59	3 49
13	M	Clerkenwell Explosion, 1867.....	8 0	3 49
14	Tu	Washington died, 1799.....	8 1	3 49
15	W	Isaac Walton died, 1683	8 2	3 49
16	Th	**Full Moon,** 6h. 36m. afternoon...	8 3	3 49
17	F	Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital, died, 1724	8 4	3 49
18	S	Rubens born, 1577.....	8 5	3 50
19	S	**Fourth Sunday in Advent**	8 5	3 50
20	M	Length of Day, 7h. 44m.....	8 5	3 50
21	Tu	*St. Thomas*	8 6	3 51
22	W	Bishop Lyttleton died, 1768	8 6	3 51
23	Th	James II. escapes to Calais, 1688.	8 7	3 52
24	F	**Moon's last Qr.,** 6h. 56m. after..	8 7	3 52
25	S	**Christmas Day**—(26) *St. Stephen*	8 8	3 53
26	S	**First Sunday after Christmas**....	8 8	3 54
27	M	Bank Holiday.—*St. John*.....	8 8	3 54
28	Tu	*Innocents' Day.*	8 8	3 55
29	W	Dr. Thomas Sydenham died, 1689	8 8	3 56
30	Th	Marshal Prim died, 1870	8 9	3 57
31	F	**New Moon,** 1h. 56m. afternoon...	8 9	3 58

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

1 W	
2 T	
3 F	
4 S	
5 S	
6 M	
7 T	
8 W	
9 T	
10 F	
11 S	
12 S	
13 M	
14 T	
15 W	
16 T	
17 F	
18 S	
19 S	
20 M	
21 T	
22 W	
23 T	
24 F	
25 S	
26 S	
27 M	
28 T	
29 W	
30 T	
31 F	

MEMORANDA FOR 1880.

	£	s.	d.
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Principle Articles of the Calendar for the Year, 1880.

Golden Number	19	Dominical Letter	D.C
Epact	18	Roman Indiction	8
Solar Cycle	13	Julian Period	6593

Fixed and Movable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	*Ascension Day, Holy Thursday*	May 6
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 25	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	May 16
Quinquagesima — Shrove Sunday	Feb. 8	*Trinity Sunday*	May 23
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 11	Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	Feb. 15	*Corpus Christi*	May 27
St. David	Mar. 1	Accession of Queen Victoria	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	June 21
Palm Sunday	Mar. 21	St. John Baptist—Midsummer day	June 24
Annunciation, Lady Day	Mar. 25	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	Mar. 26	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	Mar. 28	*1st Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 28
Low Sunday	Apl. 4	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
St. George	Apl. 23	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday	May 2	Christmas Day	Dec. 25

The Year 5641 of the Jewish Era commences on September 6, 1880.
Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on August 7th, 1880.
The Year 1298 of the Mahommedan Era commences on Dec. 4, 1880.

Eclipses, &c., for 1880, at Greenwich.

In the year 1880 there will be 4 eclipses of the Sun, and 2 of the Moon.

1—A total eclipse of the SUN, January 11, invisible at Greenwich.
2—A total eclipse of the MOON, June 21-22, invisible at Greenwich.
3—An annular eclipse of the SUN, July 6-7, invisible at Greenwich.
4—A partial eclipse of the SUN, December 1, invisible at Greenwich.
5—A total eclipse of the MOON, Dec. 16, partly visible at Greenwich.
6—A partial eclipse of the SUN, December 31, visible at Greenwich.

Divisions of the Year.

The year contains four quarters and four seasons.

1st quarter ends Lady Day, March 25th.
2nd „ „ Midsummer, June 24th.
3rd „ „ Michaelmas, Sept. 29th.
4th „ „ Christmas, Dec. 25th.

Seasons.

Spring commences at the Vernal Equinox, March 21st.
Summer commences at the Summer Solstice, June 21st.*
Autumn commences at the Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 23rd.
Winter commences at the Winter Solstice, Dec 21st.‡

*Longest Day. ‡Shortest Day.

Moon's Changes, 1880.

JANUARY.

Last Qr.....5th day.. 6h. 48m. morn
New .....11th day..10h. 39m. after
First Qr. ....19th day.. 6h. 40m. morn
Full .....27th day..10h. 12m. morn

FEBRUARY.

Last Qr..... 3rd day.. 3h. 38m. after
New .....10th day..11h. 17m. morn
First Qr ....18th day.. 3h. 45m. morn
Full .....26th day.. 1h. 21m. morn

MARCH.

Last Qr..... 3rd day..11h. 6m. after
New .....11th day.. 0h. 46m. morn
First Qr ....19th day.. 0h. 36m. morn
Full .....26th day.. 1h. 23m. after

APRIL.

Last Qr .... 2nd day.. 6h. 12m. morn
New ..... 9th day.. 3h. 7m. after
First Qr ....17th day.. 7h. 14m. after
Full .....24th day..10h 50m. after

MAY.

Last Qr..... 1st day.. 1h. 52m. after
New ..... 9th day.. 6h. 16m. morn
First Qr ....17th day..10h. 23m. morn
Full .....24th day.. 6h 38m. morn
Last Qr ....30th day..10h. 53m. after

JUNE.

New ..... 7th day.. 9h. 55m. after
First Qr ....15th day.. 9h. 51m. after
Full ....22nd day.. 1h. 45m. after
Last Qr ....29th day.. 9h. 57m. morn

JULY.

New ..... 7th day.. 1h. 21m. after
First Qr ....15th day.. 6h. 15m. morn
Full .....21st day.. 9h. 2m. after
Last Qr.....28th day..11h. 40m. after

AUGUST.

New ..... 6th day.. 3h. 48m. morn
First Qr ....13th day.. 0h. 42m. after
Full .....20th day.. 6h. 18m. morn
Last Qr ....27th day.. 4h. 14m. after

SEPTEMBER.

New ..... 4th day.. 4h. 52m. after
First Qr ....11th day.. 6h. 24m. after
Full .....18th day.. 3h. 28m. after
Last Qr ....26th day..11h. 8m. morn

OCTOBER.

New ..... 4th day.. 4h. 43m. morn
First Qr ....11th day.. 0h. 34m. morn
Full .....18th day.. 4h. 26m. morn
Last Qr ....26th day.. 7h. 0m. morn

NOVEMBER.

New ..... 2nd day.. 3h. 54m. after
First Qr .... 9th day.. 8h. 19m. morn
Full .....16th day.. 8h. 39m. after
Last Qr ....25th day.. 2h. 5m. morn

DECEMBER.

New ..... 2nd day.. 2h. 56m. morn
First Qr .... 8th day.. 6h. 38m. after
Full .....16th day.. 3h. 36m. after
Last Qr.....24th day.. 6h 56m. after
New .....31st day.. 1h. 56m. after

Scripture Table—Money.

		£	s.	d.
A talent of gold.....	equal	5475	0	0
A golden daric	,,	1	1	10
A shekel of gold.....	,,	1	16	6
A shekel of silver	,,	0	2	3½
A talent of silver, 3,000 shekels	,,	342	8	9
A bekah	,,	0	1	1½
A gerah	,,	0	0	1¼
A mina, or 50 shekels	,,	5	14	0
A silver drachma	,,	0	0	7¾
Tribute money, 2 drachmas.....	,,	0	1	3½
A stater, 4 drachmas.....	,,	0	2	7
A Roman penny (denarius)	,,	0	0	7¾
A farthing (assarium)	,,	0	0	1½
A mite.....	,,	0	0	0¾

Indications of Spring.

	EARLY	LATE	AVERAGE
Snowdrops appear	Dec. 24	Feb. 10	Jan. 17
Hawthorn leaf	Feb. 11	April 22	March 18
Sycamore leaf	Feb. 22	May 4	March 29
Birch and Weeping Willow leaf	Feb. 22	May 4	March 29
Mountain Ash leaf	March 5	May 2	April 2
Wood Anemone blows	March 16	April 22	April 3
Lime leaf	March 10	May 7	April 3
Elm leaf	March 4	May 6	April 5
Horse Chestnut leaf	March 10	May 2	April 5
Alder and Hornbean leaf	March 7	May 7	April 6
Cowslip flowers	March 13	April 30	April 6
Maple leaf	March 15	May 7	April 10
Willow leaf	March 28	April 28	April 12
Spanish Chestnut leaf	March 28	May 12	April 19
Beech, Plane, and Walnut leaf	April 5	May 10	April 22
Oak leaf	March 31	May 20	April 25
Poplar leaf	April 12	May 8	April 25
Ash leaf	April 2	May 26	April 29
Hawthorn flowers	April 13	June 2	May 8
Dog roses flower	May 23	June 12	June 2
Thrush sings	Dec. 4	Feb. 13	Jan. 13
Ringdove coos	Dec. 27	March 20	Feb. 6
Rooks build	Feb. 2	March 14	Feb. 22
Frogs and toads croak	Feb. 20	May 4	March 28
Young rooks	March 26	April 24	April 9
Swallows appear	March 30	April 26	April 12
Grasshopper lark	March 30	April 26	April 15
Blackcap, redstart, & whitethroat	March 30	April 26	April 16
Martin and yellow willow wren	March 30	April 26	April 20
Cuckoo sings	April 9	May 7	April 23
Corncrake	April 9	May 7	April 25
Nightingale sings	April 7	May 19	April 28
Churn-owl sings	April 29	June 26	May 28

Amount of Seeds for different Areas.

Asparagus, bed of 15 sq. yds	1 pt.	Leek, 2 sq. yds	1 oz.
Beans (broad) row 80 feet	1½ qt.	Lettuce, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,
Beet, row 50 feet	2 oz.	Mushroom, 7 sq. yds	1 bshl.
Broccoli, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,	Onions, 9 sq. yds	2 oz.
Brussels sprouts, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,	Parsley, row 80 feet	1½ ,,
Cabbage, bed of 8 sq. yds	1 ,,	Parsnip, drill of 200 feet	2 ,,
Carrots, bed of 12 sq. yds.	2 ,,	Peas (early) row 60 feet	1½ pnt
Cauliflower, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,	Potatoes, row 30 feet	0½ pck
Celery, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,	Radishes, 4 sq. yds.	1½ oz.
Cress, 3 sq. yds.	2 ,,	Savory, 4 sq. yds.	1 ,,
Endive, 4 sq. yds.	1 ,,	Spinach, 10 sq. yds.	2 ,,
Kale, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,	Spinach, drill of 120 feet	2 ,,
Kidney Beans, row 80 feet	1 pint	Turnip, 4 sq. yds.	1 ,,

Tide Table.

Time of High Water, on the full and change of the Moon, at the following Ports and Places.

The Time of High Water at London Bridge averages 2 o'clock, at the New and Full of the Moon.

Place.	Situation.	Time of High Water. h.	m.
Aberdeen	Scotland	1	0
Aberdovey	Wales	8	0
Aberystwith	Wales	7	31
Achill-beg	Ireland	5	14
Agnes (St.)	Scilly Isles	4	30
Aldborough	England	10	45
Alderney	Eng. Chan	6	46
Almwch Port	Anglesea	10	30
Arran Isle	Scotland	11	15
Arundel Bar	England	11	35
Ayr Point	Isle of Man	11	7
Ballyshannon Bar	Ireland	5	18
Balta	Shetland	9	45
Baltimore	Ireland	4	23
Banff	Scotland	0	28
Bantry Harbour	Ireland	3	47
Bardsey Island	Wales	7	40
Barmouth	Wales	7	41
Barnstaple Bridge	England	6	28
Beachy Head	England	11	20
Beaumaris	Wales	10	32
Belfast	Ireland	10	43
Berwick	England	2	18
Blakeney Bar	England	6	30
Blyth	England	3	15
Bolt Head	England	5	45
Bordeaux	France	6	50
Boston	England	7	0
Boulogne	France	11	25
Brest	France	3	57
Bridgewater Bar	England	6	50
Bridlington	England	4	39
Bridport	England	6	5
Brighton	England	11	15
Bristol	England	7	13
Burntisland	Scotland	2	24
Caermarthen Bar	Wales	5	44
Caernarvon	Wales	9	33
Calais	France	11	49
Caldy Road, Bris. Ch.,	Wales.	5	40
Calf of Man	St. Geo. Ch.	11	17
Cancale	France	6	20
Cantyre (Mull)	Scotland	10	35
Cardigan	Wales	7	1
Carlingford Bar	Ireland	11	0
Chatham	England	1	11
Cherbourg	France	7	49
Chichester	England	11	30
Christchurch	England	9	0
Clear Cape	Ireland	4	0
Coquet Road	England	3	0
Cordouan	France	3	37
Cork, Penrose Q.	Ireland	4	58
Cornwall Cape	England	4	35
Cowes, West	I. of Wight	10	45
Cromarty	Scotland	11	56
Cuckolds Point	R. Thames	1	45
Cuxhaven	Germany	1	8
Dartmouth	England	6	16
Deal	England	11	15
Dee R. (Chester)	England	0	7
Devonpt. Dk. Yd.	England	5	43
Dieppe	France	11	6
Dingle	Ireland	3	51
Donaghadee	Ireland	11	13
Donegal Harbour	Ireland	5	18
Douglas Harbour	Isle of Man	11	12
Dover	England	11	12
Downs	England	11	15
Dublin Bar	Ireland	11	12
Dunbar	Scotland	2	8
Duncansby Ness	Scotland	10	14
Dundalk	Ireland	10	56
Dundee	Scotland	2	32
Dungarvan	Ireland	5	12
Dungeness	England	10	45
Dunkerque	France	11	55
Eddystone	Eng. Chan.	5	25
Exmouth	England	6	21
Eyemouth	Scotland	2	15
Falmouth	England	4	57
Flamboro' Head	England	4	30
Flatholm	England	6	54
Flushing	Holland	0	54
Fowey	England	5	14
Galloway (Mull)	Scotland	11	15
Galway	Ireland	4	35
Gibraltar (Old Mole)	Spain	2	20
Glasgow, Port	Scotland	0	18
Glenan Islands	France	3	12

Tide Table, *continued.*

Place.	Situation.	Time of High Water. h.	m.
Goeree (W. Gat)	Holland	1	45
Gravelines	France	12	0
Gravesend	England	1	10
Greenock	Scotland	0	8
Grimsby	England	5	36
Guernsey Pier	Eng. Chan.	6	37
Gunfleet Sand	R. Thames	11	40
Hartlepool	England	3	28
Harwich	England	0	6
Hastings	England	10	53
Hâvre	France	9	51
Helgoland	German O.	11	33
Hellevoetsluis	Holland	2	30
Hollesley	England	11	30
Holyhead	Wales	10	11
Holy Island	England	2	30
Honfleur	France	9	29
Howth Harbour	Ireland	11	9
Hull	England	6	29
Humber R. Ent.	England	5	26
Ipswich	England	0	35
Jersey (S. Helier)	Eng. Chan.	6	29
Kenmare River	Ireland	3	52
Kingston	Ireland	11	10
Kinsale	Ireland	4	43
Kirkcudbright	Scotland	11	10
Land's End	England	4	30
Leith	Scotland	2	17
Lerwick	Shetland	10	30
Lewis Islands	Scotland	6	11
Limerick	Ireland	6	16
Liverpool	England	11	23
London Bridge	R. Thames	1	58
Margate	England	11	40
Milford Hvn. En.	Wales	5	56
Minehead	England	6	24
Montrose	Scotland	1	25
Morlaix Road	France	4	53
Needles Point	I. of Wight	9	46
Newcastle	England	4	23
Newhaven	England	11	51
Newport	Wales	7	10
Nieuport	Belgium	0	18
Nore Light	R. Thames	0	30
Orfordness	England	11	15
Ostend	Belgium	0	25
Pembroke Dk. Yd.	Wales	6	12
Pentland Firth	Scotland	11	0
Penzance	England	4	30
Peterhead	Scotland	0	34
Plymouth (Brkwtr.)	England	5	37
Portland (Brkwtr)	England	7	1
Port Patrick	Scotland	11	10
Portsmouth Dk. Yd.	England	11	41
Ramsgate Harb	England	11	35
Rathlin I., Church Bay, N. C. of Ireland		7	56
Rye Bay	England	11	20
Salcombe	England	5	41
Saltees	Ireland	5	40
Scalloway	Shetland	9	30
Scarborough	England	4	11
Scilly Is. (S. Mary)	England	4	18
Selsea Bill	England	11	45
Shannon Mouth	Ireland	4	0
Sheephaven	Ireland	5	32
Sheerness Dk. Yd.	England	0	37
Shields (North)	England	3	23
Shoreham Har.	England	11	34
Skerries	N. C. of Ire.	6	15
Sligo Bay, Mullaghmore, Ire.		5	18
Southampton	England	10	30
Southwold	England	10	20
Spithead	England	11	20
Spurn Point	England	5	26
St. Helen's Road	England	11	0
St. Ive's	England	4	44
St. Malo	France	6	5
Stromness	Orkneys	9	0
Sunderland	England	3	22
Swansea Bay	Wales	6	10
Tay Bar	Scotland	2	6
Tees River Bar	England	3	45
Terschelling, W.	Holland	8	40
Texel (outside shoals)	Holland	6	30
Torbay	England	6	0
Tralee Bay	Ireland	4	3
Tynemouth Bar	England	3	20
Waterford Bridge	Ireland	6	6
Wexford	Ireland	7	21
Weymouth	England	7	2
Whitby	England	3	45
Wick	Scotland	11	22
Wicklow	Ireland	10	29
Wisbech	England	7	30
Wranger Oog	E. Friesland	12	0
Yarmouth Roads	England	9	15
Youghal	Ireland	5	14

The Sportsman's Calendar.

The variety of our agricultural and natural products affords us abundance of birds common to temperate climates; while our insular position invites many foreign visitants during the winter and spring seasons.

The following list gives the uames of the chief birds, either indigenous or foreign, that may be found in each month. The names given are those of most popular use, but many birds are known under others in certain localities.

JANUARY.

BIRD, ETC.	RESORTS.	BIRD, ETC.	RESORTS.
Coot	Mud banks on coasts	Lark	Fields and meadows
Curlew	Sea-shore	Partridge	Fields generally
Duck (wild)	Sea-coasts	Pheasant	Open and covert
Fieldfare	Hedges	Pigeon (wood)	Turnip fields, &c
Goose (wild)	Water-meadow	Rabbits	Sandbanks, hedges
Grouse (black game)	Moors, &c	Rockbirds (puffins)	Sea-coasts
Gull	Sea-coasts	Snipe	Marshes
Hare	Hedges, fields, &c	Teal	Rivers and large ponds
Knot	Coasts	Widgeon	Rivers and large ponds
Woodcock	Open and covert		

FEBRUARY.

As a general rule, taking the average of the seasons, the sportsman will find that the list of birds at his disposal for February is as nearly as possible that given for the preceding month. Of course all depends on the temperature of the season, which may induce an early visit of some birds, or delay that of others.

MARCH AND APRIL.

Coot	Rivers, marshes, &c	Hare	Hedges, fields, &c
Curlew	Sea-shore	Heron	Marshes
Duck (wild)	Fens, marshes, &c	Pigeon (wood)	Woods, &c
Goose (wild or grey)	Open plain	Rabbit	Warrens, &c
Godwit	Marshes	Rockbirds	Sea-coast, &c
Gull	Sea-shore	Snipe	Marshes, &c
Teal and Wigeon	Rivers, &c.		

MAY AND JUNE.

Duck (wild)	Streams and lakes	Gull	Sea-shore
Gannet	Rocky shores	Heron	Marshes, &c
Godwit	Coasts	Rockbirds, Auks	Rocky coasts
Rook	Plantations, &c.		

JULY.

Ducks, Mallards, &c	Rushes	Gull	Sea-shore
Gannet	Rocky shores	Heron	Marshes, &c
Garganet	Fens	Landrail	Corn-fields
Rockbirds	Rocky coasts.		

AUGUST.

Duck	Corn-fields	Heron	Marshes, &c
Duck (velvet)	Marshes, &c	Landrail	Corn-fields
Grouse	Moors, &c	Oxbird	Sea coasts, &c
Gull	Sea-shore	Rabbit	Fields

The Sportsman's Calendar, *continued.*

SEPTEMBER.

Partridge ..	Fields, furrows, &c	Landrail	Corn-fields
Black Game	Moors, &c	Pigeon (wood)	Pea-fields
Duck (wild) ..	Marshes, &c	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	Moors, &c	Quail (rarely) ..	With Partridges
Gull	Sea-coast	Rabbit	Warrens, &c
Hare	Fields and hedges	Snipe	Marshes, &c
Heron	Marshes	Starling	Ditto

OCTOBER.

Pheasant ..	Open and Covert	Partridge	Fields, &c
Black Game	Moors	Pigeon (wood) ..	Turnip-fields
Duck (wild) ..	Marshes, &c	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	Moors, &c	Rabbit	Warrens, &c
Gull	Sea-coasts	Snipe and Starling ..	Marshes, &c
Hare	Fields	Teal, &c	Ditto
Heron	Marshes	Woodcock	Covers near sea

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Black Game	Moors, &c	Pigeon (wood) ..	Turnip-fields
Duck (wild)	Marshes &c	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	Moors, &c	Rabbit	Warrens
Gull	Sea-coast	Snipe	Marshes
Hare	Fields	Starling	Ditto
Partridge	Ditto	Teal, Widgeon, &c ..	Ditto
Pheasant ..	Open and Covert	Woodcocks ..	Hedges, Moors. &c

Hares, rabbits, and all wild water-fowl, woodcocks, and plovers are not legally "game." Sea-birds, however, and their eggs are protected.

The following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland. During the periods therein named, it is illegal to pursue the birds mentioned.

BIRD.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game	10th Dec. & 20th Aug. or 1st Sept. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest.	As "Heath Fowl"	As "Heath Fowl"
Deer	None	None	10th June and 20th October
Grouse or Red Game	10th December and 12th August	As "Heath Fowl"	10th December and 20th August
Heath Fowl	.....	10th December and 20th August	Ditto
Heath or Moor Game	None	.....	Ditto
Landrail	None	None	10th January and 20th September
Muirfowl or Ptarmigan.....	....	10th December and 12th August	10th December and 12th August
Partridge	1st February and 1st September	As in England	10th January and 20th September
Pheasant	1st February and 1st October	As in England	10th January and 1st September
Quail	None	None	10th January and 20th September

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Ordinary Rates of Postage—Inland Letters.

The following are prepaid rates. For a letter

Weighing under			1 oz	1d.
Weighing	1 oz	and under	2 oz	1½d.
,,	2 oz	,,	4 oz	2d.
,,	4 oz	,,	6 oz	2½d.
,,	6 oz	,,	8 oz	3d.
,,	8 oz	,,	10 oz	3½d.
,,	10 oz	,,	12 oz	4d.

Over 12 ounces the postage is 1d. an ounce from the first ounce. Thus, if a letter weighs under 13 oz. the postage is 1s. 1d. If under 14 oz. the postage is 1s. 2d., and so on.

The size is limited to 18in. in length, 9in. in width, and 6in. in depth.

Unpaid letters are charged double postage on delivery. If insufficiently prepaid, then the deficient postage is charged double.

Book Post—Inland.

Prepaid rates of Book Postage, viz.:

For a packet weighing under			2oz.	½d.
,,	,,	,,	4oz.	1d.
,,	,,	,,	6oz.	1½d.
,,	,,	,,	8oz.	2d.
,,	,,	,,	10oz.	2½d.
,,	,,	,,	12oz.	3d.

And so on, ½d. being charged for every 2oz. or the fractional part of 2oz.

Unpaid Book Packets are charged double postage, and if posted partially prepaid, the deficiency is also charged double. They must be open at both ends, but may be tied with string, if required.

Book packets must not contain any writing or enclosure of the nature of a letter. The least infringement of this rule will subject it to be charged the unpaid letter rate. The name of the sender may, however, be written upon or in the book or packet

All kinds of paper, cards, printed circulars, parchment, deeds, photographs (when not on glass), maps and plans, can be sent under the book post. The postage must be prepaid either by adhesive stamps or by means of a stamped wrapper, or by a combination of the two.

Limit of weight and dimensions, viz.: 5 lbs. in weight, one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, and six inches in depth.

Newspapers—Inland.

For *each* Newspaper, *whether posted singly or in a packet,* the postage when prepaid is *one halfpenny;* but a packet containing two or more registered newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight, viz.: one halfpenny for every 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Newspapers—*continued.*

No Newspaper can be sent through the post a second time for the original postage; for each transmission a fresh postage must be prepaid, except that in the case of re-direction the amount chargeable may be collected on delivery, viz: one halfpenny.

Every newspaper or packet of newspapers must be posted either without a cover or in a cover open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper or packet will be treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

No newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, may contain any enclosure except the supplement or supplements belonging to it.

If it contains any other, such enclosure or enclosures will be taken out and charged on delivery as an unpaid letter.

The limit of size of a packet of newspapers is 14lbs. in weight, two feet in length. one foot in width, and one foot in depth.

English newspapers sent abroad must be posted before they have been published *eight days*. After that time they can only be sent at the Book-rate postage.

Post Cards.

Post Cards, which bear a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only

The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only. There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed; but such communication must not extend to the front side. Nothing whatever may be attached; nor may the card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any of these rules be infringed, the card will be charged 1d. on delivery.

Registration.

By the payment of the fee of 2d. a letter, newspaper, book, or other packet may be registered to any part of the United Kingdom, British Colonies, United States, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, *via Belgium*.

Registered letters must be prepaid by stamps, as regards both postage and registration fee.

Every letter to be registered should be presented at the counter, and a receipt obtained for it, and should on no account be dropped into the letter-box. If, contrary to this rule a letter marked "Registered" be dropped into the letter box, it will, *if directed to any place in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies*, be liable to a registration fee of eightpence, instead of the ordinary fee of twopence.

Envelopes for Registration can be obtained with a twopenny stamp impressed upon them, price, per doz., 2s. 2½d., or two for 4½d.

When sending Postage Stamps in letters, the number should be kept small, by using, when necessary, stamps of comparatively large value; and in making up the letter, the Stamps should be placed in paper sufficiently thick to prevent their presence being discovered by the feel. When this is not practicable the letter should be registered.

Registration, *continued.*

All letters and packets containing Jewellery or Watches must be registered, and so packed as to conceal their contents.

Watches having glass faces cannot be sent by post unless so packed as to be effectually concealed, and secure against breakage and hard pressure.

It is strongly recommended when Bank Notes are sent by Post that they be cut into halves, and the second halves be not despatched until the first have been acknowledged.

Money Orders.

The public are, when applying for Money Orders, to use printed "Application Forms. These are supplied gratuitously at all Money Order Offices, and are in the following terms :—

MONEY ORDER REQUIRED.

For £_____ s._____ d._____

Payable at_____

To

Sent by_____

Residing at_____

The commission or scale of charges for Inland Money Orders is now as follows :—

For sums under	10s.				2d.
,, of	10s.	and under	£2		3d.
,, of	£2	,,	3		4d.
,, of	3	,,	4		5d.
,, of	4	,,	5		6d.
,, of	5	,,	6		7d.
,, of	6	,,	7		8d.
,, of	7	,,	8		9d.
,, of	8	,,	9		10d.
,, of	9	,,	10		11d.
,, of	10	,,			1s.

Payment of an Order cannot be demanded on the same day as that on which the Order was issued.

When, also, a Money Order is forwarded by post and the letter accompanying it supplies the information which the payee will have to give on the presentation of the Order, the letter should be registered.

Before payment of a Money Order can be made, the person applying must give the name of the remitter.

No Letter Carrier, Rural Messenger, or other Servant of the Post Office is bound to procure a Money Order for any person, or to obtain payment for one ; but such services are not forbidden.

Postage Stamps.

The following kinds are kept for sale at the Stamp Offices and chief Post-offices, viz :—LABELS, ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, 8*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* ENVELOPES, 2*s.* 2*d.* and 2*s.* 4*d.* per packet.

Postal Information, *continued.*

IMPRESSED WRAPPERS, bearing a half-penny stamp, may be used for newspapers, book packets, and trade invoices. The invoices must not be fastened to the wrapper, or it is liable to be taxed as a letter. The wrappers are sold in packets at 5s. 7½d. containing 120, or 8 for 4½d.

PREPAYMENT of inland letters, newspapers, books, patterns, &c., must be by postage stamps, which should be placed on the front, that is, the address side of the letter, and upon the right hand upper corner. On re-directed letters, however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS.—Bank of England Dividend Warrants are cashed by Postmasters at Money Order Offices.

TIME.—The letter-box closes as soon as the church clock has finished striking.

Foreign and Colonial Postage.

References.—(*A*) Letters under ¼ oz. (*B*) Ditto, under 1 oz. (*C*) Registered Newspapers, under 4 ozs.

	(*A*)	(*B*)	(*C*)
Australia, *via* Southampton or San Francisco	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Brindisi, about eight days later, overtaking Southampton Mail	8d.	1s. 4d.	2d.
Austria	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Brazil, &c., *via* Southampton, 9th and 24th month	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Liverpool, twice monthly	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
British Columbia. See Canada.			
California. See United States.			
Cape of Good Hope, every Thursday	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Canada, by Canadian Packet, every Thursday	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Denmark, twice daily, Sunday excepted	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
France and Algeria, twice daily, Sunday excepted	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Germany	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Gibraltar, *via* Southampton, every Thursday	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* France, twice daily, except Sunday	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Holland, twice daily, except Sunday	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Italy, twice daily, Sunday excepted	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
India, *via* Southampton, every Thursday	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Brindisi, Friday, overtaking the Southampton mail	8d.	1s. 4d.	2d.
Jamaica, *via* Southampton, twice monthly	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Malta, *via* Italy, every Wednesday and Saturday	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Southampton, every Thursday	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Natal, *via* Southampton, 3 times monthly	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Brindisi	8d.	1s. 4d.	2d.
New Zealand, *via* San Francisco or Southampton	6d.	1s. 0d.	1d.
Ditto, *via* Brindisi	8d.	1s. 4d.	2d.
San Francisco. See United States	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
Switzerland, twice daily, Sunday excepted	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.
United States of America, three times weekly	2½d.	0s. 5d.	1d.

INLAND REVENUE LICENSES.

(TO BE HAD AT THE STAMP OFFICES.)

FOR	£	s.	d.
Male Servants ..each	0	15	0
Carriages, 4-wheeled,,	2	2	0
Ditto, under 4 cwts. ,,	0	15	0
Ditto, 2-wheeled ,,	0	15	0
Armorial Bearings on Carriages .....,,	2	2	0
Ditto, otherwise ....,,	1	1	0

☞ A declaration is required of the number and kind of Articles kept, before a License can be granted.

All the above Licenses expire on the 31st December in each year.

Dog License.*—Expires on the 31st Dec. in each year £0 7 6

Gun License, Expires on the 31st March in each year ..£0 10 0

☞ To be taken out yearly by every person who shall use or carry a Gun in the United Kingdom.

Game Licenses, if taken out after 5th April, and before 1st Nov., to expire on the 5th April in the year following..£3 0 0

Ditto, to expire on the 31st Oct. in the same year in which taken out £2 0 0

Ditto, if taken out on or *after 1st* November, to expire on the *5th* of April following £2 0 0

Gamekeepers' Licenses(Great Britain), to expire 5th April, annually £2 0 0

*The penalty for keeping a dog without a License, or keeping more than licensed, is £5. A person is held to be the owner of a dog if the said dog is seen or found in his custody or charge, or on his premises, unless proved to the contrary.

LICENSES.

ISSUED ONLY BY THE EXCISE OFFICERS.

Appraisers, £2. Expire yearly on the 5th July.

Auctioneers, £10. Expire yearly on the 5th July.

House Agents letting furnished houses at an annual rent exceeding £25 (may act as Appraisers) expiring 5th July yearly, £2.

Maltsters, expiring on 5th July yearly.

Patent Medicine Dealers—*5s.*, expire yearly on the 1st of Septemher.

Hawkers using one beast of burden only, for any period not exceeding six months, ending in each year on the 30th September and 31st March, £2.

Ditto, exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months, ending 31st March, £4.

Ditto, for every additional beast, and for any period not exceeding six months, ending in each year, on the 30th September and 31st March, £2.—For a longer period, ending 31st March, £4.

HOUSE DUTIES.—DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSES OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF TWENTY POUNDS OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade, or a farm-house by a tenant or farm servant, and *bona fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.

The duty is 9d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses not occupied, and used for any of the purposes before described.

PROBATE DUTY.

							Probate of Wills.		Letters of Administration.
bove the value of	£100	and	under	£200	..		£2	..	£3
.. ..	200	..		300	..		5	..	8
.. ..	300	..		450	..		8	..	11
.. ..	450	..		600	..		11	..	15
.. ..	600	..		800	..		15	..	22
.. ..	800	..		1,000	..		22	..	30
.. ..	1,000	..		1,500	..		30	..	45
.. ..	1,500	..		2,000	..		40	..	60
.. ..	2,000	..		3,000	..		50	..	75
.. ..	3,000	..		4,000	..		60	..	90
.. ..	4,000	..		5,000	..		80	..	120
.. ..	5,000	..		6,000	..		100	..	150
.. ..	6,000	..		7,000	..		120	..	180
.. ..	7,000	..		8,000	..		140	..	210
.. ..	8,000	..		9,000	..		160	..	240
.. ..	9,000	..		10,000	..		180	..	270
.. ..	10,000	..		12,000	..		200	..	300
.. ..	12,000	..		14,000	..		220	..	330
.. ..	14,000	..		16,000	..		250	..	375
.. ..	16,000	..		18,000	..		280	..	420
.. ..	18,000	..		20,000	..		310	..	465
.. ..	20,000	..		25,000	..		350	..	525
.. ..	25,000	..		30,000	..		400	..	600
.. ..	30,000	..		35,000	..		450	..	675
.. ..	35,000	..		40,000	..		525	..	785
.. ..	40,000	..		45,000	..		600	..	900
.. ..	45,000	..		50,000	..		675	..	1,010
.. ..	50,000	..		60,000	..		750	..	1,125
.. ..	60,000	..		70,000	..		900	..	1,350
.. ..	70,000	..		80,000	..		1,050	..	1,575
.. ..	80,000	..		90,000	..		1,200	..	1,800
.. ..	90,000	..		100,000	..		1,350	..	2,025
.. ..	100,000	..		120,000	..		1,500	..	2,250
.. ..	120,000	..		140,000	..		1,800	..	2,700
.. ..	140,000	..		160,000	..		2,100	..	3,150
.. ..	160,000	..		180,000	..		2,400	..	3,600
.. ..	180,000	..		200,000	..		2,700	..	4,050
.. ..	200,000	..		250,000	..		3,000	..	4,500
.. ..	250,000	..		300,000	..		3,750	..	5,625
.. ..	300,000	..		350,000	..		4,500	..	6,750
.. ..	350,000	..		400,000	..		5,250	..	7,875
.. ..	400,000	..		500,000	..		6,000	..	9,000
.. ..	500,000	..		600,000	..		7,500	..	11,250
.. ..	600,000	..		700,000	..		9,000	..	13,500
.. ..	700,000	..		800,000	..		10,500	..	15,750
.. ..	800,000	..		900,000	..		12,000	..	18,000
.. ..	900,000	..		1,000,000	..		13,500	..	20,250
l where the value shall amount to £1,000,000 or upwards, then for every one hundred thousand pounds of e whole value of the estate and effects, and any ctional part of one hundred thousand pounds.....							£1,500	..	£2,250

22 & 23 Vict., c. 36. 27 & 28 Vic., c. 56, s. 5. (1864).

STAMP DUTIES.

Selected from the Schedule of the Consolidated Act, 33 & 34 Vict., c. 97, passed 10th August, 1870, and cited as "The Stamp Act, 1870."

Affidavit or Statutory Declaration made under the provisions of 5 & 6 Wm. 4, c. 62.

Agreement for a lease or tack, or for any letting. See **Lease or Tack**, and section 96 of the Act.

Agreement or Contract, accompanied with a deposit. See **Mortgage**, and section 105 of the Act.

Agreement for a lease or tack, or for any letting. See **Lease or Tack**, and section 96 of the Act.

Agreement or Contract made or entered into pursuant to the Highway Acts for or relating to the making, maintaining, or repairing of highways ..... 6*d.*

Agreement or any Memorandum of an Agreement, made in England or Ireland under hand only, or made in Scotland without any clause of registration, and not otherwise specifically charged with any duty, whether the same be only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument ..... 6*d.*

EXEMPTIONS.

1—Agreement or memorandum the matter whereof is not of the value of £5.

2—Agreement or memorandum for the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.

3—Agreement, letter, or memorandum, made for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise.

4—Agreement, or memorandum, made between the master and mariners of any ship or vessel for wages on any voyage coastwise from port to port in the United Kingdom.

Section 36.—The duty of sixpence upon an agreement may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the agreement is first executed.

Allotment. See **Letter of Allotment.**

Annuity, conveyance in consideration of. See **Conveyance.**

Annuity, grant of, by the Crown. See **Grant.**

Annuity, purchase of. See **Conveyance—Bond.**

Annuity, re-purchase of. Any release, or other conveyance of any annuity, or rent-charge, made in the original grant thereof subject to be redeemed or repurchased; to be exempted, on the re-purchase thereof, from the *ad valorem* duty on conveyances on sale, and charged only with the ordinary duty on deeds or instruments of the like kind, not upon sale, (viz., 1*l.* 15*s.* with progressive duties of 10*s.* each.)

55 Geo. III. c. 184, s. 31, Great Britain;
5 & 6 Vict. c. 82, s. 2, Ireland.

Appointment of a Gamekeeper. See **Deputation.**

Appointment of a new trustee, and **Appointment** in execution of a power of any property, or of any use, share, or interest in any property, by any instrument not being a Will .. 10*s.* 6*d.*

And see section 78 of the Act

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Appraisement or Valuation of any property, or of any interest therein, or of the annual value thereof, or of any dilapidations, or of any repairs wanted, or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any building, or of any artificer's work whatsoever.

When the amount of the appraisement or valuation does not exceed

.. ..	£5	£0 0	3
.. ..	10	0 0	6
.. ..	20	0 1	0
.. ..	30	0 1	6
.. ..	40	0 2	0
.. ..	50	0 2	6
.. ..	100	0 5	0
.. ..	200 .. .	0 10	0
.. ..	500	0 15	0
Exceeds	500	1 0	0

EXEMPTIONS.

1—Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of, one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law.

2—Appraisement or valuation made in pursuance of the order of any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or of any Court of Appeal, from any sentence, adjudication, or judgment of any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty.

3—Appraisement or valuation of any property made for the purpose of ascertaining the legacy or succession duty payable in respect thereof

Section 38. (1.) Every appraiser, by whom an appraisement or valuation is made, shall, within fourteen days after the making thereof, write out the same, in words and figures, showing the full amount thereof, upon duly stamped material, and if he neglects or omits so to do, or in any other manner delivers out, or states the amount of any such appraisement or valuation, shall forfeit the sum of £50.

(2.) Any person who receives from any appraiser, or pays for the making of, any appraisement or valuation, unless the same be written out and stamped as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of £20.

Apprenticeship, instrument of Where there is no premium or consideration .. .. .. 2*s.* 6*d.*

In any other case—For every £5, and also for every fractional part of £5, of the amount or value of the premium or consideration .. 5*s.* 0*d.*

EXEMPTIONS.

1—Instruments relating to any poor child apprenticed by, or at the sole charge of, any parish or township, or by or at the sole charge of any public charity, or pursuant to any Act for the regulation of parish apprentices.

2—Instrument of apprenticeship in Ireland, where the value of the premium or consideration does not exceed £10.

And see sections 39 & 40 of the Act.

Articles of Clerkship whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission.

(1.) As an attorney or solicitor in any of her Majesty's courts at Westminster or in Ireland, or as a proctor in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Ecclesiastical Court in England or Ireland, £80

(2) As an attorney or solicitor in any of the Courts of the counties palatine of Lancaster & Durham, or as a writer to the signet, or as a solicitor, agent, or attorney in the Court of Sessions, Justiciary, or commission of Tiends in Scotland £60

(3) As a procurator or solicitor in any inferior court in Scotland .. .. 2*s.* 6*d.*

And see sections 41, 42, 43, & 44.

Articles of Clerkship, whereby any person having been before bound by duly stamped articles to serve as a clerk in order to his admisssion in any of the courts aforesaid, and not having completed his service so as to be entitled to such admission, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose .. .. 10*s.* 0*d.*

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Assignment or Assignation. By way of security, or of any security. See **Mortgage, &c.**

Upon a sale, or otherwise. See **Conveyance.**

Assurance or Insurance. See **Policy.**

Attested Copy. See **Copy.**

Award in England or Ireland and Award or Decreet Arbitral in Scotland. Where the amount or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed

£5..	£0	0	3
,, ,, 10..	0	0	6
,, ,, 20..	0	1	0
,, ,, 30..	0	1	6
,, ,, 40..	0	2	0
,, ,, 50..	0	2	6
,, ,, 100..	0	5	0
,, ,, 200..	0	10	0
,, ,, 500..	0	15	0
,, ,, 750..	1	0	0
,, ,, 1,000..	1	5	0

exceeding £1000, and in any other case not above provided for, £1 15*s*

Bill of Exchange, payable on demand.. .. .. 1*d.*

Bill of Exchange, of any other kind whatsoever *(except a Bank Note)* and **Promissory Note** of any kind whatsoever *(except a Bank Note)*—drawn, or expressed to be payable, or actually paid, or endorsed, or in any manner negociated in the United Kingdom: Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed

.. .. .. £5	£0	0	1
.. .. .. 10	0	0	2
.. .. .. 25	0	0	3
.. .. .. 50	0	0	6
.. .. .. 75	0	0	9
.. .. .. 100	0	1	0

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount of value .. .. 1*s.* 0*d.*

Bill of Lading of or for any Goods, Merchandise, or effects to be exported, or carried coastwise .. .. 6*d.*

Section 56.—1—A bill of lading is not to be stamped after the execution thereof.

2—Every person who makes or executes any bill of lading not duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

Bill of Sale—Absolute. See **Conveyance on Sale.**

By way of security. See **Mortgage.**

Section 57—A copy of a bill of sale is not to be filed in any court unless the original, duly stamped, is produced by the proper officer.

Bond for securing the payment or repayment of money, *or the* transfer or re-transfer *of Stock.* See **Mortgage, &c.**

Bond for securing to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. See **Conveyance on Sale,** and section 75 of the Act.

Bond on obtaining letters of administration in England or Ireland, or a confirmation of testament in Scotland .. .. 5*s* 0*d.*

EXEMPTIONS.

1—Bond given by the widow, child, father, mother, brother, or sister, of any common seamen, marine, or soldier, slain or dying in the service of Her Majesty.

2—Bond given by any person where the estate to be administered does not exceed £100 in value.

Bond of any kind whatsoever not specifically charged with any duty: Where the amount limited to be recoverable does not exceed £300. The same *ad valorem* duty as a bond for the amount limited.

In any other case.. .. 10*s.* 0*d.*

Bond, accompanied with a deposit of title deeds, for making a mortgage, wadset, or other security on any estate or property therein comprised.

See **Mortgage, &c.,** and section 105 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Bond, Declaration, or other Deed or Writing for making redeemable any disposition, assignation, or tack, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security. See **Mortgage, &c.**, and section 105.

Charter Party, or any agreement or contract for the charter of any ship or vessel, or any memorandum, letter, or other writing, between the captain, master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any other person, for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, or effects, on board of such ship or vessel .. .. 6*d.*

Section 66.—The duty upon an instrument chargeable with duty as a charter-party may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the instrument is last executed, or by whose execution it is completed as a binding contract.

Section 67.—Where any document chargeable with duty as a charter-party, and not being duly stamped is first executed out of the United Kingdom, any party thereto may, within ten days after it has been first received in the United Kingdom, and before it has been executed by any person in the United Kingdom, affix thereto an adhesive stamp denoting the duty chargeable thereon, and at the same time cancel such adhesive stamp, and the instrument with an adhesive stamp thereon, so affixed and cancelled shall be deemed duly stamped.

Section 68.—An executed instrument chargeable with duty as a charter-party, and not being duly stamped, may be stamped with an impressed stamp upon the following terms: that is to say,

1—Within seven days after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of four shillings and sixpence;

2 After seven days, but within one month after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of ten pounds; and shall not in any other case be stamped with an impressed stamp.

Conditional Surrender of any copyhold or customary estate by way of mortgage. See **Mortgage, &c.**, and sections 105 and 110.

Contract. See **Agreement.**

Contract Note.—Any note, memorandum, or writing, commonly called a "contract note," or by whatever name the same may be designated, for or relating to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 or upwards.. .. .. 1*d.*

Section 69.—1. The duty on a contract note may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the note is first executed.

2. Every person who makes or executes any contract note chargeable able with duty, and not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

3. No broker, agent, or other person shall have any legal claim to any charge for brokerage, commission, or agency, with reference to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of five pounds or upwards mentioned or referred to in any contract note, unless such note is duly stamped.

For new interpretation, see page—

Conveyance or Transfer, whether on sale or otherwise—

1. Of any stock of the governor and company of the Bank of England .. .. 7*s.* 9*d.*

2. Of any stock of the East India Company £1 10 0

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

3. Of any debenture stock or funded debt of any company or corporation. For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the nominal amount transferred .. .. 2*s.* 6*d.*
And see section 78 of the Act.

Conveyance or Transfer by way of security of any property *(except such stock or debenture stock or funded debt as aforesaid)*, or of any security. See Mortgage, &c.

Conveyance or Transfer on sale, of any property *(except stock or debenture stock or funded debt aforesaid)*,
Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed ..

£5	.. ..	£0	0	6
10	.. ..	0	1	0
15	.. ..	0	1	6
20	.. ..	0	2	0
25	.. ..	0	2	6
50	.. ..	0	5	0
75	.. ..	0	7	6
100	.. ..	0	10	0
125	.. ..	0	12	6
150	.. ..	0	15	0
175	.. ..	0	17	6
200	.. ..	1	0	0
225	.. ..	1	2	6
250	.. ..	1	5	0
275	.. ..	1	7	6
300	.. ..	1	10	0

For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50, of such amount or value .. .. 5*s.* 0*d.*

And see sections 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 of the Act.

Conveyance or Transfer of any kind not herein-before described .. .. 10*s.*

And see section 78 of the Act.

Copy or Extract *(attested or in any manner authenticated)*, of or from—

1. An instrument chargeable with any duty.
2. An original will, testament, or codicil.
3. The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil.
4. Any letters of administration or any confirmation of a testament
5. Any public register *(except any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials.)*
6. The books, rolls, or records of any court. In the case of an instrument chargeable with any duty not amounting to one shilling: "The same duty as such instrument." In any other case .. 1*s.*

EXEMPTIONS.

1. Copy or extract of or from any law proceedings.
2. Copy or extract in Scotland of or from the commission of any person as a delegate or representative to the convention of royal burghs or the general assembly or any presbytery or church court.

Section 79.—An attested or otherwise authenticated copy or extract of or from—

1. An instrument chargeable with any duty;
2. An original will, testament, or codicil;
3. The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil;
4. Letters of administration or a confirmation of a testament;

—may be stamped at any time within fourteen days after the date of the attestation or authentication, on payment of the duty only without any penalty.

Copy or Extract *(certified)* of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials .. .. 1*d.*

EXEMPTIONS.

1. Copy or extract furnished by any clergyman, registrar, or other official person, pursuant to and for the purposes of any Act of Parliament, or furnished to any general or superintending registrar under any general regulation.
2. Copy or extract for which the person giving the same is not entitled to any fee or reward. And see section 80 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Copyhold and Customary Estate — Instruments relating thereto.

Upon a sale thereof. See **Conveyance on Sale.**

Upon a mortgage thereof. See **Mortgage, &c.**

Upon a demise thereof. See **Lease or Tack.**

Upon any other occasion. Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court.. 10*s.*

See sections 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86.

Cost Book Mines. See **Transfer.**

Counterpart. See **Duplicate.**

Covenant for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or re-transfer of stock. See **Mortgage, &c.**

Covenant in relation to any annuity *(except upon the original creation and sale thereof)*, or to either periodical payments. See **Bond, Covenant, &c.**

Covenant. Any seperate deed of covenant *(not being an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale or mortgage)* made on the sale or mortgage of any property, and relating solely to the conveyance or enjoyment of, or the title to, the property sold or mortgaged, or to the production of the muniments of title relating thereto, or to all or any of the matters aforesaid— Where the *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration or mortgage money does not exceed 10*s.* "A duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty."
In any other case.. .. 10*s.* 0*d.*

Debenture for securing the payment or repayment of money or the transfer or re-transfer of stock. See **Mortgage, &c.**

Debenture or Certificate for entitling any person to receive any drawback of any duty or duties, or part of any duty or duties, of customs or excise, or any bounty payable out of the revenue of customs or excise, for or in respect of any goods, wares, or merchandise exported or shipped to be exported from any part of the United Kingdom to any part beyond the sea. Where the drawback or bounty to be received does not exceed £10 .. .. 1*s.*
Exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50 .. .. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Exceeds £50 .. .. 5*s.*

Declaration of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing, not being a deed or will, or an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a settlement .. .. 10*s.*

Declaratory. (*Statutory.*) See **Affidavit.**

Decreet Arbitral. See **Award.**

Deed whereby any real burden is declared or created on lands or heritable subjects in Scotland. See **Mortgage, &c,** and sec. 105.

Deed containing an obligation to infeft any person in heritable subjects in Scotland, under a clause of reversion, as a security for money. See **Mortgage, &c.,** and section 105 of the Act.

Deed containing an obligation to infeft or seize in an annuity to be uplifted out of heritable subjects in Scotland. See **Bond, Covenant, &c.**

Deed of any kind whatsoever, not described in this schedule .. 10*s.*

Defeazance. Deed or other instrument of defeazance of any conveyance, disposition, assignation, tack, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security for money or stock. See **Mortgage, &c.,** and section 105 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Delivery Order.. .. .. 1*d.*
And see sections 87, 89, 90, and 91 of the Act.

Deposit of title deeds. See **Mortgage**, &c., and section 105.

Deputation or Appointment of a gamekeeper .. .. .. 10*s.*

Dock Warrant. See **Warrant for Goods.**

Draft for money. See **Bill of Exchange**, and sec. 48 of the Act.

Duplicate or Counterpart of any instrument chargeable with any duty. Where such duty does not amount to 5*s.*: "The same duty as the original instrument." In any other case.. .. .. 5*s.*

Section 93. The duplicate or counterpart of an instrument chargeable with duty (except the counterpart of an instrument chargeable as a lease, such counterpart not being executed by or on behalf of any lessor or grantor), is not to be deemed duly stamped unless it is stamped as an original instrument, or unless it appears by some stamp impressed thereon that the full and proper duty has been paid upon the original instrument of which it is the duplicate or counterpart.

Exchange or Excambion— Instruments effecting. In the case specified in section 94 see that section.

In any other case.. .. .. 10*s.*

Section 94, Where upon the exchange of any real or heritable property for any other real or heritable property, or upon the partition or division of any real or heritable property, any consideration exceeding in amount or value one hundred pounds is paid or given, or agreed to be paid or given, for equality, the principal or only instrument whereby such exchange or partition or division is effected is to be charged with the same *ad valorem* duty as a conveyance on sale for such consideration, and with such duty only; and where in any such case there are several instruments for completing the title of either party, the principal instrument is to be ascertained, and the other instruments are to be charged with duty according to the provisions of the seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sections of this Act.

Lease or Tack (1.) For any definite term less than a year:

(a) Of any dwelling-house or tenement, or part of a dwelling-house or tenement, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum.. 1*d.*

(b) Of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 .. .. 2*s.* 6*d.*

(c) Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects except or otherwise than as aforesaid: "The same duty as a lease for a year at the rent reserved for the definite term."

(2) For any other definite term or for any indefinite term:

Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects—

Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, moving either to the lessor or to any other person, consists of any money, stock, or security:

In respect of such consideration: "The same duty as a conveyance on a sale for the same consideration."

Where the consideration or any part of the consideration is any rent:

In respect of such consideration: If the rent, whether reserved as a

Leases.] **Stamp Duties,** *continued.*

yearly rent or otherwise, is at a rate or average rate :

Rent not more	Term not exceedng 35 years.	Term not exceeding 100 years.	Term exceeding 100 years.
£5	£0 0 6	£0 3 0	£0 6 0
10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
15	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
20	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
25	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
50	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
75	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
100	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0

For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 thereof .. .. 5*s.*, £1 10*s.*, £3.

(3) Of any other kind whatsoever not herein-before described .. 10*s.* And see sections 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100 of the Act.

Legacy or Succession, of the value of £20 or upwards :—

To the Child, or descendant of a child, of the desceased: or Father or Mother, or any lineal ancestor of deceased, £1 per cent.

To a Brother or Sister, or any descendant, £3 per cent.

To an Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant, £5 per cent.

To a Great Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant, £6 per cent.

To any other Relation, or to a Stranger in Blood, £10 per cent.

The Duty on a Legacy by way of annuity is payable by four annual instalments in the first four years from the commencement of the annuity, and a penalty will be incurred if each of the succeeding instalments of Duty be not paid in due time.

Succession duty is payable by eight equal half-yearly instalments, the first to be paid twelve months after the successor shall have been entitled in possession and the seven following instalments at half-yearly intervals of six months each; and if there be any delay in payment, penalties will be incurred.

Letter of Allotment or Letter of Renunciation, or any other document having the effect of a letter of allotment :

(1.) Of any share of any company or proposed company .. .. 1d.

(2.) In respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised, by any company, or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation .. . . 1*d.*

(3.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, of any share of any firm or colonial company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation, or company .. .. 1*d.*

And **Script Certificate, Script,** or other document.

(1) Entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share, of any company or proposed company .. .. 1*d.*

(2.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any foreign or colonial company or proposed company.. .. .. 1*d.*

(3.) Denoting, or intending to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber, in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation .. 1*d.*

(4.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and denoting or intended to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonia

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

state, government, municipal body, corporation or company.. .. 1*d.*

Letter or Power of Attorney, or Commission, Factory, or Mandate, or other instrument in the nature thereof:

See "Stamp Act (1870) Amendment" printed in full in Morton's Sixpenny Almanack for 1872.

(1.) For the sole purpose of appointing or authorising a proxy to vote at any one meeting at which votes may be given by proxy, whether the number of persons named in such instrument be one or more .. .. 1*d.*

(2.) By any petty officer, seaman, marine, or soldier, serving as a marine, or by the executors or administrators of any such person for receiving prize money or wages .. .. 1*s.*

(3.) For the receipt of the dividend or interest of any stock:
Where made for the receipt of one payment only.. .. : .. 1*s.*
In any other case .. .. .. 5*s.*

(4.) For the receipt of any sum of money, or any bill of exchange or promissory note for any sum of money, not exceeding £20, or any periodical payment not exceeding the annual amount of £10 (not being herein-before charged.. 5*s.*

(5.) For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds:
Where the value of such stocks or funds does not exceed £20 .. .. 5*s.*
In any other case .. .. .. 10*s.*

(6.) Of any kind whatsoever not herein-before described.. .. 10*s.*

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Letter or power of attorney for the receipt of dividends of any definite and certain share of the Government or Parliamentary stocks, or funds producing a yearly dividend of less than £3

(2.) Letter or power of attorney for proxy filed in the Court of Probate in England or Ireland, or in any ecclesiastical court.

(3.) Letter or Power of Attorney or voting on any election of directors of the East India Company.

And see sections 102, 103, and 104

Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Covenant, Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up judgement, and **Foreign Security.** See new enactments "Stamp Act (1870) Amendment," printed in full in Morton's Sixpenny Almanack for 1872.

Being the only or principal or primary security for—The payment or repayment money not exceeding £25 .. .. 0 0 8
.. .. .. 50 .. .. 0 1 3
.. .. ..100 .. .. 0 2 6
.. .. ..150 .. .. 0 3 9
.. .. ..200 .. .. 0 5 0
.. .. ..250 .. .. 0 6 3
.. .. ..300 .. .. 0 7 6

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount .. .. 2*s.* 6*d.*

(2.) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped:
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured 6*d*

(3.) Transfer, Assignment, Disposition or Assignation of any mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, or foreign security, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument, or by any warrant of attorney to enter up judgment, or by any judgment:
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount transferred, assigned, or disponed .. .. 6*d.*

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

And also where any further money is added to the money already secured. "The same duty as a principal security for such further money."

(4.) Reconveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to Vacate, or Renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured:

For every £100, add also for any fractional part of £100, of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured .. .. 6*d.*

And see sections 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 115, & new enactments printed below.

New enactment from "*Stamp Act* (1870) *Amendment*," 34 Vict. Chap. 4.

(2) The term "foreign security" means and includes every security for money by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation or company bearing date or signed after the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two (except an instrument chargeable with duty as a bill of exchange or promissory note),—

(1.) Which is made or issued in the United Kingdom; or

(2.) Which, the interest thereon, being payable in the United Kingdom, is assigned, transferred, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom.

(3.) Every person who in the United Kingdom makes, issues, assigns, transfers, or negociates any foreign security not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

(5.) In lieu of the stamp duty now payable under "The Stamp Act, 1870," there shall be charged upon—Mortgage of any stock or marketable security:—For every £5,000 and also for any fractional part of £5,000 of the amount secured.. .. .. 10*s.*

And no release or discharge of any such mortgage shall be chargeable with any *ad valorem* duty.

Order for the payment of money. See Bill of Exchange and section 48 of the Act.

Passport .. .. 6*d.*

Policy of Insurance (1.) Upon any life or lives, or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon any life or lives *(except for the payment of money upon the death of any person only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause:*

Where the sum insured does not exceed £10 .. .. 1*d.*

Exceeds £10 but does not exceed £25.. .. .. 3*d.*

Exceeds £25 but does not exceed £500;

For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount insured .. 6*d.*

Exceeds £500 but does not exceed £1,000:

For every full sum of £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount insured.. 1*s.*

Exceeds £1,000:

For every full sum of £1,000 and also for any fractional part of £1,000 of the amount insured, 10*s.*

(2.) For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property .. .. .. 1*d.*

And see sections 117, 118, & 119.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Power of Attorney. See Letter of Attorney.

Promissory Note.—Amount not exceeding £5 .. .. 0 0 1
.. .. 10 .. .. 0 0 2
.. .. 25 .. .. 0 0 3
.. .. 50 .. .. 0 0 6
.. .. 75 .. .. 0 0 9
.. .. 100 .. .. 0 1 0
.. .. 200 .. .. 0 2 0
.. .. 300 .. .. 0 3 0
.. .. 400 .. .. 0 4 0
.. .. 500 .. .. 0 5 0
.. .. 600 .. .. 0 6 0
.. .. 700 .. .. 0 7 0
.. .. 800 .. .. 0 8 0
.. .. 900 .. .. 0 9 0
.. .. 1000 .. .. 0 10 0
.. .. 1100 .. .. 0 11 0
and for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value .. .. 1*s.*

Protest of any bill of exchange or promissory note: Where the duty on the bill or note does not exceed 1s. "The same duty as the bill or note."
In any other case.. .. .. 1*s.*

Section 116. The duty upon a notarial act, and upon the protest by a notary public of a bill of exchange or promissory note may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the notary.

Proxy. See Letter or Power of Attorney.

Receipt given for, or upon the payment of, money amounting to £2 or upwards .. .. .. 1*d.*

Receipt or discharge, amounting to £2 or upwards, or any writing whatever (whether signed or not) acknowledging or importing that a sum or debt of £2 or upwards has been paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise satisfied .. .. 1*d.*

Re-conveyance, Release, or Renunciation of any security. See Mortgage, &c.

Release or Renunciation of any property, or of any right or interest in any property.—Upon a sale. See Conveyance on Sale. By way of security. See Mortgage, &c.
In any other case.. .. .. 10*s.*

Renunciation. See Re-conveyance and Release.

Revocation of any use or trust of any property by deed, or by any writing, not being a will .. 10*s.*

Schedule, Inventory, or document of any kind whatsoever, referred to in or by, and *intended* to be used or given in evidence as part of, or as material to, any other instrument charged with any duty, but which is separate and distinct from, and not indorsed on or annexed to, such other instrument: Where such other instrument is chargeable with any duty not exceeding 10*s.* "The same duty as such other instrument." In any other case, 10*s.*

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Printed proposals published by any corporation or company respecting insurances, and referred to in or by any policy of insurance issued by such corporation or company.

(2.) Any public map, plan, survey, apportionment, allotment, award, and other parochial or public document and writing, made under and in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, and deposited or kept for reference in any registry or in any public office, or with the public books, papers, or wrings of any parish.

Scrip Certificate or Scrip. See Letter of Allotment.

Transfer. See Conveyance.

Transfer.—Any request or authority to the pursor or other officer of any mining company conducted on the cost book system, to enter or register any transfer of any share, or part of a share, in any mine, or any notice to such purser or officer of any such transfer .. .. 6*d.*
And see section 128 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, *continued.*

Valuation. See Appraisement

Voting Paper. Any instrument for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any meeting .. .. 1*d.*

Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up a judgment given as a security for the payment or repayment of money, or for the transfer or re-transfer of stock. See Mortgage, &c.

Warrant of Attorney of any other kind .. .. 10*s.*

Warrant for Goods .. 3*d.*

EXEMPTIONS.

(1.) Any document or writing given by any inland carrier acknowledging the receipt of goods conveyed by such carrier.

(2.) A weight note issued together with a duly stamped warrant, and relating solely to the same goods, wares, or merchandise. And see sections 88, 89, and 92 of the Act.

Extracts from "The Stamp Act, 1870."

Terms upon which Instruments may be stamped after execution.

15. (1.) Except where express provision to the contrary is made by this or any other Act, any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument may be stamped after the execution thereof, on payment of the unpaid duty and a penalty of ten pounds, and also by way of further penalty, where the unpaid duty exceeds ten pounds, of interest on such duty, at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum, from the day upon which the instrument was first executed up to the time when such interest is equal in amount to the unpaid duty.

And the payment of any penalty or penalties is to be denoted on the instrument by a particular stamp.

(2.) Provided as follows:

(*a.*) Any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument, which has been first executed at any place out of the United Kingdom, may be stamped, at any time within two months after it has been first received in the United Kingdom, on payment of the unpaid duty only:

(*b.*) The Commissioners may, if they think fit, at any time within twelve months after the first execution of any instrument, remit the penalty or penalties, or any part thereof.

(Apply at the Stamp Offices for further information.)

How duties are to be denoted.

23. Except where express provision is made to the contrary, all duties are to be denoted by impressed stamps only.

General direction as to the cancellation of adhesive stamps.

24. (1.) An instrument, the duty upon which is required, or permitted by law, to be denoted by an adhesive stamp, is not to be deemed duly stamped with an adhesive stamp unless the person required by law to cancel such adhesive stamp cancels the same by writing on or across the stamp his name or initials, or the name or initials of his firm, together with the true date of his so writing, so that the stamp may be effectually cancelled, and rendered incapable of being used for any other instrument, or unless it is otherwise proved that the stamp appearing on the instrument was affixed thereto at the proper time.

Extracts from "The Stamp Act, 1870," *continued.*

Penalty for neglect or refusal, £10

(2.) Every person who, being required by law to cancel an adhesive stamp, wilfully neglects or refuses duly and effectually to do so in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds.

Penalties for frauds in relation to adhesive stamps, &c.

25. Any person who—

(1.) Fraudulently removes or causes to be removed from any instrument any adhesive stamp, or affixes any adhesive stamp which has been so removed to any other instrument with intent that such stamp may be used again:

(2.) Sells or offers for sale, or utters, any adhesive stamp which has been so removed, or utters any instrument having thereon any adhesive stamp which has to his knowledge been so removed as aforesaid:

(3.) Practices or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance, or device not specially provided for, with intent to defraud her Majesty, her heirs or successors, of any duty, shall forfeit, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, the sum of £50.

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879."

TAXES.

Grant of duties of income tax.

15. There shall be charged, collected, and paid for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1879, in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act of the 16th and 17th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 34, the following duties of Income Tax; (that is to say,)

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount of property, profits, and gains chargeable under Schedules (A.), (C.), (D), or (E.) of the said Act, the duty of FIVEPENCE:

And for every twenty shillings of the annual value of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under Schedule (B.) of the said Act,—

In England, the duty of TWOPENCE HALFPENNY;

In Scotland and Ireland respectively, the duty of ONE PENNY THREE FARTHINGS.

Provisions of Income Tax Acts to apply to duties hereby granted.

16. All such provisions contained in any Act relating to income tax as were in force on the 5th day of April, 1879, (except section 11 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878,) shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of income tax granted by this Act, so far as the same shall be consistent with the provisions of this Act; and for the purposes of this Act the year 1862 mentioned in the 43rd section of the Act of the 25th and 26th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 22, shall be read as and deemed to mean the year 1879.

Provisions of Income Tax Acts to apply to dutiesto be

17. In order to ensure the collection in due time of any duties of income tax which may be granted for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1880, all such provisions contained in any Act relating to the duties of income tax as

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," *continued.*

are in force on the 5th day of April, 1880, and are consistent with the provisions of this Act, shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of income tax which may be so granted in the same manner as if the said duties had been actually granted and the said provisions had been applied thereto by an Act of Parliament passed on that day; provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to render necessary or authorise the appointment of assessors for such of the said duties as may be granted and payable under Schedules (A.) and (B.) of the said Act of the 16th and 17th years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 34.

granted for succeeding year.

18. Every officer of any corporation, company, fraternity, fellowship, or society who is answerable under the provisions of the 40th section of the Act of the 5th and 6th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 35, for doing all such acts, matters, and things as shall be required to be done by virtue of the said Act in order to the assessing the corporation, company, fraternity, fellowship, or society to the duties of income tax, shall also be answerable under the provisions of the 50th and 55th sections of the same Act for doing all such acts, matters, or things as shall be required to be done by virtue of the said Act in order to the assessing the officers and persons in the employment of the corporation, company, fraternity, fellowship, or society to the duties of income tax.

Officers of corporation and societies to do all acts requisite for assessment of persons employed by the corporation or societies

19. The fact that a case stated under the provisions of section 9 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1874, is pending before the court therein referred to shall not in any way interfere with the payment of the income tax or inhabited house duty according to the assessment of the Commissioners by whom the case was stated, but the income tax or inhabited house duty shall be paid according to such assessment, as if the case had not been required to be stated, and in the event of the amount of assessment being altered by the order or judgment of the court the difference in amount, if too much has been paid, shall be repaid with such interest (if any) as the court may allow, and if too little, shall be deemed to be arrears (except so far as any penalty is incurred on account of arrears), and shall be paid and recovered accordingly.

Income tax or inhabited house duties to be paid notwithstanding case stated under 37 & 38 Vict., c. 16, s. 9.

20. Where any parishes or places have been united under the provision contained in section 4 of the Act of the 19th and 20th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 80, and the union has proved to be inconvenient, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on receipt of a resolution of the Commissioners of Land Tax acting for the division in which the parishes or places are situate, passed at a meeting convened for the purpose, to dissolve the union either as regards all or some or one of such parishes or places so united.

United parishes may be disunited.

21. Any schedule, duplicate, or other document required to be on parchment by any Act of Parliament relating to land tax, inhabited house duties, or income tax, may, if the

Schedules, duplicates, &c. under Tax Acts

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act," 1879, *continued.*

may be on other material than parchment.

Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall by order so direct, be on paper or such other material as may be by such order prescribed, and every schedule, duplicate, or other document on paper or other prescribed material in accordance with the order shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as it wonld have been if the same had been on parchment.

COLLECTION OF INCOME TAX, LAND TAX, AND INHABITED HOUSE DUTIES.

Extent of this part of Act.

22. This part of this Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

Appointment of collectors of land tax, inhabited house duties, and income tax.

23. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to the appointment of collectors of land tax, inhabited house duties, and income tax, for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1880, and any subsequent year:

(1.) It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Land Tax for any division, with the assent in writing of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to group parishes or places together in such division for the purposes of collection; and parishes or places so grouped shall for such purposes, but for such purposes only, be deemed and taken to be one parish or place:

(2.) The persons to be appointed collectors shall not be nominated by assessors as heretofore, but shall be nominated and appointed by the Commissioners of Land Tax and by the Commissioners for the general purposes of the income tax respectively, and the fact of the appointment of a person to be collector shall be notified to him either personally or by registered letter sent through the post:

(3.) It shall not be compulsory on any person to accept the office of collector, and no person shall be liable to any penalty, imposed by law for collecting or refusing to take upon himself the said office, provided that he shall within fourteen days after the notification to him of his appointment either personally or by registered letter addressed to the clerk to the Commissioners signify his refusal to accept the said office:

(4.) If the collector or collectors for any parish or place shall not have been appointed on or before the 31st day of May in any year, the power of appointing a collector or collectors for such parish or place for that year, and every subsequent year, shall vest in the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall appoint a collector or collectors for such parish or place in the manner mentioned in section 2 of the Act of the 17th and 18th years of Her present Majesty, chapter 85, and the collector or collectors so appointed shall for all purposes be deemed to be a collector or collectors appointed under such Act.

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," *continued.*

Parishes formed for Poor Law purposes may be made parishes for the purpose of certain taxes.

24. Where in England, under the authority of Parliament, any part of a parish or place has been formed into a new parish or place for the purpose of Poor Law administration, or any parish or place, or part of a parish or place, has been amalgamated with or included within the boundaries of another parish or place for the said purposes, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may, if in their discretion they think fit, by order in writing, direct that such new parish or place, or such parish or place with which, or within the boundaries of which, any parish or place, or part of a parish or place, has been amalgamated or included, shall be a parish or place for which a separate assessment of the inhabited house duties, and of the duties of income tax shall be made, and for which assessors and collectors may be appointed for the purpose of assessing and collecting the said duties.

In case any parish or place or part of a parish or place in the jurisdiction of one body of Commissioners of Income Tax is amalgamated with or included within the boundaries of a parish or place in the jurisdiction of another body of Commissioners of Income Tax, such order shall have the effect of transferring the jurisdiction to such last-mentioned body.

Particulars of demand note.

25. The collectors of house duty and income duty under Schedules (A.) and (B.) shall, in the demand note delivered previous to payment, distinctly describe the property and specify the amonnt of the assessment and the rate at which the duty or tax is charged upon such assessment.

EXCISE.

Police proceedings for penalties in relation to dogs. 41 & 42 Vict c. 15.

26. Where under the provisions of the twenty-third section the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878, the proceedings for any penalty therein referred to are taken in England upon information of a police constable, such proceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, and any Acts amending the same, including the Small Penalties Act, 1865, notwithstanding anything contained in the seventh section thereof.

Amendment of sections 2 & 4 of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 93 as to use of oil in tobacco.

27. The provision contained in the second section of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter ninety-three, relieving any manufacturer of tobacco from liability to the penalty imposed by the first section of that Act shall not extend to relieve him from such liability in case he shall make use of any oil in the manufacture of roll tobacco other than essential oil for the purpose of flavouring, and olive oil in the process of spinning and rolling up the tobacco.

The word "oil" in section four of the said Act shall be read as meaning olive oil and essential oil only.

"I come to steal," as the rat observed to the trap.—"And I spring to embrace you," replied the trap.

Revision of the Rubrics.

The following draft Bill, which received the approval of the Convocations of Canterbury and York in 1879, has been duly laid before Her Majesty through the Home Secretary :—

"A Bill, intituled, 'An Act to provide Facilities for the Amendment from time to time of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England.'

"1. Whereas it is expedient that, while the faith and doctrine of the Established Church of England remain unaltered, increased facilities should be given for the regulation from time to time of the rites and ceremonies of the said Church, as the changes of circumstances may seem to require: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

"2. The Archbishops and Bishops and clergy of the provinces of Canterbury and York, in their Convocations (by and with the authority of the Queen's Majesty), may from time to time prepare and lay before Her Majesty's in Council a scheme for making such alterations in and additions to the rubrics and directions contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and for providing such additional services and prayers to be used in public worship, as may seem to them to be required: Provided that no such scheme shall be laid by the Convocation before Her Majesty in Council unless or until the same shall have been agreed to by each of the two Convocations, and shall be certified to Her Majesty the Queen under the hands and ecclesiastical seals of the Presidents of both the said Convocations.

"3. When any such scheme as aforesaid shall have been laid before Her Majesty in Council, the same shall forthwith, if Her Majesty shall see fit, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, if Parliament be then sitting, or, if Parliament be not sitting, then within 21 days after the beginning of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament.

"4. In case either House of Parliament shall, within 40 days after any such scheme as aforesaid shall have been laid before such House, present an address to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold her consent from such scheme, or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be had with respect to such scheme during the then Session of Parliament.

"5. In case neither House of Parliament shall within the said period of 40 days present such an address to Her Majesty as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to make an order ratifying the said scheme, and specifying the time when it shall take effect.

"6. In any order made by Her Majesty in Council under the authority of this Act, it shall be sufficient to refer to this Act without reciting any of the provisions of this Act.

"7. Every such order shall, as soon as may be after the making thereof, by Her Majesty in Council, be published in the *London Gazette;* and so soon as any such order shall be so gazetted, it shall, in all respects and as to all things therein contained, have and be of the same force and effect as if the same were included in and enacted by this Act.

Revision of the Rubrics, *continued.*

"8. A copy of every order of Her Majesty in Council made under this Act shall be laid before each House of Parliament within 40 days after the making thereof if Parliament be then sitting, or, if Parliament be not then sitting, within 21 days after the beginning of the next ensuing Session of Parliament.

"9. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal or alter the Act (25 Henry VIII., c. 19) commonly known as 'The Act of the Submission of the Clergy,' or any part thereof.

"10. This Act may for all purposes be cited as 'The Rites and Ceremonies Act, 1878.'

"11. This Act shall extend to that part of the United Kingdom called England, and to the Channel Islands, and to the Isle of Man."

Physical Treatment of Children: by a Matron.

The physical treatment of children is important, but simple, if one wishes to make it so. The main points are, bathing, regularity of eating and sleeping hours, simplicity of food, and out-of-door exercise.

The habit of daily bathing should not be suspended when a child is a few months old. It is very little trouble, and, done handily, takes little time. My experience has been that it is not best to bathe a child in entirely cold water. When he is but for the first time in a bath-tub, the water should be of such a temperature that he may not perceive the transition from the air to the water. I have often heard mothers say that their children could not be bathed; that they screamed as soon as they touched the water. There are, ordinarily, but two causes for this: either that the child was not introduced to the bath-tub early enough in his existence, or that the temperature of the water was such as to shock him. When your baby is thoroughly accustomed to the tub, you can gradually reduce the temperature of the water, until, after a few months, you can wash him in almost cold water.

A child should eat regularly and simply, but should have some variety of food. I have found that a child soon gets tired of one article, if confined to it. Bread and milk, bread and butter, different forms of toasted bread, simple preparations of corn flour, rice boiled in milk, and roasted potatoes, make a sufficient variety. Give your child plenty of exercise in the open air; if you live in London, all I can say is, do the best you can; but if you live in the country, there is no excuse for the child not having as much exercise as is needful. If you have a garden, then, in summer, leave him out all day, if he enjoys it; in winter, wrap him up, and send him out in moderate and pleasant weather.

Never mind about his getting dirty at play. His face will be pretty clean if he spends enough time in the open air to prevent his taking bad colds, and if you do not allow him to eat between meals.

It is somewhat trying to see your little boy or girl revelling in the midst of a pile of dirt, especially when you remember that Mrs. Herbert or Mrs. Fortescue, whose children always look as if they had just issued from bandbox retirement, may possibly call and gaze with virtuously reproving eyes; but never mind that. You are living for your child; you know what is best for its health and happiness, and do not allow yourself to be moved from the course which you know to be right by any false fear or pride.

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1879.

Being the 42nd and 43rd years of the Reign of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and the 6th Session of the 21st Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1879.

THE MINISTRY.

First Lord of the Treasury .. .. Lord Beaconsfield.
Lord High Chancellor .. .. Lord Cairns.
Chancellor of the Exchequer .. .. Rt. Hon. Stafford Northcote.
Lord Privy Seal .. .. Duke of Northumberland.
Lord President of the Council.. .. .. .. Duke of Richmond.
Home Secretary .. .. Rt. Hon. R. A. Cross.
Foreign Secretary .. .. Marquis of Salisbury.
Colonial Secretary.. .. .. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
Secretary for War .. .. Colonel Stanley.
Secretary for India .. .. Lord Cranbrook.
First Lord of the Admiralty .. .. .. Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith.
Postmaster General .. .. Lord John Manners.
President of the Board of Trade .. .. .. Viscount Sandon.

The above form the Cabinet.

President of the Poor Law Board .. .. .. Mr. Sclator Booth.
Vice-President of the Council of Education .. Lord G. F. Hamilton.
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury .. ..
Attorney General .. .. Sir J. Holker.
Solicitor General .. .. Sir Hardinge Gifford.
First Commissioner of Works .. .. Hon. G. J. Noel.
Chief Secretary for Ireland .. .. Hon. J. Lowther.

Chap. 1. An act to amend the law respecting the holding of assizes.

Chap. 2. An act to apply the sum of four million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Chap 3. An act to raise the sum of four million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds by Exchequer Bonds, for the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Chap. 4. An act to continue for three months the act of the session of the forty-first and forty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ten, intituled "An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

Chap. 5. An act to continue for three months the act of the session of the forty-first and forty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eleven, intituled "An act for the regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore."

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1879, *continued.*

Chap. 6. An act to amend the law with respect to District Auditors.

Chap. 7. An act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Chap. 8. An act to make further provision for the Registration of Deaths, Marriages, and Births occurring out of the United Kingdom among officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's Forces, and their families.

Chap. 9. An act to declare the true meaning of section thirty of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875.

Chap. 10. An act to amend the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869.

Chap. 11. An act to amend the law of evidence with respect to banker's books.

Chap. 12. An act to amend the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876.

Chap. 13. An act to amend the act thirty-third and thirty-fourth Victoria, chapter forty-two, for the abolition of petty customs.

Chap. 14. An act to apply the sum of six million six hundred and ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixteen pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Chap. 15. An act to amend the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867.

Chap. 16. An Act to provide for the winding up for the West Indian Relief Commission, and for the remission of certain sums remaining unpaid in respect of loans by the said commissions.

Chap. 17. An act to amend the House of Commons Costs Taxation Act, 1847.

Chap. 18. An act for the licensing of metropolitan suburban racecourses.

Chap. 19. An act to facilitate the control and cure of habitual drunkards.

Chap. 20. An act to apply the sum of six million five hundred and sixty-seven thousand and twenty-three pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Chap. 21. An act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, and to amend the laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue.

Chap. 22. An act for more effectually providing for the prosecution of offences in England; and for other purposes.

Chap. 23. An act to provide for the preservation of hares in Ireland.

Chap. 24. An act for promoting the revision of the Statute Law of Ireland.

Chap. 25. An act to give facilities for providing dispensary houses

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1879, *continued.*

and dwelling-houses for medical officers of dispensary districts in certain parts of Ireland.

Chap. 26. An act to amend the Salmon Fishery Act with relation to fixed engines in tidal waters.

Chap. 27. An act to empower Parliamentary burghs in Scotland to become members of the convention of royal burghs.

Chap. 28. An act to repeal the Convention (Ireland) Act, passed in the Irish Parliament in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, and to amend and declare the law in certain cases in respect to assemblies and public meetings.

Chap. 29. An act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain marriages of British subjects on board Her Majesty's ships.

Chap. 30. An act to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, *1875*.

Chap. 31. An act to amend the Public Health Act, 1875, as to interments.

Chap. 32. An act to bring into force the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.

Chap. 33. An act to amend the law relating to the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

Chap. 34. An act to regulate the employment of children in places of public amusement in certain cases.

Chap. 35. An act to remit certain loans made by the Exchequer Loan Commissioners and the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and by the Irish Exchequer Loan Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland.

Chap. 36. An act for the transfer of property held for the service of Her Majesty's Customs to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; and for other purposes.

Chap. 37. An act to amend the Commons Act, 1876.

Chap. 38. An act to amend the Slave Trade (East African Courts) Act, 1870.

Chap. 39. An act to amend the law with respect to returns of receipts and expenditure as regards highways, and to dispense with the verification before justices of the accounts of surveyors of highways.

Chap. 40. An act to amend the Conveyancing and Land Transfer (Scotland) Act, 1874.

Chap. 41. An act to enable guaranteed railway companies in India and the Secretary of State for India in Council to enter into agreements with respect to the working of railways, and with respects to telegraphs, and to confer upon those companies additional powers with respect to their undertakings.

Chap. 42. An act to amend the acts relating to the valuation of lands and heritages in Scotland.

Chap. 43. An act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to create and issue capital stock in the United Kingdom in exchange for

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1879, *continued*.

so much of the annuity created under the East Indian Railway Company Purchase Act, 1879, and thereby made chargeable on the revenues of India as may be purchased by the Secretary of State under that act.

Chap. 44. An act to make provision in regard to the office of lord clerk register of Scotland; and for other purposes.

Chap. 45. An act to authorise the issue of a sum out of the consolidated fund by way of loan to the Secretary of State for India.

Chap. 46. An act to continue certain Turnpike Acts, and to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts; and for other purposes connected therewith.

Chap. 47. An act to continue and amend the Petroleum Act, 1871.

Chap. 48. An act to amend the law respecting the powers of school boards in relation to industrial schools.

Chap. 49. An act to amend the law relating to the summary jurisdiction of magistrates.

Chap. 50. An act to amend the law relating to bills of sale in Ireland.

Chap. 51. An act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

Chap. 52. An act to appoint additional commissioners for executing the acts for granting a land tax and other rates and taxes.

Chap. 53. An act to amend the law regulating municipal elections in Ireland.

Chap. 54. An act to make better provision for the the adjustment of parish boundaries, and to make further amendments in the acts relating to the relief of the poor in England.

Chap. 55. An act to reduce the minimum term of penal servitude in the case of a previous conviction, and to amend the law with respect to the notifications and reports made under sections five and eight of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871.

Chap. 56. An act to continue for a further period the Regulation of Railways Acts, 1873 and 1874.

Chap. 57. An act to amend the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Chap. 58. An act to provide for the collection, either in money or stamps, of fees payable in public offices.

Chap. 59. An act for repealing certain enactments relating to civil procedure which have ceased to be in force, or have become unnecessary, and for abolishing outlawry in civil proceedings.

Chap. 60. An act to enable the Secretary of State in council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the government in India.

Chap. 61. An act to make provision for raising the sum required for the purposes of the advance authorised by the Indian Advance Act, 1879.

Chap. 62. An act to raise the sum of four million two hundred thousand pounds by Exchequer Bonds, Exchequer Bills, or Treasury Bills, for the services of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1879, *continued.*

Chap. 63. An act to amend the Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.

Chap. 64. An act to extend the powers of the Artizans Dwellings Act of 1868, by provisions for compensation and rebuilding.

Chap. 65. An act to promote the advancement of learning, and to extend the benefits connected with university education in Ireland.

Chap. 66. An act to continue for a further period the power of making schemes under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, 1874, and 1876.

Chap. 67. An act to continue various expiring laws.

Chap. 68. An act to authorise the Metropolitan Board of Works to defray expenses incurred in relation to the promotion of certain bills in parliament relating to the supply of water to the metropolis.

Chap. 69. An act for further amending the acts relating to the raising of money by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and for other purposes relating thereto.

Chap. 70. An act to amend the acts relating to vaccination in Ireland.

Chap. 71. An act to regulate the practice in Registry Courts in Ireland.

Chap. 72. An act to provide for the re-hearing of investigations into shipping casualties, and to amend the rules as to the mode of holding, and procedure at such investigations.

Chapter 73. An act to authorise the commissioners of Her Majesty's woods and forests and land revenues to agree with the conservators of the river Thames on the payment for piers or landing-places in or upon the bed or shore of the river Thames.

Chap. 74. An act for improving the position of teachers of national schools in Ireland.

Chap. 75. An act to amend and continue the acts relating to election petitions, and to the prevention of corrupt practices at parliamentary elections.

Chap. 76. An act to amend the law with respect to the liability of members of banking and other joint-stock companies; and for other purposes.

Chap. 77. An act to amend the acts relating to the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the commissioners of public Works in Ireland, and to grant money for the purpose of Loans by the said commissioners; and for other purposes in relation thereto.

Chap. 78. An act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts.

"WHOSE pigs are those, my lad?"—"Whoy, they belong to that there big sow."—"No, I mean who is their master?"—"Whoy," again answered the lad, "that little un' he's a rare un to feight."

"CHARLES," said a young wife to her husband, as they sat at the window, watching the fashionables on their way to church, "when you die, and I get hold of the insurance money, I intend to have a fur cape and muff just like that lady has on over there."

Statue to Richard Baxter.

A statue to Richard Baxter, the author of the "Saint's Rest," was unveiled on Wednesday, July 28th, 1875, at Kidderminster, in presence of a great assemblage. When the ceremony had been performed Dean Stanley was called on to address the assemblage. He said it might be in the recollection of some present that he assisted at a similar celebration at Bedford last year. It was difficult to conceive a greater contrast between two men than between John Bunyan and Richard Baxter; between the stout, burly youth who played on the green at Helstone, and the pale, dyspeptic student who came there from the banks of the Severn. Unlike Bunyan, Baxter lived not in the byways or corners of English history, but in the very thick of that crowded and eventful conflict in the 17th century. Known, feared, hated, beloved throughout the realm, he was one of those who, without occupying the first place among minglers or men of action, occupied a conspicuous place among both. For deeds and words together there was none who could stand comparison with Richard Baxter. Look at his labours in that town. There were three or four parishes that had been raised by their pastor's work to national, almost to world-wide fame. Of these the most conspicuous was Kidderminster. Baxter without Kidderminster would have been but part of himself; Kidderminster without him would have been famous for nothing but its carpets. But they gave him a place from which he moved the world, and he gave them a fame which brought thither representatives of all classes, even from beyond the Atlantic. His deeds belonged to that place, but his words belonged to all mankind. Bishop Burnet was right in saying he meddled in too many things, and was too subtle and metaphysical in everything; but it was that very tissue of contradictory labour and unprofitable stuff in which, if he might borrow a figure from their world-famous manufacture, there ran golden threads and solid strings which redeemed the most obscure parts from ignominy and were woven at times into bits of glorious splendour. There never was a case where the spirit so triumphed over the feebleness of the body as in his long conflict with disease. In a stormy and divided age he advocated unity and comprehension. Many other thoughts abounded in that teeming brain, but they were more or less secondary. "In necessary things unity, in doubtful things liberty, in all things charity." This famous maxim was dug out by Baxter from an obscure German treatise, and made the motto of his life, till it gradually entered into universal literature and was deemed worthy of no less name than that of the great Augustine, who, he feared, with all his piety, never wrote anything so good and so wise. Again and again, amid all his contradictions, he fell back on the creed of the Lord's Prayer and the Decalogue as the essentials of religion, even to the objection—as terrifying to his own age as ours—that the breadth of his scheme would even admit Papist and Socinian. He replied," "So much the better and fitter it is to be made the motto of our concord."

Referring to Baxter's narrative of his life and times, the Dean said Sir James Stephens, many years ago advised him to read the last 20 pages of the First Part, and he followed the advice, and recommended those who heard him to do the same. It contained warnings which they all needed, whether Churchmen or Nonconformists, whether Radical, Liberal, or Conservative. Baxter exemplified as few men else had done this confluence of all Christian influences. Born of Puritan parents, he was converted by a book of Jesuit devotion, receiving orders

Statue to Richard Baxter, *continued.*

in the Church of England and offered a bishopric. He was at the same time an upholder of Evangelical Nonconformity, the friend of Owen, of Howe, of Hampden, and of Pym; and, again, on the other hand, the zealous admirer of Hooker, the most majestic of their divines, and of George Herbert, the most saintly of their sacred poets. He was claimed also as the first parent of the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel. He was also claimed as the first parent of the extreme school of Nonconformists, the champion also, and sometimes the almost solitary champion, of scrupulous consciences. In these and other multiplied aspects, Baxter was a living proof that Church membership and Dissent, that free, bold, thoughtful, and fervent devotion not only could exist in the same Church, but in the same individual. The excessive demands of uniformity, under which Baxter and his brethren suffered, and but for which they would not have been parted from that Church, had been one and all swept away by that indignant Church and nation. The enlightened protest which he was almost the first to deliver against the infamous dogmas contained or supposed to be contained in some part of the Church formularies, had been endorsed by almost one-half of the clergy and nearly all the Episcopate. They must not forget that he whose memory they now peacefully commemorated lived in a world of turmoil and invective. By Quakers he was denounced as a child of darkness; by Calvinists as a fanatical Quaker; by Churchmen as a Socinian; by Independents as a Papist; by Royalists as a traitor doomed to the very depths of hell. That was now long past and gone; the pamphlets of his assailants, and his rejoinder and counter-rejoinders had sunk deeper than ever plummet sounded. The chaff of his life, the chaff of his writings, the chaff of that age was sifted and winnowed away, and the pure wheat remained gathered into the eternal garner. It was a proof of his real goodness and eminence that the noble memories of his character had survived the trivial and acrimonious elements with which he was encompassed. Those of his contemporaries who discerned his worth now turned out to be more correct judges, more prescient seers than the narrow partizans who saw in him the mere butt for slander, the representative of an opposite school. His dull, meagre figure, his gaunt features were once more among them. They recalled to them something higher and more universal than those great efforts of which he had spoken for union, or his struggles for liberty, and his struggles for liberty and his works had entered into that everlasting rest of which he spoke. He had taught them the way to that rest in word which rose above the jargon of all sects, and must strike a cord in the most philosophic no less than in the most devout mind.

Richard Baxter was minister of the parish church of Kidderminster in 1640. In the Corporation chest, in the year 1838, there was found a very old edition of *Baxter's Saints Rest*, and in his own handwriting, on the title-page, was the following request:—"This book being devoted, "as to the service of the church in general, so to the church at Kidder- "minster, the author desires that this book may still be kept in the "custodye of the high bayliffe, and entreateth them carefully to read "and practice it, and beseecheth the Lord to blesse it to their true re- "formation, consolation, and salvation.—RICHD. BAXTER."

KEEP good company, and be one of the number.

St. Swithin's Day: By a Writer to the Editor of "The Times."

The rainfall proposes apparently to continue as vigorously in July as in June.

If it happen that the flood-gates of heaven are still open on or during St. Swithin's day, there will be many superstitious people who, in addition to their present discomfort, will have the melancholy satisfaction of considering a downfall for 40 days longer an absolute necessity. Therefore, in the hope of dispelling somewhat the clouds, I purpose, with permission, to say a few words as to the true state of the case. We all know the popular lines:—

"St. Swithin's day, if thou dost rain,
"For forty days it will remain;
"St. Swithin's day, if thou be fair,
"For forty days 'twill rain no mair,"—

but we do not all know the reasons why we should not lay much stress upon them.

First. By whose authority is it, we may ask, that St. Swithin is allowed of all saints in the calendar to be supreme in matters of weather? Other nations have their gloomy days, and, I may add, their gloomy saints with conflicting claims. The French, for instance, have two or three:—

"S'il pleut le jour de St. Médard (June 8),
"Il pleut quarante jours plus tard:
"S'il pleut le jour de St. Gervais et de St. Protais (June 19),
"Il pleut quarante jours après."

Secondly. The "trough" or coffin of St. Swithin was moved from the outside to the inside of the church at Winchester on the 15th of July, 971, A.D., some hundred years or more after his burial. Now, the popular story is that the proceedings on this occasion were much disturbed by the heavy rain, and that (owing, I suppose, to the disgust of the saint) the weather has ever since for 40 subsequent days been governed by its own conduct on that particular one. But what was that day? It was the 15th, old style; that is, the 27th now. Is, therefore, the weather now-a-days to follow, not merely the translation of the saint's body but also the subsequent translation of the date itself, or is it to desert the saint and cleave to the original date, that knows him no longer, as its day of departure? This difficulty alone might comfort the most superstitious.

Thirdly. A quotation from "rare Ben Jonson," a century and a half before the adoption of the new style, proves that the 15th was old style (*Every Man out of his Humour*, Act 1, s. 3):—

"Sordido (reading an almanac).—O, here St. Swithin's the xv. day, variable weather for the most part rain; good. For the most part rain. Why, it should rain 40 days after now, more or less; it was a rule held afore I was able to hold a plough, and yet here are two days no rain. Ha! it makes me muse."

Fourthly. Perhaps the common sense view is that after a dry spring the chances are in favour of a wet time after the middle of July! That contrary may now be the case will be the earnest desire of all, but the probability of dry or wet must be left for the prophecies of the scientific and the weatherwise. Meanwhile, it can do no harm to beg St. Swithin to be propitious, unless, indeed, he desire to bear the blame of a drowning world upon his shoulders.

John o'Groat's House.

JAMES IV. of Scotland sent Malcolm Gavin and John of Groat, two brothers, into Caithness, with a letter written in Latin, recommending them to the kind regards of the people of that county. They became possessed of lands in the parish of Anisley, on the banks of the Pentland Frith, which was equally divided between them.

In course of time there were eight families of the same name, who shared alike, and lived comfortably and peacably for many years. These were accustomed to meet to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of their progenitors. At one of these meetings it became a matter of dispute which of them was entitled to enter first, and take the head of the table, which had like to have terminated fatally, but for the presence of mind of John of Groat, proprietor of the ferry, who remonstrated with them; pointed out the necessity of unanimity as regarded their own happiness, their respectability among their neighbours, and general safety from the inroads of those clans who might envy them, and take advantage of their dissensions.

He then proposed the building of a house, to which they should contribute equally; and he promised at their next meeting he should so order matters, as to prevent any dispute about precedency. Having gained their assent, he proceeded to build a house, with a distinct room of an octagonal form, having eight doors and eight windows, in which he placed a table of oak. with eight sides.

At the next annual meeting he desired each to enter singly at different doors, and take the head of the table, himself entering the last, and taking the remaining unoccupied seat. By this ingenious manœuvre they were all placed on an equal footing, and good humour and harmony were restored and established. Such was the origin of the sign of "John o'Groat's house."

Too Hot For Him.

During the Confederate War, one Jim was attached to Rosser's cavalry, in Stewart's command. Jim was noted for his strong antipathy to shot and shell, and a peculiar way he had of avoiding too close communion with the same; but at last all his plans failed to keep him out of the "row," and he, with his companions, under a lieutenant, was detailed to support a battery that composed a portion of the rear-guard. The enemy kept pressing so close, in fact, as to endanger the retreating forces, and the troops covering the retreat, had orders to keep the enemy in check for a given period at all hazards. Jim grew desperate under the galling fire. He placed himself in every position that his genius could invent, but the "hiss" of the bullet haunted him still. At last, in despair, he called to the commanding officer, "Lieutenant, let's fall back!" "I cannot do it, Jim," replied the officer. "Well, I'll be dratted if we don't get cleaned out if we stay here!" "My orders, Jim, are to hold this place and support that battery of guns"—pointing to the artillery close by. "If we fall back, the enemy will rush in and capture the guns." Just at that instant a well-directed bullet impressed Jim with the fact that a change of base was necessary. Jim found another apparently protected spot, and, as soon as he had recovered his mind, he sang out, "Oh, lieutenant, what do you think them cannons cost?" "I dont know, Jim; I suppose one thousand dollars." "Well," said Jim, "let's start a collection and pay for the darned guns, and let the Yankees have em!"

Human Activity.

A man trained to violent exercise from his childhood, is said to be capable of distancing the swiftest horses, and of continuing his course when they give up in weariness and exhaustion. His muscular power is immense, as we see daily proved by the weights raised with ease by common porters. However the exertions of our ablest pedestrians give but a faint idea of a practised runner. The couriers of Persia used regularly to traverse 30 leagues in the space of 14 hours; and some natives of Africa are reported to be able to outstrip the lion. The savages of North America pursue the swiftest stags with such rapidity as to weary and overtake them. They have been known to travel over the most rugged and pathless mountains, a distance of 1100 or 1200 leagues, in six weeks or two months.

Ventilation of Houses: by Mr. Wm. Ogle, of Derby.

"A Suffocated Barrister" and an "Asphyxiated Stockbroker" do not excite my compassion. It is not for these, therefore, that I write, but for the thousands who suffer from the same cause and cannot help themselves. Any one with a very few grains of common sense may ventilate his room perfectly, and without draught at the cost of a few shillings. You have only to knock a brick, or rather half a brick, out of an outside wall of the room that is to be ventilated; begin from the inside in a corner, and make the hole just above the skirting board. Be provided with a tube two feet long, with a second piece at right angles attached at one end and as many inches long as the wall is thick. Put the short piece through the wall and fix the long piece in the corner of the room so as to be vertical. That is all! For a small dining-room or for a bed-room the pipe should be 3in. in diameter; for a large room, two or more pipes and of larger diameter would be required.

These pipes, if covered with the same paper as the wall, are scarcely seen; but, indeed, they have no cause to be ashamed of themselves. They are welcome guests, and each one supplies a volume of fresh air without any perceptible draught. If there is a bracket, or a picture frame, or other impediment immediately above the pipe there will be a draught, but not otherwise. Nothing can be more simple, nothing more effective. The only reason that I can think of as likely to interfere with its universal adoption is that it is so simple and inexpensive. I often prescribe it to my patients, and tell them if I could but give it in the form of a Latin prescription, and manage to make them pay ten guineas for it, they would value it more, and in some cases, perhaps, adopt it more readily.

A SHOPMAN was showing a lady some parasols. This man has a good command of language, and knows how to expatiate on the best points of goods. As he picked up a parasol from the lot on the counter and opened it, he struck an attitude of admiration, and holding it up to the best light that could be had, said: "Now there! isn't it lovely? Look at that silk! Particularly observe the quality, the finish, the general effect. Feel of it; pass your hand over it. No foolishness about that parasol, is there?" he continued, as he handed it over to the lady. "Isn't it a beauty?" "Yes," said the lady, stuffing her hankerchief into her mouth, "yes, that's my old one. I just laid it down there." The man was immediately seized with a severe attack of quickened conscience and passed right off the subject of parasols to the weather.

Sale of Food & Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879.

[42 & 43 Vict.] [Chap. 30.]

CHAPTER 30.

A.D. 1879. *An Act to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.* 21*st July*, 1879.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 63.

WHEREAS conflicting decisions have been given in England and in Scotland in regard to the meaning and effect of section six of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, in this Act referred to as the principal Act, and it is expedient, in this respect and otherwise, to amend the said Act: Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879.

In sale of adulterated articles no defence to allege purchase for analysis.

2. In any prosecution under the provisions of the principal Act for selling to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchase, it shall be no defence to any such prosecution to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by such sale. Neither shall it be a good defence to prove that article of food or drug in question, though defective in nature or in substance or in quality, was not defective in all three respects.

Officer, inspector, or constable may obtain a sample of milk at the place of delivery to submit to analyst.

3. Any medical officer of health, inspector of weights and measures, or any inspector of a market, or any police constable under the direction, and at the cost of the local authority appointing such officer, inspector, or constable, or charged with the execution of this Act, may procure at the place of delivery any sample of any milk in course of delivery to the purchaser or consignee in pursuance of any contract for the sale to such purchaser or

Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879, *continued.*

consignee of such milk; and such officer, inspector, or constable, if he suspect the same to have been sold contrary to any of the provisions of the principal Act, shall submit the same to be analysed, and the same shall be analysed, and proceedings shall be taken, and penalties on conviction be enforced in like manner in all respects as if such officer, inspector, or constable had purchased the same from the seller or consignor under section thirteen of the principal Act.

Penalty for refusal to give milk for analysis.

4. The seller or consignor or any person or persons entrusted by him for the time being with the charge of such milk, if he shall refuse to allow such officer, inspector, or constable to take the quantity which such officer, inspector, or constable shall require for the purpose of analysis, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Extension of Act as to sale in streets, &c.

5. Any street or open place of public resort shall be held to come within the meaning of section seventeen of the principal Act.

Reduction allowed to the extent of 25 degrees under proof for brandy, whisky, or rum, and 35 degrees for gin.

6. In determining whether an offence has been committed under section six of the said Act by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser, spirits not adulterated otherwse than by the admixture of water, it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than twenty-five degrees under proof for brandy, whisky, or rum, or thirty-five degrees under proof for gin.

Extension of meaning of "county."

7. Every liberty having a separate court of quarter sessions, except a liberty of a cinque port, shall be deemed to be a county within the meaning of the said Act.

Quarter sessions boroughs not to contribute to county analyst.

8. The town council of any borough having a separate court of quarter sessions shall be exempt from contributing towards the expenses incurred in the execution of the principal Act in respect of of the county within which such borough is situate, and the treasurer of the county shall exclude the expenses so incurred from the account required by section one hundred and seventeen of the Munici-

Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879, *continued.*

A D. 1879.

pal Corporation Act, 1835, to be sent by him to such town council.

Provision for boroughs with separate police.

9. The town council of any borough having under any general or local Act of Parliament, or otherwise, a separate police establishment, and being liable to be assessed to the county rate of the county within which the borough is situate, shall be paid by the justices of such county the proportionate amount contributed towards the expenses incurred by the county in the execution of the principal Act by the several parishes and parts of parishes within such borough in respect of the rateable value of the property assessable therein, as ascertained by the valuation lists for the time being in force.

Special provision as to time for proceedings.

10. In all prosecutions under the principal Act, and notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty of the said Act, the summons to appear before the magistrates shall be served upon the person charged with violating the provisions of the said Act within a reasonable time, and in the case of a perishable article not exceeding twenty-eight days from the time of the purchase from such person for test purposes of the food or drug, for the sale of which in contravention to terms of the principal Act the seller is rendered liable to prosecution, and particulars of the offence or offences against the said Act of which the seller is accused, and also the name of the prosecutor, shall be stated on the summons, and the summons shall not be made returnable in a less time than seven days from the day it is served upon the summoned.

A KIND action performed in a rough manner, may be mistaken for an intentional offence.

THE AGE OF STEAM.—A certain clergyman was exhorting those who had troublesome consciences to be sure and call on their pastor for guidance. Said he, "To show you, my brethren, the blessed results of these visits to your pastor, I will state to you that only yesterday, a gentleman of wealth called upon me for counsel and instruction; and now to day, my friends—to day he sits among us a happy husband and father and a Christian. A young lady in the audience whispered to a matron, "Wasn't that pretty quick work."

Old Lammas-Day.

Old Lammas-Day is a date which marks the continuity of modern English life with a very ancient past. On this day the fences of many lands throughout the country are removed, and fields which have been held as private property through the spring and summer become commons for the benefit of surrounding owners of cattle. These are the lands called Lammas-lands. Usually they are grass meadows, but in some cases agricultural land enters into the class, as in a Norfolk district described in "Coke's Reports." In the county of Norfolk there is a special manor of common called 'shack,' which is to be taken in arable land until the land becomes again, &c., and it began in ancient time in this manner—the fields of arable land in this county consist of the lands of many and divers several persons lying intermixed in many and several small parcels, so that it is not possible that any of them, without trespass to the others, can feed their cattle in their own land, and, therefore, if everyone doth put in the cattle to feed *promiscue* in the open field. These words, 'to go shack,' is as much as to say to go at liberty, or to go at large. The extract is from Sir Miles Corbett's Case; to which a note is added, that the like intercommoning exists in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and other counties.

A wider range of historical knowledge than Coke possessed, and upon whom, and upon the Court, the Norfolk custom came for the first time in Corbett's Case shows that the practice is derived from an ancient system of communism such as still prevails in Russia. The land was at first held in common by the village or a more scattered community, but for convenience of culture certain portions of it were tilled each year by individuals. As soon as the crops or the hay were gathered the communal right, or the right of the village revived, the individual ownership ceased, and next year a fresh division of land was made.

As to the origin of the name of Lammas-Day, there are many different theories. Some think it is late-math, that is the latter harvest; others that it is loaf-mas, because it was the season (as alleged), of an offering of first-fruits to the Church. But, most commonly the name is connected with St. Peter. The 1st of August was anciently sacred to St. Peter-in-the-fetters, and Lammas-Day was kept for all purposes on the 1st of August until the alteration of the calendar. St. Peter has been regarded as the patron Saint of lambs. To him was addressed the Saviour's admonition "Feed my Lambs." The tenants of the Archbishop of York used to bring a lamb alive into the church at high mass on Lammas-Day.

The Act of George II. which established the New Style in England excepted the days for the commencement of common of pasturage, &c., from the operation of the statute; and thus those entitled to Lammas rights did not lose 11 days like the rest of England. There is now a difference of 12 days between them and the ordinary calendar, and this discrepancy may go on slowly increasing till Old Lammas-Day passes away out of summer or autumn into winter. This year the opening of the Lammas lands to pasture coincides with the opening of the upland pastures to sportsmen for shooting grouse and ptarmigan.

A WORD spoken in season, at the right moment, is the mother of ages.

A Yorkshire Schoolmaster.

In these days of great pedestrian feats it is worth while to record the doings of an old Yorkshireman, who died in October, 1876, at the ripe age of 84 years, at Masham, in Yorkshire. JAMES HEAP was a schoolmaster, and carried on his calling in a wild and bleak part of the county, walking every day a distance of eight miles. He lived at a cotton mill just below the village of Healey, which is the western part of that portion of Yorkshire called Mashamshire. His school-house was four miles distant at Coltersdale, which is still further west, and among the bleak moors and wild hills leading away to Westmoreland. A storm of wind and rain is no trifling matter in these parts, and during a snowstorm the snow very often drifts so thickly as to make the roads almost impassable; but no condition of the weather or atmosphere could shake James Heap's steadfast purpose, and he never had any ailment or accident which kept him from going his daily round to the school and home again.

Many a time had he to wade through snowdrifts to find that his pupils were not able to reach the school, and he was constantly subjected to a drenching rain in the winter months. Yet from December, *1822, to* January, 1867, he never missed a single day, and during 2,292 consecutive weeks he walked more than 110,000 miles, or nearly five times round the world. Nor was he altogether idle on Sundays, for during 42 years of this period he shared with others the teaching of a Sunday-school at a place called Summerside, about the same distance from his home, and in an equally dreary and wild district on the moors with Coltersdale; 17 Sundays in each year during these 42 years did he walk eight miles to teach, which adds an aggregate of 5,712 miles to the former sum, so that taking Sundays and week days into the reckoning, he would, if he had continued his work for rather more than another year, have covered a distance equal to half the space between the earth and the moon.

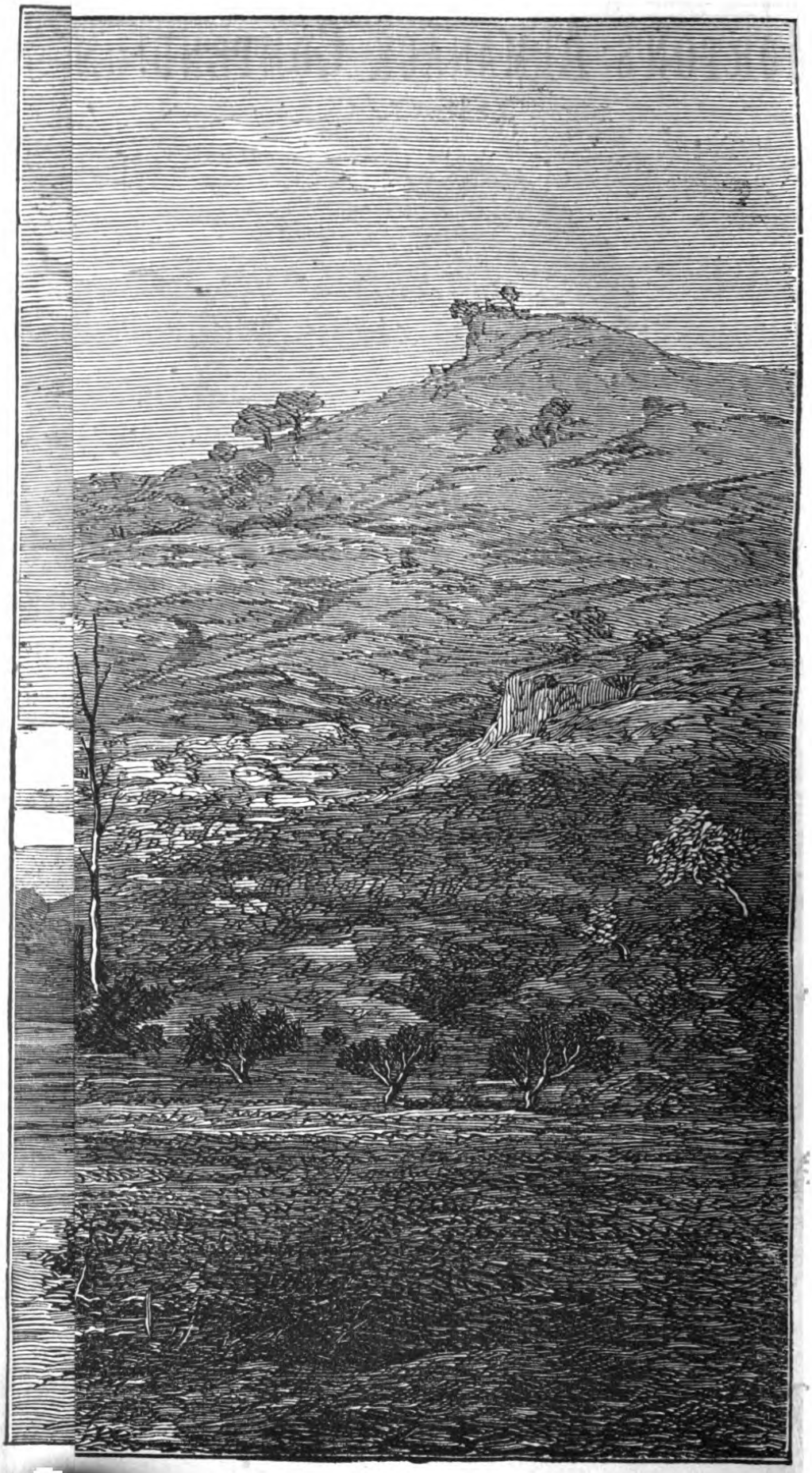
The old man enjoyed good health, and the Schoolmaster's Association had written to tell him that an annuity which he had been in the receipt of for some time would, after the 1st of November, be still further increased. This arrangement, however, he did not live to see carried out, for he died a few weeks before.

Three Things a Wife should be, and Three Things a Wife should not be.

A WIFE, domestic, good, and pure,
Like snail, should keep within her door;
But not like snail, in silver track,
Place all her wealth upon her back!
Like a town-clock a wife should be,
Keep time and regularity;
But not, like clock, harangue so clear,
That all the town her voice may hear.
A wife should be like echo true,
And speak but when she's spoken to;
But not, like echo, still be heard
Contending for the final word.

Young man! your bride should be like and unlike an echo, a clock, and a snail.

JOHN MORTON, PRINTER, MARKET PLACE, BOSTON.



S BATTLE,

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MORTON'S ALMANACK COMPENDIUM, 1880.



PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BATTENBURG,
First Prince of Bulgaria.

The New Prince of Bulgaria.

PRINCE ALEXANDER of Battenburg, who was elected to the Bulgarian throne last year, under the title of ALEXANDER I., is the second son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, brother of the Empress of Russia. His elder brother is serving in the English Navy. Prince Alexander knows the country and its inhabitants which he has been called upon to rule, having served with the Russian army during the late war. Part of the time he rode in the ranks of the 8th Regiment of Uhlans, whose Honorary Colonel his father is, and he was also attached to the Staff of Prince Charles of Roumania, as well as to the Russian head-quarters. He was present with Prince Charles at the siege of Plevna, and crossed the Balkans with General Gourko. Soon after returning to Germany from the Russo-Turkish campaign, he was transferred from the Hessian Regiment of Dragoons, to which he had belonged, to the Prussian Life Guards, and has since done garrison duty in Potsdam. Every one that knows the Prince praises his chivalrous and amiable character, his personal accomplishments, and his devotion to duty. He is of good height, of attractive personal appearance, and possesses very affable manners. He has scarcely yet reached his twenty-fifth year; but the world belongs to the young, and if he fails in the task entrusted to him, there will be at least its enormous difficulty to plead in his favour.—The portrait of him is from that wonderful illustrated weekly newspaper, *The Graphic,* and is printed here by permission of the Proprietors.

Flight of an Eagle.

Dr. Landerer, a Hungarian naturalist, writes from Athens, that a dead African eagle, *Gypactes barbatus*, was lately found at Maina, on the southern Greek coast. On examining the bird, an iron-headed arrow over a foot long was found transfixed under one of the wings. Evidently the eagle had been fired at, and struck in Africa by some native, and had borne the arrow in its body in its flight over the Mediterranean, until it fell dead from exhaustion on touching land at Maina.

AN Irishman visiting a churchyard with a friend, pointing to a shady nook, said: "This is the spot where I intend being laid, if I'm spared."

BEER fills many a bottle, and the bottle fills many a bier.

Lincolnshire History.

The county, and especially Lincoln, played an important part in the contest between the Empress Maud and Stephen. Henry III. was seated as a boy on the throne by a battle at Lincoln. The Isle of Axholme became the head-quarters and retreat of the insurgent Barons during the convulsions of the latter part of his reign. Lincolnshire suffered much in the Wars of the Roses A rising against Edward IV. was organized by Sir Robert Wells, whose father the Yorkists had executed, and the number of Lincolnshire men who joined him is stated in round numbers at 30,000. He was, however, defeated with great slaughter near Stamford, and executed.

On the suppression of the Monasteries in 1536, the Lincolnshire men rose in rebellion, and their achievements and fortunes have of late years met with an able and eloquent historian in Mr. Froude. They were finally rather overreached by the crafty Tudor King and his unscrupulous agents than discomfited by actual force, and for a time their rebellion shook Henry's throne. Their original demands are embodied in 6 articles:—1. The religious houses should be restored. 2 The subsidy (recently imposed) should be remitted. 3. The clergy should pay no more tenths and first-fruits to the Crown. 4. The Statute of Uses should be repealed. 5. The riliein blood should be removed from the Privy Council. 6. The heretic Bishops Cranmer and Latimer, Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester, Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, and their own Bishop, Longlands, should be deprived and punished. Louth was the scene of the outbreak of the insurrection. The insurgents were much aided by the inactivity and double dealing of Lord Hussey, who had the charge of the county. Constable and other local names occur among their leaders, but the real leader became Robert Aske, a Yorkshireman. Aske, Sir Robert Constable, and Lord Hussey were all ultimately executed and eleven others of the insurgents suffered a similar fate after a trial at Lincoln, in which one of them, by name Moigne, "spoke in his defence for three hours, so skilfully, according to Sir Wm. Parr's report, that 'but for the diligence of the King's Serjeant' he and all the rest would have been acquitted"

Of the monastic edifices for the preservation of which in their possessions and power these brave and able men contended there are still several remains. "Barling's Abbey shows part of a wall, and some fragments of columns. Thornton Abbey, not far from Barton-upon-Humber, presents some important and interesting fragments. It was founded by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, in 1139, as a priory for Black Canons, and was afterwards made an abbey. The buildings were originally extensive, forming a quadrangle, surrounded with a moat, and having loftily ramparts for occasional defence. The gate-house, which formed the western entrance, is still tolerably entire. A spacious room, probably the refrectory, and an adjoining room, with recesses in both ends, the abbey church, and a portion of the octagonal chapter-house, are also standing. The abbot's lodge, which stood to the south, is occu-

Lincolnshire History, *Continued.*

pied as a farmhouse. Of Bardney Abbey there are some remains, also of Kirkstead Abbey; both of these are on the left bank of the Witham, between Lincoln and Boston. Of Temple Bruer, a preceptory first of Knights Templars, afterwards of Hospitallers, a few vaults and the tower of the church are left. The latter is a mossy quadrangular stone building, accessible to the top by a winding staircase. The remains of Haverholme Priory, near Sleaford, have been incorporated in a modern mansion."

Lincolnshire again played an important part in the Civil Wars of the reign of Charles I. In March, 1643, Colonel Cavendish, a Cavalier, took possession of Grantham, and captured 360 prisoners, demolishing also the works. Oliver Cromwell soon afterwards gained a victory near the town over 24 troops of Royalist cavalry. In the same year Col. Cavendish defeated the Parliamentarians at Ancaster; while Gainsborough was taken by the Parliamentary leader, Lord Willoughby, of Parham. Then came the invasion of Lincolnshire by the army of the Marquis of Newcastle, after he had defeated the Fairfaxes in Yorkshire, and shut them up in Hull. Cromwell checked this for a moment by a defeat of the vanguard close to Gainsborough, Cavendish losing his life in the engagement; but Lord Willoughby surrendered Gainsborough and abandoned Lincoln and other places, and the Parliamentarians were reduced to almost a solitary town, Boston. The fortunes of the Parliament, however, revived under the auspices of Cromwell, and a severe defeat of the Cavaliers at Horncastle was followed by the gradual clearing of the county from Newcastle's field forces, and in 1644 the newly-organized army, under the Earl of Manchester, completed the reduction of the county, Lincoln Castle and Minster being taken by storm just before the summons of Manchester's forces to join in the siege of York.

Sir Isaac Newton's Experiments.

When Sir Isaac Newton lived in London, he changed his residence, and went to live in Leicester Place. His next-door neighbour was a widow lady, who was much puzzled by the little she had observed of the philosopher. One of the Fellows of the Royal Society of London called upon her one day, when, among other domestic news, she mentioned that some one had come to reside in the adjoining house, who, she felt certain, was a poor crazy gentleman, "because," she continued, "he diverts himself in the oddest ways imaginable. Every morning, when the sun shines so brightly that we are obliged to draw the window blinds, he takes his seat in front of a tub of soapsuds, and occupies himself for hours blowing soap bubbles through a common clay pipe, and intently watches them till they burst. He is doubtless now at his favourite amusement," she added; "do come and look at him." The gentleman smiled, and then went upstairs, when, after looking through the window into the adjoining yard, he turned round and said: "My dear madam, the person whom you suppose to be a poor lunatic is no other than the great Sir Isaac Newton, studying the refraction of light upon thin plates, a phenomenon which is beautifully exhibited upon the surface of a common soap bubble."

Failures in the United Kingdom.

Statistics of failures in the United Kingdom during the years 1877, 1878, and the first half of 1879. It should, however, be noted that the failures during the half-year up to June, 1879, are exclusive of the private arrangements, of which no record appears in the *London Gazette*. The proportion of those not thus announced has been increasing, owing to a defect in the existing bankruptcy law, which the new measure is designed to rectify. It is estimated that the number of private liquidations which are thus kept out of the Bankruptcy Court has latterly increased to somewhere about one-fifth of the whole failures which have occurred, and the amounts involved are often very large.

The number of failures announced in the first half of the year 1879 has been 8,990, of which 1,553 are in the financial, wholesale, and manufacturing branches of trade, and 7,437 in retail trade, professional pursuits, builders, publicans, among the working classes, &c.

The failures in the wholesale trades were distributed as follows :—

	For the whole year 1877.	For the whole year 1878.	During the six months. ending June, 1879.
In London	456	566	315
In Liverpool	81	92	55
In Manchester	134	125	107
In Lancashire	144	187	110
In Yorkshire *	324	408	263
In Birmingham and Midland iron district	189	216	120
In Newcastle, Middlesbrough, Hull, and district	129	152	59
In Bristol, Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea	86	72	44
In Provinces	457	561	332
In Scotland	139	232	133
In Ireland	33	32	15
	2,172	2,643	1,553

* Not including Middlesbrough and Hull.

The number of failures in each month during the year 1879 was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Wholesale	300	276	275	266	266	170
Retail	1,318	1,320	1,287	1,280	1,228	1,004
Total	1,618	1,596	1,562	1,546	1,494	1,174

Distributed as follows :—

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
England	Wholesale	271	242	249	243	247	153
	Retail	1,213	1,216	1,198	1,166	1,130	917
Scotland	Wholesale	28	29	25	22	16	13
	Retail	75	75	63	73	71	59
Ireland	Wholesale	1	5	1	1	3	4
	Retail	30	29	26	41	27	28

Failures in the United Kingdom, *Continued.*

The various branches of commerce show the following proportion of failures :—

	For the year 1877.	For the year 1878.	During the six months ending June, 1879.
Agents, commission, yarn, &c	227	243	128
Bankers, joint-stock banks, and foreign bankers	—	8	*4
Boots and shoes	103	167	112
Brewers	31	23	15
Cigars and tobacco	12	10	3
Cement and asphalte	5	7	3
Coals	135	153	70
Contractors	73	56	20
Corn merchants, millers, &c	75	92	43
Cotton and colonial brokers	9	20	14
Cotton spinners and manufacturers	55	64	47
Curriers, tanners, & leather merchants	32	63	47
Discount and bill brokers	—	3	1
Wholesale chemists, druggists, &c	20	41	13
Drysalters, oils and colours	92	64	40
Dyers, bleachers, and finishers	20	33	29
Electro-platers	18	4	5
Engineers, founders, iron, metal, and hardware merchants	281	361	221
Financial agents	7	6	3
Glass, lead, earthenware, &c	21	26	13
Gunpowder	—	—	—
Hats and caps	21	28	13
Hops	8	4	7
Jewellers	29	29	27
Manufacturers & merchants of woollens, worsted, elastics, silks, stuffs, hosiery	190	272	196
Merchants	205	217	125
Oilcloth	—	—	1
Provisions	50	83	32
Ropes, sails, &c	26	45	28
Shipbrokers and owners	36	66	42
Shipbuilders	11	26	15
Stationers, paper, &c	40	34	25
Sugar refiners	1	—	—
Tea, coffee, and groceries	17	38	14
Timber	57	103	54
Warehousemen and importers of foreign goods	120	82	50
Wine	109	129	63
Woolstaplers and merchants	4	15	17
Woollen and cotton wastes	32	28	13
Total	2,172	2,643	1,553

* One joint-stock bank in London (General Banking Company, Limited), two firms of private bankers in Cornwall, and one in Yorkshire.

WANT less than you have, and you will always have more than you want.

Health.

Reader, have you ever calculated the value of the first, best of all blessings, health? If not, for a moment view it in the just light of its own excellence.

What the light of the sun is to a landscape, that health is to all the surroundings—all the scenes of life. How little does a man in perfect health think of his nerves, or the actions of his muscles. How entirely forgetful that, to him the sky is so blue because his eye is clear to behold it; that the atmosphere is pure, because his lungs are free to inhale it; that all nature is the bright, beautiful thing it is—simply because the outward and material is so fitted to the strings of that harp whose perfect harmony we call—health.

There is a world of happiness in a bright clear day, if one's frame and spirits are braced to enjoy it. Few are so independent of the outward and material as to be buoyant and joyous when deprived of those thousand little comforts which come to the heart amid life's duties and cares; few are able so entirely to say, "My mind, to me, a kingdom is," as to be indifferent to the kingdom of nature.

None can know, unless deprived of them, how much happiness there is in simple acts—a walk, a book, even the seat by the evening fire, or the prospect from the favourite window—though little in themselves, all tell in the sum of one's happiness, and none save the restless invalid knows the blank which the loss of such trifles leaves in the heart.

How often are we peevish, anxious, and unthankful amid the continual interest and beautiful adjustments of daily life; yet, we engage to say, that amid the many despondencies and pains of illness, few are greater than its unvarying monotony.

Thought, high, elevated thought, is a great and noble thing; but a world of thought is rather a desert land to journey over.

Perhaps to the mind rightly directed, the interests and activities of life create happiness from the consideration that they are part of a plan. And here may those who are isolated by the leaden hand of sickness take comfort, that it also is a part of a plan. A slowly revolving wheel; but, therefore carrying greater weight. A divine hand in this eventless season is moulding after life, perhaps opening heaven to the heart.

In a time like winter—more than commonly oppressive and rigorous—there is cheerfulness in the thought, that to many, deprived of other comforts, *health* is a heritage which a just providence metes out to them more largely than to others; that the home of the poor, shaded by many ills, is yet gladdened by this first blessing.

Healthy body, healthy appetite, healthy feelings, though accompanied with mediocrity of talent, unadorned with wit and imagination, and unpolished by learning and science, will outstrip in the race for happiness the splendid irregularites of genius, and the most dazzling success of ambition.

Be always more ready to forgive than to return an injury.

The Convict Peace.

From the details furnished to the *Sheffield Telegraph* by the Rev. J. H. Littlewood, vicar of Darnall, the parish near Sheffield in which Peace resided for some time, it appears that during the interview which the reverend gentleman had with the condemned prisoner at the request of the latter the following conversation occurred.

Mr. Littlewood—"You say that you will do anything you can to atone to those you have wronged and to make reparation for your wasted life."

"I do say so," said Peace, "I am most anxious to do so."

"Well," said Mr. Littlewood, "I can point you out a way in which you can atone in a great measure to society for what you have done. Your disclosure about the Manchester murder is an act of justice, but there is a wider act due to society upon whom you have preyed. It is due to society still further that you reveal the names of those who have received your stolen goods. I have no hesitation in saying that such a disclosure would be greatly to your benefit in the sight of God. You could either make it to me or to any one you think proper, but it is only your due to society to do it, and you have the best reason in the world for doing it, for you may attribute your present position in a great measure to those persons who have been in the habit of receiving your plunder."

Peace moved about uneasily, and did not seem to relish this subject at all.

Mr. Littlewood proceeded—"You know you could not have stolen sealskin jackets, silver plate, gold watches, diamond rings, and all those other things if you had not been able to dispose of them. They would have been really of no value to you unless you could have turned them into money. You committed a great injustice to society, and now I ask you to do an act of justice to society, and I ask you to do it as well for your own sake."

"Well, but you see, Sir," replied Peace, with great emphasis, "I have always been a man, and I mean to be a man to the end. You know, Sir, the public generally look on this kind of thing in the same light as you do. It is quite a mistake. I suppose you mean to say, Sir, that if there were no receivers there would be no stealers."

"Yes," said Mr. Littlewood, "that is what I say and what I think."

"Well, then," replied Peace, "I assure you, Sir, that the impression is wrong. Supposing I have taken rings containing diamonds or brilliants, directly I have got them in my possession, I have taken the gems from the gold, and then no one can swear to them in any court of justice. I always did that quickly. I sometimes did it on the night I got possession of the plunder, and before I went to bed. Then I had a crucible in which I melted down the gold and silver into small ingots, and disposed of them by simple weight. There was no trouble about it, Sir. I could pass these diamonds anywhere."

"Well, but Peace," said Mr. Littlewood, "it seems to me your reply is not a sufficient reason for refusing to give up the names of the receivers of stolen property. If you would do so, it would raise you considerably in the estimation of all respectable citizens, and confer an incalculable boon on this country."

Peace made no response, and

Mr. Littlewood continued—"You know what you say about diamonds and gold and silver may be all true. I don't dispute with you on that point, but you could not melt down sealskin jackets and things of that kind."

Peace still refused to make any response, and passing from this subject

The Convict Peace, *Continued.*

he said, "Now, Sir, may I ask you a favour? I want you, Sir, to preach a special sermon over my case, but I do not want it to be preached till after my execution. I want you to hold me up to the people of Darnall and to the world—to hold me and my career up—as a beacon, that all who see may avoid my example. I want all who have known me to have me stated exactly as I am, that in the end my death may not be altogether without service to society. You know, Sir, that the public of Darnall have nothing to say against me. They will certify to this fact—that I was respected by them. And they had no reason to think otherwise. I never did any of them any harm all the time I was there."

Mr. Littlewood told him that he could not quite see his way to preach a special sermon about his case.

Sardines.

Every one takes an interest in those delicate little fishes called Sardines, which come to us all the way from the coast of Brittany, where the statistics show that 10,000,000 boxes are put up annually, and this is the way that it is done :—

Of course, the first thing is to catch the fish, which is accomplished by means of nets. A large number of sail-boats start out together, but soon scatter after they lose sight of the coast. When a shoal of fish is perceived, the captain of the boat runs her so as to almost face the wind, when one, two, and even six nets are thrown out and filled. The bait which attracts the fish is a preparation of cod-fish spawn, of which they are so fond that as soon as it is cast upon the water in the direction of the nets, they rush towards it, become victims to their greed, and are very speedily secured by the fishermen, who carry them at once ashore to the salting-room, where the women, after sprinkling them with salt, place them upon slanting boards covered with matting, that the blood and brine may run off. Other women then proceed to deprive them of their heads, tails, and intestines. After the time necessary for the salting process, they are removed in little baskets, containing about two hundred each, to the shore, to be washed. This done, the sardines are laid one by one over gratings until dry, when they are cooked in oil. After they are cooled and drained, the women carry them to the "boxing room," and spread them upon long tables, where fifty or sixty women lay them one by one into tin boxes. After this operation is concluded, they are sent to the "oiling room," where those employed for this purpose cover them with oil. The solderers then remove the boxes, and seal them up hermetically. After every box has been carefully examined, they are subjected to a second cooking process in a boiler furnished with movable frames, which can be drawn out with ease. Subsequently they are handed over to the women whose duty it is to brighten up the boxes with sawdust. They are again examined to ascertain that the second exposure to the fire had not disturbed the solder, and if there be no leakage, they are stamped and packed. One man can stamp from 2,000 to 2,500 boxes in a day, and the women pack them up for transportation.

Justice Already Done!

A French nobleman, who had been satirised by Voltaire, meeting the poet soon after, gave him a hearty drubbing. The poet immediately flew to the Duke of Orleans, told him how he had been used, and begged he would do him justice. "Sir," replied the Duke, with a significant smile, it has been done you already.

How to Breathe properly.

Most people breathe properly, often more by accident or instinct than by design; but, on the other hand, hundreds of thousands do not breathe properly, while many thousands at this present moment are suffering from more or less severe affections of the lungs or throat owing to a faulty mode of respiration—in other words because they breathe through the mouth instead of through the nostrils.

The mouth has its own functions to perform in connection with eating, drinking, and speaking: and the nostrils have theirs, viz., smelling and breathing. In summer-time the error of respiring through the mouth is not so evident as in the winter-season, when it is undoubtedly fraught with danger to the person who commits this mistake.

If any one breathes through the natural channel, the nostrils, the air passing over the mucous membrane lining the various chambers of the nose becomes warmed to the temperature of the body before reaching the lungs; but if he takes in air between the lips and through the mouth, the cold air comes in contact with the delicate lining membrane of the throat and lungs and gives rise to a local chill, frequently ending in inflammation.

Many persons, without knowing the reason why they are benefitted, wear respirators over the mouth in winter it they happen to go out of doors. By doing this they diminish the amount of air which enters between the lips, and virtually compel themselves to breathe through the nostrils. But they could attain just the same result by keeping the lips closed, a habit which is easily acquired, and conduces to the proper and natural way of breathing.

We believe that if people would only adopt this simple habit—in other words, if they would take for their rule in breathing, "Shut your mouth!" there would be an immense diminution, in the two classes of affections, viz., those of the lungs and throat, which count many thousands of victims in this country in the course of a single year.

Man is the only animal which has acquired the pernicious and often fatal habit of breathing through the mouth. It commences in childhood, and becomes confirmed in adult life, often engendering cousumption, chronic bronchitis, relaxed sore throat, or some other disease of the lungs or throat which is set down, usually, to a different cause altogether.

In concluding this short article, we venture to ask our readers to judge for themselves. When they step out in the morning into the fresh, but cold air, let them try the difference of feeling arising from the two modes of breathing—through the nostrils, and between the lips. In the former case they will find that they can breathe easily and freely, yet with comfort, while the fresh air, warmed to the temperature of the body by its contact with the nasal mucous membrane, is agreeable to the lungs; in the other case, if they draw in a few inspirations between the parted lips, the cold air, rushing in direct to the lungs, creates a feeling of coldness and discomfort, and an attack of coughing comes on.

During the rebellion in Scotland, the Earl of Chesterfield was in Ireland; and one morning, when it was reported that the Roman Catholics were about to rise, a gentleman ran very abruptly into his chamber. "My lord, my lord, we are undone!" says he; "all Ireland is expected to be up immediately." "Why, what o'clock is it," says the earl. "Ten, my lord," answered the gentleman. "Then I will get up myself," says his lordship, very calmly; "for I think everyone ought to be up at ten o'clock."

The Roman Remains at Lincoln.

At a meeting of the British Archæological Association, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7th, 1878, an interesting paper was read by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew, one of the vice-presidents, on the discoveries recently made at Lincoln, the *Colonia Lindum* of the Romans, and with which the lecturer had personally made himself acquainted in the summer of that year. "Climbing Steep Hill, on which stands the grand cathedral with its Norman and Early English architecture, delicate arcading and deep-set windows, lofty towers and pinnacles wrought in stone," Mr. Mayhew said, "we find the remains of the Roman gate of the Upper Town, South. The gate has disappeared, but the left jamb is seen between and flush with the fronts of two old houses. The Via (Ermine-street) runs in a tolerably straight line; indeed, it is the old track to the Newport Arch, the northern gate of the Upper Town Stukeley calls this arch 'the noblest remnant of the sort in Britain' Built of massive stones, without a key, it remains in much the same state as when the historian saw it. The arch consisted of a lofty centre and two side ways. Whatever the present height may be, 9ft. must be added, since the Roman concrete road lies 9ft. below the present street. The eastern arch has been cleared and the pathway lowered for the purpose of pedestrians. The western arch has disappeared, a staring brick-house stands in its place, and an older house appears in a print of 1785; but this house, I am told, was built about the arch- It is almost impossible to give the depth of the arch, since the northern face has perished. Through the arch, right and left, are remnants of the northern wall, and east the outline of the broad Fossa.

The road emerging at this arch, and dividing the Upper City into two equal breadths, was crossed by another road now in great measure lost; but St. Paul's Church must stand near the point of intersection. This road ran east and west. Around the brow of the hill was built the massive wall pierced by four gates, enclosing an area of 500 by 400 yards. Portions of the wall are found, east in the garden of Mr. Trollope, who has taken much interest in the archæology of ancient Lincoln, and on the north are the fragments beyond the gate, and chiefly in that portion called the Mint Wall, 3ft. 6in. in width, 70ft. long, and 30ft. in height, to which height must be added, perhaps, the greater part of 9ft. The old wall is traceable in the castle defences, it having been utilized in the erection of the Norman keep; indeed, the castle walls, west and south, rest on Roman work.

Eastward, the celebrated angel choir of the cathedral stands over the line of the Roman wall, and the Chapter-house on the Fossa. Within the area of the Upper City from time to time evidences of the wealth and grandeur of the *Colonia* have come to light—hypocausts, tesselated pavements, articles of utility or luxury, &c.; but the discovery which at present arouses the interests of archæologists far and wide, and which should arouse the modern occupants of the ancient city is the uncovering and preservation of the remains, thanks to the energy and efforts of Mr. Allis, of Baily-gate, of o

The Roman Remains at Lincoln, *Continued.*

of the most remarkable Roman buildings in England. Going southward from Newport Arch the site is on the right-hand and in the north-west section of the old *Colonia*, and almost parallel with the present street.

The excavations above referred to have revealed the bases of four columns in fairly perfect condition, with a portion of their circular shafts still remaining. Two of these are evidently a portion of a row of columns forming the side of a portico. The two others not only indicate the end, but the commencement at right angles of another row. They have the remarkable peculiarity of being "attached"—the two columns are built, as it were, into one another, and although in separate stones, the abutting column is worked out in a hollow to receive its neighbour. One is larger than another; while the three smaller columns are 2ft. 6in. in diameter, the return column is 2ft. 9in. The bases are imitations of the classical Attic bases tolerably well wrought, but with many very apparent departures. They stand on square plinths, and the whole composition, columns and bases together, is about 5ft in height from what was the original flooring. The space from column to column is 4½ diameters, a very wide proportion, much more so than in more correctly designed Roman examples, and which, as was suggested by Mr. L. Brock, F.S.A., in the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Mayhew's paper, pointed, in all probability, to the use of architraves above them of timber. This was shown to have been so in the case of the Roman portico recently discovered at Temple-borough. The flooring was found to possess a cemented surface only. No traces have yet been found of the return portico, which from the larger size of the columns was probably the front of the building, but at a distance of about 97ft. from the side columns, a parallel wall 3ft. thick was met with In many cases this remains to a height of fully 6ft,, and has in its construction layers of the usual Roman bricks Further excavations, which it is to be hoped will be carried on, may reveal much more, and then the question raised by Mr. Mayhew as to what this interesting building had been may be answered, although several opinions were hazarded that it might prove to be the Prætorium, to which legendary lore seems to point, or the portico of the Public Baths of the ancient *Colonia Lindum*.

A Shirt without Seams.

In the year 1819, Thomas Hall, an ingenious linen weaver in Ireland, finished a shirt entirely in his loom, which, though woven without seams, was neatly and accurately finished at the neck, shoulders, and wrists. The neck, shoulder-straps, and wrist-bands were doubled and stitched, and there was a regular selvage on each side of the breast. The whole was as complete as if made by an expert sempstress; it was exhibited to several persons in the linen trade, who completely satisfied themselves that it was actually the production of the loom, without any assistance from the needle.

Sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the mind.

The History of Dirty Dick:

A LEGEND OF BISHOPSGATE WITHOUT, LONDON.

THE eccentric personage after whom the "D.D." Cellars are named was NATHANIEL BENTLEY, who, about seventy years ago, was one of the best known characters in the City of London.

Shakespeare has said that "some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." It would be rather difficult to say to which of these three categories BENTLEY belonged. It does not appear that he was born great, for he was simply a prosperous tradesman, inheriting a good business from his father; that he to some extent achieved greatness is true, but it was by an extraordinary method, as will presently be shewn; that he had greatness or notoriety thrust upon him, by people who made his peculiarities and his Dirty Stores the talk of the town, is beyond doubt.

BENTLEY'S father had amassed a considerable fortune which enabled him to keep a carriage and to maintain a country house, which was rather an uncommon thing for a City tradesman a century ago, when even the most opulent people, who were engaged in business, resided on their public premises Young BENTLEY had a good education for those times, but the treatment which he received from his father did not accord with his notions of what was quite right and proper, so he left home to seek his fortune elsewhere, and remained away for several years, during which time the business throve. His father, amongst other curious acts, presented a bell to a City Church, to be rung on every occasion of the anniversary of his birthday till his death, which occurred about the year 1761, A.D., when he left the whole of the property to his son, who became quite a dandy, always appearing in public in the most fashionable attire and with his hair arranged by a court perruquier,—all which made his subsequent untidy and negligent habits appear the more conspicuous. How soon it was after he succeeded to the business that he became addicted to the habits which gained for him the nickname of "DIRTY DICK," is not well known; but it is certain that, whilst for a considerable period he made his appearance in public splendidly attired, he at home grew negligent, often attending in the business unshaven and with his shirt sleeves tucked up; and it is known that, when once a friend remonstrated with him upon his want of personal cleanliness, he answered: "It's of no use; if I wash

The History of Dirty Dick, *Continued.*

my hands to-day they will be dirty again to-morrow." He was very parsimonious; mended his own clothes, and people said he was his own laundress. His desire was to limit his expenses to eighteen-pence a-day, and with this view he would purchase only the commonest and cheapest eatables, which he cooked for himself. When told that other people could not live as he did, he would say: "Anybody can that pleases. It is no hardship to me, though I used to have seven dishes at dinner and three servants to wait upon me."

The event which brought about this extraordinary change in his manners and habits was of a romantic character, similar to that which has entirely changed the disposition of many a better man than he was,—it was, in short, a "love affair." He was engaged to be married to a young lady, to whom he was greatly attached; and he invited his intended bride, together with a number of friends to a splendid entertainment. On the day appointed, however, he received news of the young lady's sudden death, which so distressed him that he ordered the dining room to be shut up, and resolved that it should never be opened again during his lifetime; and the feast provided was left to be eaten by the rats, mice, and spiders, or go to decay as the case might be. "Dirty Dick," as he was now generally known, lived a solitary life, suffering no servant to come near him. He would not have even a cat or a dog as a companion, because, he said, "they destroyed one's property." As to rats and mice, when the feast which he had provided was all eaten or had decayed, he used to remark that they would not live with him because he provided nothing for them to exist upon. He paid a man to watch his door, to prevent impertinent intrusion, take out goods and hand him the shutters of his shop, which he put up and took down with his own hands, thinking this no degradation at all, though he was a man of considerable scholarly attainments and could speak French and Italian fluently. If customers came whilst he was shaving himself, which he would do occasionally, he would come out of a small room behind the bar and attend to them with his face half covered with lather and with his dress disarranged. Yet, in spite of his eccentricities, he was remarkably polite to ladies, who, with the curiosity which is a characteristic of all Eve's daughters, would often go to his shop, and were invariably pleased with the politeness of his manners.

For nearly fifty years he refused to admit anyone to the

The History of Dirty Dick, *Continued.*

upper portion of the premises, and when at his death an entrance was effected, the house was found to be in a ruinous condition,—the cooking and other utensils were old, dirty, and dilapidated, and cobwebs, dirt, and dust had accumulated in every corner. In the chief room of the house, the door of which was strongly secured, the glasses and pictures were scarcely recognizable for the dust which had grown thick upon them; the polished steel grate was loaded with rust; the marble sideboard was all sorts of colours, from the stains which successive years had forced upon it. The worm eaten table, with the plate, cutlery, and dishes, as well as the gilt chains and lustres, even in the general ruin which prevailed, shewed that the furniture had once been of a costly and elegant character.

"Dirty Dick," for some years before his death, led a wandering life; closing up the old shop, which he visited every year in the month of April, the supposed anniversary of his romantic attachment. He would then resume business for some weeks. His death occurred in 1809, at Musselburgh, in Scotland. He left a large sum of money—the accumulation of his miserly habits. His will was a marvel of codicils and injunctions concerning the management of his property.

The old wine and spirit vaults are still in existence, but the venerable cobwebs with which the place was festooned were of necessity somewhat rudely displaced during the re-building of the front and upper portion of the premises in the year 1870, when they were condemned and partially pulled down as dangerous by order of the City authorities. The ceiling and walls of the shop, together with many of the well-known accessories and relics are still preserved, together with the set of rules by which the business has so long been governed, viz.:

That no person is to be served twice.
No person to be served if in the least intoxicated.
No error admitted or money exchanged after leaving the counter.
No improper language permitted.
No smoking allowed.

To this is added a note regarding the quality of the goods sold, and then comes the following:

The shop being small, difficulty occasionally arises in supplying customers, who will greatly oblige by bearing in mind the good old maxim: "When you are in a place of business, transact your business and go about your business."

Closed on Sundays.

The History of Dirty Dick, *Continued.*

The story of "DIRTY DICK'S" life, &c., has been celebrated in the once popular song, "The King of the Cannibal Islands:"

"His palace was like Dirty Dick's—
'Twas built of mud for want of bricks!"

but it was told more fully some years ago in the following verses in "Household Words," when that still popular journal was under the direction of the late Charles Dickens.

THE DIRTY OLD MAN,

(*Dirty Dick.*)

A LEGEND OF BISHOPSGATE.

In a dirty old house lived a Dirty Old Man,
Soap, towels, or brushes were not in his plan;
For forty long years his neighbours declared,
His house never once had been cleaned or repaired.

'Twas a scandal and shame to the business-like street,
One terrible blot in a ledger so neat;
The old shop with its glasses, black bottles, and vats,
And the rest of the mansion a run for the rats.

Outside, the old plaster, all spatter and stain,
Looked spotty in sunshine, and streaky in rain;
The window-sills sprouted with mildewy grass,
And the panes being broken, were known to be glass.

On the ricketty signboard, no learning could spell,
The merchant who sold, or the goods he'd to sell;
But for house and for man, a new title took growth
Like a fungus; the dirt gave a name to them both.

Within these were carpets and cushions of dust,
The wood was half rot, and the metal half rust;
Old curtains—half cobwebs—hung grimly aloof;
'Twas a spider's elysium from cellar to roof.

There, king of the spiders, the Dirty Old Man,
Lives busy and dirty as ever he can;
With dirt on his fingers, and dirt on his face,
For the Dirty Old Man thinks the dirt no disgrace.

From his wig to his shoes, from his coat to his shirt,
His clothes are a proverb, a marvel of dirt;
The dirt is pervading, unfading, exceeding,
Yet the Dirty Old Man has learning and breeding.

The History of Dirty Dick, *Continued.*

Fine folks from their carriages, noble and fair,
Have entered his shop—less to buy than to stare;
And afterwards said: though the dirt was so frightful,
The Dirty Man's manners were truly delightful.

But they pried not upstairs thro' the dirt and the gloom
Nor peeped at the door of the wonderful room,
That gossips made much of, in accents subdued,
But whose inside, no one might brag to have viewed.

That room forty years since, folks settled and decked it,
The luncheon's prepared, and the guests are expected,
The handsome young host he is gallant and gay,
For his love and her friends are expected to-day.

With solid and dainty the table is dressed—
The wine beams its brightest—flowers bloom their best;
Yet the host will not smile, and no guest will appear,
For his sweetheart is dead, as he shortly shall hear.

Full forty years since turned the key in that door,
'Tis a room deaf and dumb 'mid the city's uproar:
The guests for whose joyance that table was spread,
May now enter as ghosts, for they're every one dead.

Through a chink in the shutter, dim lights come and go,
The seats are in order, the dishes a-row;
But the luncheon was wealth to the rat and the mouse,
Whose descendants have long left that dirty old house.

Cup and platter are masked in thick layers of dust,
The flowers fall'n to powder, the wine swath'd in crust;
A nosegay was laid before one special chair,
And the faded blue ribbon that bound it is there.

The Old Man has played out his part in the scene,
Where ever he now is, let's hope he's more clean;
Yet give we a thought free of scoffing or ban,
To that Dirty Old House and that Dirty Old Man

From "Household Words," conducted by Charles Dickens.

A New England Bunyan.

An auctioneer was recently selling a lot of books, but as he knew nothing of literature, he could only read the titles and trust to luck. "Here you have,' 'he said "'Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.' How much'm I offered for it? How much do I hear for the Pilgrim's Progress, by John Bunyan? 'Tis a first-rate book, gentlemen, with six superior illustrations. How much do I hear? All about the Pilgrims, by John Bunyan! Tells where they came from, and where they landed. Here's a picter of one of 'em goin' about Plymouth, peddlin' with a pack on his back!"

The Perils of Ballooning.

One of the most extraordinary escapes from death ever recorded occurred on Easter Monday, 1879, at Melbourne, to an aeronaut named L'Estrange. In the presence of thousands of spectators he made an ascent from the Agricultural Grounds, on the St. Kilda-road, in the balloon Aurora—the same, it is said, which was used to convey despatches during the Franco-Prussian war. When the balloon had attained the great altitude of a mile and three-quarters it suddenly collapsed, the gas bursting through its side, but the parachute came into play, and, instead of the wreck falling like a stone, it came down in a zigzag course, and finally struck a tree in the Government Domain, thus breaking the fall, and L'Estrange reached the ground half-stunned, but alive. The excitement when the balloon came down was intense. Women screamed and fainted, some fell on their knees with their hands clasped in prayer, while hundreds of men rushed into the Government Domain expecting to find a mangled body, but to their astonishment they discovered L'Estrange alive and almost unhurt. The balloon used was an old one, and L'Estrange patched up some rents in the morning, but the direct cause of the catastrophe was the inexperience of the aeronaut, who did not allow for the great expansion of gas consequent upon his rapid ascent. L'Estrange is a good deal bruised and he has sprained his right arm, but he is in high spirits, and talks of making another ascent if he can patch up the Aurora, or obtain a substitute.

The Source of the Thames.

Within two miles of the Borough of Cirencester is the source of the Thames—a clear fountain in a little rocky dell, known by the name of Thames Head. This is the little infantine stream, so great a giant when it arrives at full growth. * * * * This little well, whence issues the gentle stream, is, in hot seasons, peefectly dry; but the drought that stops the supply at the fountain head, has but slight effect on the course of the stream. It has so many different feeders from various parts of the country, that at Lechlade and Cricklade it runs on its usual course uninfluenced by the scarcity at the head. There is an amusing story told of a simple Cockney, who, on his way from Bristol to London, turned aside to visit the source of the river he was so proud of. It was a warm summer, there had been no rain for three weeks, and the spring was dried up. "Good God!" said he, with an expression of the utmost alarm and sorrow, "what ruin this must cause to London! whatever will the poor people do for water?"—and his busy fancy conjured up a direful picture of a thousand ills consequent upon the stoppage of the stream; no more ships arriving at London laden with the wealth of the world, the bankruptcy of rich merchants, the shutting up of 'Change, the failure of the Bank of England, the anguish of families, and the death of thousands in the agonies of thirst!!

The Germans tell a similar story of a traveller who visited the springs of the Danube, and which, as we are upon the subjeet, may serve as a pendant to the story of our Cockney. The traveller in this case wes a Suabian; and whenever the Germans wish to palm oft a joke, a Suabian is sure to be the butt. On noticing in what a small stream the water trickled at the mouth of the Danube, he formed the bold resolution of stopping it up. He put his hand across it; and as he fancied the various cities upon its course deprived of water by this deed, he exclaimed, in the pride of his heart—"What will they say at Vienna?"

Cyprus.

The following is extracted from an account of a recent visit to Cyprus, made by an English merchant resident in Egypt:—

"Since the cession of this island to England, as was natural, land values have increased enormously; several quotations that I heard showed an increase by 10 times; and the same in rents. A man wishing to start a hotel in Larnaca was unable to do so because for a suitable house £500 a year was asked. The Anglo-Egyptian Bank had to pay £300 a year for their establishment. These places were begging at £30 to £40 previously. Zerufa, of Constantinople, was first in the field at buying up land; he is said to have secured some £40,000 to £50,000 worth before the excitement by benefit of previous knowledge. Another man from Beyrout, Syria, bought some £10,000 worth. Before we left the wild excitement had subsided, and there were several houses with *a louer* posted on the doors.

"There was no shipping trade going on in Larnaca. Wheat had hardly begun to come in from the interior, and the grapes are not yet ripe.

"The principal exports and imports, taken from an account of the last three years, are:—

Exports—	Principally to—	
Cereals	England, France, Italy	£110,000*
Cotton	France, Austria	20,000†
Wines	Egypt, Austria	50,000
Salt	Turkey	11,000
Locust Beans	England, Italy, Austria, Russia, Egypt.	70,000
Silk and cocoons	France	10,000
Skins, wool, rags, and sundries.		

Imports—	Principally from—	
Manufacturers' cotton goods	England, France, Austria	£60,000
Tanned leather	Austria, Greece	10,700
Tobacco	Greece, Egypt	16,700
Sundries.		

* Or about 95,000 qrs. † Or about 800,000lb., at 6d. per lb.

"Not much of an account for the island to make of itself. Labour is scarce; if the troops had not brought people with them, they would have had difficulty in finding sufficient labourers for their work. Wages in Larnaca have doubled.

"We stopped at a village—Athieno, one of the largest of the interior villages, and said to have some of the best land in its neighbourhood. We put up at a villager's house, a man owning 200 skalis of land—a skali being 60 paces square, or about 11-3 skalis to an acre. He gave us the following information about his village:—280 families in the village, all landowners, the largest holding 200 or 300 skalis, the smallest four or five. The Head-man of the village is elected every year by the villagers, and is always a member of the village. A Greek is accepted by Government. Land values:—Best land, 1,000 piastres to 1,300 piastres per skali; second rate, 600 piastres to 800 piastres—the Turkish sovereign (16s.) being equal to 160 piastres.

"When land is rented a common arrangement is 1-10th of production goes to Government duty; ½ to 1 of production goes to owner; remainder of production goes to cultivator. Cultivator pays all expenses. Small landowners work for the larger ones. Wages are—for men at ordinary

Cyprus, *Continued.*

field work, 5 piastres per day and food; women, 3 piastres per day and food. Small owners pay for their ploughing 10 piastres per pair of oxen and man, and food to man, per skali of land. A good pair of oxen plough a skali in a day. The yield of wheat per skali is 10 to 15 killos, and up to 20 under best circumstances. The killo is a measure of about 55lb. weight, so that a yield of 15 killos per skali equals about 18 bushels per acre, and of 20 killos, 22 to 23 bushels per acre. This is lower than Mr. Lang gives; perhaps he is basing on superior cultivation. Judging by his account of it, the island has generally gone back since his residence. The Government tithe from this village, Athieno, amounts to 1,000 killos to 1,500 killos of wheat and 2,000 killos to 2,500 killos of barley—1-10th of the production. These are farmed out, and though the Government gives no assistance in the collection, the people pay up without making any difficulty. Grain is taken by cultivators into Larnaca, but there are also buyers who come into the villages.

"Interest for money lent to the cultivators rules from 12 to 20 per cent., but besides this and the benefits in purchase of the produce, which the money-lender gains, when the cultivator wants money to pay taxes, the lender pays him in paper money, which is worth about 55 per cent., and takes his bond from repayment of full nominal amount in cash. Of course, the Government has to receive the paper at nominal value in payment of taxes.

"Vines flourish well, particularly on the hills between Mount Olympus and Limasol. The taxes on these are—10 per cent. on the estimated value of the fruit while still on the trees, then 10 per cent. on the wine produced, after allowing 200 okes for household consumption, and 10 per cent. on 5 per cent. of the quantity of wine which is estimated as the amount of spirit produceable from it. The amounts are rated at the market price of the day.

"The land-tax, we heard, was 4 piastres per 1,000 piastres on the estimated value of the land per skali; but in this case the measurements of the land seem very irregular according to the whim of the official measurer, or the *backsheesh* given. Of late years the ordinary established measure has been 40 paces square, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ of these measurements to the proper skali. This tax is, of course, quite independent of the taxes on production.

"The present value of the wheat, as given us, is 35 piastres per killo, which equals about 165 Turkish pounds per quarter."

Remarkable Escape.

A remarkable escape from death occurred sometime ago at the Camden-road Station of the North London Railway. A girl named Ellen Webster, of 4, Johnson-street, Somers-town, was standing on the platform, when a man came running along the platform in order to secure a seat in the approaching train and violently knocked against her, throwing her into the middle of the 4ft. way. The officials on the platform called out to her not to move, and in obedience the girl lay flat in the centre of the 4ft. way, and the train passed over her without injuring her in the least. She was picked up in an unconscious condition, but a medical examination showed that beyond some slight injuries to the head by falling on the line she had escaped unhurt. She was sent home two hours after. The man who thus endangered a life proceeded on his journey as if nothing had happened.

Remarkable Occurrence.

THE life of the late Mr. W. Benton, familiarly known as "The King of American Reporters," was an eventful one. He was one of the most enterprising and undaunted reporters. and for the past seven or eight years, is said to have been drawing fantastic salaries from the great American dailies. He was on intimate terms with all the political and military celebrities of Europe, spoke eight different languages with perfect fluency, and assisted at all the wars of the Old World as a most conscientious spectator. He had gained admission to Prince Gortschakoff's presence as a tailor, to Bismarck as a dog merchant, to the Congress at Berlin as a photographer. He had gone to royal banquets disguised as a waiter; and to royal funerals as a coffin bearer. In 1867 he made the acquaintance of Mdlle. Schneider in the rôle of a Brazilian diamond miner. During the Franco-Prussian War he figured as a Turco, a Zouave, or Uhlan, as the exigencies of the situation demanded. The accomplished journalist was, some few months ago, in a great German city, where the sensation of the time was a troupe of trained bears. There were six of them, and they went through their drills and other performances with such startling regularity that it was very generally suspected that they were not bears, but men disguised in bear skins. Mr. Benton thought as much, and offered to wager with the manager that he would enter the den, but the manager declined to sanction the enterprise. Mr. Benton thereupon invited all the journalists in the city to dinner, assured them that the bears were frauds, and invited them to be present at the afternoon performance next day, when he intended to unmask the humbug. Having bribed an *employe* of the menagerie, Benton disguised as a bear, entered the cage. His five companions seemed curiously excited, but he attributed this to their desire to fend off suspicion. The public applauded most enthusiastically. It was then that the unhappy being, desirous of carrying out his plan, turned towards the Press box, removed his bear's head, and bowed politely. A tremendous roar of laughter ensued, followed by an immense shriek of terror. The bears, on seeing this human face, precipitated themselves upon the unfortunate man. Before the tamer could take steps to save him, the reporter, frightfully mutilated had breathed his last.

The best way to keep good acts in memory, is to refresh them with new.

The Gratitude of a Fish.

Dunham Hall, Cheshire, is the occasional residence of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. It is situated in a park of many hundred acres of land, abounding with timber, adorned with several picturesque lakes and ponds.

In the year 1850, Dr. Warwick, who had been residing for some time previously at Dunham, told a strange and very interesting anecdote to the members of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society.

One evening he took a walk in Lord Stamford's park. On reaching a pond, in which fish were stored ready for use, he observed a fine pike of about six pounds in weight. As he approached the margin of the water the fish darted away like an arrow. In its hurry it knocked its head against an iron hook fixed in a post in the pond, fracturing its skull, and injuring one of its eyes. It appeared to suffer severe pain. It plunged into the mud, floundered hither and thither, till, at last, leaping out of the water, it fell upon the bank. Dr. Warwick, on examination, found one of the bones of the head broken, which, by the aid of a silver toothpick, he tried to re-set. The fish remained quiet during the operation, and when it was over, plunged again into the water.

At first its sufferings appeared relieved, but in the course of a few minutes it began dashing about, and leapt once more out of the water. Dr. Warwick hailed a keeper who was passing, and with his assistance applied a bandage to the fracture. It was again restored to the pond. Next morning Dr. Warwick visited the spot, and as soon as he reached the water's edge, the pike swam to meet him quite close to the bank, and laid its head up on his feet. The doctor, much astonished at the proceeding, examined the wound, and found it healing nicely. He then strolled for some time by the side of the pond. The fish swam after him, following his steps, and turning when he turned. The following day the doctor took some young friends with him to see the fish. It swam towards him as before. Little by little it grew so tame as to answer his whistle and eat out of his hand. With other persons it, on the contrary, remained as shy and as wild as ever.

Croup.

This disease causes death by suffocation. The entrance of the windpipe is very small; a little cold causes the lining of the part called the mucous membrane to swell. This diminishes the opening, which is made smaller still by what is called sub-mucous infiltration—that is, this mucous membrane, being inflamed, throws out an extra amount of fluid, like the eye, when it is inflamed. This fluid hardens and forms at length a kind of layer, which is sometimes of an almost leathery tonghness, increasing in thickness until the orifice is so nearly closed that the breath is obstructed. Nauseating medicines dilute this formation and thus aid to bring it away. A favourite prescription for a quarter of a century with eminent physicians was to mix a teaspoonful of powdered alum with a little sugar to make it palatable. The immediate effect is to nauseate, giving great relief in a minute sometimes. Flannels dipped in ice-cold water, changed every two minutes, and squeezed a little so as not to dribble and wet the clothing, is an excellent remedy, because it cools the parts and diminishes the amount of blood sent there, and as the phlegm is made out of the blood a less amount is made, and relief is certain. But flannel dipped in water as hot as can be borne and applied to the part, changed every two minutes, carries off the heat by evaporation, and irritating the surface brings the blood away from the interior and thus diminishes the phlegm.

A Market Rasen Worthy.

Dr. John Conolly, M.D., D.C.L., whose life and services stand out so prominently in the great and important reformations connected with the treatment of lunatics, died in 1869, and a memoir of him was written by his friend and associate, Sir James Clark, Bart. Dr. Conolly was born at Market Rasen in the year 1794. His father died at an early age, leaving a young family in the care of a young wife, who is represented as being a woman of good sense and cultivated mind. The biographer, speaking from his personal relations with the doctor, states that he spent seven years of drudgery at the Hedon Grammar-school, learning almost nothing, and receiving practical assistance at the hands of his tutors on the system of Mr. Squeers, of Dotheboy's Hall, by "many blows on the head." He afterwards went to school at Hull, where his step-father taught him to read and speak French fluently; and at a subsequent period of his life he wrote Latin with some degree of elegance. At eighteen Conolly entered a militia regiment, and served as an officer for several years; and having married, whilst still young, the daughter of Sir John Collins, he went to reside in France. In 1817 he became a student at Edinburgh, took his degree of M.D., settled as a physician at Chichester, next at Stratford-on-Avon until 1827, when he became professor of the practice of medicine in the University College, London. He was then known as a man of literary tastes; and after holding his professorship four years he migrated to Warwick, and was made visiting physician to the county lunatic asylums. From that day the study of the insane became his chief and favourite pursuit, and in 1839, he received the appointment of resident physician to the great lunatic asylum at Hanwell, then the largest in Europe. Here he put in practice his enlightened and benevolent views in treating the insane. He entirely abolished all mechanical restraint of every kind throughont the asylum. He restored the insane, in fact, to their place amongst human beings, and began a style of treatment for these hapless, miserable creatures, which gradually spread his fame throughout England and the greater cities of Europe. In these reforms Dr. Conolly associates the names of Dr. Gardiner Hill and Dr. Charlesworth, of Lincoln—facts which appear not to have been so clearly recognised by Sir Jas. Clark as they really deserve to be. Dr. Conolly's career presents throughout a life of hard work, successfully carried through and culminating in results that have met with unqualified praise wherever benevolence and philanthropy mark the track of civil and scientific progress. Dr. Conolly died in his 71st year. A few years prior to this he revisited the place of his birth, as an old friend and guest of the late Dr. Zephaniah Barton.

A New Noise.

Dr. Hammond says that when you poke the end of your finger in your ear the roaring noise you hear is the sound of the circulation in your finger. This is a fact, as anyone can demonstrate for himself by first putting his fingers in his ears and then stopping them up with some other substance. Try it and think what a wonder of a machine your body is, that even the points of your fingers are such busy workshops that they roar like a small Niagara. The roaring is probably more than the noise of the circulation of the blood. It is the voice of all the vital processes together—the tearing down and building up processes that are always going forward in every living body from conception to death.

Wit may get wealth, but wealth cannot purchase wit.

Birds near the Nile.

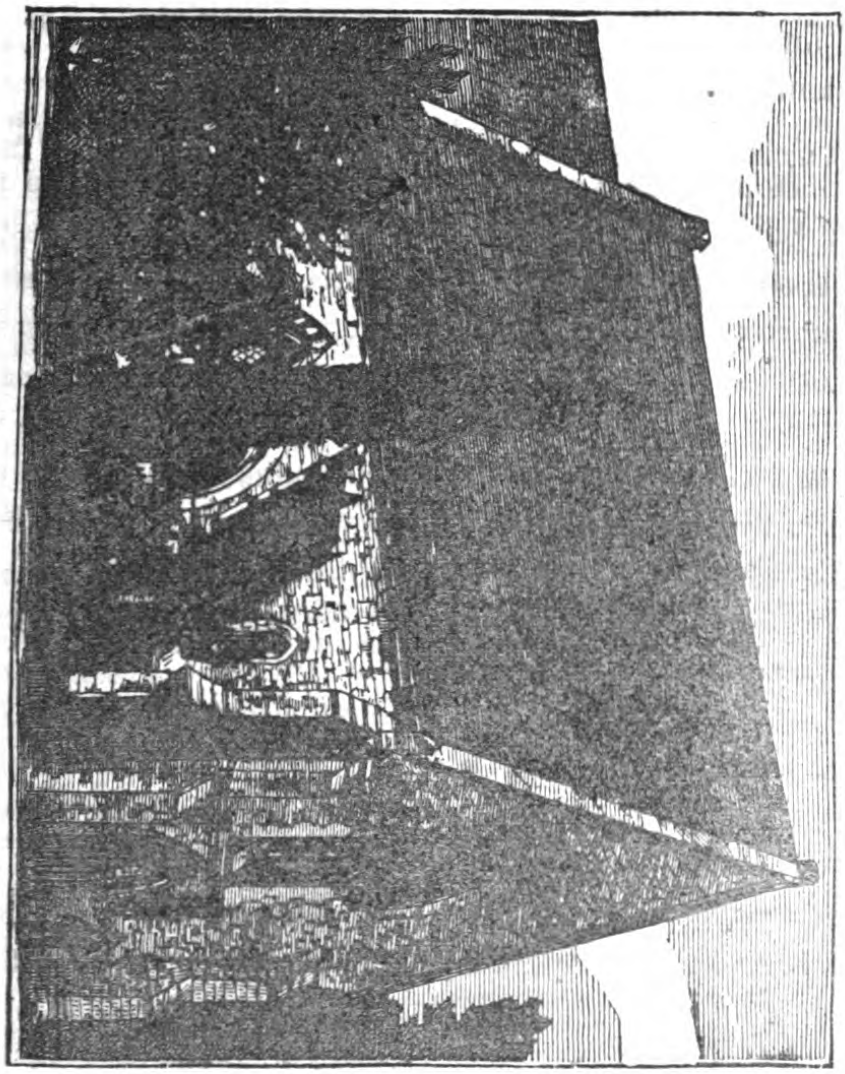
The redstarts and desert chats are various and attractive. The white-fronted redstart is to be seen about the villages, also the black species; the last, however, is not nearly so common. The stone-chat winters in Egypt, also the wheatear and yellow and grey-throated wagtails. The sombre wagtail, somewhat like the last, is often observed about the first cataract. In the fields are flocks of the red-throated pipet, and around Thebes any one with sporting proclivities may bag at early morn, or at dusk, several brace of the pin-tailed grouse, and other allied but less common species, such as the beautiful crowned and the Senegal sand-grouse. The quail is not to say plentiful, but there are few vetch-fields where several couples may not be procured during the cold months. The sand-grouse are represented on the monuments, and the quail appears among many votive offerings to the gods, and in the bird-catching scenes. It was not sacred, and there is no recorded instance of any mummied specimens. Returning to the desert-haunting birds, there are several black and white chats remarkable for the purity of these colours. The white-headed chat is common on the sterile wastes of Nubia, around deserted villages and ruined temples, where its black and white-tailed mate is still more common and has been mistaken for a distinct species. The russet-coloured wheatear is more common in Egypt than between the first and second cataracts, where another russet-clad chat, the desert wheatear, is to be seen. Often, during excursions among the sand dunes of Nubia, the traveller comes suddenly on a brownish-yellow night-jar lying close on the sand in some little hole it has scooped in the open. Like the sand-grouse and many desert-loving larks, the colour of the plumage is eminently adapted to protect it from its foes, being of the pale yellowish brown of the surrounding wastes.

The Islington Christmas Cattle Show, London.

Return of the number of Beasts exhibited, and the prices realised for them, at per stone of 8lbs., from 1841 to 1878 :—

Year.	Beasts.	s.	d.		s.	d.	Year.	Beasts.	s.	d.		s.	d.
1841 ..	4,500 ..	3	8	to	5	0	1860 ..	7,860 ..	3	4	to	5	6
1842 ..	4,541 ..	3	4	to	4	8	1861 ..	8,840 ..	3	4	to	5	0
1843 ..	4,510 ..	3	8	to	4	4	1862 ..	8,430 ..	3	4	to	5	2
1844 ..	5,713 ..	4	0	to	4	6	1863 ..	10,372 ..	3	6	to	5	8
1845 ..	5,326 ..	3	6	to	4	8	1864 ..	7,130 ..	3	8	to	5	4
1846 ..	4,570 ..	4	0	to	5	8	1865 ..	7,530 ..	3	4	to	5	6
1847 ..	4,282 .	3	4	to	4	8	1866 ..	7,340 ..	3	8	to	5	8
1848 ..	5,942 ..	3	4	to	4	8	1867 ..	8,110 ..	3	4	to	5	2
1849 ..	5,765 ..	3	4	to	4	0	1868 ..	5,320 ..	3	4	to	5	2
1850 ..	6,341 ..	3	0	to	3	10	1869 ..	6,728 ..	3	6	to	6	0
1851 ..	6,103 ..	2	8	to	4	2	1870 ..	6,425 ..	3	6	to	6	0
1852 ..	6,271 ..	2	8	to	4	0	1871 ..	6,320 ..	3	10	to	6	2
1853 ..	7,037 ..	3	2	to	4	10	1872 ..	7,560 ..	4	6	to	6	0
1854 ..	6,181 ..	3	6	to	5	4	1873 ..	6,170 ..	5	6	to	6	8
1855 ..	7,000 ..	3	8	to	4	2	1874 ..	6,570 ..	4	6	to	6	10
1856 ..	6,748 ..	3	4	to	5	0	1875 ...	7,660 ..	4	6	to	0	6
1857 ..	6,856 ..	3	4	to	4	8	1876 ...	7,020 ..	4	6	to	6	4
1858 ..	6,424 ..	3	4	to	5	0	1877 ..	7,510 ..	4	6	to	6	2
1859 ..	7,560 ..	3	6	to	5	6	1878 ..	6,830 ..	4	6	to	6	0

Be slow in choosing a friend, but slower in changing.



"St. Peter's," Pietermaritzburg, Africa.

BISHOP COLENSO'S CHURCH,

PIETERMARITZBURG is the now so well known capital of Natal, for the safety of which our hopes and fears have been of late so vastly aroused. Located far inland on the great highway to the celebrated diamond fields, it has a commanding situation, and is most enjoyable as a place of residence, from its refreshing proximity to the beautiful Umgeni River Its name is simply a blend of those of its founders, "Peter and Maritz." The streets are wide. A fair amount of trade goes on; and there are large sales of forage in the Market Square, where the House of Assembly and other public buildings are situated. Not far from the House of Assembly, in which the colonial parliament of Natal meets,

Bishop Colenso's Church, *continued.*

has been built the Cathedral Church of Bishop Colenso, which is quite an ornament to the town, and is besides a great centre of attraction.

We are apt in England perhaps to underrate the influence of the Bishop in the colony, because from his exceedingly *free* mode of Scriptural interpretation (to speak in the mildest term of his theology), he has been by Ecclesiastical authorities at home, more or less taboed. But yet we may safely say that despite of many mistakes, no one in South Africa has worked more energetically than Bishop Colenso for the benefit of the native races, and though he has suffered many disappointments—enough to dispirit any less confident man—yet now that the wars and disturbances in Zululand are well nigh ended, which have, during the past twelve months, caused deepest anxiety both at home and in the colony, the previous years, spent in labours of love, will prove to have been far otherwise than spent in vain; and the name of Colenzo, Bishop of Pietermaritzburg, long after he himself has passed away, will be inscribed on the list of Natal worthies, and remembered as one who fearlessly and persistently laboured for the good of the natives of the country of his adoption.

Whining.

There is a class of persons in this world, by no means small, whose prominent peculiarity is whining. They whine because they are poor; or, if rich, because they have no health to enjoy their riches; they whine because it is too shiny; they whine because they have "no luck," and others' prosperity exceeds theirs; they whine because some friends have died and they are still living; they whine because they have aches and pains, and they have aches and pains because they whine, and they whine no one can tell why. Now we would like to say a word to these whining persons: First stop whining! it is no use, this everlasting complaining, fretting, fault-finding and whining. Why, you are the most deluded set of creatures that ever lived. Do you not know that it is a well settled principle of physiology and common sense that these habits are more exhausting to nervous vitality than almost any other violation of Physiological law? And do you not know that life is pretty much as you make it and take it? You can make it bright and sunshiny, or you can make it dark and shadowy. This life is only meant to discipline us—to fit us for a higher and purer state of being.

TRUTH is an important flower—a thing that has nothing to fear from circumstances, a post where danger has no power.

Wrecks.

I WALKED one day alone upon the shore,
Watching the pale clouds in the sultry sky,
And out at sea the ships which drifted by,
Hearing, as in a dream, the waves' dull roar.

The slanting sun shone white along the sand,
Strewn with green sea-weed and with crimson shells,
Out of the ocean's dim, mysterious cells,
Jewelling all the broad skirts of the land.

The salt sea-breeze blew inland towards the west;
The sea-gulls darted past me in their flight;
The blue waves flashed with phosphorescent light,
Heaving and swaying in their wild unrest.

Landward they rolled to smite the gray old rocks,
The bald old rocks, which stood with shoulders bare,
All scarred and seamed, under the sun's broad glare,
And feet immersed, waiting the wild waves' shocks.

Along the shores were skeletons of wrecks,
Fair ships that once had sailed the purple seas,
Laden with spices and with fragrant teas;
And smiling passengers had paced their decks.

I looked across the seething harbour bar,
And heard in fancy women weep and wail,
I saw sad faces that with fright were pale,
And struggling forms which clung to mast and spar.

"Alas!" I thought, "poor souls, with land so near,
After long days upon the pathless deep,
At last beneath the ocean's waves to sleep,
Away from home and those whom they held dear.

I walked the city's crowded streets once more,
And past me rolled the tide of human kind,
And there I saw sad wrecks which called to mind
My lonely wanderings by the wild sea-shore.

How fair they seemed when sailing forth from land;
What precious freight in golden hope they bore;
What fond eyes watched them from the fading shore;
The winds which filled their sails how soft and bland!

But soon the storm loomed black within the sky,
And mast and rudder, spar and shining sail
Were torn and shattered in the furious gale;
And thus upon Life's sea they pass us by!

Jumping down Niagara Falls.

It requires a venturesome man to jump down Niagara Falls, but Canada has produced such an individual. H. P. Peer, of the province of Ontario, on the afternoon of the 21st of May, jumped from the suspension-bridge which spans Niagara River just below the Falls and at a level above their top into the river beneath, a distance of 192ft.

Peer's dress was of his own contrivance. He wore merino hose and a full suit of tights, with an inflated funnel-shaped life-preserver covering the hips and extending up to the arm-pits. Cotton cloth was wrapped tightly over the life-preserver around the loins, while a large sponge protected the mouth and nostrils, and the ears were stuffed with smaller sponges, all being slightly moistened with spirits. An elastic strap confined the feet and another the thighs. A leather brace passed over the shoulders,to which a ring was attached, and to this was fastened a small cable, 220ft. long, made of No. 24 brass wire in six strands. This cable he called a balance, and it was devised to assist in retaining his upright position, particularly if the wind should blow strongly. It was wound on a cylinder fixed on the guard rail of the bridge, operated with a brake-handle, so that the speed as he descended could be controlled to a certain extent. The cable was not fastened to the cylinder, but the end when all had been reeled out followed him into the water.

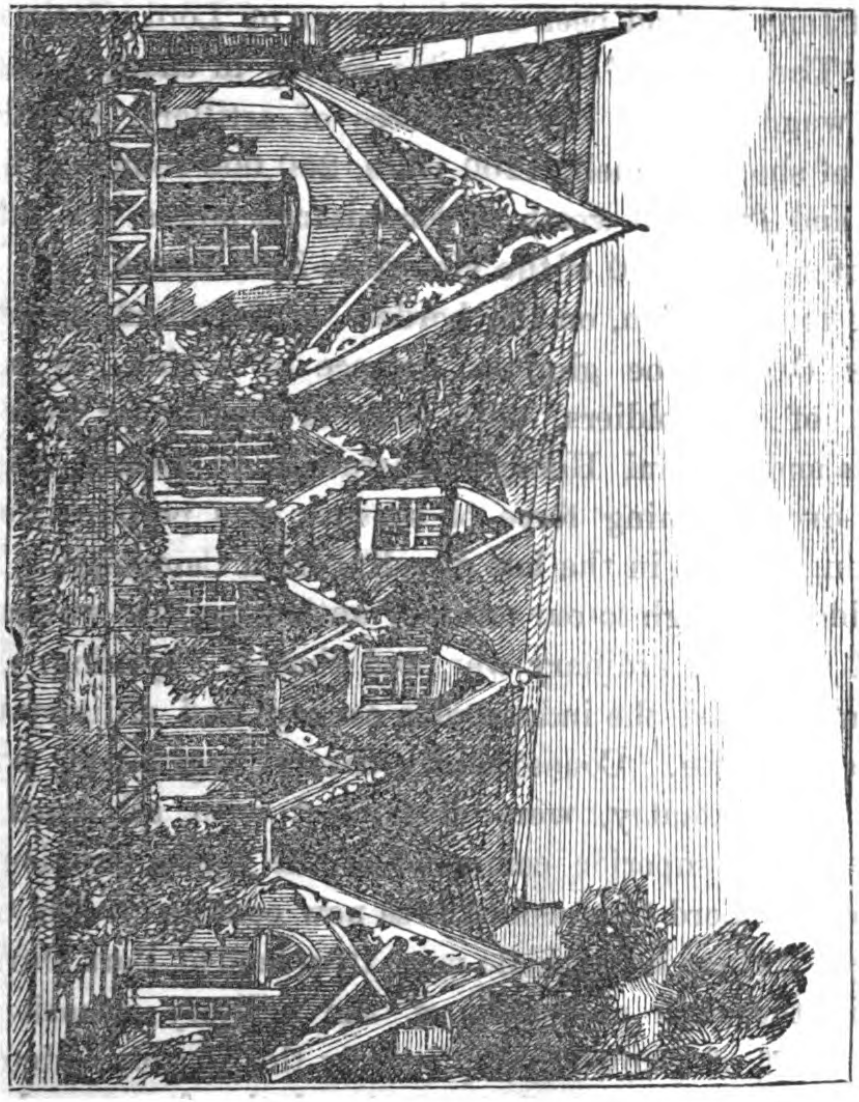
Peer stood up on a couple of short planks protruding over the side of the bridge, displayed some nervousness, took a slight stimulant, and then, all being ready, suspended himself by his hands for a moment between the planks, which were fixed about 18in. apart. 1,000 spectators lined the river bank, watching with some apprehension to see him drop. The word was given, and he fell like a flash. It took four seconds for him to reach the water, and he passed under the surface feet foremost with a great splash. In a few seconds more he popped up head foremost and began to swim, the spectators cheering lustily. A boat picked him up; he was in no way injured, and assisted to row the boat ashore.

Peer is aged 35, of slender frame, 5ft. 7in. high, and weighs 143lbs. He is a professional jumper, and has gained fame by jumping from the mast-heads of vessels, but the highest point from which he had heretofore jumped was but 108ft.

A Presentiment.

On the morning of June 29, 1879, Dr. Jacob Schlessinger, a physician of Buda-Pesth, was found dead in his bed in his lodgings at Baden. near Vienna, evidently poisoned by morphia. He was 61 years of age, and for the last 30 years has been a leading physician in the Hungarian capital, much esteemed and liked, and a great benefactor to the poor. He was afflicted with a cancer in the nose, and knew that his case was incurable. He went to Baden about two months previous, and at a festive gathering previous to his departure, replying to the toast of his health and the wish that he might return cured, he answered enigmatically, "When I return I shall be quite freed from my malady; but I do not yet know whether at my return I shall be able to see you." People speculated as to the meaning of the sphinx-like statement which the event has cleared up, and it is now remembered that he used often to discuss suicide as an available resource in cases of painful and incurable disease. He belonged to the Jewish persuasion.

Most things have two handles, and a wise man takes hold of the best.



Residence of Bishop Colenso at Bishopstowe.

THE ZULU WAR.

NOT far from Pietermaritzburg, but somewhat nearer Durban, on the river Umgeni, is situated the lovely little town of Bishopstowe: and if the Bishop's palace is a fair specimen of many another well to do colonial's abode, Bishopstowe may well be regarded as a pattern place.

Travelling on north of Bishopstowe, at the confluence of the Buffalo and Blood rivers, and about the distance of London from Boston, we should arrive at Isandlana, which will ever be noted in the annals of our time, and in the history of the Zulu War of 1879, for the sudden surprise, and after a fearful and bloody engagement, the almost entire annihilation of a portion of the gallant 24th and our native forces, which on the

The Zulu War, *continued.*

22nd of January had been left in charge of Lord Chelmsford's camp. The whole of the valuable convoy in charge, consisting of 102 wagons, 1400 oxen, 2 pieces of artillery, considerable supply of shot and shell, 1200 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ammunition, and £60,000 worth of commisariat stores, fell into the hands of some 20,000 of the victorious Zulu forces.

Close to Isandlana, on the borders of Zululand, is situated Rorke's Drift; the glorious defence of which, by a mere handful of our soldiers, with bags of mealie for their fortifications and Martini Henry's wherewith to reckon with an almost overwhelming force of savages, was perhaps the first redeeming feature in the late dreadful Zulu Campaign. But it was evident enough to our military authorites that we had now entered upon no ordinary war, and that, if anything, we had vastly underrated the indomitable courage and military tactics of our savage foe. Consequently several regiments, both of cavalry and infantry, were dispatched with all speed from home, and the superior command of the forces, previously in the hands of Lord Chelmsford, was now confided to Sir Garnet Wolsley. But ere he could do more than land at Port Durnford, and gain thorough possession of the military situation, the gallant relief of Ekowe took place, by the glorious victory at Gingihlova; when Lord Chelmsford and the forces under him resisted and worsted the combined attack of King Cetewayo's forces and savage Impis from all the Zulu country round, which, at his bidding rallied round his standard. A series of lesser engagements are also recorded as having taken place from time to time, in different parts of the country, attended in one case by a most unfortunate surprise of an exploring party at Itelezi, on the 1st of June, which resulted in the assassination of Prince Louis Napoleon, the hope of the Bonaparte dynasty, who had accompanied our forces to see what he could of the Zulu war.

At last, after King Cetewayo had been hunted from kraal to kraal, through forest and plain, and almost inaccessible mountain retreats, he himself was suddenly surprised by Major

The Zulu War, *continued.*

Marter, and taken captive. Since then Zululand has been divided amongst the four principal chiefs of the country; who in turn are responsible to our colonial government.

We can only hope and pray that with this conclusion of the war, a happy and prosperous future may be in store for this most beautiful and fertile country, and that peace and plenty may be established within all our African borders.

A Sledge Party Devoured by Wolves.

A frightful attack was made by wolves upon a large party of travellers near the City of Moscow. The severe frost and hunger had forced those rapacious beasts to leave their haunts, and to approach the inhabited centres, and their ferocity is such that they do not limit their depredations to carrying off domestic animals, but attack any living creature they happen to encounter. The *Moscow Gazette*, describing one of the latest exploits of these terrible beasts, says that a caravan of six sledges, containing 24 travellers, had been attacked within a few miles of Moscow, by a band of wolves numbering many hundreds. The whole of the travellers and their horses were torn to pieces and devoured, one only succeeding in making his escape, This was one of the conductors of a sledge, who owed his safety to the trim state and quickness of his horse, and to his presence of mind. The moment of the attack was something terrible to witness, the wolves forming one black and compact mass, covering many acres of ground, and surrounding the sledges and their ill-fated occupants. The travellers had heard the howls of the ferocious beasts from afar for some time before they made their appearance, such fearful yells, sounding so melancholy and dismal, that some felt inclined to turn back again towards Moscow, but the majority rashly decided to proceed upon their journey. A fatal decision it was—23 human beings thrust into eternity within a few minutes after. The whole affair lasted not more than an instant after the beasts appeared on the spot. A few shots of revolvers were heard, but that proved of no avail upon the dense mass, and for one wolf killed hundreds instead rushed forward to the charge. They fell upon the horses first, tearing and killing them; the conductor had lost no time in unharnessing the one he rode, and giving him rein, darted off with the utmost speed to Moscow. The large mass of the wolves remained upon the field of slaughter, but about a dozen of them detached themselves from the rest to follow him. The conductor had only two balls left, both of which happily took effect, killing two of the most forward of the lot. The others stopped in their pursuit in order to devour their dead companions, and the hardy rider was thus enabled to put sufficient space between him and his pursuers and so to make his escape. The narrator explained that, for a long distance, when riding away for life from the place of attack he could hear the heart-rending cries of his fellow-travellers, which was followed by a dead silence. Papers and luggage were afterwards found upon the fatal spot, completing the information given by the conductor, and giving a complete list of the unfortunate travellers.

An Unwelcome Present.

The following appears in the *San Francisco News-Letter*:—"The Town Crier is instructed to return the grateful thanks of the proprietor of this paper to the gentleman who kindly sent us as a present the large cream-coloured Bull-dog on Tuesday last. He is also desired to say that our gratitude will at once recieve an immediate accession if the philanthropist alluded to will have the goodness to call and remove his canine testimonial at an early hour to-day. The following verbatim diary of the official record of this animal, as an *attache* of the *News-Letter*, compiled by our printer's devil, and which he is willing to swear to if necessary, will explain conclusively the pressing reasons we have for desiring his immediate removal—'Tuesday.—Tied the nu dog "Jim" to the leg of editur's desk, bit editur, he kicked me, tied him to reporter's table, and then he did too. He et a stake. Wednesday—"Jim" killed our other dog, bit Mikel Rese who kem in to luke at 'im et a stake, then the fourman's lunch, bit fourman. Thursday.—Bit 2 men, and a boy hoo wanted to pay fur a "add," editur kicked me, wish somone wud kil editur. Jim et another cat, likewise a stake. Friday.—Bit me, killed another dog. Saturday.—He's in the cole box growlin' evrybody is swering, can't get no cole, all hans freesing, bit fourman, editur up on bukcase 4 hours.' The above speaks for itself."

The Sensation Caused by Drowning.

In a recently published volume, entitled "Lady Huson," is the following thrilling description of the sensations experienced by the writer as she sank in the water, after throwing herself from a burning steamer. It comes in after the sights and sounds of the sufferers by the wreck were shut out from the senses of the drowning girl:—"You do not know what strange fancies seized upon my mind, when I was utterly insensible to the scenes of horror around me. Then came a sudden sound on my ears, like the firing of a cannon, and then I felt pain no longer. I thought I slept, and, suddenly awaking with a glare of light, I fancied I lay in a rich and lofty chamber—its walls of golden coloured glass, that gleamed and glistened in the lustre of countless thousands of lamps; its roof was mother of pearl, of tremendous brightness; its floor of the whitest and purest marble; numbers of couches and chairs were scattered about, seemingly of tortoiseshell, inlaid with gold and silver; the bedstead in which I lay was of ivory; the curtains, the richest purple silk, all scattered over with strangely fantastic figures, embroidered in pearls. A fountain was playing in a conservatory, full of the most gorgeous flowers at the further end of the room; birds hopped from plant to plant with a sweet but plaintive warbling. Everything seemed a vision of fairy enchantment, such as I never dreamed of before; but amid all this beauty and brightness I lay in a misery that cannot be described. It was not pain—it was far more than pain; for though I would have given worlds for one gasp, I could not draw my breath. I knew no more till I woke to partial consciousness, and felt the stinging agony that I suppose attended my resuscitation. I slept again to see you bending over me just now."

THERE are three kinds of people in the world—the "Wills, the Won'ts, and the Cant's." The former effect everything; the others oppose everything. "I Will" builds our railroads and steamboats; "Wont" doesn't believe in experiments and nonsense; while "I Cant" grows weeds for wheat, and ends his days in bankruptcy.

The Valley of the Bain.

THIS valley lies in the midst of the Lincolnshire Wolds: beautiful, undulating chalk and red sandstone hills, studded with numerous plantations of birch, larch, oak, and other trees It is reached either by the East Lincolnshire line of railway, *via* Louth; or the loop of the Great Northern, *via* Bardney or Kirkstead. Visitors to the Bain should make for Donington, where they will find excellent accommodation at the Railway Inn. The river runs through the valley; but it is more like a brook, being exceedingly narrow. It takes its rise between South Willingham and Ludford, near Market Rasen, and runs into the river Witham at Tattershall, about 12 miles from Boston, and is fed during its course by innumerable springs of excellent water.

To the ordinary visitor, commencing at its source, there is nothing particularly interesting beyond the character of its general scenery until he reaches Biscathorpe. The Bain runs its tortuous course along, for the most part, a gravelly bottom, through upland pastures; the water reaching within a foot or so of its sides, there being no banks in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and its windings it is impossible to describe.

The Biscathorpe estate, in the occupation of Thos. Kirkham, Esq, is a farm noted for its excellent management, and for its superior breed of sheep. The house is a modern mansion and the grounds most beautiful; there being several miles of shrubberies enclosed with continuous iron fencing. At the end of the garden is the village church, a new and small but beautiful building; and when we first visited it, one of the graves was covered with flowers and garlands, placed there by loving hands The sheep bred here are the long-wool Lincoln, and have deservedly a high reputation: Ram breeders from all parts of the world going to Biscathorpe for a change of blood. Formerly the sheep were let by auction; and one of them clipped, as a shearling, a tod of wool (28lbs.), and realized in three years over £600, the sheep being ultimately retained by the owner. The flock is now sold by auction and realizes high prices.

Following the course of the stream, leaving the Biscathorpe estate, we reach the mill, at Donington. The power used is the water from the stream, which falling upon a wheel runs through the *race*, and so on again at a lower elevation. A chalybeate spring runs into the mill pool, and would be valued very much if

The Valley of the Bain, *continued.*

n the neighbourhood of a large town, but here it is scarcely known. We now pass along the stream, leaving the village behind, and traversing pleasant pastures until we reach the railroad.

The noted Withcall estate is near Donington. This farm comprises the entire parish, and embraces about 3000a., divided into several enclosures, well fenced with quick hedges: one close contains between 400 and 500a. About a century ago this farm was an extensive waste, and a couple of rabbits per acre paid the rent. It is now in a fine state of cultivation, with extensive buildings thereon.

Returning to the Bain, near the Donington railway station, we arrive at the Stenigot estate; one of the farms there being formerly occupied by Mr. Moses, the owner of the celebrated short-horn heifer, "Flower," whose portrait decorates the walls of many of our farm houses; but the entire parish is now occupied by the owner, Wm. Chatterton, Esq. These estates are in an excellent state and very picturesque, particularly the top farm. Its extensive gardens rise behind the house, ascending the hill side, and are backed by the chalk hills, crowned with plantations. The gardens are well worth a visit, for though not large they are in excellent order, and the pinery a novelty in this locality.

The same scenery continues along the valley, through Goulceby, until we reach the water mill at Ranby.

The churches in the neighbourhood are, for the most part, miserable structures, whilst the dwellings of the clergy are comparitively palaces.

From Ranby the river flows on to Horncastle, where it meets the Waring, and after its union with that stream, it still holds a sinuous course, until it falls into the Navigation, and thence to the river Witham, near Tattershall.

The Bain is, however, most interesting to the angler, because of its excellent trout fishing; but unfortunately at one part, in Biscathorpe, serious damage has been done to it by straightening that portion, and consequently the turns and bends, deep holes and sheltering banks have been destroyed; and the heavy floods rushing down the Wolds destroy the spawning beds and sweep the eggs to destruction. In other parts the river still tumbles over its pebbly bed, and its pellucid stream is the haunt of the trout. The late Mr. Kent, of Donington, informed the writer he well remembered

The Valley of the Bain, *continued.*

his father saying, "that a former extensive owner of lands in the neighbourhood of the river, some century ago, first stocked it with 300 trout.

An angler's life is a peaceful one; but he must possess in no small degree, patience, energy, skill, and an enthusiastic love of his art. Practice has given the true angler dexterity by the river side, and to such a man the Bain offers good sport, if he has obtained permission to fish. He is necessarily an observer of times and seasons, and able to calculate their effect on the object of his pursuit. He will probably also be a naturalist; then instead of standing disconsolate on the banks, with a broad expanse of unpropitious blue over his head, let him lay down his rod, and he will find near at hand, meadow sweet *(spirea ulmeria)*, the white saxifraga, granulata, potentilla verna, the hare bell, hairy willow herb *(epilobium hirsutum)*, water lilies, and other wild plants, and numbers of insects, and the district is particularly rich in butterflies.

The river being very narrow and the water frequently very shallow, it obliges the angler to develop all his resources, or the trout will dart like silver arrows away from him. Fish can generally be caught if the right means are employed, and an average of 3 brace a day obtained. This year, 1879, an angler caught in one day 7½ brace of good fish, four of which weighed 6½lbs.; and on another occasion, 8½ brace, besides 26 small fish, which were returned to the water. The average run of fish are from ½lb. to 1lb. each, though they have sometimes been taken weighing 2 to 3lbs. each.

The general reader may be informed that trout are taken with artificial and natural flies, worms, and minnows: the two last are unworthy of an angler, unless he be a pot hunter; the former are the only sportsman-like lure—artificial flies being the rule.

"Around the steel no tortured worm shall twine,
No blood of living insect stain my line;
Let me, less cruel, cast the feathered hook
With pliant rod athwart the pebbled brook:
Silent along the lazy margin stray,
And with the fur-wrought fly delude the prey."

Every angler has his own favorite fly; those principally used are the Professor, Coachman, Double Hackle, and March Brown. We may advise the young angler, when fishing the Bain,

The Valley of the Bain, *continued.*

to get the wind behind him, so as to carry his fly, remembering the fish generally lie with their heads "up stream," and by so doing he can approach them nearer. If the water is bright, throw as long a line as is possible, and if it gets entangled, not to hastily tear it back, but if in "mid-stream," wade to it; or if caught by the old dried stems of the willow herb, which abounds upon the banks, to gently disengage it, and take care that no shadow from him or his belongings falls upon the water, and to keep out of sight as much as possible.

At Horncastle there has recently been started an "Anglers' Association," having for its President, The Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.; Vice President, Robert Clitherow, Esq.; and Mr. A. W. Healey, Secretary; the subscription being £1 1s. per annum The fishing extends from Horncastle for about 9 miles towards Tattershall, and includes the Horncastle Navigation—to fish in the latter only, 2s. 6d. yearly tickets are issued.

Fly fishing, trolling, and bottom fishing are allowed in the Association waters; and the close time for trout is between October 1st, and March 1st. Minnow and worm fishing commencing May 15th. The fence season for pike being from the 15th March to the 15th August. The Association have well stocked their water with trout and greyling ova.

An Extraordinary Story.

Captain Wallace tells the following story of a lover and his mistress, who were saved in a miraculous manner from the jaws of a shark:—"A transport, with part of a regiment on board, was sailing with a gentle breeze along the coast of Spain. One of the officers was leaning over the poop railing, conversing with a young lady who had inspired him with the tender passion. The fair one was in the act of handing a paper to her lover, when, over-reaching herself, she fell into the sea, and supported by her clothes, drifted astern. The officer lost no time in jumping in after her, and upheld her by one arm. The sails were quickly backed, the ship lay to, and preparations were made to lower the boat, when to the dismay of all board, a large shark appeared under the keal of the vessel, gliding towards its victims. A shout of terror from the agonized spectators called the attention of the officer to the approaching danger; he saw the monster, at length, near him; he made a desperate effort, plunged and splashed the water so as to frighten the shark, which turned and dived out of sight. The current had now carried the officer and lady close to the vessel, when the shark appeared a second time, and was in the act of turning on his back to sieze the hapless pair, when a private of the officer's company, who was in the hammock nettings, jumped fearlessly overboard, with a bayonet in his hand, which he plunged into the back of the shark, which instantly disappearing, the three were saved before he dared to re-appear."

The Hero of the Humber.

It seldom falls to the lot of any man to be the means of saving so many lives as did John Ellerthorpe, foreman of the Humber dock gates, Hull, who earned for himself the honourable title of "The Hero of the Humber." During a period of forty years he saved from drowning not fewer than thirty-nine individuals, all on separate and distinct occasions, thirty-one of whom were rescued from the waters of the Humber. In every instance they were saved by him single-handed, and were difficult cases to deal with, as a large percentage got overboard through intoxication.

Ellerthorpe was born with a passion for salt water: his father was a Rawcliffe keelman, and the boy had every facility for indulging his love for bathing. He soon became an accomplished swimmer—was able to do almost anything in the water, and was consequently the envy of all other boys in the neighbourhood, whom he greatly excelled. In after life, when recalling some of the feats of his youth, he says, "I look upon those perilous adventures as so many foolish and wicked temptings of Providence." He was great at the "porpoise race," which consists in disappearing under the water and then coming up suddenly in some unlikely spot, and in feats of diving, and the power of remaining for long periods of time in the water without exhaustion. But even in those days he was useful, for he saved the life of a companion who was very nearly drowned, and performed many valuable services. One day, when captain of a ferry-boat plying between Brough and Winteringham, he had a load of beasts on board, when the boat upset, and the beasts were thrown into the river. Had it not been that Ellerthorpe at once jumped overboard and drove the cattle to the shore by loud shouts and violent gestures, they would all have been drowned. As it was, some of them were lost, despite the fact that he was five hours in the water chasing them backwards and forwards, turning them this way and that and performing feats of agility which probably no other man on the Humber was capable of doing.

One of the narrowest escapes Ellerthorpe had of losing his life was when sailing from Hull to Barton: he fell overboard while a gale was blowing heavily from the west, and the spring tide, then at its height, bore him rapidly away from the vessel. He was encumbered with an unusual amount of clothing, all of the stoutest pilot cloth—that is to say, trousers, double-breasted waistcoat, surtout coat, and heavy overcoat, and, in addition, a new pair of Wellington boots on his feet. He could easily have thrown off some of his garments while in the water, but he had in various pockets considerable sums of money, the property of his employer, and he felt it to be his duty to stick to the trust committed to him, even if it cost him his life. He succeeded in keeping himself afloat for over half an hour, and eventually swam out to the boat sent for his rescue, into which he got in safety, though saved as "by the skin of his teeth:" and he never again wore Wellington boots as long as he lived.

ADULTERATION is extensively carried on by dealers in gold, in California. Mammoth lumps are made by artificial means; and a base mixture, resembling the genuine, is made by the addition of copper. When brought to the assayer the trick is discovered, not before.

CORN is cleansed by wind, and vicious habits by chastisement.

A School Dietary.

In the neighbourhood of one of our midland cities (says the *Food Journal*) is a school for some fifty boys, varying in age from 9 or 10 to 14 or 15 years. During some recent visits to this school, the singular healthiness and heartiness of the boys made me curious to learn exactly how they were fed. The following I ascertained to be the dietary:—

Breakfast (in summer at 8, in winter at 8.30) consists of tea or good strong coffee, with abundance of milk, bread and butter, and cold meat. By way of change now and then, eggs for a few days together take the place of meat. Before the foregoing, boys who like it have a small basin of bread and milk, or of Scotch porridge made with milk. The milk is new, and comes straight, from a farm adjoining the school grounds.

Lunch (at 11.)—Each boy has a small fresh roll of bread, or a bun, or a captain's biscuit, and, if weakiy, a tumbler of milk or small glass of wine or ale; but, as a rule, nothing is drunk at lunch, dinner, or supper, but pure water.

Dinner (at 1.30) always consists of two courses. 1. Two kinds of meat, beef and mutton, with not less than two kinds of vegetables, and of these a liberal supply. 2. Pudding, usually of fruit, fresh or preserved according to season, aud always well sweetened. On four days of the week the meat is hot roast; one day it is hot boiled; one day steaks, cutlets, or made dishes are substituted for joints; while the Sunday dinner always consists of cold beef, mashed potatees or salad, and plum-pudding. After dinner some ripe fruit, as an orange or some kind of garden fruit, according to the season.

Tea (at 6 p.m.)—Tea, bread and butter, varied almost daily either with home-made plum cake, or marmalade or honey. Whenever procureble, some salad herb, such as lettuce, raddish, &c., is given at this meal, and always eaten with much relish.

Supper (at 8 p.m.) for senior boys only.—Bread and butter, or bread and cheese, or biscuit, or, where it may seem needed, a tumbler of milk, or a glass of milk, or a glass of beer and a meat sandwich.

No hampers of eatables are allowed to be sent to the boys from their friends, and no shop for the sale of sweets, is allowed or accessible to the boys.

Chinese Arithmetic.

The Chinese have a most ingenious method of reckoning by the aid of the fingers, performing all the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, and numbers from 1 up to 100,000. Every finger on the left hand represents nine figures, as follows:—The little finger represents units, the fourth finger tens, the middle finger hundreds, the fore finger thousands, the thumb tens of thousands. When the three joints of each finger are touched from the palm towards the tip they count one, two, and three of each of the denominations as above named. Four, five, and six are counted on the right side of the joints from the palm to the tip. The fore finger of the right hand is used as a pointer. Thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, would be indicated by first touching the joint of the fore finger; next the hand on the inside; next the middle joint of the middle finger on the inside; next the end joint of the fourth finger on the inside; and finally the joint of the little finger next the hand on the outside. The reader will be able to make further examples for himself.

FLATTERY is nauseous to the truly wise.

Kill or Cure.

One evening, late in November, an elderly man, with beetling brows, piercing grey eyes, thin compressed lips, and long bony hands, sat in a shabbily furnished room in a splendid old house, casting up accounts by the light of a single candle. The weather being cold, one of those baskets for live coals which are sometimes most appropriately called 'kill-joys,' glimmered in the huge grate. The door of the room, which opened into the fine oak-panelled hall, was ajar, and presently a servant-girl, bearing a light, flitted by from the staircase. Her master called her. 'Hi, Jenny! come here. What makes you look so scared? Is your mistress worse?

'I'm afeard so, Sir Timothy.'

'Eh! what?—really bad?'

'Ye-es.'

'Going to die?'

'She says so, Sir Timothy, and oh! she looks it too. O sir,' cried the girl earnestly, blurting out what was on her soul, 'if she were to die without a doctor.'

This abnormal possibility shocked Sir Timothy Grabham also, the invalid being in a manner dear to him. It was a very general notion amongst his neighbours and tenants that the man was incapable of caring for anybody; but this was prejudice; he did care for his wife, after his own fashion. It was not perhaps an enthusiastic attachment, or a deep one; I don't suppose that he loved her as well as a good bargain, for example; but comparisons are odious.

He remained silent for a while, looking down, and then muttered: 'I declared that I would never send for that fellow Radford again;' which was an error on his part; he had never made that rash observation—it was Mr. Radford who had vowed he would not come.

'Shall Charles go for Dr. Radford, please, Sir Timothy?'

'There's no one else; so I suppose he must.'

Jenny vanished in search of that footman-groom-gardener named Charles; and her master tried to get back into his sum, but made a mistake of twopence-farthing, and lapsed into reverie.

Sir Timothy Grabham was not a nice man, but if he had remained indifferent to his wife's condition, he would have been a monster. She had now, for thirty years, devoted herself to the difficult task of pleasing him; she had brought him money, and saved him money; born economical, she had developed the faculty into extreme meanness, to gain his ap-

Kill or Cure, *continued.*

probation. Passion would have been out of place at his age, and hers, but he esteemed her.

After a hard day's work, Mr. Radford had turned into bed with the snug conviction that he was going to remain undisturbed up to eight o'clock on the following morning, for his last 'lady's case' was going on as favourably as if civilization had been unknown, and no fellow-creature looked to him for introduction into the world for the next fortnight to come. But at half-past eleven, his sleep was broken by the night-bell, and he had to wrench himself from his warm nook in the feathers, feel for his dressing-gown and slippers, blunder into his dressing room, which looked out on the front of the house, and open the window. 'What is it?' he shouted, shivering as the frosty night-air blew in upon his face, and played about his unprotected legs.

'Please, sir, it's me.'

'Idiot!—your name?'

'Charles, from the Hall.'

'Then, Charles from the Hall, you may go back again, for I am not coming.'

'My lady is very ill, sir.'

'Can't help it. Tell your master that I won't attend him or his family, and he need send no more messages, as I shall muffle the night-bell.' And with these words the doctor banged down the window.

'What *are* you doing, John?' said a voice from the bed presently.

'Tying a stocking round the clapper of this confounded bell.'

'What for?'

'To get a good sleep, in spite of Sir Timothy Grabham.'

'Why, he has never sent for you!'

'He has, though, the insolent screw: his wife's ill.'

'Oh, well, don't tie up the bell, John; she may be really bad—dying, you know.'

'What is that to me?'

'I know they have treated us very badly; a rich man like that to refuse to pay for your attendance; it is unheard of! But other people might want you.'

'Not likely.'

'No, but it is just possible. Don't muffle the bell.'

I need hardly tell the married reader that the doctor got growling into bed, with the bell-clapper free to rouse him out again. In an hour's time, the provoking bit of iron availed

Kill or Cure, *continued.*

itself of that liberty, but for some minutes Mr. Radford declined to stir. Consideration for his wife's rest, however, at length induced him to turn out once more, and again go through the process of refrigeration.

'Sir Timothy's messenger again, I suppose?' he cried.

'No,' replied a well-known voice: 'I am here myself.'

'For what purpose, Sir Timothy Grabham, do you come and disturb me, when you know very well that I never intend to enter your doors again?'

'Ay, ay,' replied the voice from below; 'but this is not a time to bear malice. I tell you that my wife is dangerously ill—dying, I believe; and if she dies for want of medical assistance, you will be responsible.'

'Not so; the responsibility will all lie on your own shoulders. I am a poor man, working hard for my living, but no one ever knew me to neglect a patient because he could not pay me. Two-thirds of my work is done for nothing, or next to nothing, and those who can afford it ought to take some share of the burden, more especially you, the lord of the manor, under whose protection the whole poor are placed by providence. Instead of which, you refuse to pay me for actual attendance upon yourself and your family for upwards of a year!'

'Stay, stay!' cried Sir Timothy: 'you mistake; I never refused to pay you; I only omitted to do so. Your are really wrong to look upon it as a personal matter, because I never pay any one unless I am actually obliged. Why did you not bring an action? But come, let us see if we cannnt do business together. Save my wife, and I will pay you a hundred pound. There!'

'Eh?' said Mr. Radford, rather staggered. 'But you know there is no taking your word for anything.'

'Come down, and let me in, and I will put the promise down in black and white,' said Sir Timothy.

'That sounds like business,' replied the doctor, not altogether sorry for an excuse for going to the aid of a dying woman. So he shut the window, put on some clothes, and admitted Sir Timothy Grabham, taking him into his consulting room and lighting the gas.

'Now, how am I to word it?' inquired the baronet, taking up a pen, and arranging a sheet of foolscap before him. '"*I promise to pay the sum of* £.100 *to Mr. John Radford, surgeon, if he cures*"——

'No, no,' interrupted the doctor; 'it is only quacks who

Kill or Cure, *continued.*

make such bargains as that; I must have my fee wheter I am successful or not.'

'Very good—"*surgeon, for attendance upon my wife, kill or cure.*" Will that do?'

'Yes; that will do; but sign it.'

'Oh, oh! I forgot. How stupid.' And Sir Timothy appended his name to the document, which Mr. Radford locked up in his desk; and then putting on his greatcoat and hat, he left the house with his successful visitor.

He found Lady Grabham very ill indeed, quite past human aid, in fact; and though he was indefatigable in his attendance, and performed that feat which is popularly called 'exhausting the resourses of his art,' she sank on the third day. The widower was not inconsolable. The undertaker took some timber which had lately been felled, in part payment of expenses; and on the very day of the funeral, Sir Timothy let a farm, the lease of which had expired, at an increased rent, without having to do as much in the way of repairs as he had anticipated; so that he was enabled to bear his domestic misfortune like a Spartan.

After a decent lapse of time, Mr. Radford sent in a note referring to the promise which Sir Timothy Grabham had made him, and requesting a cheque for a hundred pounds; and no answer being vouchsafed to this communication, he presently wrote again in more urgent language; but the second letter was ignored as quietly as the first. Then the good doctor got angry, and meeting his debtor one day in the course of his rounds, he upbraided him with his conduct, and threatened to take legal proceedings.

'Quite right, doctor—quite right,' said Sir Timothy. 'Force me to pay you, and I will do it; but I never part with a farthing except under compulsion; it is against my principles; and I am sorry I cannot make an exception in your favour.'

So Mr. Radford put the matter in the hands of a lawyer; and in due time the case came on. It was a gay day in the little country town, for the case excited a great deal of curiosity and amusement; the poor doctor, who was a general favourite, had been pitilessly chaffed, though everybody hoped for and anticipated his success: and the court was crowded with county magnates. It added to the attraction of the affair, that Sir Timothy Grabham, with all his faults, had the merit of being consistent; he would not employ a lawyer, but con-

Kill or Cure, *continued.*

dueted his own case. Of course the doctor's solicitor was jubilant, and quoted the proverb which avers that the man who so acts has a fool for his client. 'Not but what the case is clear enough,' he added; all the lawyers in London could not get him off paying up.'

And indeed it did seem simple. The doctor was put into the witness-box, and told his story; and Sir Timothy did not question the correctness of it; on the contrary, he openly said, that, to the best of his remembrance, everything had occurred exactly as described. 'But,' he added, 'I should like to look at the document which has been alluded to, and ask the plaintiff a question or two about it.'

The memorandum was handed to him, and he read it aloud: '"*I promise to pay the sum of L.*100 *to Mr. John Radford, surgeon, for attendance upon my wife, kill or cure.*" Exactly. Well, Mr. Radford, did you cure her.'

'No; that was impossible,'

'Did you kill her?'

Chinese Companions.

Almost every Chinaman in Pekin (writes a foreign correspondent) walks about with a bird on a stick which he carries in his hand. There is a cross stick on the top as a perch, and the bird is fastened by a small string. A Pekin man seems always to have his bird with him. What a dog is to an Englishman, such is a bird to a Chinaman. Some persons even convey a bird in each hand. Others use small, neat, round cages. The birds are trained to fly in the air in peculiar whirls and return to the hand. They will fly in circles over the head while the owner throws up seeds, which they catch in passing. It is beautiful to see how perfect the birds are in performing various feats of this kind; how tame and docile their training has made them; how quick they are to obey, and with what confidence they return to their master.

Historians of China.

No nation has had so many historians as China from the time of Confucius, who was born B.C. 550. He was the first who collected the records (bundles of wood), and formed them into a history. Every age since his time has had its historians, many of whom, however, are only transcribers. Dr. Bridgeman, a master of the language, speaking of the native historians, says, "That a few are found among them whose writings are remarkable for their originality of thought and purity of diction, and that they have supplied rich and various materials for composing a history of one of the first nations that existed." He adds, that "the author who would finish a good history of China must make up his mind to study carefully more than one thousand volumes of native works."

IT is human to err, but diabolical to persevere in error.

Centenarians.

A remarkable example of activity of mind and body in a centenarian was lately displayed at a Methodist Chapel on Clapham Common, near London, when a charity sermon was preached by Mr Fletcher, a Wesleyan minister, who has attained the 107th year of his age. This venerable man on that occasion stated that he had attended to religious observances for 102 years, and had officiated as a preacher for upwards of 80 years. In early life he had served in the army for twenty-six years and had taken part in most of our battles in India, Egypt, and the Peninsula; in one of these, thirteen of his comrades around him were killed in an instant whilst he escaped with only the slightest injury. During this part of his career, his fellow-soldiers were accustomed to assemble in some of the wildest localities to listen to his exhortations. He had witnessed the first rise of Methodism under Wesley and Whitfield, at a time when the fires of persecution in Smithfield were scarcely cooled and in an age so intolerant that he had known of particular instances were the mob broke violently into private houses wherein the followers of those men were forced to congregate, and having dispersed the assembly, proceeded to drag the unfortunate ministers through some neighbouring pond, or otherwise to maltreat them. He had seen much of foreign lands and their inhabitants, and he assured his hearers that the people of this country and of this age have much to be thankful for; so far as his experience went, in no other country, and at no other period were religious duties so strictly observed as they are now in England, nor has so much freedom to follow the dictates of one's own conscience ever before been so unrestrictedly permitted. This venerable minister is of a firm and commanding aspect, and retains the faculties of speech, memory, and sight to a wonderful degree for his age.

On the 5th January, 1876, Mrs. Elizabeth Coates, a centenarian, died at tht house of her grandson-in-law, Mr. J. G. Becton, Hanover Terrace, Whitby. Deceased was born at Barnard Castle, in 1770, and at the time of her death she was aged 105 years and 5 months.

The *Bath Chronicle* announces the death in that city of Abigail Worton Morrison, in her 100th year.

The *Dorset Chronicle* says an inmate of the Workhouse, named John Chaffey, died January, 1876, at the age of 104 years, and adds, "Chaffey was a great smoker."

Mrs. Frances Knott, of St. Ann's, Calstock, Cornwall, has recently died at the age, as registered, of 100 years and ten months.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* states that Mrs. Rachel Krugar, who was born in Berks County, in that State, on the 1st of January, 1776, died early in June, 1878, at 522, South Twentieth-street, aged precisely 102 years and five months. She was of German descent, her father having immigrated to this country long before the Revolutionary War. She leaves a number of children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, and was nursed in her last illness by her eldest daughter, now just 82 years of age. Mrs. Krugar had, for several years, been confined by the infirmities of age to her room. She has been interred at Media, Delaware County, where some of her descendants resided. Up to within a few years her recollection of past events was good.

Gold, as rich as in either California or Australia, has been discovered on the estate of Lord Poltimore, at South Molton, in Devonshire.

Dickens' Advice to his Son.

The following letter of counsel was written by the late Charles Dickens to the youngest of his children, leaving home in September, 1868, to join his brother in Australia, than which none worthier appears in his story :—

"I write this note to-day because your going away is much upon my mind, and because I want you to have a few parting words from me to think of now and then at quiet times. I need not tell you that I love you dearly, and am very, very sorry in my heart to part with you. But this life is half made up of partings, and these pains must be borne. It is my comfort and my sincere conviction that you are going to try the life for which you are best fitted. I think its freedom and wildness more suited to you than any experiment in a study or office would have been, and without that training you could have followed no other suitable occupation. What you have always wanted until now has been a set, steady, constant purpose. I, therefore, exhort you to persevere in a thorough determination to do whatever you have to do as well as you can do it. I was not so old as you are when I first had to win my food, and to do it out of this determination : and I have never slackened in it since. Never take a mean advantage of any one in any transaction, and never be hard upon people who are in your power. Try to do to others as you would have them do to you, and do not be discouraged if they fail sometimes. It is much better for you that they fail in obeying the greatest rule laid down by our Saviour than that you should. I put a New Testament among your books for the very same reasons and with the very same hopes that made me write an easy account of it for you when you were a little child. Because it is the best book that ever was, or will be, known in the world; and because it teaches you the best lessons by which any human creature who tries to be truthful and faithful to duty can possibly be guided. As your brothers have gone away, one by one, I have written to each such words as I am now writing to you, and have entreated them all to guide themselves by this book, putting aside the interpretations and inventions of man. You will remember that you have never at home been harassed about religious observances or mere formalities. I have always been anxious not to weary my children with such things before they are old enough to form opinions respecting them. You will, therefore, understand the better that I most solemnly impress upon you the truth and beauty of the Christian religion as it came from Christ himself, and the impossibility of your going far wrong if you humbly but heartily respect it. I hope you will always be able to say in after life that you had a kind father. You cannot show your affection for him so well, or make him so happy, as by doing your duty."

They who most intimately knew Dickens will know best that every word there is written from his heart, and is radient with the truth of his nature.

In changeable weather, in summer, when the barometer is low, if you are in doubt about rain coming, consult the bees in the forenoon; if the bees are very active, there will be no rain for some hours; if they are very quiet, storms may be expected.

Decision and promptitude, even though sometimes a man may err for want of due deliberation, will in the long run more often conduce to success than a slow judgment that comes too late.

Compliments cost nothing, yet many people pay dearly for them.

What shall we do for the Little Children on Sunday?

BY FANNY FERN.

"Take them to church, of course," says one. Now I don't think it is "of course," when I look about, and see little things of four and six years old, and sometimes younger, fidgeting and twisting about in their out-door wrappings, in a hot, crowded, badly ventilated church, to whom the services are a dead language, and who prevent those around them from worship, through pity for their evident uncomfortableness. I don't think it is "of course" when I see this. Te be sure, there are mothers whose pockets contain alleviations for this juvenile restlesness, in the shape of sugar plums; but all the time they are being applied, the mother's eye must be on the child instead of the clergyman, lest sticky fingers intrude upon silk or velvet.

"But they should be taught to behave," gravely asserts some person, who, perhaps has forgotten his own childhood, or has never been a parent. That is true; we only differ as to the question whether church is the place to pursue that education?

"Well, suppose you keep a child of that age at home?" asks another. "Of course he ought not to play with his toys as on other days, and he can't read all day, and no one can read or talk all day to him, and what are you going to do then?"

In the first place, I, for one, should never "take away its toys" before I could enable it to pass Sunday pleasantly without them; and of course I should not allow them directly to interfere with other persons' enjoyment of quiet on Sunday. It is a very difficult problem to solve, I know; but I am sure to make Sunday a tedium and disgust is not the way; we have all known too many sad instances of the terrible rebound of adult years from this un-wisdom. We have all known instances where "going to church" was not prematurely forced upon the restless little limbs of children, who have, when a little older, asked to accompanythe family to worship, and been pleased to go. Nor would I deprive a child of its accustomed walk in the fresh air on that day; on the contrary, I should be most anxious that it should as usual enjoy the out-door brightness. I would also always have for that day some little pleasure which belonged especially to it. It may be some plain little cakes of which it is fond. I would always have ready some stories to read, or to tell it, on that day. If possible, I would

What shall we do for the Little Children on Sunday? *continued.*

have flowers on Sunday placed at the child's plate; I would strive that Sunday should be the cheerfullest day of all the week to it—not a bugbear. I believe all this might be done, without disturbing any Christian's church-membership, or perilling any child's salvation. In the country it is much easier to make Sunday pleasant for children than in large towns. You have only to let them stray into the garden or field, and be happy in the best way a little unformed mind can be.

But there are those who might think it "wicked" to do this. The wickedness to me consists in making Sunday, which should be a delight, such a tedium, that, in after years, whenever the word strikes upon the ear, or the day returns, the first impulse is to shun and evade it. Oh, let Sunday be what the memory of "mother's room" is to us all—radiant with perfume of flowers and sunshine,—the bright spot to look back upon when old age sits in the chimney corner, with the sweet psalm from voices hused by death, or far removed, still sounding in the ears; with the memory of happy faces over the Sunday meal; the glad "Good morning," and the soft "Good night."

Surely He who opens the flowers on Sunday, and lets the birds sing, did not mean that we should close our eyes to the one or our ears to the other, or that we should throw a pall over the little children.—*Family Herald.*

The Persian King and his Architect.

The following shows how Shahpesh, the Persian King, punished Khipil, a dilatory architect, who had promised to build a palace for the King within a certain period, and failed to keep his word. King and builder were walking together over the unfinished edifice, and Khipil, fearing the King, went to the palace where the chair of the throne should be, bent his body in a sitting posture, eyeing the king, and making pretence to sit in the chair of Shahpesh to show that it was finished. Then said Shahpesh, "as a token that I approve the execution of the chair thou shalt be honoured by remaining seated in it a day and a night; but move to the right or to the left, transfixed thou shalt be with twenty arrows and five." The king then left him with a guard of twenty-five; and they stood round him with bent bows, so that he dared not move. When the people saw him sitting on nothing, and he trembling to stir for fear of the loosening of the arrows, they laughed so that they rolled on the floor.

Heart Disease.

There is so much erroneous belief on this subject, that we deem it a fitting one to expatiate upon. And perhaps, at the outset, we shall startle most persons by the assertion that many men with heart disease carry it forty and fifty years, and then die from some other cause entirely. That a man has this affection does not imply, as many suppose, that he is "of few days, and full of trouble." Oftentimes it is of no trouble at all, even when seriously diseased, and it may be carried for many a year, with the same lack of symptoms, if care is taken in the general habits of life.

Heart diseases are incurable, as a general rule. They are beyond the reach of medicine, just the same as an amputated limb is beyond the reach of medicine that will make it grow out again. Most affections of this organ are due to some accident or disease of the valves. It is a pump—in matter of fact—and pumps blood to the different parts of the body, as any other pump would do if arranged properly, and placed in the same position—and its valves are just as liable to get out of order as any metal pump would be. If it could be gotten at, and these imperfections and accidents attended to, it could all be made speedily well again; but it cannot, and it is therefore just as useless to attempt to cure by the use of medicine, as it would be to dose a cistern with oil and poultices, and expect a recovery when it got a little out of order. All that can be done is to prevent it from getting worse—put up with what you have, and thank goodness you've got no more; and this is only accomplished by strict attention to such rules as obviate the exciting causes.

Anything which excites the heart to increased action, has a tendency to induce disease, just as anything which abuses a metal pump will soon make it useless. Violent freaks of passion; severe and long continued exertion; the intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants; rich food and riotous living, &c., are common causes, as are also certain diseases over which individuals have no immediate control. The life—day by day—therefore, of an individual with disease of the heart, should be the model of soberness and propriety. He should live cautious, live low, live temperate. He should take only the most nutritious and digestive food, and that in quantities only sufficient for his sustenance. He should avoid late hours, and over-exercise, and, in fact, should do nothing, mentally or physically, that would in any way interfere with his cardiac apparatus. This is indispensable, all of it, to his continued existence. The more rigorously he attends to it the longer he may live; the less he attends to it, the shorter is his earthly career.

But some one may say, heart diseases are not always of so little consequence, and are often attended with serious dropsy, and general discomfort and misery. These are just the cases where improper mode of living is bringing things to a finale, and no one need ever attain that stage if he "knows himself," and takes a stitch in time.

To Clear a Well of Foul Air.—Put a quart or two of unslacked lime into a bucket, and before lowering it into the well, put a sufficient quantity of water on the lime to slack it; then let it down to the water, but not so as to go into it. In a few minutes the well will be cleared of foul air, the slacking lime either absorbing the noxious air or forcing it out of the well.

A Perilous Adventure on the Ice.

SOME years ago, while staying in Canada, I was induced on a Christmas Day morning to join a skating party, consisting of seven or eight young students. It was our intention to skate down the ford to a village about twenty miles distant, and then to return on the ice by moonlight.

It was a lovely morning when we set out. The sky was of a deep azure blue, equalling in intensity and clearness any I have ever witnessed in more southern climes; the ice was all that the most fastidious member of the Skating Club could desire; and the feeling that it was not less than three feet in thickness, and that there were no dangerous springs here and there, did not render it the less agreeable. When I add that the ford was at least two miles in width, and kept getting wider and wider the further we left the town behind us, and that, if we had wished, we could have skated to the open sea, a distance of nearly eighty miles, it will readily be understood, that there was no lack of room for the full display of our skating powers. Not that we indulged in any fantastic evolutions; we had a long journey before us, and it was necessary to husband our strength.

Swiftly we sped along, a gentle breeze from the north kindly assisting us, stopping every now and then to pass a word or two with some solitary fisherman, camped out on the ice, under the lee of a piece of sail-cloth rigged upon poles. The fish seemed to be hungry, judging by the quantity of whiting and small cod some of them had in their baskets. Presently, an 'ice-ship' passed us, with the velocity of an express train. I had never seen one before; and, as many of your readers, doubtless, have never even heard of such vessels, I will briefly describe the one that passed us. It was constructed exactly like an ice-plough—that is, was of a triangular shape, and ran on skates. It carried one large square sail, which could be taken in by letting go the rope that held it. Indeed, this is the only way of stopping these ships, and thus a voyage in them is frequently attended with danger and loss of life; for should one come unawares near the end of the ice, and the wind be high, the only chance of salvation is to throw one's self out on to the ice, and risk a broken head, or a serious concussion, rather than be carried out into the open water.

After a pleasant journey of three or four hours, for we took it coolly, remembering that we should have the wind against us on our return, we arrived at our destination about one

Perilous Adventure on the Ice, *continued.*

o'clock, need I say, ravenously hungry. How excellent the hot coffee was—how piquant the smoked salmon—how fragrant the cigar, and how exhiliarating the little dash of cognac! Thus the time quickly passed; and it was with a feeling akin to reluctance that we quitted the warm room of the village station for the open ford once more. And so we set off on our homeward journey, not quite so merry, perhaps, as when we had started, for the sun was down, the wind in our faces, and we a little stiff. Still we went gaily on, at 'half-speed,' and were disagreeably surprised when about half our journey was completed, to perceive a dense fog gradually stealing over the ice. On and on it came, till at last we were enveloped in an impenetrable mist. Then for the first time, it flashed across our minds that we were in a fix How were we to steer? There was no longer a star whereby to shape our course; indeed, the whole sky was shut out from view. What was to be done? Wiser far had we retraced our steps to the village we had left, and passed the night there; but we did not like the idea, and determined to brave it out.

Need I say that we were soon as completely lost as any hunter ever was on trackless prairie or boundless forest. And yet there was something to guide us—the wind; by keeping it on a certain quarter of our faces, we trusted, if it had not shifted a point or two since morning, that we were going at least in the right direction. But why had we no compass with us? Ah! why had we not?

'Keep close together,' shouted our leader, as we followed each other in single file, 'and mind the holes in the ice!'

There was another danger; for the holes the fishermen made in the morning might not be strong enough to bear a man's weight by night; and though not big enough to let one through, a broken leg might very likely be the result of getting into one of them unawares. Meanwhile the fog grew denser and denser, till at length we were obliged to hold on by each other's coat-tails, somewhat after the fashion of a scaling party up Mont Blanc. We had been already five hours on the ice, and ought to have been home by that time, had we steered rightly. But there were no signs of human life near; not a sound was to be heard, though we often halted, and strained our ears to catch the voice of some fisherman or other who might be returning home late from his work. A deathly, ominous silence prevailed.

'Well, we are lost,' said our leader; 'God only knows

Perilous Adventure on the Ice, *continued.*

where we are!'

Now, to be lost out on an open ford, with the thermometer down twenty degrees below zero, and with a keen north-wind blowing—to feel that fatal drowsiness stealing over one, which if given way to, would prove a sleep of death, is by no means an agreeable predicament to be in. Moving we must keep, no matter in what direction—resting would prove fatal; and so we kept on, hoping we were in the right course still. Presently, we distinctly heard the roaring of a distant cascade: we stopped, and held a conversation.

'Stay! I have it,' said our leader; 'that is the —— Foss we can hear, and this, therefore, is the —— Creek. Back, back, for your lives!' For he knew that this was the most dangerous ground to be on; it was, in fact, the frozen surface of —— River we were standing upon, the current of which was so swift and fierce, that the ice there was always unsafe. Fear lent speed to our skates, and we did not pause till the sound of the falling water had faded from the senses.

One good, however, resulted from this incident; it enabled us, as we thought, to shape our course for the town. Alas! the hope was a small one; for after skating about a couple of hours more, we could still perceive no signs of home. It was getting serious. Midnight was already past; anxious friends would be awaiting us at home. I was so fatigued, and so worn out, that I could scarcely get on. I begged and prayed them to let me lie down on the ice, if only for a moment. 'No, not for a second!' shouted our leader. 'Pull him up, pull him up!' for I was flinging myself down on the ice. A drop of brandy revived me; I verily believe it saved my life.

Presently, through the gloom, we espied a number of dull-looking lights. Was it the town? No, for they were moving. Were they phantom lights, then? No, thank God, kindly human forms were behind them. We were saved! 'Hurrah!' we shouted—'Hurrah?' and the lights came nearer and nearer; and in a few minutes we were among a crowd of people, whom friends in town had got to accompany them, to try and save the missing ones. We were still eight miles from town; and I verily believe that had the searching-party not fallen in with us as they did, seven frozen corpses would have been found on the ice next morning.

Another adventure that befel me was when skating across the Baltic, or that part of it that separates Sweden from

Perilous Adventure on the Ice, *continued.*

Denmark. I was staying at Copenhagen one winter, and amused myself with sledging and skating on the ice. One morning, on going down to the quay, I learned from the fishermen that, midway between the town and the Swedish coast, there were several auks frozen into the ice by their feet; and to prove that it was no fabrication, they showed me some they had brought with them. To rush back into the town, and to make up a party to see the curious and unusual sight, occupied but a short time; and, indeed, our numbers swelled so much, that we could not have been fewer than a hundred in all when we started from Copenhagen.

There is a little island midway between the opposite coasts, and it was round this that the poor birds had got frozen into the ice. There must have been hundreds of them, without any exaggeration—auks, gulls, and sea-birds of all kinds, most of them quite dead, but others with just enough life left in them to enable them to wag their heads in a most piteous way, as if beseeching us to release them from their icy chains. I did rescue one poor gull, and literally cut it out of the ice, and then thawed it as well as I could under my coat, and let it go. But the silly bird only flew a short distance, when down it plumped on the ice once more, and doubtless got frozen in again.

Now, it was an unusual thing for this part of the Baltic to be frozen over; and as none of our large party had ever visited Sweden by the ice, and it looked so tempting and inviting at a distance only of ten miles from us, it was determined that we should continue our journey thither.

Great was the excitement as we drew near the shore, for, as I said, we must have numbered at least a hundred. Indeed, I verily think the good Swedes must have imagined we were a party of invaders coming to take possession of the little town and fortress of Malmo on skates. Bang! bang! thundered out the guns from the Castle; but it was only meant, of course, as a friendly salute, for, as we reached the shore, we were met by no less a personage than the mayor of the town, who insisted upon our all coming up to his house, where an impromptu banquet was speedily prepared, and in an incredibly short space of time we were partaking of hearty good Swedish cheer, and quaffing off tumblers of champagne, and making speeches by the dozen, of which I could only catch a word or two here and there, but quite sufficient to convince me that the Swedes were jolly good fellows, and that they took this

Perilous Adventure on the Ice, *continued.*

unprecedented visit from their near neighbour Denmark as a very great compliment.

Well and wisely did nine-tenths of the guests accept the hospitable mayor's invitation to pass the night in Malmo; not, of course, that he could accommodate them all; but a night's lodging was speedily arranged, for every householder in the place deemed it a great honour to have two or three of the visitors billeted upon them; and foolishly, madly, did the remaining tenth, of which I, ass that I was, was one, determine to return to the Danish coast that very night. It was useless for our host to remonstrate; go we would, and go we did. And so we started on our homeward route under another salute from the fortress, which we answered by waving our handkerchiefs and shouting. The wind blew at starting from the east, and we therefore found it easier work to steer our course in the direction of Elsinore than to return direct to Copenhagen. We had completed, perhaps, four-fifths of our journey, and were not more than ten miles from Elsinore, when the wind suddenly veered round to the west. It was hard work now, for it soon began to blow a regular gale; and a snow-storm setting in, we were almost blinded with the drifting snow. Presently, we heard a sound to the westward, which I shall never forget; it was the ice breaking up. A north-westerly wind, I should add, brings a great deal of salt water into the Baltic, and when it blows high, speedily breaks up any ice that may have been formed in the narrow Sound. It was a race for very life. Distinctly we could feel the ice moving under our feet in an undulating manner, while but a short distance to our right we could see the waves dashing over it, and breaking it up into fragments.

We were still a mile from shore, and it was a question whether we should ever be able to reach it in time. Oh, never shall I forget those moments—the ice surging up and down under our feet, and we fearing each moment it would break up. To add to our troubles, too, one of our party just then, when moments were of priceless value, fell down in a fainting-fit. Boom! boom! went the guns from the Kronberg; a kindly signal to any who might be out on the ice to hasten ashore. To us it sounded like a death-knell. By dint of great exertions, we managed to raise our companion to his feet, and then one holding him up on either side, and the rest pushing from behind, we shoved him slowly along towards the shore. Five minutes later, and we must all have been

Perilous Adventure on the Ice, *continued.*

lost, for just as we were stepping on land, the ice rent with a crash and a roar like an avalanche, and the waves dashed over it impetuously, as if in anger at our having escaped them. We carried the poor fellow to an inn, where he lay for a long time in a most critical state, while we made the best of our way to the city, to acquaint his friends of the sad occurrence, rejoicing and thankful that we had escaped. God help any poor fellow who might have been out on the Sound that night! Three days later, our friends from Malmo returned in a steamer, for they had, of course, been detained prisoners by the ice breaking up; and agreeably surprised they were to see us safe and sound.

Age of the Pyramids.

Mahmoud Bey, the astronomer of the Viceroy of Egypt, has considered the exact position of these remarkable monuments in relation to the star Sirius. He finds that this star when it passes the meridian of Gizeh shines exactly on the southern front of the Pyramids; and, by calculating the change of position of this star through a series of centuries, he has arrived at the conclusion that 3,300 years before the Christian era the rays of Sirius when it culminated would be exactly perpendicular to the southern face of these Pyramids, inclined 52·5 degrees to the north horizon. According to the principles of astrology, the power of a star is at its maximum of action when its rays fall perpendicularly on the object that it is thought to influence. Thus, supposing that the Pyramids have been erected 5,000 years, it appears evident that their faces have been given the inclination of 52 degrees, in order to receive the rays of the most beautiful star of our hemisphere, consecrated to the god Sothis, the celestial dog and the judge of the dead. M. Radau (who reports these details in the *Cosmos*) states, in addition, that the Pyramids, being tombs, would naturally be placed under the patronage of Sothis (the same as the Great Hermes, Cynocephalus, Toth, and Anubis), whose symbol is a pyramid accompanied by a star and a crescent. The date 3,300 B.C. as that of the foundation of the Pyramids, agrees with the calculations of Bunsen, according to which Cheops reigned in the thirty-fourth century B.C.; and with the Arab traditions, which represent them as having been built three or four centuries before the Deluge, which happened in the year 3716 before the Hegira.

Space and Time.

It has often been debated as to which of these terms is entitled to precedence in the order of conception; that is to say, whether the idea of Space was first formed, or that of Time. Except as a philosophical exercise, the question has little practical importance. The two are strictly correlative; and in common conversation one of them may be substituted for the other. Ten hours from London signifies 400 miles by a train travelling 40 miles an hour. A pendulum oscillating seconds, say in the latitude of London, is a common measure of Time and Space; of Time in its rate of oscillation, of Space in its length; the one intimately depending on the other. So, also, is an ocean tidal-wave; its depth bearing a constant ratio to its rate of speed.

The Uses of Ammonia.

Spirits of ammonia are nearly as useful in housekeeping as soap, and its cheapness brings it within the reach of all. For many household purposes it is invaluable; yet its manifold uses are not so generally known as they should be. It is a most refreshing agent at the toilet table; a few drops in a basin of water will make a better bath than pure water, and if the skin is oily, it will remove all glossiness and also disagreeable odours. Added to a foot bath, it entirely absorbs all noxious smells so often arising from the feet in warm weather, and nothing is better for cleansing the hair from dandriff and dust. For the headache it is also a desirable stimulant, and frequent inhaling of its pungent odours will often entirely remove catarrhal cold.

For cleansing paint, it is very useful. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of warm soap suds, dip in a flannel cloth, and wipe off the dust and fly specks, grime and smoke, and see for yourselves how much labour it will save you. No scrubbing will be needful. It will cleanse and brighten silver wonderfully; to a pint of hot suds mix a tea-spoonful of the spirits, dip in your silver spoons, forks, &c., rub with a brush, and then polish on chamois skin. For washing mirrors and windows, it is also very desirable; put a few drops of ammonia upon a piece of newspaper, and you will readily take off every spot or finger mark on the glass. It will take out grease spots from any fabric; put on the ammonia nearly clear, lay blotting paper over the place, and press a hot flat iron on it for a few momemts. A few drops in water will clean laces and whiten them finely; also muslins.

For cleaning hair and nail brushes it is equally good. Put a teaspoonfull of ammonia into one pint of warm or cold water and shake the brushes through the water; when the bristles look white, rinse them in cold water, and put into the sunshine or in a warm place to dry. The dirtiest brushes will come out of this bath white and clean. There is no better remedy for heartburn and dyspepsia, and the aromatic spirit of ammonia is especially prepared for these troubles. Ten drops of it in a wineglass of water are often a great relief. The spirit of ammonia can be taken in the same way; but it is not as palatable a dose. Farmers and chemists are well aware of the beneficial effects of ammonia on all kinds of vegetation; and if you desire your roses, geraniums, fuchsias, &c., to become more flourishing, you can try it upon them, by adding five or six drops of it to every pint of warm water that you give them; but don't repeat the dose oftener than once in every five or six days, lest you stimulate them too highly. Rain water is impregnated with ammonia, and thus it refreshes and vivifies vegetable life. So be sure and keep a large bottle of it in the house, and have a glass stopper for it, as it is very evanescent, and also injurious to corks—eating them away.

How to make Canaries Familiar.

If you wish—as *all* who truly love birds must wish—to make your "pets" familiar, give them every now and then a little quantity of yolk of egg, boiled hard; and a small quantity of "Clifford's German Paste," mixed with a stale sponge cake. Put this, lovingly, into a small "exclusive" tin pan, fitted in a sly corner of the cage, and the treat will have a double charm. These innocent little creatures love to flirt with any nice pickings thus mysteriously conveyed to them; and they will keep on chattering to you in a language of their own, for many minutes, while viewing the operations in which you are actively engaged for their particular benefit.

Healthy Houses: by a Builder.

The system of drainage adopted in towns consists of three parts, viz., the main sewer, the drain pipes from the house to the sewer, and, lastly, the soil and waste pipes of the house. In which of these three pipes does the evil, now so generally a subject of complaint, lie? What is the active cause of those disastrous effects which we attribute to bad drainage? To this last question chymists and physicians reply unanimously "Sewer Gas;" and from what I can learn this is generated for the most part in the sewer—I mean the street or town sewer. Waste pipes from sinks, baths, and lavatories, and even soil pipes, are little more than unsavoury, and by consequence unpleasant, and, if they did not form the channels of escape for the gas, would be almost harmless. But if this be so—and I have no reason to doubt—it can only be so under the conditions that the plumber's work is good and the joints sound, and that the drains are laid to a sufficient fall with water-tight junctions, and these conditions, unfortunately too rare, are not impossible. Should either the lead or the earthenware pipes offer any chance for sewage matter to lie undisturbed, sewer gas will be generated after a sufficient interval of time. In those cases in which these two conditions are fulfilled, my own experience leads me to believe that the abominably fetid odours so perceptible in some houses do not exist; nor, at the same time, can I deny that frequently in these cases sewer gas escapes into the houses more freely than when these points are neglected. Where is the mischief, then? In the sewer, I think. If so, the point to which attention would be directed must be the junction of the house drains with the main sewer, and how can this junction be trapped? My own impression is that it cannot be properly trapped, and that *ventilation* must be the remedy. The best of traps is more liable to accident than the most complicated system of ventilation.

Looking forward a little my imagination erects tall up-draught shafts at stated intervals on our public sewers, with air pumps worked by steam power day and night, abstracting the foul air, which shall be burnt or destroyed chymically, and replaced by fresh air rushing in by the innumerable ducts which every house, with its host of soil and waste pipes, can supply. Supposing this idea brought to perfection, not a single trap would be required, and the great desideratum would be to find the shortest and easiest way into the sewer, to the confusion of plumbers generally.

Struck by Lightning.

During a heavy thunderstorm at Wrexham a town in Wales, on Sunday afternoon, June 8th, 1879, the spire of St. Mark's Church was struck by the lightning. A gentleman who was conducting a class in a room at the base of the spire was knocked down by the fluid, while five of his scholars were burnt, and one had his leg broken.

BELIEVE not all you hear, and report not all you believe.

England's Exports and Imports.

In 1875, more than nine-tenths (in value) of the exports of the produce of the United Kingdom was shipped at 12 ports. From London went merchandise of the value of £57,923,927; from Liverpool, £79,460,771; from Hull, £23,273,231; from Grimsby, £10,149,580; from Glasgow, £9,128,372; from Southampton, £8,652,933; from Newcastle, £4,882,433; from Leith, £3,848,466; from Cardiff, £2,837,747; from Harwich, £2,806,149; from Hartlepool, £2,484,648; from Folkestone, £2,253,678. These amounts together exceed £207,000,000 of the £223,465,963 which is the total value of the British and Irish produce exported in the year. Liverpool takes the lead in its vast exports of our cotton, linen, and woollen goods, and the exports of coal materially raise the totals at Newcastle and Cardiff. The 12 principal ports of entry for imports of foreign and colonial merchandise are not exactly the same as the chief ports of departure above-named. The imports into the port of London in the same year reached the value of £135,102,452; Liverpool, £105,095,188; Hull, £18,456,334; Folkestone, £11,822,742; Southampton, £9,236,460; Glasgow, £8,987,005; Leith, £8,084,081; Bristol, £6,911,963; Newhaven, £6,143,741; Greenock, £5,869,997; Dover, £5,409,042; Newcastle, £5,151,115. These sums together exceed £326,000,000, and constitute nearly nine-tenths of the £373,939,577, the total value of the imports of merchandise into the United Kingdom in that year. That total was never before equalled in any one year, and the value of the exports of British produce in 1875 was never exceeded or equalled, except in the three years next preceding 1875. The imports of the year comprised articles of the value of £139,047,488, being in a raw state and to be used in manufacture; articles partially manufactured, of the value of £28,568,266; articles wholly manufactured, of the value of £39,552,176; articles for food, of the value of £162,274,950, or ten millions more than in the preceding year; and other miscellaneous articles, £4,496,697.

How to Expand the Chest.

Those in easy circumstances, or those who pursue sedentary employment within doors, use their lungs but little, breathe but little air in the chest, and thus, independently of position, contract a wretchedly small chest, and lay the foundation for the loss of health and beauty. All this can be obviated by a little attention to the manner of breathing, recollecting the lungs are like a bladder in their structure, and can stretch open to double their size with perfect safety, giving a noble chest and perfect immunity from consumption. The agent, and only agent required, is the common air we breathe; supposing, however, that no obstacle exists, external to the chest—such as lacing it tight with stays, or having the shoulders lie upon it. On rising from the bed in the morning, place yourself in an erect posture, with your head thrown back and your shoulders entirely off from the chest; then inhale all the air that can be got in; then hold your breath and throw your arms behind; hold your breath as long as possible. Repeat these long breaths as many times as you please. Done in a cold air it is much better, because the air is much denser, and will act much more powerfully in expanding the chest. Exercising the chest in this manner, it will become flexible and expansible, and will enlarge the capacity and size of the lungs.

THE world is a workshop, and the wise only know how to use the tools.

Height and Weight of Man.

Dr. Hutchinson's experiments tend to prove that, as a rule, a man's weight increases at the rate of five pounds for every inch of height, and that this rule holds good for all practical purposes. Starting then with a person 5ft. in height, who, according to the assumed law, should weigh 8st. 3lb., we obtain the following results (a "stone," be it remembered, is 14lb.):—

Height	5ft	0in	.. Weight	8st	3lb	Height	5ft	9in	.. Weight	11st	6lb
„	5ft	1in	.. „	8st	8lb	„	5ft	10in	.. „	11st	11lb
„	5ft	2in	.. „	8st	13lb	„	5ft	11in	.. „	12st	2lb
„	5ft	3in	.. „	9st	4lb	„	6ft	0in	.. „	12st	7lb
„	5ft	4in	.. „	9st	9lb	„	6ft	1in	.. „	12st	12lb
„	5ft	5in	.. „	10st	0lb	„	6ft	2in	.. „	13st	3lb
„	5ft	6in	.. „	10st	5lb	„	6ft	3in	.. „	13st	8lb
„	5ft	7in	.. „	10st	10lb	„	6ft	4in	.. „	13st	13lb
„	5ft	8in	.. „	11st	1lb						

This may be termed the Healthy Standard, any deviation from it indicates some disease. Although this law is approximately good for a certain number of cases, even above and below this table, it is practicably found, and especially in the case of children and growing persons, that there is a wide difference of weight at heights below 5ft.

Geological Records of Time.

While astronomy reveals to us distances in comparison with which the sun might pass for a next door neighbour, geology opens up tracts of time, as compared with which the whole historic period of the world has a claim to antiquity hardly exceeding that of the day before yesterday. Who shall calculate the number of ages since the tropical trees we now burn as coal were waving in the sun, and casting a shadow over the landscape? yet the coal measures are very far from being old, geologically speaking. According to the most recent lights, the most venerable formation in the world is the system of Laurentian rocks, in the neighbourhood of the river St. Lawrence, in Canada. At one point, where the river Saugenay intersects the range, they attain an elevation of some 2,000 feet, including the depth of the river-bed, which amounts to 100 fathoms. Their antiquity reduces the age of the Alps and the Andes to little more than that of last year's harvest. Fossil remains of animal life were first discovered in those rocks within these twenty years, of the little architects who reared the mountain-range from the sea-salts, as similar little builders are at this hour elevating the coral-reefs in other seas.

Lincolnshire Monasteries.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, NEAR SPILSBY.—The religious house here stood on a sunny hill-side, south of the village, on land now the property of Lord Newark. A plain stone-built end wall, with two fire-places, one over the other, is all that remains of the building worthy of notice.—*January*, 1811.

HAUGH, NEAR ALFORD—On heathy wolds now an extra-parochial place. The lower part of the present farm or manor-house is of brick, and very ancient in appearance. It stands on high dry ground; and is probably part of the religious house called Haugh. The church, a small edifice, contains several monuments, and memorials of the BOLL family. The estate belongs to some ladies of the name of Horsfield. An avenue of 70 ancient yew-trees is near the house.—*January*, 1811.

USEFUL WEATHER GUIDE;

For Farmers, Gardeners, &c.

A PALE yellow sunset, even if clear, foreshadows rain.

A ruddy sunset, especially if small horizontal lines of cloud lie as shoals of fish about the horizon, betokens windy weather.

If the sun sets behind a straight skirting of cloud be sure of wind from the point where the sun is setting.

If it sets behind a rugged, rocky, or mixed bank of clouds, very stormy, wet, or showery will the morrow be.

If setting in a general sheet of haziness of a dusky or leaden hue bad weather is near.

When setting in part clear, but among curly locks of thin cloud, life tufts of air or the strippings off goose quills, expect fog or rain next morning.

A very clear sunset of pale gold colour is a sign of fine weather, if a calm and dewy evening with it.

A clear orange-coloured sunset foretells a very fine day to follow, and more surely if with a rising barometer and calm, dewy evening.

A clear sky, and sun setting in a well-defined form, without dazzling the eye, and of a deep salmon-colour foreshadows a brilliant and a very hot day to succeed.

The same appearance, with a cream-coloured haze on the horizon, is also a sign of fine hot weather; but in this case the sun becomes deep red just before he disappears.

The same appearance at sunset in winter is attended by the sharpest frost of the season.

If in unsettled weather the wind veers from S.W. to W., or N.W. at sunset, expect finer for a day or two.

In showery seasons, and when we have a day finer than before, if the wind returns again from W. or N.W. to S. or SS.E., at sunset, be sure of a return of rain and storm.

It should always be remembered that the state of the air foretells coming weather rather than shows the weather that is present; that the longer the time between the signs and the change foretold by them, the longer such altered weather will last; and, on the contrary, the less the time between a warning and a change, the shorter will be the continuance of such foretold weather. To know the state of the air, not only barometers and thermometers should be watched, but the appearance of the sky should be vigilantly noticed.

Dew is an inclination of fine weather; so is fog. Neither of these two formations occur under an overcast sky, or when there is much wind. One sees fog occasionally rolled away, as it were, by wind, but seldom or never formed while it is blowing.

The dryness or dampness of the air and its temperature (for the season) should always be considered, with other indications of change, or continuance of wind and weather.

HINT TO GARDENERS.—A gardener purchasing plants on his own account has no right to grow them on his employer's premises without the latter's express permission and agreement to that effect, and without such permission the plants become the absolute property of the employer.

Censure not rashly,—Nature's apt to halt,—
Look inward—he's unborn who has no fault.

Exercise.

Three principal points in the manner of taking exercise are necessary to be attended to:—1. The kind of exercise. 2. The proper time for exercise. 3. The duration of it. The kinds of exercise may be divided into active and passive. Among the first, which admit of being considerably diversified, may be enumerated walking, running, leaping, swimming, riding, fencing, the military exercise, different sorts of athletic games, &c. Among the latter, or passive kinds of exercise, may be comprised riding in a carriage, sailing, friction, swinging, &c. The first, or active exercises, are more beneficial to youth, to the middle-aged, to the robust in general, and particularly to the corpulent and the plethoric. The second, or passive kinds of exercise, on the contrary, are better calculated for infants; old, dry, and emaciated persons of a delicate and debilitated constitution, and particularly to the asthmatic and consumptive. The time at which exercise is most proper, depends on such a variety of concurrent circumstances, that it does not admit of being regulated by any general rules, and must therefore be collected from the observations made on the effects of air, food, drink, &c. That exercise is to be preferred which, with a view to brace and strengthen the body, we are most accustomed to, as any unusual one may be attended with a contrary effect. Exercise should be begun and finished gradually, never abruptly. Exercise in the open air has many advantages over that used within doors. To continue exercise until a profuse perspiration or a great degree of weariness takes place, is far from being wholesome. In the forenoon, when the stomach is not too much distended, muscular motion is both agreeable and healthful; it strengthens digestion, and heats the body less than with a full stomach; and a good appetite after it, is a proof that it has not been carried to excess. But, at the same time, it should be understood that it is not advisable to take violent exercise immediately before a meal, as digestion might thereby be retarded Neither should we sit down to a substantial dinner or supper immediately on returning from a fatiguing walk, at a time when the blood is heated, and the body in a state of perspiration from previous exertion, as the worst consequences may arise, especially where cooling dishes, salad, or a glass of cold drink is begun with. Exercise is always hurtful after meals, from its impeding digestion, by propelling those fluids too much towards the surface of the body, which are designed for the solution of the food in the stomach.

Moon's Rising and Setting.

At 4	days old	it sets	at, and	shines till, about	10 at night.
5	,,	,,	,,	,, 11	,,
6	,,	,,	,,	,, 12	,,
7	,,	,,	or near 1 in the morning.		
15	,,	at full it rises	about	6 in the evening.	
16	,,	,,	at a quarter after	7	,,
17	,,	,,	at half-past	8	,,
18	,,	,,	about	10	,,
19	,,	,,	,,	11	,,
20	,,	,,	,,	12	,,

Note.—This table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for—that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

Boston Perpetual Tide-Table.

MOON'S FIRST AND THIRD QR. MOON'S SECOND AND FOURTH QR.

Moon's age.	HIGH WATER.		Moon's age.	HIGH WATER.	
	Morning.	Evening.		Morning.	Evening.
days. days.	h. m.	h. m.	days. days	h. m.	h. m.
1 16	7 0	7 20	8 23	12 45	1 5
2 17	7 47	8 7	9 24	1 36	1 56
3 18	8 39	9 0	10 25	2 36	2 56
4 19	9 31	9 51	11 26	3 37	3 57
5 20	10 21	10 41	12 27	4 37	4 57
6 21	11 11	11 31	13 28	5 30	5 50
7 22	11 57	12 17	14 29	5 54	6 14
			15 30	6 40	7 0

The variations which may sometimes happen in the tides, are caused by winds from certain quarters. If strong N. by W., or N.N.W., it will bring in the flood sooner by half-an-hour, and sometimes a whole hour. On the contrary, if the wind is strong S. by E., or S.S.E., the flood will be from half-an-hour to a whole hour later

Weather Table.

TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, 1st Qr., Full Moon, or last Qr. happen between midnight and 2 in the morning.	Fair..	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morn.	Cold with showers..	Snow and stormy
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Rain	Stormy with snow
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Wind and rain ..	Stormy
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Variable	Rain if wind be W., snow if E.
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Showery	Cold and high wind
,, 12 .. 2 after.	Very rainy	Snow or rain
,, 2 .. 4 ,,	Variable	Fair and mild
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Fair..	Fair
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Fair if wind N.W...	Frosty if N. or N.E.
	Rainy if S. or S.W.	Snow if S. or S.W.
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Ditto	Ditto
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Fair..	Fair with frost

Signs of Prosperity: From the Chinese.

Where spades grow bright, and idle words grow dull;
Where gaols are empty, and where barns are full;
Where church paths are with frequent feet outworn;
Law courtyards weedy, silent and forlorn;
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people and well governed State.

Calving Table.

Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve.
Jan. 1	Oct. 8	April 7	Jan. 12	July 1	April 7	Oct. 1	July 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Nov. 4	.. 30	.. 4	.. 28	May 4	.. 28	Aug. 5
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	Aug. 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	.. 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Mar. 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep. 5
Mar. 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	.. 7
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sept. 1	.. 9	Dec. 1	.. 8
.. 14	.. 19	.. 14	.. 21	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 14
.. 21	.. 26	.. 21	.. 28	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 28	Jan. 2	.. 28	April 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 28
.. 31	.. 5	.. 30	.. 6	.. 28	July 6	.. 28	Oct. 5
Apl. 1	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 30	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8

The treatment before calving is to keep the cow moderately well neither too fat nor too lean; remember that she has the double duty of giving milk and nourishing the fœtus. Dry her some weeks before calving; let her bowels be kept moderately open; put her in a warm sheltered place or house her; rather reduce her food; do not disturb her when in labor, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

Post Office, Boston.

This Office is open from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m. On Sunday the Office is closed at 10 a.m.

There are *three deliveries* in Boston daily, viz:—7 a.m., 10 a.m. and 12.45 p.m. The letter-box is cleared for the town deliveries at 8 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. On Sundays there is only one delivery, at 7 a.m.—the letter-box remains open all day but is cleared at 8.5 p.m.

Town, Pillar, and Wall Boxes.

The Pillar and Wall boxes are cleared as follows:—

Bargate Bridge,	4.45 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
High Street,	4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
Railway Station,	12.0 noon, 4.40 p.m., and 8.30 p.m.
South End,	5.0 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.
Witham Place,	4.45 p.m., and 8.35 p.m.
Bargate,	4.50 p.m., and 8.50 p.m.

On Sundays, 45 minutes earlier.

The Bargate Receiving House is closed on Sundays.

Boston Post Office.—Despatch of Mails, and delivery of letters, &c. The latest time for posting at the chief office is given in column No. 1; with extra 1d. stamp, No. 2; Delivery in Boston, Nos. 3, 4, & 5.

MAILS.	Aft. 1d. Fee.		Morn. and Aft.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
LONDON, for delivery same evening, 11 30 a.m.	....	1135	7 0	10 0	1245
Ditto, for delivery next morning ..	6 30	....	....	....	....
Ditto .....ditto	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Manchester, delivery next morning..	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Liverpool, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Birmingham, for delivery next morn	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	1245
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Nottingham, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7..0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at morning	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Leicester, for delivery next morning..	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Bradford					....
Leeds } Delivery next morning {	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Sheffield	9 0	9 20			....
Newcastle-on-Tyne, delivery next morn.	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	1245
Ditto for delivery at noon	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	....
Hull, for delivery next morning .. {	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
	9 0	9 20			....
Peterborough, delivery next morning	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	1245
Sleaford, for delivery next morning ..	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	....
Stamford....ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	....
Spalding ....ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	1245
Cambridge, Wisbeach, Lynn ....ditto	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	1245
Grantham....ditto.....	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Horncastle	9 0	9 20	7 0	....	....
Alford, Spilsby, Louth, Grimsby .. .	11 0	....	7 0	....	....
Scotland & Ireland, delivery next morn	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	1245
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 20	....	....	....
Lincoln; delivery same day ....8 a.m.	....	8 5	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery next morning ..	9 0	9 20	....	....	....

Mail Cart through Sibsey, Stickney, &c., to Mareham-le-Fen, daily and to Horncastle on Sundays and Mondays *only*, at 4 45 a.m. Returns at 8 25 p.m.—*J. Hayes, Threadneedle-st., Boston, contractor.*

Ditto, through Freiston, Benington, Leverton, Leake, &c., to Wainfleet at 5 a.m. Returns at 8 30 p.m.—*J. Hayes, Threadneedle-st., contractor.*

Walking Post, to West Skirbeck, Wyberton, Frampton, Kirton, Sandholme, &c., at 6 30 a.m. Returns 5 15 p.m.—*E. M. Salter, messr.*

Ditto, to Cowbridge, Frith Bank, Thornton-le-Fen, Sandy Bank, New York, Langrick, and north side of the Witham to Boston, at 6 30 a.m. Returns at 2 p.m.— *Thompson, Skirbeck, messenger.*

Ditto, to Boston West, Brothertoft, Hubbert's Bridge, and Sleaford-rd. at 6 30 a.m. Returns at 2 p.m.—*Warsop, Skirbeck, messenger.*

Ditto, to Hawthorn Tree, Kyme Tower, Wainfleet-road, Boston East Hilldyke Bar, Kelsey's Bridge, at 9 a.m. Returns at 11 45 a.m.

Boston Conveyances.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk	Strapps ..	Carrier. .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Bicker	Pitts	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Harley....	ditto..	w	10	3	White Horse
Billingborough .	Edwards ..	Packet..	w	10	3	Black Sluice
Billinghay	Forkney ..	Carrier. .	w	10	3	White Horse
Bolingbroke New	Evison....	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Baker	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Stennett ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Falcon
				p.m.	a.m.	
Ditto	Hayes	Mail Cart	daily	8.45	5	Threadneedle St
				a.m.	p.m.	
Bolingbroke Old.	Tyson	Carrier .	w	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Hutson ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Falcon
Bunker's Hill ..	Miller	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Shaw	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Claydyke	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice†
Coningsby	Baker	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Ditto	Atkinson..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Donington	Richman..	Carrier .	w&s	11	3	White Hart
Ditto	Hempsall .	Carrier	w&s	11	3	White Horse
DoningtonBridge	Edwards ..	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice
Fosdyke	Barton.. .	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Allmand ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Falcon
Freiston	Brackenboro'	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Hare	ditto..	w	10	3	Ram
Friskney	Wharrie ..	Omnibus	w&s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Ditto	Bray	Van	w&s	10	3	Exchange
Gosberton	Leverton..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
ditto	Dant.....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Sewell....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Hagnaby Lock..	Parrinder ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Heckington	Bancroft ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Helpringham ..	Taft.....	ditto..	w	10	3	ditto
Hobhole End ..	Hezzel ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen ..	Trimingham	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Horncastle	Langley ..	Carrier .	w	TU	12	White Hart
Horncastle Fen	Hasnip ..	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	Falcon
Keal West	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w&s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Kirton	Chapman	Carrier .	w&s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Strapps ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Kirton Holme ..	Holland ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Kime, South....	Hall.....	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Leake	Simpson ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Waggon & Horses
Ditto	Thorpe ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Booth	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Cross Keys
Leverton	Cooke	ditto..	w&s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Wilkinson	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Lion
Leverton	Spence ..	Carrier..	w&s	10	3	Cross Keys
Mareham-le-fen	Mason ..	ditto..	w&s	10	3	Red Lion

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days.	Arr.	Dep	From what place.
Ditto	Evison ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Maryland	Southwell	Packet ..	w	10	2	Black Sluice †
New Leake	Stamper ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New York.....	Miller	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Goy	Carrier..	w	10	3	Falcon
North Kyme....	Lockey ..	ditto ..	w	10	2	White Horse
Pelham's Land..	Southwell	Packet ..	w	10	3	Black Sluice †
Ditto	Trimingham	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Axe and Cleaver
Sibsey	Maddison.	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Simpson ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Rushton ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto Northlands	Maddison	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sleaford	Cox	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	White Horse
Ditto	Cook & Son	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Stickford	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Zealand ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Stickney	Leake	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sutterton	Strapps ..	Carrier ..	w& s	10	2	White Hart
Sutterton Fen ..	Barrett ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Swineshead	Cooke	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Tattershall	Baker	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Wainfleet	Bray	Bus ..	w	10	3	Corn Exchange
Ditto	Reding ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	12	White Horse
West Keal	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Wigtoft	Sickley ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	2	White Horse
Ditto	Smith	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Clarence
Wrangle	Spence ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Reeson ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Ingamells	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Blanchard	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Corn Exchange

† Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "White Hart Inn," Boston.

Freiston Shore—During the Summer months, conveyances run daily to and from Freiston Shore and Boston, starting generally about half-past two, and returning at seven p.m. Also from Boston station on arrival of excursion trains.



The **"Boston" Harbour Steamer** makes tidal trips down the Haven for a few hours during the Summer Season at very low charges, and Children half fare.

To Hull.—The Screw Steamers "Cuirassier" and "Fox" are despatched regularly with Goods between Hull, Wisbech, and Boston, taking Goods for Sutton Bridge, Long Sutton, Holbeach, Sleaford, Stamford, and Hitchin, generally once a week. Apply to Messrs. Walker & Co., 180, High Street, Hull; and to Ridlington and Son, Boston.

Fairs in Lincolnshire.

The Market Days are thus distinguished:—m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c.

Alford. Whit Tuesday for cattle and sheep, July 31st for lambs, Aug. 24, for sheep, Sept. 17, for cattle and foals, Nov. 8, for cattle and sheep, *tu*

Barton-on-Humber, Trinity Thursday for cattle, &c. *For hiring servants*, Wed. after Old May-day. *m*

Belton, Isle of Axholm, Sep 25, chiefly flax grown in the neighbourhood.

Boston, May 4, for sheep, May 5, for beasts; first Wednesday in Aug. for fat cattle; September 15, for foals, cattle, and sheep; November 18, 19, 20, horse mart; Dec. 11, beast mart, *w s*

Bourne, First Thursday in April, first Thursday after May 5, last Thursday in Sept. last Thursday in October, *th*

Brigg. Second Thursday in April, and August 5 for horses, cattle, and sheep. For *hiring servants* Friday before old May-day, *th*

Burgh in the Marsh. 2nd Thursday in May and August, and Sept. 26, for cattle, &c. Fat stock markets are held on alternate Thursdays during the summer, *th*

Burwell, Louth. Pleasure fairs are held on Old May-day and Old Martinmas-day

Caistor, Friday and Sat. before Palm Sunday and Whit Sunday, Sat. before Sept. 18, and Fri. and Sat. after Oct 11. When Sat. falls on Oct. 11th, fair held week after. *s*

Caythorpe Feast. Last Sun. in May.

Corby. New fair, Wednesday before Easter, August 26, for cattle, &c., Monday before Oct 11, for sheep, cattle, horses, foals. *Hiring of servants*, May 13 and Nov. 24.

Crowland, Sept 4. Weekly market, for pigs on Thursday, and for meat vegetables, &c. on Saturday

Crowle. For cattle, flax, &c., the last Mon in May, and Nov 23, or Old Martinmas-day. Markets every Mon. fortnight during Mar, April, and May, also weekly on Fridays

Donington, May 26 for horses, beast, &c. Sept 4 for beast. October 17, for horses, beast, &c, *s*

Epworth, Isle of Axholme. For cattle, hemp, and flax, Thur aft May-day, and Thursday aft Sep 29, *th*

Falkingham. For cattle &c., Ash Wed. Palm Monday, May 12 & 13, last Friday in Sept, Nov. 22, *th*

Gainsborough. Easter Tues (3 days) Tues aft Oct 20 (3 days). When the 20th Oct falls on a Tues., the mart commences on that day. *Hiring of servants*, Nov 5, *tu*

Grantham. For cattle, horses, and sheep, fifth Mon in Lent, Easter Eve, Holy Thursday, July 7, Oct 26, Dec 17, *s*

Great Grimsby. Second Tuesday in April for horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, pigs, &c. Also the first Tuesday in October for ditto, *f*

Haxey, Isle of Axholme. Feast or pleasure fair, July 6th. On *Twelfth Day*, Jan 6th, the rustics amuse themselves with an ancient game, called *Throwing the Hood*

Heckington. First Saturday in Oct. The spring fair has become obsolete

Holbeach. May 17 & Sept. 17 for horses. Pleasure fair Oct 11&12, *th*

Horncastle. For cattle, sheep, &c., 5th Thur in Lent. Horse mart, June 21. Beast mart, June 22. The great horse Fair is now confined to One Week, commencing with the Horse mart on the *second Monday* in August: the *sheep* fair on the Thursday, and the *cattle* fair on Friday in the same week. Second Thursday in Sept, foals, &c. Oct. 28 and 29, *s*

Kirton Lindsey. Cattle markets are held on alternate Saturdays in spring and autumn, and there are large fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep on July 18 and Dec. 11th. *Corn Market* is held on Friday.

Lincoln. Fat stock market on every Tuesday. Spring fortnightly stock market commences on Thursday

List of Fairs, continued.

before fifth Sunday in Lent, and continues until the great April fair. The great April fair begins on the second Tuesday after April 13th, lasts four days; 1st and 2nd days for horses, 3rd day for sheep, 4th day for cattle. It is a large pleasure fair as well. July 5 for horses, beast, and sheep, and pleasure fair. Friday after Aug 12 is a large lamb fair. Friday after Sept 12 for horses, beast, and sheep. Great stock market on Friday before Sept 29. Oct 27th for horses, beast, and sheep. Hugh fair November 28th for cattle & sheep, *f*

Louth, April 29th for sheep, 30th for cattle and horses; Friday before September 18th; Friday before October 28th. November 23, (called the *Michaelmas* fair) for sheep, cattle, horses, &c. *Sheep market* every Friday during spring and autumn. *Fat stock market* every alternate Friday, *w s*

Long Sutton. May 13, 14 for cattle, sheep and pleasure. Friday after Sept 25, for horses, cattle, &c. *f*

Market Deeping, 2nd Wed after Old May-day. Oct 10 for cattle, &c. Last Wed in July, chiefly wood, *w*

Market Rasen, 4th Tuesday in Lent is the spring cattle fair. Sept 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. *Hiring of servants* in May. *Races* Monday after Sept 25. *Steeple Chases* in March, *tu.*

Messingham & Kirton Lindsey. A pleasure fair on Trinity Monday,

Navenby, October 17 for horses, beast, sheep, and pigs. A *feast* on Thurs before Easter. *Hiring of servants* on May-day

New Bolingbroke, July 10 for pleasure and pedlery

Partney. For cattle and long-woolled sheep, Aug 1 and 25. Sep 18 & 19. First Wednesday after Old Michaelmas-day

Saltfleetby, October 3

Sleaford Plough Mon, Easter Mon, Whit Mon, Aug 12, Oct 20, cattle fairs. Oct 1 cheese fair *m*

Spalding. April 27, June 29, Aug 28, Sept 25, and Dec 6. *Hiring of servants*, a few days before Old May-day and Martinmas, *tu*

Spilsby. Monday before Whit Monday and Monday after, if in May. First Monday after July 12, *m*

Spittal, November 25

Stamford. For cattle, sheep, & horses, Tuesday before Feb 13; Monday before Mid Lent; Mid Lent Monday; Monday before May 12; Monday after Corpus Christi day (old style); August 5; Nov 8 & 9, called St. Simon & St. Jude, *f*

Stow Green, near Billingborough station. First Thursday in July

Stow, Gainsborough, October 10 for cattle and foals

Stockwith West, Gainsborough. Sep 4 for horses and cattle

Swineshead, October 2, cheese fair.

Tattershall. For cattle, sheep, &c., May 15, 16, and Sept 25 and 26, *th*

Tetney, Grimsby. Feast or pleasure fair, 1st Monday after July 12

Wainfleet. For cattle, &c., third Saturday in May, and October 24, *s*

Winterton. For cattle, &c., Tuesday before Palm Sunday, and Sept 23. A feast or pleasure fair, July 6, *w*

Wragby, May 1 for sheep. Sept 28 and 29 for cattle, *th*

Winteringham Pleasure fair, &c., July 14

Torksey. Feast or pleasure fair on Whit-Monday

Horncastle August Fair.

"The Lord of the Manor having consented to the above fair being confined to One Week, for the future, the Fair will commence, as usual, the second Monday in August; the *Sheep* fair will be held on the Thursday, & the *Cattle* fair on the Friday."

List of Fairs, continued.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge, last Saturday in April, June 24, third Saturday in July, Sept 25, Nov 12, *w s*
Caxton, May 5, October 12, *th*
Chatteris, last Friday in April, Friday before October 11, *f*
Ely, Holy Thur, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 29, *th*
Ickleton, July 22
Linton, Holy Thur, July 30, Sept 30, *th*
March, May 13, 20, October 28, *f*
Newmarket, Whit Tu, Nov 8, *tu s*
Reach, Rogation Monday
Royston, Ash Wed, Easter Wed, Whit Wed, first Wednesday in July, first Wednesday after Old Michaelmas day, *w*
Soham, May 9, *s*
Stowbridge, September 28
Thorney, July 1, September 21, *th*
Whittlesea, January 25, June 13, October 26
Wisbeach, Sat before Palm Sun, Wednesday before Whit Sun, July 25, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

Derbyshire.

Alfreton, July 31, Oct 6, Nov 24, *f*
Ashbourn, 1st Tuesday in Jan, February 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, Aug 16, Oct 20, Nov 2, 9, Dec 15 horses, sheep, pigs, *&c*
Ashover, April 25, Oct 15
Bakewell, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August 26, 1st Mon after October 10, 1st Monday after November 11, *f*
Belper, Jan 28, May 12, Oct 31, *s*
Bolsover, last Fri in April, first Friday in Oct
Buxton, Monday before Thursday preceding Feb 14, March 28, April 29, Mon before 2nd Wed in Sept, Oct 28, *s*
Castleton, April 21, 1st Wednesday in October, cattle, horses, cheese, *&c.*
Chapel-le-Frith, Feb 7, March 24, 29, April 30, May 31, July 7, August 19, October 3, November 9, *th*
Chesterfield, Jan 27, Feb 29, 1st Saturday in April, May 4, Fri before Midsummer-day, July 5, September 25, November 25, *s*
Crich, April 6, October 11
Cubley, November 30
Derby, Friday after Epiphany, Fri in Easter week, 3rd Friday after May 1, Friday in Whit week, July 25, horses, cattle, sheep, March 21, 22, 23, September 27, 28, 29, cheese, *f*
Duffield, Thurs after New Year's Day, March 1, *th*
Dronfield, Jan 10, April 25, July 15, September 2, *th*
Glossop, May 6, cattle
Hope, March 28, May 13, cattle, *&c.* 2nd Tues in Sept, Oct 11, *f*
Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tues, 1st Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*
Matlock, Feb 25, April 2, May 9, October 24
Ripley, Wednes in Easter week, Oct 23, horses, cattle, *&c. s*
Tideswell, March 24, May 15, last Wed in July, 2nd Wed in Sep, Oct 29, *w*
Wirksworth, Shrove Tues, Easter Tuesday, May 12, July 8, Sep 8, 3rd Tuesday in November, for cattle and pedlery, *tu*

Huntingdonshire.

Erith, May 4, July 25, Nov 1
Godmanchester, Easter Tues, *w*
Huntingdon, Tues before Easter. 2nd Tues in May, Sat before Mich day, 3rd Sat in Nov, *s*
Kimbolton, Easter and Whit Fri 1st Fri after Michaelmas-day, Dec 11, *f*
Ramsey, July 22, cattle, *w*
St Ives, Whit Mon, cattle, horses, Mich day, horses, cheese, *m*
St Neot's, Holy Thurs, and three weeks after, Dec 17
Yaxley, Holy Thurs, cattle *th*

List of Fairs, continued.

Leicestershire.

Ashby-de-le-Zouch, Shrove Mon, Easter Tues, Whit Tues, last Mon in Sept, Nov 10,
Belton, Mon after Trinity week
Billesdon, last Monday in Feb. first Monday in May, last Mon in August, first Mon in Oct., *f*
Bosworth Husband, October 16
Castle Donington, Mar. 17, July 25, Michaelmas day, *s*
Hallaton, Holy Thursday, Thurs. three weeks after
Hinckley, Aug 26, 1st 2nd and 3rd Monday after Epiphany, Easter Monday, Monday before Whit Monday, Whit Mon, Monday after St Simon and St Jude, *m*
Kegworth, Feb 18, Easter Mon, April 30, October 10
Leicester, Jan 4, March 2, Palm Sat, Saturday in Easter week, May 12, 13, 14, June 1, July 5, Aug 1, Sept 13, Oct 10, Nov 2, Dec 8; *w s*
Loughborough, February 14, Mar 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thurs, Aug 12, Sept 30, Nov 13 *th*
Lutterworth, Thurs. after Feb. 19, Thurs after March 10, Thurs after April 15, Holy Thursday, Thursday after July 23, Thurs before October 10, Thursday after November 10, *th*
Mkt Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*
Mkt Harborough, Jan 6, Feb 16, April 29, July 31, Oct 19, lasts nine days, new fairs, Tues after March 2, Tues after Mid-lent Sunday, Tuesday before Nov. 22, December 8, *tu*
Melton Mowbray, Mon and Tues after Jan 17, March 13, Holy Thursday, Whit Tues, Aug 21, September 7, *t*
Mountsorrel, July 9, 29, *m*
Waltham-on-the-Wolds, September 18 and 19, *th*

Nottinghamshire.

Bawtry, Whit-week, Old Martinmas day *th*
Bingham, Tu and Wed before Feb. 13, 1st Thurs. in May, Whit-Th, May 31, Nov. 8, 9, *t*
Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct 20, *w*
Dunholme, August 12,
Eastwood May 6, Oct 14, Nov 4
Edwinstowe, October 29
Farnsfield, Mon after October 11
Lenton, Wednesday in Whit Sun week, November 11
Mansfield, 1st Thurs in April, July 10, 2nd Thurs in Oct, *th*
Marnham, September 12
Newark, Friday fortnight before Good Friday, May 14, Whit-Tues, Aug 2, Wednesday before Oct 2, cheese market; Wednesday after Oct 3, hops; Nov. 1, Monday before Dec 11.
Nottingham, Friday after Jan 13, Mar 7, 8, Thurs before Easter, May 7, October 2, 3, 4, *w, s*
Ollerton, May 1, last Fri in Sept *f*
Retford, March 23, 1st Thurs aft June 11, last Thur in July, Oct 2, for hops, &c, 2nd Thurs in December, *s*
Southwell, Whit Monday *s*
Sutton-in-Ashfield, Easter Tues. Tuesday before second Thurs in Oct., Statutes, Nov. 27.
Tuxford, May 12, Monday before October 2, *m*
Warsop, Mon before Whit Mon
Worksop, 2nd Wednesdays in Apr and October, *w*

Northamptonshire.

Boughton Green, June 24, 25, 26
Brackley, Wednesday aft Feb 25, second Wed in April, Wed after June 22, Wednesday after Oct 11, December 11, *w*
Brigstock, Apr 25, Sept 4, Nov 22
Brixworth, Whit Monday
Fotheringay, 3rd Mon aft July 6
Daventry, 1st and last Monday in Jan, last Monday in February Easter Tues, May 9, June 6, 7, 1st Monday in July and Sept, August 3, last Monday August, Oct 2, 3, 27, second Monday in Nov and December, *w*

List of Fairs, continued.

Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before Feb 6, March 6, Thurs before May 13, June 28, Thursday before May 12, June 22, Thurs before Aug 5, Oct 11, Dec 6, *s*

Kettering, Thurs before Easter, Friday before Whit Sun, Thursday before Oct 11, Thursday before Dec 21, *f*

King's Cliffe, October 29

Northampton, 2nd Tuesday in Jan Feb 20, Friday before the great Smithfield market, April 5th, May 4, June 19, August 5, 26, Sept 19, 1st Thursday in Nov, (toll free), Nov 28, Dec 19, *w f*

Oundle, Feb 25, Whit Monday, August 21, October 12, *th*

Peterborough, 3rd Mon in March, July 10, 11, new ram fair second Saturday in Sept, Oct 2, *s*

Rockingham, September 25

Rothwell, Trinity Mon (a week)

Thrapston, 1st Tu in May, Tues before Aug 5, *tu*

Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, Tues before Oct 11, Oct 29

Weldon, 1st Thursday in Feb, May, August, and November

Wellingboro', Easter Wed, Whit Wed, October 29, *w*

West Haddon, May 2.

Yardley Hastings, Whit Tuesday

Rutland.

Oakham, Jan 17, Feb 14, March 15, 2nd Sat in April, May 5, June 2, July 4, Aug 11, Sept 8. Oct 13, Nov 3, Dec 8, *m s*

Uppingham, March 7, April 4, July 7, Sept 21, Nov 7, *w*

Yorkshire.

Aberford, last Monday in April and May, 1st Monday in Oct, 1st Monday after October 18, 1st Monday after Nov 2, *w*

Adwalton, Feb 6, March 9, Easter Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after, till Michaelmas

Aldborough, September 4, *w*

Appletreewick, October 26 and 27

Askrig, May 10 & 17, 1st Thursday in June, Oct. 28 & 29, *th*

Askwick, Thurs before Whit Sun

Barnsley, Wednesday before Feb 28, May 13, October 11, *w*

Bawtry, Whit Thursday, Nov 22 *s*

Bedale, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, June 6, 7, July 5, 6, Oct 11, 12, December 13, *th*

Bentham, Jan 25, June 25, Saturday in Easter week, October 25

Beverley, Thursday before Feb 25, Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov 5, principal mkts for cattle, Wednesday before April 6, Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday bef Sep 14, Wed aft Dec 25, *w s*

Bingley, Jan 25, Aug 25, 26, 27, *tu*

Black Burton, Whit Monday

Bolton, June 28

Bradfield, June 16, 17, Dec 9, 10. *th*

Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22, 23, Aug 16 (horse and cattle) 17 (sheep), October 23, Dec 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)

Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18, 19, Dec 9, 10, 11, *m*

Brawby, 1st Mon after July 11, *m*

Bridlington, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 21, *s*

Brumpton, Nov 12

Bransburton, May 14, cattle market every alternate Wednesday, commencing with the principal stallion show, the nearest Wednesday to April 8, *w*

Cave, Trinity Mon, 2nd Mon aft Old Michaelmas day (for cattle) *m*

Cawood, May 13, Sept 23, Dec 19

Clapham, September 21

Coxwold, August 25

Dewsbury, Wednesday before May 13, Wednesday before Oct 11, *w*

Doncaster, Feb 2, April 5, Aug 5 November 16, *s*

Easingwold, Ap 2, July 6, Sep 26, *f*

Egton, Tuesday bef Feb 15, May 13, Sep 4, Tuesday before Nov 22

Frodingham, July 10, October 2

Gargrave, Dec 11, 29

Grassington, March 4, April 24, June 29, September 26

Guisborough, last Tues in March and April, 3rd Tues in May, Aug & Sept, 2nd Tues in Nov.

List of Fairs, continued.

Grinton, Good Friday, Dec 21
Halifax, June 24, 1st Sat in Nov *s*
Harewood, last Mon in April, 2nd Monday in October *m*
Hawes, Whit Tuesday, Sep 28, *tu*
Haworth, July 22, October 14
Hedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept 22, Nov 17, Dec 6, *m s*
Helmsley, May 19, July 16, Oct. 2 November 5, 6, *s*
Hornsea, August 13, Dec. 17
Huddersfield, Mar. 31, May 14 October 4, *tu*
Hull, 2nd Tuesday in April, (for cattle, &c.), October 11, *t f*
Howden, April 15, 16, 17, Sep. 25 and 6 following days (the great horse fair), and every alternate Tuesday for horses and cattle, *s*
Hunmanby, May 6, Oct 29, *tu*
Ingleton, Nov 17
Keighly, May 8, November 8, *w*
Kettywell, July 6, September 2
Kilham, Aug 21, November 12
Kirby-Moorside, Whit Wednesday, September 18
Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October
Kirkham, Trinity Monday
Knaresborough, Wed aft Jan 13 Wed after Mar 12, May 6, Wed aft Aug 12, Tuesday aft Oct 11, Wednesday aft Dec 10, *w*
Lee, August 24, September 17
Leeds, July 10, 11, Nov 8, 9, *t s*
Leighton, June 24
Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in Feb, May, October, and December
Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Monday, Aug 26, September 19
Long Preston, March 1, Sept 29
Malham, June 25, October 4
Malton, Mon to Sat before Palm Sun, Whit-sun Eve, Sat before July 12, Oct 11, Saturday before November 23, *t s*
Marsden, April 25, July 10 Sep 29
Marsham, Sept 17, 18, *tu*
Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, November 5, 6, *m*
Moor Kirk, June 24
Northallerton, February 14, May 5 Sept 5, Oct 3, 2nd Wednesday in October, for cheese, *w*
Otley, Wednesday in Easter week, and two succeeding fortnights; Whit-Wednesday; 1st Monday after Aug 3; Friday before Old Martinmas, and following Fri, *f*
Partington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*
Penistone, Thursday before Feb 28, November 3, *tu*
Pickering, Monday before Feb 14, Monday before May 13, Sept 25 Monday before Nov 22, *m*
Pocklington, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 8 (show of horses), Feb 24, Dec 7, 12, *s*
Pontefract, 1st Saturday after Jan 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after Feb 13, Saturday before Palm Sun, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday respectively, Saturday after Sept 12, 1st Saturday in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays aft the York fortnight fairs, *s*
Reeth, Friday before Palm Sun. 2nd Friday before May 13, Fri before Aug 24, 2nd Friday before Nov 22
Richmond, Sat after Candlemas, Saturday bef Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, Sept. 25, *s*
Ripley, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug 25, 26, 27. *m*
Ripon, Thursday after Jan 13, May 13, 14, 1st Thurs in June, Thurs after Aug 22, Nov 22, *th*
Rotherham, Whit Mon, Dec 1, *m*
Seamer, July 15, *m*
Scarborough, Holy Thur, November 22, *th*
Sedbergh, March 10, Oct. 29, *w*
Selby, Easter Tuesday, Monday after June 22, October 11, *m*
Settle, Tues bef Palm Sunday, Th before Good Friday, and every other Fri till Whit Sun, April 21, June 2, Aug 18 to 21, Tues after October 27, *tu*
Sheffield, Whit Tu and Wed, last Mon and Tu in Nov *tu s*

List of Fairs, continued.

Sherbourn, Mar 25, Sep 29, *f*
Skipton, March 23, Palm Sunday eve, 1st and 3rd Tuesday after Easter, Whit Sun eve, Aug 6, Nov 20. 22, *s*
Slaidburn, Feb 14, Apr 15, Aug 1 October 20
Snaith, last Thurs in April, Aug 10, 1st Friday in Sept, *th*
South Cave, Trinity Monday and October 24, for cattle
Stokesley, Sat before Feb 14, Palm and Trinity Sun, and Saturday before Oct 19 *s*
Stamford Bridge, Dec 1, 2. If the 1st Dec falls on a Saturday, the fair is always held on Monday and Tuesday following
Tadcaster, last Wed in April, May, and October, *w*
Thirsk, Shrove Monday, April 5, August 3, 4, 5, October 28, 29, December 14, *m*
Thorne, Mon, Tu, Wed aft June 11, same days after Oct 11, *w*
Tollerton, August 15,
Topcliffe, July 17, 18, Oct 8
Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11 12, *th*, *f*
Weighton, May 14, Sept 25, *w*
Wetherby, Holy Thursday, Aug 5, Oct 10, Thurs bef Nov 22, *th*
Whitby, Aug 25, Nov 11 *s*
Whitgift, July 22
Yarm, Thurs before April 5, Holy Thursday, Aug 2, Oct 19, 20, *th*
York, principal fairs, Whit Mon, July 10, August 12, November 22. Principal market every other Thursday in the year. Principal fairs for horses, Monday in the race week, and Monday in the first whole week before Dec 25, *s*

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Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.
Birth	38¾	18	43	36	30½	54	18¼
1yr	44¾	19	42¼	37	29¾	55	17¾
2	47	20	41½	38	29	56	17
3	50	21	40¾	39	28¼	57	16¼
4	50¼	22	40	40	27¾	58	15½
5	51¼	23	39½	41	27	59	15
6	51¼	24	38¾	42	26½	60	14½
7	51	25	38	43	25¾	61	14
8	50¼	26	37¼	44	25¼	62	13½
9	49¾	27	36½	45	24½	63	13
10	49	28	35¾	46	24	64	12½
11	48	29	35	47	23¼	65	11¾
12	47¼	30	34½	48	22½	66	11¼
13	46½	31	33¾	49	22	67	10¾
14	45¾	32	33	50	21¼	68	10¼
15	45	33	32½	51	20½	69	9¾
16	44¼	34	31¾	52	19¾	70	9¼
17	43½	35	31	53	19		

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Ditto ,, Brown.. ,,	4	8	Champagne ..... ,,	3	0
Gin ..... ,,	2	0	Sparkling Moselle		0
Rum..... ,,	2	8	Sparkling Hock	3	0
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Hollands..... ,,	3	0	Claret	1	4

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Ford's Pectoral Balsam of Horehound,

For the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and all Obstructions of the Breast and Lungs.

HOREHOUND is an herb which has ever been esteemed by the most able physicians, for its salubrious qualities in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and all Pulmonary Complaints. As the usual mode of using it was attended with considerable inconvenience, Mr. Ford was induced to offer the public an elegant preparation from that universal and well-known herb. The distinguished approbation it has met with is a sufficient testimony of its efficacy. Many thousand persons have annually, since its publication, experienced its healing effects—some of whom, emaciated and wasted away by an asthma or consumption of long continuance, have experienced a relief far exceeding their most sanguine expectations, and now remain living testimonies of its restoring qualities.

Prepared by the Patentee, THOMAS FORD, Chemist, Holloway; who requests the public to observe that the Genuine Improved Pectoral Balsam of Horehound has the outside wrappers printed in Red Ink, and signed by the Patentee in Black Ink; and, as a further protection to purchasers, the name of his Agents, W. EDWARDS & SON, 157, Queen Victoria Street, late of 67, St. Paul's, is engraved on the Government Stamp. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

WIDOW WELCH'S PILLS,

For disorders incident to the Female Sex, prepared by Mrs. SARAH SMITHER'S, the Grand-daughter the Inventor, from the Real Family Recipe, without the least variation whatever.

Mothers, Guardians, Managers of Schools, and all who have the care of Females from an early age, are strongly recommended never to be without this safe and efficient remedy. Its just celebrity for all Female Complaints, Nervous Disorders, Weakness of the Solids, Loss of Appetite, Sick Head-ache, Lowness of Spirits, and particularly for irregularities in the Female System, have obtained for it a most extensive and increasing demand. Purchasers should therefore attend to the following IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The ONLY REAL PROPRIETOR and Possessor of the Recipe, Grand-daughter of the late Widow Welch, feels it her duty, not only in defence of her OWN AND SOLE RIGHT, but as a protection to the public, to declare HERSELF THE ONLY PERSON entitled to the Original Recipe, or at all authorised to make or prepare the said Medicine.

Mrs. Sarah Smithers' genuine preparation will for the future be wrapped in *Blue Paper*, have her signature on the outside label, and W. EDWARDS & SON, 157, Queen Victoria Street, late of 67, St. Pauls, on the stamp. Price 2s. 9d per box.

JOHN MORTON, wholesale and retail Agent, Stamp Office, Boston.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION,

An effectual Cure for the Whooping Cough, without inward Medicine.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect CURE, without administering *internal medicine*, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare, that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of *the most eminent of the Faculty* now constantly recommend it as the only known *safe* and *perfect cure*, without restriction of diet or use of medicine.

Many thousands of Children are cured annually by this remedy; on the first attack, an immediate application of the EMBROCATION will prevent the complaint taking any hold of the constitution, aud a few times using often completely cures. The Proprietor therefore earnestly and conscientiously recommends it to Parents, Guardians, and all those who have the care of Children.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, 'J. ROCHE' is signed on the Label accompanying each bottle, and the name of the sole wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS & SON, 157, Queen Victoria Street, late of 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per bottle.

SPILLER'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT.

A certain Cure for Leprosy and Scurvy, Scalds, Burns, and Chilblains; Sore and Chapped Lips, Breakings out of the Mouth and Nose, Ulcerated Legs, Bruises, and Cuts, Abscesses, and Blotches on the Face, Sprains, Scald Heads, and Ring Worms. This invaluable Ointment never failed during many years' experience in curing the above named complaints, even when of the most dangerous description and considered hopeless. The Proprietor strongly recommends it to Emigrants, Captains of Ships, and Seafaring persons, as it will keep for any length of time and in any climate.

NOTICE.—The Proprietor, T. F. Goddard, of Highgate, has appointed W. EDWARDS & SON, 157, Queen Victoria Street, late of 67, St. Paul's, London, his sole Wholesale Agents, whose names will appear on the Government Stamp. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d.

Dr. Harvey's Antibilious Family Aperient Pills, for both Sexes.

DR. A. A. HARVEY, of Bath, formerly Surgeon in the Honourable East India Company's Service, recommends to the public his Antibilious and Family Aperient Pills. They are highly beneficial in cases of Indigestion, at the same time removing Obstructions of the Bowels, whether arising from Worms, Costive Habits, or any other morbid cause. They also act upon the Kidneys, stimulating the Absorbents to carry off the superflous Fluids, which might otherwise terminate in Dropsical Swellings of the Legs, &c. His Pills have been found of infinite service, both in England and during his practice in the East Indies, in preventing and also curing the Jaundice; and passing off Gall Stones, and restoring a healthy action to the Liver. Ladies will find these Pills highly beneficial before and after confinement. Price 1s. 1½d. per box.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.—CHURCH'S PECTORAL PILLS, 1s. 1½d.—AMBOYNA TOOTH POWDER, 2s. 6d.—AMBOYNA LOTION, 4s. 6d.—BURCHELL'S ANODYNE NECKLACES FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, 9s. WALSH'S COLTSFOOT LOZENGES, 1s. 1½d.—GLASS'S MAGNESIA, 2s. 9d.

ALBUMS.

Family Albums for Portraits,

FOUR ON A PAGE.

A splendid assortment in magnificent and durable bindings, clasped, &c., always on sale at J. MORTON'S Fancy Stationery Repository, Market Place, Boston; and W. K. MORTON'S, Horncastle.

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A fine assortment in elegant and durable bindings, clasped, &c., always on sale, at J. MORTON'S Fancy Stationery Repository, Market Place, Boston; and W. K. MORTON'S, Horncastle

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A large stock in a variety of bindings, clasped, &c., always on sale at J. MORTON'S Fancy Stationery Repository, Market Place, Boston; and W. K. MORTON'S, Horncastle.

Albums for mounting Scraps, &c.

A large stock in a variety of bindings, always on Sale at J. MORTON'S Fancy Stationery Repository, Market Place, Boston; and W. K. MORTON'S, Horncastle.

MR. B. STORR,

AGENT FOR THE

SUN, FIRE, AND LIFE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1710,

Lincoln and Lindsey Bank, Bridge Foot, Boston.

DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT FOR 1866, £113,892.

The attention of persons desirous of making a provision for their Families by means of LIFE ASSURANCE is directed to the paramount importance of resorting for that purpose to an Office of

ESTABLISHED CREDIT.

All Communications promptly attended to.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Impurity of the Blood.

Unless the Blood be kept in a pure state the constitution must be weakened and disease supervene. These wonderful Pills possess the power of removing or neutralizing all contamination of the blood and system generally. They quietly, but certainly, overcome all obstructions tending to produce ill health, and institute regular action in organs that are faulty from irritation or debility. The dyspeptic, weak, and nervous may rely on these Pills as their best friend and comforter.

Liver Complaints, Flatulency and Indigestion.

Loss of appetite and flatulency are usually the forerunners of Stomachic disease. These famous Pills exercise the most salutary power in all affections of the liver, and all irregularities of the stomach and bowels; they restore a healthy function to every internal organ, overcome all obstructions, and cast out all impurities.

Weak Stomachs—Impaired Digestion.

The wisest cannot enumerate one tithe of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which may be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills, as they rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ of digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables them to convert all food and drink to the nourishment of the body—hence, these Pills are the surest strengtheners, and the safest restorative in nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility.

Debilitated Constitutions.

In cases of debility, langour, and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effects of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating, and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, and brace the nervous system.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in Boxes and Pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.

Full printed directions are affixed to each box and pot, and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

A Cure for Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma, &c.

For curing sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, tightness of the chest, and pain in the side, this Ointment has the same power as a blister possesses without causing pain or debility. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous ease from the use of this Ointment, which has brought round many such sufferers and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Sores and Ulcers.

By rubbing the Ointment round the affected parts it penetrates to the tissues beneath, and exercises a wonderful power on all the blood flowing to, and returning from, the diseased part. The inflammation diminishes, the pain becomes less intolerable, the matter tkicker, and a cure is soon effected. In all long-standing cases, Holloway's Pills should also be taken, as they will thoroughly expel all depraved humours from the body.

Gout, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints.

To effect a permanent cure, adopt a cooling diet drink, plenty of water, take six of Holloway's Pills night and morning, and rub this Ointment most effectually twice a-day into the suffering parts; when used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depression from the system, subdue and remove all enlargements of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted.

Abscesses and Piles.

A little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense, will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue withont exposing their infirmities to anyone. The Ointment arrests the spreading inflammation, restrains the excited vessels, cools the overheated skin, alleviates throbbing and smarting pains, and gives immediate ease and ultimate cure.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Pot and Box, and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

N.B.—Advice Gratis, at Professor Holloway's Establishment, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

Both Pills and Ointment can be obtained at JOHN MORTON'S.

POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED.

EXTRAORDINARY COUGH REMEDY.

A Lady writes:—"When you see MR. POWELL, tell him that I would not be afraid to face a Russian Winter with his BALSAM OF ANISEED for a Companion, although my lungs are most susceptible."

An eminent Clergyman, in Lincolnshire, writes:—"Having found POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED a most excellent remedy for coughs, &c., I have been giving away bottle after bottle to the poor of my parish."

INVALUABLE FOR BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

The REV. WM. LUSH writes from Stixwould Vicarage, Horncastle: "For the past 12 years I have been in the habit of using myself, giving away, and recommending your BALSAM. I should not be exaggerating, if I said I have never known it to fail; whenever I have had a *Cough* I use it in preference to anything else, and again and again it has cured me."

IT WILL LOOSEN THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.

The DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S VERGER writes:—"I was advised to try the BALSAM OF ANISEED, I did, and have found very great relief, it is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LIONEL BROUGH, ESQ., the eminent Actor, writes:—"I think in an invaluable Medicine for my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artistes."

The DUKE DE MONTABOR writes:—"From the first dose I felt relief, the bad symptoms grew feebler, the irritation of the throat was calming down, and I recovered the sleep which had nearly left me."

Chateau de Montabor, Aveyron, France.

The effect of One Teaspoonful taken in a little water on going to bed is extraordinary.

ASK FOR

"Powell's Balsam of Aniseed."

Established over 50 Years.

Prepared only by THOS. POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London; Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. per bottle.

Sold by John Morton, Patent Medicine Vendor.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE FAMILY MEDICINE.

Established Half a Century.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS

Are justly esteemed a

Safe and Effective Family Medicine,

Which may be resorted to at any time with perfect confidence.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, 11s. each.

Sold by JOHN MORTON, Stamp Office, Boston.

SAMUEL SHERWIN,

Builder,

CONTRACTOR AND SURVEYOR,

No. 65, WIDE BARGATE, BOSTON.

KNOWN THROUGHOUT



THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

REMARKABLE CURE OF
SPASMS AND BILIOUSNESS.

103, St. Mary's Road, Faversham,
To Mr. Woodcock. March 31, 1879.

Dear Sir,—I had suffered a long time from Spasms and Liver Complaint, and, after a very severe attack some twelve months since, I tried your excellent WIND PILLS. The very first dose relieved me, and I have taken them ever since, and I have never had the slightest return of my sufferings. You are at liberty to publish this, as it might induce other sufferers to try your remedy. I am, yours gratefully,

C. DANE.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS restore the tone of the Stomach, and assist nature to perform her task, and recourse should be had to them without delay, as few medicines will act more effectually and promptly. They are *Pearl Coated* and *perfectly tasteless*. This is a great boon to all, especially to those who "cannot take Pills" on account of the unpleasantness experienced in taking uncoated Pills. The Coating is perfectly harmless.

Sufferers from Wind on the Stomach, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Head-ache, Heart-burn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Cholic, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of this most excellent medicine.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6; or, should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 Stamps, to PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Calvert Street, NORWICH, and they will be sent free by return of post.

Agent for Boston—JOHN MORTON, Stamp Office.

TO ALL SUFFERERS FROM

TOOTH-ACHE, TIC-DOLOREUX, RHEUMATISM,
(WHEREVER SITUATE,)
NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATIC GOUT,
PARALYTIC AND OTHER NERVOUS AFFECTIONS
AND DEAFNESS.



HENRY'S NERVINE

Is with the utmost confidence recommended as the most speedy and unfailing Remedy ever brought before the public.

TESTIMONIAL.

One of a Thousand.

Dear Sir, Ber Street, Norwich, July 24, 1878.

It is with much pleasure I give my testimony to the wonderful effects of your *Henry's Nervine.* About six months since, I had a severe attack of Toothache, which lasted six weeks. I had no rest day or night; I could scarcely eat anything, and was almost mad with the pain. I tried everything I could think of to allay it, Spirits, Mustard Plasters, Pepper, &c., &c., but all to no purpose. At last I heard of your Nervine, and resolved to give it a trial. I did so, and in a few minutes my toothache had disappeared. A week or two after, I had two or three slight attacks, but on applying the Nervine, the pain ceased, and I have had no return since, although four months have passed away. A neighbour of mine similarly affected, cured immediately upon using the Nervine. My gratitude to you constrains me to allow you to make whatever use you please of my testimony. I have stated facts, and facts only. Such an extraordinary toothache specific ought to be universally known. I am, yours respectfully,

ELIZABETH FUTTER.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Medicine Vendors.—Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, CALVERT ST. NORWICH, who will send it Post free for 14, 33, or 54 stamps.

JOHN MORTON, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

One Dose Relieves! One Box Cures.

Perfect freedom from Cough in five minutes after taking

WOODCOCK'S PECTORAL COUGH PILLS,

A SAFE AND EFFECTUAL CURE FOR

Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, and removing Phlegm, &c.

READ THESE REMARKABLE TESTIMONIALS.

STONEY LANE, GOOSNARGH, near Preston.

Dear Sir,

I write these few lines to you to let you know of the wonderful Cure I have got by taking "WOODCOCK'S PECTORAL COUGH PILLS." I had tried I think a score of Cough Medicines of all sorts, without doing me any good at all. I was troubled with a very bad Cough during the night, and tickling in my throat; I had been in this way for nearly two months, and found that I was getting worse every day; I also had a very great hoarseness, while I could hardly speak, also night sweats very bad. At last a Druggist persuaded me to try a box of your Pills and I can truly say the first dose did me more good than all the Cough Medicines I had taken before; I only got a 1s. 1½d. Box, and now I have not the slightest Cough at all, and the night sweats are gone, and I can sleep well. I can truly say the Pills were worth a Guinea a Box to me, for I think I had paid nearly 10s. to get cured of my Cough, and could not. I hope you will use this Testimonial for the benefit of others as you think proper.

To PAGE D. WOODCOCK. I remain, yours truly,

JAMES ALSTON.

Dear Sir, 48, BURY STREET, HEYWOOD.

Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the unspeakable benefit I have received from your Cough Pills; I was suffering from a most distressing Cough, and could not sleep, could not go up or down a hill without continually resting, and having a dreadful fit of Coughing, Doctors gave me up, and at last I was recommended to try a box of your Pills, which I obtained from your agent, Mr. Beckett, Chemist, Market-place; the result was magical: after taking them the Cough entirely left me. I have now peaceful nights, sleep well, breathe easily, and can walk about with the greatest ease.

You can make use of this in any way you think proper, for the benefit of sufferers such as I have been. Believe me, yours truly,

To P. D. WOODCOCK, Esq. BENJAMIN CROPPER.

These Pills may be obtained of all respectable Medicine Vendors, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; or enclose 14 or 33 Stamps to the Proprietor, P. D. WOODCOCK, CALVERT STREET, NORWICH, and they will be sent Post free.

John Morton, wholesale and retail agent, Boston.

TWENTY THOUSAND CURES BY

Nurse Lilly's Royal Female Pills!

For Disorders and Irregularities in the Female Constitution.

These Pills are a never-failing remedy in the most troublesome Disorders to which the Female sex is liable.

In Dropsy, General Debility, Pains in the Loins, Swelling of the Feet and Legs, and in all cases depending on Debility, or *taking cold*, they invariably afford relief. They produce a good appetite, with increased vigour of constitution, and give to the complexion that clear, rosy hue characteristic of female health and beauty.

Where females are obliged to sit much, or keep late hours, they should not omit to take these Pills, which may be truly said to be the best Female protector.

They are the best preservative against that fearful complaint consumption, and will cure it if not very far advanced.

During the "change of life" they are the most valuable medicine that can be taken, relieving, after only a few doses, from Giddiness in the Head, Indigestion, Faint Perspirations, Coldness of the Feet, Flutterings at the Stomach, &c., and all those various symptoms common at that period of life.

Young Persons will find these Pills invaluable.

They may be obtained of all respectable Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; the 2s. 9d. boxes contain *three* small ones. Should any difficulty occur in obtaining them in remote places, enclose 15 or 33 stamps to the Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Calvert Street, Norwich, and they will be sent, free by post, to any part of the United Kingdom.

WOODCOCK'S

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Will cure Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Chronic Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Tic-Doloreux, without causing the least pain in the Head, Sickness, or impairing the Constitution, which is the effect of many powerful and advertised Medicines.

The success of these PILLS has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. They are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever offered to the public for these painful disorders.

Prepared by PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Calvert St., Norwich, and sold by all Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

John Morton, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

The Most Certain Cure for English Cholera
AND
BOWEL COMPLAINTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
IS A FEW DOSES OF
WOODCOCK'S
ANTI-CHOLERA DROPS

For Looseness of the Bowels, Cramps, Spasms, Sickness Windy Pains, Disordered Bowels from eating Fruit, Vegetables, &c.

Its virtues in ENGLISH CHOLERA are unrivalled. A single dose generally allays the most acute pain, and diffuses a healthy action through the whole system. For SPASMS, WINDY CHOLIC, CRAMPS, &c., no medicine equals it.

Most Extraordinary Cure of SPASMS by Woodcock's Anti-Cholera Drops.

Cumberworth, near Alford, Jan. 20th, 1853.

Sir,—I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you of the great benefit I have received by taking your Anti-Cholera Drops. I have been afflicted with spasms for a long time, having very violent and dangerous attacks about every month. I can assure you it was hard work to keep straight with the doctor. I was advised to try your Anti-Cholera Drops, and after taking *one dose* was wonderfully relieved. I have occasionally felt a slight attack since, but by taking a dose or two the spasms have quickly dispersed, and I am at present in perfect health. Please to excuse this simple testimony: I would say more, but words cannot express their real value. I give you my name and address, that any one may make inquiries either personally or by letter. I shall be happy to answer them.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

To Mr. P. D. Woodcock. GEORGE GRANTHAM.

Hundreds of Cures of Bowel Complaints like the following could be produced.

Amos Jackson, son of James Jackson, Nag's Head Inn, Flaxengate, Lincoln, found relief the *first* dose, and was quite cured the *third* dose. Also Charles Atkinson, a neighbour, cured on taking the *fourth* dose.

This never-failing remedy for Bowel Complaints of every description ought at all times to be had in readiness, and no housekeeper ought to be without it. It is an excellent remedy for Pain in the Stomach, Wind or Flatulency, and its properties as an effectual Cure for Bowel Complaint, Diarrhœa, or looseness in the Bowels, with or without pain, as well as a certain preventative to Cholera, can be attested by hundreds who received benefit by using it.

Sold by the Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, *Calvert Street, Norwich, and all Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.*

Buy a bottle, it is useful for almost everything; if you are seized with Bowel Complaint, it will stop it in half an hour.

Sold by John Morton, Printer, etc., Boston.

BOSTOCK'S
BOTANIC EYE OINTMENT.

A sovereign and valuable restorer and preserver of the sight, removing *Inflammations, Bloodshots, Scorbutic Humours, Shooting Pains, Dimness, Swellings in the Eyelids,* and numerous other diseases to which the Eye is subject; it also preserves the Sight against the injuries arising from extreme heat or cold. (Composed of Vegetables.)

Lo! its just praise is heard from every mouth,
In the bright regions of the sunny *South*,
And, pouring as a gladsome torrent forth,
The sound re-echoes from the chilly *North*:
Its praise comes floating o'er the *Western* wave,
And *Eastern* breezes tell its power to save;
But grateful Britain loudest shall proclaim
Its healing virtues to perpetual *Fame*.

One of the greatest philanthropists of the age, in his remarks on the sufferings of mankind, observes that "A man could never misplace his charity in relieving the blind; for," he adds, "of all the sufferings we are doomed to undergo, this is the greatest; and, as such, it merits our compassion and our relief, as far as in us lies, to administer it; for who, that is in full possession of this great blessing, can withhold the tear of compassion from him who has been deprived of it, and at the same time not feel grateful that he is not so afflicted—that he is blessed with sight—that he can behold the bright orb of day in all its beauty and splendour, and, with the Poet, exclaim in language of joy and adoration:

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good;
Almighty: thine this universal frame
Thus wondrous fair! thyself how wondrous then;
Unspeakable! who sitt'st above the heav'ns
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works.

The discoverer of this invaluable Remedy for many years confined its utility to the afflicted in the immediate vicinity of his residence; and numerous are the persons who now come forward and bear testimony to the incalculable benefits they have derived from it. At the earnest solicitations of friends, and amongst them several Professional Gentlemen, he was induced to give it more extended publicity; and has now the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that its utility is extended all over the country, relieving the sufferers not merely in the cottages of the Poor, but in the mansions of the Rich.—Directions for use with each pot.

Mr. Wallis, of Wilford, near Nottingham, was nearly blinded for upwards of two years, during which time he tried a variety of prescriptions, but without deriving the slightest benefit; having heard of Bostock's Botanic Eye Ointment, he was induced to give it a trial, and before using two pots his sight was completely restored. The above cure was communicated personally by Mr. Wallis to Mr C. V. Wilcockson, Long Row, Nottingham, to whom reference is permitted.

Sold in pots at 1*s.* 1½*d., and* 2*s.* 9*d., by all Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Calvert St., Norwich.*

John Morton, wholesale and retail Agent, Boston.

BOSTOCK'S BOTANIC PURIFYING PILLS

THESE well-known PILLS are one of the purely Vegetable Pills in general use, and are a positive substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony, and their kindred minerals. It is a startling fact that nearly all the prescriptions given to the sick, and those advertised medicines, contain mineral poisons. No matter what the disease, whether active, acute, or chronic; whether malarious, infectious, or contagious; whether fever, small pox, influenza, scrofula, or skin diseases; calomel and corrosive sublimate, in some form is prescribed, merely to change the *condition* of the complaint, but which generally entails other maladies more frightful than the original complaint.

All who wish to avoid this uncertain mode of medication, are advised, in good faith, to use

Bostock's Botanic Purifying Pills,

Which are chemically compounded of pure Herbs, on principles fixed as the sciences of Navigation and Astronomy.

THEIR OBJECT IS TO

Purify and equalise the Circulation of the Blood!

TO CORRECT ALL

Irregularities of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Heart, & Bladder.

They expel from the system of the sick all Morbid, corrupt humours, and crude matter, and restore the Diseased Organs to Healthy Regularity of Action!

Under this healthful action the pulse becomes regular, the tongue clean, the mouth sweet, the skin clear, the heart, liver, stomach, and bowels, discharge their several functions with healthful regularity, and the entire system is invested with such high conditions of health as to render it

Impregnable to the attacks of Disease.

While no weakness, no sickness of the stomach, no griping pains, follow their use: they are therefore confidently submitted to the common sense and reason of mankind as the most effective of **Blood Purifiers.**

Prepared for the Proprietor by PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Calvert Street, Norwich, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, and may be obtained of all Medicine Vendors, who, if they have not got it in stock, can procure it at once from their patent medicine warehouse, or P. D. W. will send a box free for 14, 33, or 54 stamps, according to size.

Sold by JOHN MORTON, Patent Medicine Vendor, Boston.

BOSTOCK'S ANTISCORBUTIC OINTMENT

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"For what are gems, or gold, or wealth,
If unattended by the boon of health:
Behold yon couch, whose splendid curtains sweep
In crimson folds, where grandeur's doomed to weep;
Where the dim lamp sends forth its faint perfume,
And vassals noiseless pace the gorgeous room;
Where skill and medicine, brought from every land,
In vain attempts to hold pain's torturing hand.
Oh! could they know the wond'rous healing power,
By Bostock wrested from each hidden flower,
To form the Ointment, which has power to heal
The direst pains earth's suffering sons can feel,
Glad would they hail it as a gift sent down
From that bright world, where suffering is unknown."

The proprietor is in possession of a vast number of testimonials from parties who have derived the greatest benefit, including Burns and Scalds, Ulcers, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Itch, and Scurvy in all its forms, but being limited for space, cannot give publicity to each one separately. Heads of Families, Mothers, and those having the care of Children in particular, would do well to keep a pot of this Ointment constantly by them, as it will be found invaluable in removing those little afflictions, as Sore Ears, &c., to which Children are subject.

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1881.

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AND

DIARY

WITH

COMPENDIUM.

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—A handsome folding plate of *The Dining Car* on the Great Northern Railway train.

—A portrait of *Colonel Chard*, one of the Heroes of Rorke's Drift in Zululand.

—A view of *Smyrna*, a Sea-Port Town in Asiatic Turkey.

—Also a view of *Ismid*, a fishing Village on the same Coast.

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MORTON'S

SIXPENNY ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1881.

	JANUARY.						FEBRUARY.						MARCH					
Monday	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	7	14	21	28	
Tuesday	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	
Wednesday	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	
Thursday	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	
Friday	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	
Saturday	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	
Sunday	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	

	APRIL.						MAY.						JUNE.					
Monday	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	
Tuesday	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	
Wednesday	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	
Thursday	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	
Friday	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	
Saturday	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	
Sunday	3	10	17	24	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	

	JULY.						AUGUST.						SEPTEMBER					
Monday	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	
Tuesday	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27	
Wednesday	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28	
Thursday	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	
Friday	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	
Saturday	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17	24	...	
Sunday	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	

	OCTOBER.						NOVEMBER.						DECEMBER.					
Monday	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	5	12	19	26	
Tuesday	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	6	13	20	27	
Wednesday	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	7	14	21	28	
Thursday	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	
Friday	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	
Saturday	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	
Sunday	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	

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Rum ..... ,,	2	8	Sparkling Hock ..... ,,	3	0
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Hollands ..... ,,	3	0	Claret..... ,,	1	4

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From Mr. William Smith, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada.

"I have sent P.O.O. for the six boxes of Watson's Family Pills. I must say they did me good. I have one box left yet; when it is out I shall not forget to send for more, as I would not be without them for ten times what they cost."

From Mr. Paulger, Inglewood, Taranaki, New Zealand.

"Could you send me some of Watson's Family Pills; having used them from a child, I do not know what to do without them, as they suit the constitution better than any others I can get here."

Important Testimonial from New Zealand.

West Eyreton, Canterbury, New Zealand, April 8th, 1877.

Dear Sir,—I feel greatly indebted to you for the benefit I and my family have derived by the use of your valuable Family Pills. After a good trial of several years, when an inhabitant of the same place as yourself; also a trial of two years under the climate of New Zealand, I find them to be a quick and sure relief to the stomach, to all the diseases it is subject to, and to give a healthy circulation to the blood throughout the body. I wrote to you for a large supply, but I see your reason for sending me only one box, as you have appointed an agent in Canterbury, which will give us all a better opportunity for getting them. You will please receive my sincere and hearty thanks.

From yours ever truly, H. TOMLINSON.

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JOHN INGOLDBY, of Laceby, aged 76, had been afflicted for more than four years with Erysipelas all over his body; it began in his legs, which gradually swelled to more than double their size; and were very hard from his body downwards. Water oozed from all parts of his body; and the pain was most excruciating. He could not rest day or night, and *for two years was unable to lay down.* He was examined by three medical men, who declared his case utterly incurable. His sufferings were heartrending. He was so bad that death was expected daily. Every time the passing-bell was heard, the neighbours said, "*Yon poor man's gone at last.*" At this time he was induced to try "Watson's Family Pills," and, marvellous to relate, he began to feel relieved, and the swelling reduced. His sufferings gradually abated, and eventually he was able to lay down, and get his natural rest. He is now in his 77th year, and as well in health as ever he was. This miraculous restoration he attributes to the use of the Pills, with the blessing of God. He wishes his case to be made known; and states that no pen can describe how dreadfully he was afflicted. He will gladly answer any enquiries.—October 23rd, 1880.

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Yours, &c., T. HARRISON.

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FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1881,

BEING THE FIRST AFTER LEAP YEAR.



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JANUARY, 1881.

A pear year, A dear year.	A cherry year, A merry year.	A plum year, A dumb year.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	*Circumcision*	8 9	4 0
2	S	**2nd Sunday after Christmas**....	8 8	4 1
3	M	Hampden impeached, 1642.....	8 8	4 2
4	T	Mendelssohn, music composer, died 1846	8 8	4 3
5	W	Frederick, Duke of York, died, 1827.....	8 8	4 4
6	Th	**Epiphany.**—Twelfth Day	8 7	4 5
7	F	**Moon's first Qr.,** 8h. 9m. morn.	8 7	4 7
8	S	Prince Albert Victor born, 1864	8 6	4 8
9	S	**1st Sunday after Epiphany**.....	8 6	4 9
10	M	Plough Monday.....	8 5	4 11
11	T	Sir H. Sloane died, 1752.....	8 5	4 12
12	W	Joseph Marryatt died, 1824.....	8 4	4 13
13	Th	St. Hilary	8 3	4 15
14	F	The "Mallard Night" at Oxford	8 3	4 17
15	S	**Full Moon,** 11h. 33m. morning.	8 2	4 18
16	S	**2nd Sunday after Epiphany**	8 1	4 20
17	M	Benjamin Franklin born, 1706..	8 0	4 21
18	T	Festival of St. Peter's Chair, at Rome..	7 59	4 23
19	W	Death of Peter II. of Russia, 1730	7 58	4 25
20	Th	Great Britain acknowledged the *Independence* of her Colonies in North America, 1783.	7 57	4 26
21	F	Vaccination introduced, 1799.....	7 56	4 28
22	S	Battle of Isandula, Africa, 1879.	7 55	4 30
23	S	**3rd Sun. af. Epiphany** Moon's last Qr., 8h. 47m. morn..	7 53	4 32
24	M	Duke of Edinburgh married, 1874	7 52	4 33
25	T	*Conversion of St. Paul*	7 51	4 35
26	W	Sunday Schools established, 1784	7 50	4 37
27	Th	New South Wales founded, 1788	7 48	4 39
28	F	Peter the Great died, 1725.....	7 47	4 40
29	S	(30th) Martyrdom of King Charles I., 1649	7 46	4 42
30	S	**4th Sun. af. Epiphany** NEW MOON, 0h. 48m. morn.	7 44	4 44
31	M	"Great Eastern" steamship launched, 1858	7 43	4 46

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

FEBRUARY, 1881.

A serene autumn denotes a windy winter ;
A windy winter, a rainy spring ;
A rainy spring, a serene summer ;
A serene summer, a windy autumn,
So that the air on a balance is seldom a debtor to itself.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	T	Partridge and Pheasant Shooting ends ...	7 41	4 48
2	W	Candlemas Day—*Purification*	7 39	4 49
3	Th	Wilkes expelled the House of Commons, 1769	7 38	4 51
4	F	English Telegraphs transferred to Government, 1870.....	7 36	4 53
5	S	Victoria Cross instituted, 1856..	7 35	4 55
6	S	**5th Sun. af. Epiphany** Moon's first Qr., 0h. 54m. morn..	7 33	4 57
7	M	Charles Dickens born, 1812.....	7 31	4 58
8	T	Half-quarter Day	7 29	5 0
9	W	Mr. Brand elected Speaker, 1872	7 28	5 2
10	Th	Queen Victoria married, 1840....	7 26	5 4
11	F	London University founded, 1826.....	7 24	5 6
12	S	Bendigo beat Deaf Burke, 1839.	7 22	5 8
13	S	**Septuagesima Sunday**....	7 20	5 10
14	M	**Full Moon,** 6h. 23m. morn.—*St. Valentine.*	7 18	5 11
15	T	Capt. Cook killed, 1778	7 16	5 13
16	W	Bruce, the traveller, enters Gondar, 1770	7 15	5 15
17	Th	Bishop Bull died, 1710	7 13	5 17
18	F	Martin Luther died, 1546	7 11	5 19
19	S	Galileo born, 1564.....	7 9	5 20
20	S	**Sexagesima Sunday**.....	7 7	5 22
21	M	**Moon's last Qr.,** 7h. 29m. even..	7 5	5 24
22	T	Treaty of Peace with the Ashantees, 1874	7 3	5 26
23	W	Louis Phillipe abdicated, 1848...	7 0	5 28
24	Th	*St. Matthias*	6 58	5 29
25	F	Robert, Earl of Essex, beheaded, 1601 ...	6 56	5 31
26	S	Bank suspended cash payment, 1797.....	6 54	5 33
27	S	**Quinquagesima.—Shrove Sun..**	6 52	5 35
28	M	**New Moon,** 11h. 32m. morning.	6 50	5 37

MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	

MARCH, 1881.

When the sloe tree is white as a sheet,
Sow your barley whether it be dry or wet.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	T	St. David—*Shrove Tuesday*	6 40	5 38
2	W	*Ash Wednesday*	6 46	5 40
3	Th	Dr. William Stukeley died, 1765	6 43	5 42
4	F	Rossini produced his opera "Tancredi," 1813..	6 41	5 44
5	S	James, Duke of Hamilton, beheaded, 1649....	6 39	5 45
6	S	**Quadragesima--1st Sun. in Lent**	6 37	5 47
7	M	**Moon's first Qr.,** 8h. 2m. even ..	6 35	5 49
8	T	Violent Earthquake in London, 1750.....	6 32	5 51
9	W	Napoleon I. married to Josephine, 1796.	6 30	5 52
10	Th	Prince of Wales married, 1863 ..	6 28	5 54
11	F	Income Tax imposed, 1842	6 26	5 56
12	S	James II. landed at Kinsale, 1689	6 23	5 57
13	S	**2nd Sunday in Lent**..... ...	6 21	5 59
14	M	Length of Day, 11h. 46m.....	6 19	6 1
15	T	**Full Moon,** 10h. 36m. evening..	6 17	6 3
16	W	Duchess of Kent died, 1861.....	6 14	6 4
17	Th	St. Patrick's Day	6 12	6 6
18	F	Russian troops entered Hamburg, 1813...	6 10	6 8
19	S	Pope Clement II. died, 1721	6 7	6 9
20	S	**3rd Sunday in Lent**.....	6 5	6 11
21	M	The Spring Equinox	6 3	6 13
22	T	Length of Day, 12h. 13m.....	6 1	6 14
23	W	**Moon's last Qr.,** 3h. 29m. morn.	5 58	6 16
24	Th	Parliament dissolved, 1880	5 56	6 18
25	F	*Annunciation.*—Lady Day	5 54	6 19
26	S	Dr. James Hutton died, 1797	5 52	6 21
27	S	**4th Sunday in Lent**	5 49	6 23
28	M	The Commune proclaimed at Paris, 1871.	5 47	6 24
29	T	**New Moon,** 10h. 32m. evening.	5 45	6 26
30	W	Twilight ends.....	5 42	6 28
31	Th	The Allied Sovereigns entered Paris, 1814	5 40	6 29

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

1	T
2	W
3	T
4	F
5	S
6	S
7	M
8	T
9	W
10	T
11	F
12	S
13	S
14	M
15	T
16	W
17	T
18	F
19	S
20	S
21	M
22	T
23	W
24	T
25	F
26	S
27	S
28	M
29	T
30	W
31	T

APRIL, 1881.

When the oak comes out before the ash, there will be fine weather in harvest; but when the ash comes out before the oak, the harvest will be wet.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	All Fools' Day	5 38	6 31
2	S	The naval victory of Copenhagen, 1801	5 36	6 33
3	S	**5th Sunday in Lent**	5 33	6 34
4	M	(5th) Death of "ZADKIEL," 1874	5 31	6 36
5	T	Robert Raikes died, 1811	5 29	6 38
6	W	Old Lady Day—**Moon's first Qr.** 3h. 34m. afternoon	5 27	6 39
7	Th	The Chapel of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, consecrated, 1682.	5 24	6 41
8	F	Fourth Earl of Warwick died, 1401	5 22	6 43
9	S	Day break 3h. 13m	5 20	6 44
10	S	**Palm Sunday**	5 18	6 46
11	M	Pope Gregory XIII. died, 1585	5 15	6 48
12	T	Admiral Rodney's victory, 1782.	5 13	6 49
13	W	Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829	5 11	6 51
14	Th	**Full Moon,** 11h. 49m. morning.	5 9	6 53
15	F	**Good Friday.**—Mr. J. S. Wright, M.P., died suddenly, 1880.	5 7	6 54
16	S	The victory of *Culloden*, 1746	5 5	6 56
17	S	**Easter Sunday**	5 2	6 58
18	M	Bank Holiday	5 0	6 59
19	T	Day 14h. 2m. long	4 58	7 1
20	W	The "Long" Parliament dissolved, 1653.	4 56	7 3
21	Th	**Moon's last Qr.,** 9h. 37m. morn.	4 54	7 4
22	F	Royal Society incorporated, 1663	4 52	7 6
23	S	St. George.—Shakespeare died, 1616.	4 50	7 8
24	S	**Low Sunday**	4 48	7 9
25	M	*St. Mark*	4 46	7 11
26	T	William Woodville died, 1805	4 44	7 13
27	W	Sir William Jones died, 1794	4 42	7 14
28	Th	**New Moon,** 10h. 24m. morning.	4 40	7 16
29	F	Impeachment of Lord Melville, 1806	4 38	7 18
30	S	Irish Church disestablished, 1868	4 36	7 19

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	

MAY, 1881.

After a famine in the stall, (bad hay crop)
Comes a famine in the hall (bad corn crop)

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	**2nd Sunday aft. Easter.**—*St. Philip St. James*	4 34	7 21
2	M	Archbishop Sharp assassinated, 1679.....	4 32	7 22
3	T	Livingstone died, 1873.....	4 31	7 24
4	W	Boston Sheep Fair	4 29	7 26
5	Th	Boston Cattle Fair	4 27	7 27
6	F	**Moon's first Qr.,** 10h. 44m. morn	4 25	7 29
7	S	The Russian army crossed the Pruth, 1828 ..	4 23	7 30
8	S	**3rd Sunday after Easter**.....	4 22	7 32
9	M	Half-quarter Day	4 20	7 34
10	T	Indian Mutiny commenced, 1857	4 18	7 35
11	W	"Black Friday" in the City, London, 1866	4 17	7 37
12	Th	Sir Charles Barry died, 1860	4 15	7 38
13	F	**Full Moon,** 10h. 23m. even—*Old May Day.*	4 14	7 40
14	S	Trial of W. Palmer commenced, 1856 ...	4 12	7 41
15	S	**4th Sunday after Easter**.....	4 10	7 43
16	M	Destruction of the Vendôme Column, 1871	4 9	7 44
17	T	Dr. Wm. Heberden died, 1801....	4 8	7 46
18	W	Fall of Khiva, 1873	4 6	7 47
19	Th	Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536	4 5	7 49
20	F	**Moon's last Qr.,** 3h. 6h. after	4 3	7 50
21	S	Sir John Hawkins died, 1789	4 2	7 51
22	S	**Rogation Sunday**.....	4 1	7 53
23	M	MacMahon elected President, 1873	4 0	7 54
24	T	Birth of Queen Victoria, 1819	3 58	7 55
25	W	Louis Napoleon escaped from Ham, 1846	3 57	7 57
26	Th	**Ascension Day**—*Holy Thursday.*	3 56	7 58
27	F	**New Moon,** 11h. 35m. night	3 55	7 59
28	S	Sir James Duke died, 1873	3 54	8 0
29	S	**Sunday after Ascension Day**	3 53	8 2
30	M	Peter Paul Rubens died, 1640....	3 52	8 3
31	T	William Baxter died, 1723	3 51	8 4

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

JUNE, 1881.

Many haws, Many snaws.	Many hips and haws, Many frosts and snaws.	Many sloes, Many cold toes.

Midsummer rain, spoils wine stock and grain.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	W	Prince Napoleon killed in Zululand, 1879.	3 51	8 5
2	Th	Harvey (discoverer of the circulation of the blood), died, 1657.	3 50	8 6
3	F	The Empress of Russia died, 1880.	3 49	8 7
4	S	Battle of Magenta, 1859	3 48	8 8
5	S	**Whit Sun**—*Pentecost*—Moon's first Qr., 3h. 19m. morn.	3 48	8 9
6	M	Bank Holiday.	3 47	8 10
7	T	Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775	3 47	8 11
8	W	Death of Mahomet, 632	3 46	8 12
9	Th	Alexandra Palace destroyed by fire, 1873.	3 46	8 12
0	F	Day 16h. 20m. long	3 45	8 13
1	S	*St. Barnabas*	3 45	8 14
2	S	**Trinity Sunday.**—FULL MOON 6h. 56m. morn	3 44	8 14
3	M	Death of Frederick von Raumer, German historian, 1873, aged 93.	3 44	8 15
4	T	Battle of Naseby, 1645	3 44	8 16
5	W	London Bridge founded, 1825	3 44	8 16
6	Th	Corpus Christi	3 44	8 17
7	F	John Wesley born at Epworth, 1703	3 44	8 17
8	S	**Moon's last Qr.,** 9h. 18m. even.	3 44	8 17
9	S	**1st Sunday after Trinity**	3 44	8 18
0	M	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	3 44	8 18
1	T	Longest Day—Proclamation	3 44	8 18
2	W	Accession of Richard III., 1483	3 45	8 18
3	Th	Naval Review at Spithead in honour of the SHAH, 1873	3 45	8 19
4	F	*St. John Baptist.* Midsummer Day	3 45	8 19
5	S	(24) Battle of Bannockburn, 1314	3 46	8 19
6	S	**2nd Sun. aft. Trinity**—NEW MOON, 2h. 3m. after.	3 46	8 19
7	M	Capture of Buenos Ayres, 1806	3 46	8 19
8	T	Death of Lord Raglan, 1855	3 47	8 19
9	W	*St. Peter*	3 47	8 18
0	Th	The SHAH of Persia at the Crystal Palace, 1873	3 48	8 18

MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

1	W
2	T
3	F
4	S
5	S
6	M
7	T
8	W
9	T
10	F
11	S
12	S
13	M
14	T
15	W
16	T
17	F
18	S
19	S
20	M
21	T
22	W
23	T
24	F
25	S
26	S
27	M
28	T
29	W
30	T

JULY, 1881.

A shower of rain in July, when the corn begins to fill,
Is worth a plough of oxon, and all belongs theretill.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	F	....	3 49	8 18
2	S	(3rd) Dog days begin.....	3 49	8 18
3	S	**3rd Sunday after Trinity**	3 50	8 17
4	M	**Moon's first Qr.,** 5h. 16m. after.	3 51	8 17
5	T	Earthquake shocks in Switzerland, 1880..	3 52	8 16
6	W	Death of Pierce Egan, novelist, 1880.....	3 52	8 16
7	Th	Imperial Russian Yacht, "Livadia," launched at Glasgow, 1880. }	3 53	8 15
8	F	Death of Herr Winterhalter, German painter, 1873	3 54	8 15
9	S	The SHAH of Persia in Paris, 1873.....	3 55	8 14
10	S	**4th Sunday after Trinity**.....	3 56	8 13
11	M	**Full Moon,** 2h. 13m. afternoon..	3 57	8 12
12	T	Loss of the steamer "Singapore," 1873...	3 58	8 11
13	W	Great Temperance Fête at the Crystal Palace, 1880	3 59	8 11
14	Th	Destruction of the Bastile, Paris, 1789 ...	4 1	8 10
15	F	St. Swithin	4 2	8 9
16	S	Lord Mayor WATERLOW made a Baronet, 1873..	4 3	8 8
17	S	**5th Sunday after Trinity**..... ...	4 4	8 7
18	M	**Moon's last Qr.,** 5h. 33m. morn.	4 5	8 6
19	T	Bishop Wilberforce died, 1873...	4 7	8 4
20	W	Bishop Chandler died, 1750.....	4 8	8 3
21	Th	The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived in London, 1871. }	4 9	8 2
22	F	Charles Landseer, R.A., died, 1879	4 10	8 1
23	S	Gibralter taken, 1704	4 12	7 59
24	S	**6th Sunday after Trinity**	4 13	7 58
25	M	*St. James*	4 15	7 57
26	T	**New Moon,** 5h. 19m. morning.....	4 16	7 55
27	W	Five day's trial of the Boston Election Petition commenced, 1880. }	4 17	7 54
28	Th	Mr. Garfit unseated for Boston, 1880.....	4 19	7 52
29	F	Marriage of Queen Mary with Darnley, 1565 ..	4 20	7 51
30	S	(31) Mr. W. J. Ingram unseated for Boston, 1880	4 22	7 49
31	S	**7th Sunday after Trinity**.....	4 23	7 48

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

AUGUST, 1881.

If the twenty-fourth of August be fair and clear,
Then hope for a prosperous autumn that year.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	M	Bank Holiday—Lammas Day	4 25	7 46
2	T	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850	4 26	7 45
3	W	**Moon's first Qr.,** 4h. 42m. morn	4 28	7 43
4	Th	Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley, died, 1598..	4 29	7 41
5	F	Oyster season begins.....	4 31	7 39
6	S	Odillon Barrot, French statesman, died, 1873..	4 32	7 38
7	S	**8th Sunday after Trinity**	4 34	7 36
8	M	Sir Richard Worsley died, 1805.	4 35	7 34
9	T	**Full Moon,** 9h. 6m. evening	4 37	7 32
10	W	St. Lawrence.....	4 39	7 30
11	Th	Half-quarter day.—Dog days end	4 40	7 29
12	F	Grouse shooting begins	4 42	7 27
13	S	Capture of Havannah, 1762	4 43	7 25
14	S	**9th Sunday after Trinity**	4 45	7 23
15	M	Napoleon I. born, 1769.....	4 47	7 21
16	T	**Moon's last Qr.,** 4h. 57m. after.	4 48	7 19
17	W	Death of Frederick the Great, 1786	4 50	7 17
18	Th	Death of Charles, ex-Duke of Brunswick, 1873	4 51	7 15
19	F	The Swedish Revolution, 1772...	4 53	7 13
20	S	Blackcock shooting begins	4 54	7 11
21	S	**10th Sunday after Trinity**	4 56	7 9
22	M	Lord Abadare gazetted a Peer, 1873	4 58	7 7
23	T	Railway Collision near Retford, 1873.....	4 59	7 4
24	W	**New Moon,** 8h. 45m. evening	5 1	7 2
25	Th	Senor Castelar elected President of the Spanish Cortes, 1873.	5 2	7 0
26	F	Death of Carl Wilhelm, composer of the German War-song, "Wacht am Rhein," 1873.	5 4	6 58
27	S	(28th) King Cetewayo captured, 1879 ...	5 6	6 56
28	S	**11th Sunday after Trinity**	5 7	6 54
29	M	John Locke born, 1632.....	5 9	6 52
30	T	Soliman II., the Magnificent, died, 1566..	5 10	6 49
31	W	John Bunyan died, 1688	5 12	6 47

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

SEPTEMBER, 1881.

If dry be the buck's horn
On Holyrood morn,
Tis worth a kist of gold ;

But if wet it be seen,
E'er Holyrood e'en,
Bad harvest is foretold.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	**Moon's 1st Qr.** 2h. 2m. aft. Partridge shooting begin	5 14	6 45
2	F	London burnt, 1666	5 15	6 43
3	S	Fire in Canterbury Cathedral, 1872	5 17	6 41
4	S	**12th Sunday after Trinity**	5 18	6 38
5	M	Old Bartholomew	5 20	6 36
6	T	The Stratford Jubilee to Shakespeare, 1769	5 22	6 34
7	W	Queen Elizabeth born, 1533	5 23	6 32
8	Th	**Full Moon,** 4h. 39m. morning	5 25	6 29
9	F	(10) Salmon and Trout fishing ends	5 26	6 27
10	S	(11) New street, "Fydell Crescent," Boston, opened, 1879	5 28	6 25
11	S	**13th Sunday after Trinity**	5 30	6 22
12	M	Old Catholic Congress at Cologne opened, 1872	5 31	6 20
13	T	Death of W. E. Chapman, solicitor, Horbling, 1879	5 33	6 18
14	W	Holy Cross Day	5 34	6 16
15	Th	**Moon's last Qr.,** 8h. 1m. morn.	5 36	6 13
16	F	(15) Buck hunting ends	5 37	6 11
17	S	London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1838	5 39	6 9
18	S	**14th Sunday after Trinity**	5 41	6 6
19	M	Roundhay Park, Leeds, opened by Prince Arthur, 1872.	5 42	6 4
20	T	William Hutton died, 1815	5 44	6 2
21	W	*St. Matthew*	5 46	5 59
22	Th	**New Moon,** 11h. 54m. morn.	5 47	5 57
23	F	King Charles defeated under the walls of Chester, 1645.	5 49	5 56
24	S	The Sunderland Iron Bridge opened, 1793	5 50	5 53
25	S	**15th Sunday after Trinity**	5 52	5 50
26	M	St. Cyprian	5 54	5 48
27	T	Alexander's memorable conference with Napoleon at Erfurt, 1808.	5 55	5 46
28	W	Sheriffs sworn	5 57	5 43
29	Th	*St. Michael*—Michaelmas Day	5 59	5 41
30	F	**Moon's first Qr.,** 9h. 48m. even.	6 1	5 39

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

OCTOBER, 1881.

In October dung your field,
And your land its wealth shall yield.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	S	Pheasant shooting begins.....	6 2	5 37
2	S	**16th Sunday after Trinity**	6 4	5 34
3	M	King's College, London, opened, 1831...	6 5	5 32
4	T	John Scott, the trainer, died, 1871	6 7	5 30
5	W	Old Parr died, 1635, aged 152...	6 9	5 27
6	Th	Murder of Mrs. Watson by her husband, 1871..	6 10	5 25
7	F	**Full Moon,** 1h. 59m. afternoon..	6 12	5 23
8	S	Burning of the City of Chicago, 1871 ...	6 14	5 21
9	S	**17th Sunday after Trinity**	6 15	5 18
10	M	William Earl Cowper died, 1723	6 17	5 16
11	T	Old Michaelmas Day	6 19	5 14
12	W	Fire Insurance due	6 20	5 12
13	Th	Sir David Baxter, a generous Dundee merchant, died 1872	6 22	5 10
14	F	Fire Insurance expires.....	6 24	5 8
15	S	**Moon's last Qr.,** 2h. 26m. morn	6 25	5 5
16	S	**18th Sunday after Trinity**	6 27	5 3
17	M	Fox hunting begins	6 29	5 1
18	T	*St. Luke*.....	6 31	4 59
19	W	Dr. Candlish, Free Church theologian, died 1873	6 32	4 57
20	Th	Union of Norway and Sweden, 1814.....	6 34	4 55
21	F	Lord Nelson killed at the battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 36	4 53
22	S	Died, aged 82, Simon Thomas Scrope, of Danby Hall, York, 1872.	6 38	4 51
23	S	**19th Sun. aft. Trinity**—NEW MOON 2h. 31m. morn	6 39	4 49
24	M	Tycho Brahe, astronomer, died, 1601 ...	6 41	4 47
25	T	St. Crispin	6 43	4 45
26	W	Hanover made a kingdom, 1814	6 45	4 43
27	Th	Capitulation of Limerick, 1651.	6 46	4 41
28	F	*St. Simon* and *St. Jude.*	6 48	4 39
29	S	Hare hunting begins	6 50	4 37
30	S	**20th Sun. aft. Trinity**—Moon's 1st Qr., 4h. 47m. morn	6 52	4 35
31	M	All Hallows Eve, or Halloween.	6 54	4 33

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

NOVEMBER, 1881.

A western wind carrieth water in his hand.
If wind follow sun's course expect fair weather.
Cloudy mornings turn to clear evenings.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	T	*All Saints' Day*—Town Councillors elected...	6 55	4 31
2	W	All Souls	6 57	4 30
3	Th	Bishop Lowth died, 1787.....	6 59	4 28
4	F	King William III. landed, 1688..	7 1	4 26
5	S	Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 3	4 24
6	S	**21st Sun. aft. Trinity**—FULL MOON, 2h. 2m. morning	7 4	4 23
7	M	Lord Dufferin gazetted a Peer, 1871	7 6	4 21
8	T	Châlons evacuated by the Germans, 1872	7 8	4 19
9	W	Election of Mayors—Birth of Prince of Wales.	7 10	4 18
10	Th	Stanley discovers Livingstone at Ujiji, 1871 ..	7 11	4 16
11	F	Half-quarter day—St. Martin	7 13	4 15
12	S	Bishop Gardiner died, 1555.....	7 15	4 13
13	S	**22nd Sun. aft. Trinity**—Moon's last Qr. 11h. 1m. even.	7 17	4 12
14	M	Bruce discovered the sources of the Nile, 1770	7 18	4 10
15	T	Bishop Tomline died, 1827	7 20	4 9
16	W	Eruption of Solway Moss, 1771.	7 22	4 7
17	Th	Westminster Bridge opened, 1750	7 23	4 6
18	F	Boston Horse Mart (1st day)	7 25	4 5
19	S	The Junction of the Severn and the Thames, 1789.....	7 27	4 4
20	S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity**	7 29	4 3
21	M	**New Moon,** 4h. 21m. afternoon....	7 30	4 1
22	T	General Clive died, 1774	7 32	4 0
23	W	Old Martinmas	7 34	3 59
24	Th	Horrox first observed the transit of *Venus* over the Sun's disc, 1639.	7 35	3 58
25	F	*Stanislaus* esigns the Polish Crown, 1795	7 37	3 57
26	S	The Great Storm, 1703.....	7 38	3 57
27	S	**1st Sunday in Advent**.....	7 40	3 56
28	M	**Moon's first Qr.,** 0h. 1m. after....	7 41	3 55
29	T	Mrs. Mary Somerville died, 1872, aged 93	7 43	3 54
30	W	*St. Andrew*	7 44	3 53

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

DECEMBER, 1881.

Light Christmas, light wheat sheaf;
Dark Christmas, heavy wheat sheaf.

		REMARKABLE DAYS, FAIRS, ETC.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
1	Th	Princess of Wales born, 1844	7 46	3 53
2	F	Napoleon I. crowned, 1804	7 47	3 52
3	S	The new bell, "Great Tom," hung in Lincoln Cathedral, 1610.	7 49	3 51
4	S	**2nd Sunday in Advent**.....	7 50	3 51
5	M	**Full Moon,** 5h. 13m. afternoon.	7 51	3 50
6	T	St. Nicholas	7 52	3 50
7	W	The Russian Revolution of 1741	7 54	3 50
8	Th	Great earthquake at Munster, 1612	7 55	3 49
9	F	Sir Anthony Vandyck died, 1641	7 56	3 49
10	S	Grouse shooting ends	7 57	3 49
11	S	**3rd Sunday in Advent**	7 58	3 49
12	M	(11) Boston Beast Mart	7 59	3 49
13	T	**Moon's last Qr.,** 8h. 4m. even....	8 0	3 49
14	W	Washington died, 1799.....	8 1	3 49
15	Th	Countess Beaconsfield died, 1872	8 2	3 49
16	F	Grouse shooting closes.....	8 3	3 49
17	S	Thomas Guy died, 1724	8 3	3 49
18	S	**4th Sunday in Advent**.....	8 4	3 49
19	M	The Winter Solstice	8 5	3 50
20	T	Dulwich Gallery founded, 1810..	8 5	3 50
21	W	*St. Thomas*—**New Moon,** 5h. 7m. morn	8 6	3 51
22	Th	Ismael taken by Suwarrow, 1790	8 7	3 51
23	F	General Lavalette's romantic escape, 1815	8 7	3 52
24	S	Christmas Eve	8 7	3 53
25	S	**Christmas Day**	8 8	3 53
26	M	Bank Holiday—*St. Stephen*	8 8	3 54
27	T	**Moon's first Qr.,** 8h. 41m. even.—*St. John*	8 8	3 55
28	W	*Innocents' Day*	8 8	3 56
29	Th	Turenne's famous triumph over the Germans, 1674.....	8 9	3 56
30	F	The fall of Carlisle, 1745.....	8 9	3 57
31	S	LORD BEACONSFIELD born, 1805.	8 9	3 58

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

	£	s.	d.
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Principal Articles of the Calendar for the Year, 1881.

Golden Number	1	Dominical Letter	B
Epact	30	Roman Indiction	9
Solar Cycle	14	Julian Period	6594

Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 13	*Ascension Day, Holy Thurs.*	May 26
Quinquagesima — Shrove Sunday	Feb. 27	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	June 5
St. David	Mar. 1	*Trinity Sunday*	June 12
Ash Wednesday	Mar. 2	*Corpus Christi*	June 16
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	Mar. 6	Accession of Q. Victoria	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	June 21
Annunciation, Lady Day	Mar. 25	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	June 24
Palm Sunday	Apr. 10	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	Apr. 15	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	Apr. 17	*1st Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 27
St. George	Apr. 23	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
Low Sunday	Apr. 24	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday	May 22	Christmas Day	Dec. 25

The Year 5642 of the Jewish Era commences on September 24, 1881.
Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on July 28, 1881.
The Year 1299 of the Mohammedan Era commences on Nov. 23, 1881.

Eclipses, &c., for 1881, at Greenwich.

In the Year 1881 *there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon, and a transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc.*

1.—A partial eclipse of the SUN, May 27, invisible at Greenwich.
2.—A total eclipse of the MOON, June 11, invisible at Greenwich.
3.—An annular eclipse of the SUN, Nov. 21, invisible at Greenwich.
4.—A partial eclipse of the MOON, December 5, partly visible at Greenwich.
5.—A transit of MERCURY across the SUN'S disc, November 7, invisible at Greenwich.

Divisions of the Year.

The Year contains four quarters and four seasons.

1st quarter ends Lady Day, March 25th.
2nd ,, ,, Midsummer, June 24th.
3rd ,, ,, Michaelmas, Sept. 29th.
4th ,, ,, Christmas, Dec. 25th.

Seasons.

Spring commences at the Vernal Equinox, March 21st.
Summer commences at the Summer Solstice, June 21st.*
Autumn commences at the Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 23rd.
Winter commences at the Winter Solstice, Dec. 21st.†

* Longest Day. † Shortest Day.

Moon's Changes, 1881.

JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.	
First Qr...	... 7th day... 8h 9m morn	First Qr...	... 6th day... 0h 54m morn
Full Moon	...15th day...11h 33m morn	Full Moon	...14th day... 6h 23m morn
Last Qr ...	...23rd day... 8h 47m morn	Last Qr ...	...21st day... 7h 29m even
New Moon	...30th day... 0h 48m morn	New Moon	...28th day...11h 32m morn
MARCH.		**APRIL.**	
First Qr...	... 7th day... 8h 2m even	First Qr...	... 6th day... 3h 54m after
Full Moon	...15th day...10h 36m even	Full Moon	...14th day...11h 49m morn
Last Qr ...	...23rd day... 3h 29m morn	Last Qr ...	...21st day... 9h 37m morn
New Moon	...29th day...10h 32m even	New Moon	...28th day...10h 24m morn
MAY.		**JUNE.**	
First Qr...	... 6th day...10h 44m morn	First Qr...	... 5th day... 3h 19m morn
Full Moon	...13th day...10h 23m even	Full Moon	...12th day... 6h 56m morn
Last Qr ...	...20th day... 3h 6m after	Last Qr ...	...18th day... 9h 18m even
New Moon	...27th day...11h 35m night	New Moon	...26th day... 2h 3m after
JULY.		**AUGUST.**	
First Qr...	... 4th day... 5h 16m after	First Qr...	... 3rd day... 4h 42m morn
Full Moon	...11th day... 2h 13m after	Full Moon	... 9th day... 9h 6m even
Last Qr ...	...18th day... 5h 33m morn	Last Qr ...	...16th day... 4h 57m after
New Moon	...26th day... 5h 19m morn	New Moon	...24th day... 8h 45m even
SEPTEMBER.		**OCTOBER.**	
First Qr...	... 1st day... 2h 2m after	Full Moon	... 7th day... 1h 59m after
Full Moon	... 8th day... 4h 39m morn	Last Qr ...	...15th day... 2h 26m morn
Last Qr ...	...15th day... 8h 1m morn	New Moon	...23rd day... 2h 31m morn
New Moon	...23d day...11h 54m morn	First Qr ...	...30th day... 4h 47m morn
First Qr...	...30th day... 9h 48m even		
NOVEMBER.		**DECEMBER.**	
Full Moon	... 6th day... 2h 2m morn	Full Moon	... 5th day... 5h 13m after
Last Qr ...	...13th day...11h 1m even	Last Qr ...	...13th day... 8h 4m even
New Moon	...21st day... 4h 21m after	New Moon	...21st day... 5h 7m morn
First Qr...	...28th day... 0h 1m after	First Qr ...	...27th day... 8h 41m even

Scripture Table—Money.

		£	s.	d.
A talent of gold	equal	5475	0	0
A golden daric	,,	1	1	10
A shekel of gold	,,	1	16	6
A shekel of silver	,,	0	2	3½
A talent of silver, 3,000 shekels	,,	342	8	9
A bekah	,,	0	1	1¼
A gerah	,,	0	0	1¼
A mina, or 50 shekels	,,	5	14	0
A silver drachma	,,	0	0	7¾
Tribute money, 2 drachmas	,,	0	1	3½
A stater, 4 drachmas	,,	0	2	7
A Roman penny (denarius)	,,	0	0	7¾
A farthing (assarium)	,,	0	0	1½
A mite	,,	0	0	0¾

Temperature of Baths.

The *hot* bath, from 98° to 106°. | The *warm* bath, from 96° to 98°.
The *tepid* bath, from 85° to 96°. | The *vapour* bath, from 100° to 130°.

The temperature is in all cases to be determined by Fahrenheit's thermometer, 212° on the scale of which marks the boiling point of water, and 32° the freezing point; between 90° and 100° denote the gentle heat.

Indications of Spring.

	EARLY.	LATE.	AVERAGE.
Snowdrops appear	Dec. 24	Feb. 10	Jan. 17
Hawthorn leaf	Feb. 11	April 22	March 18
Sycamore leaf	Feb. 22	May 4	March 29
Birch and Weeping Willow leaf	Feb. 22	May 4	March 29
Mountain Ash leaf	March 5	May 2	April 2
Wood Anemone blows	March 16	April 22	April 3
Lime leaf	March 10	May 7	April 3
Elm leaf	March 4	May 6	April 5
Horse Chestnut leaf	March 10	May 2	April 5
Alder and Hornbean leaf	March 7	May 7	April 6
Cowslip flowers	March 13	April 30	April 6
Maple leaf	March 15	May 7	April 10
Willow leaf	March 28	April 28	April 12
Spanish Chestnut leaf	March 28	May 12	April 19
Beech, Plane, and Walnut leaf	April 5	May 10	April 22
Oak leaf	March 31	May 20	April 25
Poplar leaf	April 12	May 8	April 25
Ash leaf	April 2	May 26	April 29
Hawthorn flowers	April 13	June 2	May 8
Dog roses flower	May 23	June 12	June 2
Thrush sings	Dec. 4	Feb. 13	Jan. 13
Ringdove coos	Dec. 27	March 20	Feb. 6
Rooks build	Feb. 2	March 14	Feb. 22
Frogs and toads croak	Feb. 20	May 4	March 28
Young Rooks	March 26	April 24	April 9
Swallows appear	March 30	April 26	April 12
Grasshopper lark	March 30	April 26	April 15
Blackcap, redstart, & whitethroat	March 30	April 26	April 16
Martin and yellow willow wren	March 30	April 26	April 20
Cuckoo sings	April 9	May 7	April 23
Corncrake	April 9	May 7	April 25
Nightingale sings	April 7	May 19	April 28
Churn-owl sings	April 29	June 26	May 28

Amount of Seeds for different Areas.

Asparagus, bed of 15 sq. yds.	1 pint	Leek, 2 sq. yds	1 oz.
Beans (broad) row 80 feet	1½ qt.	Lettuce, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,
Beet, row 50 feet	2 oz.	Mushroom, 7 sq. yds	1 bshl
Broccoli, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,	Onions, 9 sq. yds	2 oz.
Brussels sprouts, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,	Parsley, row 80 feet	1½ ,,
Cabbage, bed of 8 sq. yds	1 ,,	Parsnip, drill of 200 feet	2 ,,
Carrots, bed of 12 sq. yds	2 ,,	Peas (early) row 60 feet	1½ pnt
Cauliflower, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,	Potatoes, row 30 feet	0½ pck
Celery, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,	Radishes, 4 sq. yds	1½ oz.
Cress, 3 sq. yds	2 ,,	Savory, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,
Endive, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,	Spinach, 10 sq. yds	2 ,,
Kale, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,	Spinach, drill of 120 feet	2 ,,
Kidney Beans, row 80 feet	1 pint	Turnip, 4 sq. yds	1 ,,

Tide Table.

Time of High Water, on the full and change of the Moon, at the following Ports and Places.

The Time of High Water at London Bridge averages 2 o'clock, at the New and Full of the Moon.

Place.	Situation.	Time of High Water. h.	m.
Aberdeen	Scotland	1	0
Aberdovey	Wales	8	0
Aberystwith	Wales	7	31
Achill-beg	Ireland	5	14
Agnes (St.)	Scilly Isles	4	30
Aldborough	England	10	45
Alderney	Eng. Chan	6	46
Almwich Port	Anglesea.	10	30
Arran Isle	Scotland	11	15
Arundel Bar	England	11	35
Ayr Point	Isle of Man	11	7
Ballyshannon Bar	Ireland	5	18
Balta	Shetland	9	45
Baltimore	Ireland	4	23
Banff	Scotland	0	28
Bantry Harbour	Ireland	3	47
Bardsey Island	Wales	7	40
Barmouth	Wales	7	41
Barnstaple Bridge	England	6	28
Beachy Head	England	11	20
Beaumaris	Wales	10	32
Belfast	Ireland	10	43
Berwick	England	2	18
Blakeney Bar	England	6	30
Blyth	England	3	15
Bolt Head	England	5	45
Bordeaux	France	6	50
Boston	England	7	0
Boulogne	France	11	25
Brest	France	3	47
Bridgewater Bar	England	6	50
Bridlington	England	4	39
Bridport	England	6	5
Brighton	England	11	15
Bristol	England	7	13
Burntisland	Scotland	2	24
Caermarthen Bar	Wales	5	44
Caernarvon	Wales	9	33
Calais	France	11	49
Caldy Road, Bris. Ch.,	Wales.	5	40
Calf of Man	St.Geo.Ch.	11	17
Cancale	France	6	20
Cantyre (Mull)	Scotland	10	35
Cardigan	Wales	7	1
Carlingford Bar	Ireland	11	0
Chatham	England	1	11
Cherbourg	France	7	49
Chichester	England	11	30
Christchurch	England	9	0
Clear Cape	Ireland	4	0
Coquet Road	England	3	0
Cordouan	France	3	37
Cork, Penrose Q.	Ireland	4	58
Cornwall Cape	England	4	35
Cowes, West	I. of Wight	10	45
Cromarty	Scotland	11	56
Cuckolds Point	R. Thames	1	45
Cuxhaven	Germany	1	8
Dartmouth	England	6	16
Deal	England	11	15
Dee R. (Chester)	England	0	7
Devonpt. Dk. Yd.	England	5	43
Dieppe	France	11	6
Dingle	Ireland	3	51
Donaghadee	Ireland	11	13
Donegal Harbour.	Ireland	5	18
Douglas Harbour,	Isle of Man	11	12
Dover	England	11	12
Downs	England	11	15
Dublin Bar	Ireland	11	12
Dunbar	Scotland	2	8
Duncansby Ness	Scotland	10	14
Dundalk	Ireland	10	56
Dundee	Scotland	2	32
Dungarvon	Ireland	5	12
Dungeness	England	10	45
Dunkerque	France	11	55
Eddystone	Eng.Chan.	5	25
Exmouth	England	6	21
Eyemouth	Scotland	2	15
Falmouth	England	4	57
Flamboro' Head	England	4	30
Flatholm	England	6	54
Flushing	Holland	0	54
Fowey	England	5	14
Galloway (Mull)	Scotland	11	15
Galway	Ireland	4	35
Gibraltar (Old Mole)	Spain	2	20
Glasgow, Port	Scotland	0	18
Glenan Islands	France	3	12

Tide Table, *continued.*

Place.	Situation.	Time of High Water. h.	m.
Oeree (W. Gat)	Holland	1	45
Ravelines	France	12	0
Ravesend	England	1	10
Reenock	Scotland	0	8
Rimsby	England	5	36
Uernsey Pier	Eng.Chan.	6	37
Unfleet Sand	R.Thames.	11	40
Cartlepool	England	3	28
Carwich	England	0	6
Castings	England	10	53
Câvre	France	9	51
Celigoland	German O.	11	33
Cellevoetsluis	Holland	2	30
Collesley	England	11	30
Colyhead	Wales	10	11
Coly Island	England	2	30
Confleur	France	9	29
Cowth Harbour	Ireland	11	9
Cull	England	6	29
Cumber R. Ent.	England	5	26
pswich	England	0	35
ersey (S. Helier)	Eng. Chan.	6	29
Cenmare River	Ireland	3	52
Cingstown	Ireland	11	10
Cinsale	Ireland	4	43
Cirkcudbright	Scotland	11	10
Land's End	England	4	30
Leith	Scotland	2	17
Lerwick	Shetland	10	30
Lewis Islands	Scotland	6	11
Limerick	Ireland	6	16
Liverpool	England	11	23
London Bridge	R. Thames	1	58
Margate	England	11	40
Milford Hvn. En.	Wales	5	56
Minehead	England	6	24
Montrose	Scotland	1	25
Morlaix Road	France	4	53
Needles Point	I. of Wight	9	46
Newcastle	England	4	23
Newhaven	England	11	51
Newport	Wales	7	10
Nieuport	Belgium	0	18
Nore Light	R. Thames	0	30
Orfordness	England	11	15
Ostend	Belgium	0	25
Pembroke Dk. Yd.	Wales	6	12
Pentland Firth	Scotland	11	0
Penzance	England	4	30
Peterhead	Scotland	0	34
Plymouth (Brkwtr.)	England	5	37
Portland (Brkwtr.)	England	7	1
Port Patrick	Scotland	11	10
Portsmouth Dk. Yd.	England	11	41
Ramsgate Harb.	England	11	39
Rathlin I., Church Bay, N. C. of Ireland		7	56
Rye Bay	England	11	20
Salcombe	England	5	41
Saltees	Ireland	5	40
Scalloway	Shetland	9	30
Scarborough	England	4	11
Scilly Is. (S. Mary)	England	4	18
Selsea Bill	England	11	45
Shannon Mouth	Ireland	4	0
Sheephaven	Ireland	5	32
Sheerness Dk. Yd.	England	0	37
Shields (North)	England	3	23
Shoreham Har.	England	11	34
Skerries	N. C. of Ire.	6	15
Sligo Bay, Mullaghmore, Ire.		5	18
Southampton	England	10	30
Southwold	England	10	20
Spithead	England	11	20
Spurn Point	England	5	26
St. Helen's Road	England	11	0
St. Ive's	England	4	44
St. Malo	France	6	5
Stromness	Orkneys	9	0
Sunderland	England	3	22
Swansea Bay	Wales	6	10
Tay Bar	Scotland	2	6
Tees River Bar	England	3	45
Terschelling, W.	Holland	8	40
Texel (outside shoals)	Holland	6	30
Torbay	England	6	0
Tralee Bay	Ireland	4	3
Tynemouth Bar	England	3	20
Waterford Bridge	Ireland	6	6
Wexford	Ireland	7	21
Weymouth	England	7	2
Whitby	England	3	45
Wick	Scotland	11	22
Wicklow	Ireland	10	29
Wisbech	England	7	30
Wranger Oog.	E. Friesland	12	0
Yarmouth Roads	England	9	15
Youghal	Ireland	5	14

The Sportsman's Calendar.

The variety of our agricultural and natural products affords us abundance of birds common to temperate climates; while our insular position invites many foreign visitants during the winter and spring seasons.

The following list gives the names of the chief birds, either indigenous or foreign, that may be found in each month. The names given are those of most popular use, but many birds are known under others in certain localities.

JANUARY.

BIRD, ETC.	RESORTS.	BIRD, ETC.	RESORTS.
Coot	Mud banks on coasts	Lark	Fields and meadows
Curlew	Sea-shore	Partridge	Fields generally
Duck (wild)	Sea-coasts	Pheasant	Open and covert
Fieldfare	Hedges	Pigeon (wood)	Turnip fields, &c
Goose (wild)	Water-meadow	Rabbits	Sandbanks, hedges
Grouse (black game)	Moors, &c	Rockbirds (puffins)	Sea Coasts
Gull	Sea-coasts	Snipe	Marshes
Hare	Hedges, fields, &c	Teal	Rivers and large ponds
Knot	Coasts	Widgeon	Rivers and large ponds
Woodcock	Open and covert.		

FEBRUARY.

As a general rule, taking the average of the seasons, the sportsman will find that the list of birds at his disposal for February is as nearly as possible that given for the preceding month. Of course all depends on the temperature of the season, which may induce an early visit of some birds, or delay that of others.

MARCH AND APRIL.

Coot	Rivers, marshes, &c	Hare	Hedges, fields, &c
Curlew	Sea-shore	Heron	Marshes
Duck (wild)	Fens, marshes, &c	Pigeon (wood)	Woods, &c
Goose (wild or grey)	Open plain	Rabbits	Warrens, &c
Godwit	Marshes	Rockbirds	Sea-coast, &c
Gull	Sea-shore	Snipe	Marshes, &c
Teal and Widgeon	Rivers, &c.		

MAY AND JUNE.

Duck (wild)	Streams and lakes	Gull	Sea-shore
Gannet	Rocky shores	Heron	Marshes, &c
Godwit	Coasts	Rockbirds, Auks	Rocky coasts
Rook	Plantations, &c.		

JULY.

Ducks, Mallards, &c	Rushes	Gull	Sea-shore
Gannet	Rocky shores	Heron	Marshes, &c
Garganet	Fens	Landrail	Corn-fields
Rockbirds	Rocky coasts.		

AUGUST.

Duck	Corn-fields	Heron	Marshes, &c
Duck (velvet)	Marshes, &c	Landrail	Corn-fields
Grouse	Moors, &c	Oxbird	Sea coasts, &c
Gull	Sea-shore	Rabbit	Fields

The Sportsman's Calendar, *continued.*

SEPTEMBER.

Partridge	**Fields, furrows, &c**	Landrail	Corn-fields
Black Game	**Moors, &c**	Pigeon (wood)	Pea-fields
Duck (wild)	**Marshes, &c**	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	**Moors, &c**	Quail (rarely)	With Partridge
Gull	**Sea-coast**	Rabbit	Warrens, &c
Hare	**Fields and hedges**	Snipe	Marshes, &c
Heron	**Marshes**	Starling	Ditto

OCTOBER.

Pheasant	**Open and Covert**	Partridge	Fields, &c
Black Game	**Moors**	Pigeon (wood)	Turnip-fields
Duck (wild)	**Marshes, &c**	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	**Moors, &c**	Rabbits	Warrens, &c
Gull	**Sea-coasts**	Snipe and Starling	Marshes, &c
Hare	**Fields**	Teal, &c	Ditto
Heron	**Marshes**	Woodcock	Covers near sea

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Black Game	**Moors, &c**	Pigeon (wood)	Turnip fields
Duck (wild)	**Marshes, &c**	Plover	Marshes
Grouse	**Moors, &c**	Rabbit	Warrens
Gull	**Sea-coast**	Snipe	Marshes
Hare	**Fields**	Starling	Ditto
Partridge	**Ditto**	Teal, Widgeon, &c	Ditto
Pheasant	**Open and Covert**	Woodcocks	Hedges, Moors, &c

Hares, rabbits, and all wild water-fowl, woodcocks, and plovers are not legally "game." Sea-birds, however, and their eggs are protected.

The following Table gives the "close" times for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland. During the periods therein named, it is illegal to pursue the birds mentioned.

BIRD.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game	10th Dec. & 20th Aug. or 1st Septem. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest ...	As Heath Fowl ...	As Heath Fowl.
Deer...	None	None	10th June & 20th Oct
Grouse or Red Game	10th Dec. & 12th Aug	As Heath Fowl ...	10th Dec. & 20th Aug
Heath Fowl	... ...	10th Dec. & 20th Aug	Ditto
Heath or Moor Game	None	... ...	Ditto
Landrail	None	None	10th Jan. & 20th Sept
Muirfowl or Ptarmigan...	... ...	10th Dec. & 12th Aug	10th Dec. & 12th Aug
Partridge...	1st Feb. and 1st Sep	As in England... ...	10th Jan. & 20th Sep
Pheasant...	1st Feb. and 1st Oct.	As in England... ...	10th Jan. & 1st Sept
Quail...	None	None	10th Jan. & 20th Sep

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Ordinary Rates of Postage—Inland Letters.

The following are prepaid rates. For a letter

Weighing under	..	..	..	..	..	1 oz..	..	1d.
Weighing ..	..	..	1 oz..	and under	2 oz..	..	1½d.
„	..	..	..	2 oz..	„	4 oz..	..	2d.
„	..	..	..	4 oz..	„	6 oz..	..	2½d.
„	..	..	..	6 oz..	„	8 oz..	..	3d.
„	..	..	..	8 oz..	„	10 oz..	..	3½d.
„	..	..	..	10 oz..	„	12 oz..	..	4d.

Over 12 ounces the postage is 1d. an ounce from the first ounce. Thus, if a letter weighs under 13 oz. the postage is 1s. 1d. If under 14 oz. the postage is 1s. 2d., and so on.

The size is limited to 18in. in length, 9in. in width, and 6in. in depth.

Unpaid letters are charged double postage on delivery. If insufficiently prepaid, then the deficient postage is charged double.

Book Post—Inland.

Prepaid rates of Book Postage, viz.:

For a packet weighing under	2 oz	..	..	..	½d.
..	..	„	..	..	4 oz	..	..	..	1d.
..	..	„	..	..	6 oz	..	..	..	1½d.
..	..	„	..	..	8 oz	..	..	..	2d.
..	..	„	..	..	10 oz	..	..	..	2½d.
..	..	„	..	..	12 oz	..	..	..	3d.

And so on, ½d. being charged for every 2 oz. or the fractional part of 2 oz.

Unpaid Book Packets are charged double postage, and if posted partially prepaid, the deficiency is also charged double. They must be open at both ends, but may be tied with string, if required.

Book packets must not contain any writing or enclosure of the nature of a letter. The least infringement of this rule will subject it to be charged the unpaid letter rate. The name of the sender may, however, be written upon or in the book or packet.

All kinds of paper, cards, printed circulars, parchment, deeds, photographs (when not on glass), maps and plans, can be sent under the book post. The postage must be prepaid either by adhesive stamps or by means of a stamped wrapper, or by a combination of the two.

Limit of weight and dimensions, viz.: 5 lbs. in weight, one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, and six inches in depth.

Newspapers—Inland.

For *each* Newspaper, *whether posted singly or in a packet*, the postage when prepaid is *one halfpenny;* but a packet containing two or more registered newspaper is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight, viz.: one halfpenny for every 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Newspapers, *continued.*

No newspaper can be sent through the post a second time for the original postage; for each transmission a fresh postage must be prepaid, except that in the case of re-direction the amount chargeable may be collected on delivery, viz.: one halfpenny.

Every newspaper or packet of newspapers must be posted either without a cover or in a cover open at both ends, and in such a manner as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper or packet will be treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

No newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, may contain any enclosure except the supplement or supplements belonging to it.

If it contain any other, such enclosure or enclosures will be taken out and charged on delivery as an unpaid letter.

The limit of size of a packet of newspapers is 14lbs. in weight, two feet in length, one foot in width, and one foot in depth.

English newspapers sent abroad must be posted before they have been published *eight days*. After that they can only be sent at the Book-rate postage.

Post Cards.

Post Cards, which bear a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only.

The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only. There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed; but such communication must not extend to the front side. Nothing whatever may be attached; nor may the card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any of these rules be infringed, the card will be charged 1d. on delivery.

Registration.

By the payment of the fee of 2d. a letter, newspaper, book, or other packet may be registered to any part of the United Kingdom, British Columbia, United States, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, *via Belgium*.

Registered letters must be prepaid by stamps, as regards both postage and registration fee.

Every letter to be registered should be presented at the counter, and a receipt obtained for it, and should on no account be dropped into the letter-box. If, contrary to this rule, a letter marked "Registered" be dropped into the letter box, it will, *if directed to any place in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies*, be liable to a registration fee of eightpence, instead of the ordinary fee of twopence.

Envelopes for Registration can be obtained with a twopenny stamp impressed upon them, price, per doz., 2s. 2½d., or two for 4½d.

When sending Postage Stamps in letters, the number should be kept small, by using, when necessary, stamps of comparatively large value; and in making up the letter, the Stamps should be placed in paper sufficiently thick to prevent their presence being discovered by the feel. When this is not practicable the letter should be registered.

Registration, *continued.*

All letters and packets containing Jewellery or Watches must be registered, and so packed as to conceal their contents.

Watches having glass faces cannot be sent by post unless so packed as to be effectually concealed, and secure against breakage and hard pressure.

It is strongly recommended when Bank Notes are sent by Post that they be cut into halves, and the second half be not despatched until the first have been acknowledged.

Money Orders.

The public are, when applying for Money Orders, to use printed "Application Forms." These are supplied gratuitously at all Money Order Offices, and are in the following terms :—

MONEY ORDER REQUIRED.

For £_____ s. _____ d._____

Payable at_____

To_____

Sent by_____

Residing at_____

The commission or scale of charges for Inland Money Orders is now as follows :—

For sums under	10s.	.. ..			2d.
„ of	10s.	and under	£2	.. .. ..	3d.
„ of	£2	„	3	.. .. ..	4d.
„ of	3	„	4	.. .. ..	5d.
„ of	4	„	5	.. .. ..	6d.
„ of	5	„	6	.. .. ..	7d.
„ of	6	„	7	.. .. ..	8d.
„ of	7	„	8	.. .. ..	9d.
„ of	8	„	9	.. .. ..	10d.
„ of	9	„	10	.. .. ..	11d.
„ of	10	.. ..			1s.

Payment of an order cannot be demanded on the same day as that on which the order was issued.

When, also a Money Order is forwarded by post and the letter accompanying it supplies the information which the payee will have to give on the presentation of the order, the letter should be registered.

Before payment of a Money Order can be made, the person applying must give the name of the remitter.

No Letter Carrier, Rural Messenger, or other Servant of the Post Office is bound to procure a Money Order for any person, or to obtain payment for one ; but such services are not forbidden.

A new Act of Parliament on the transmission of money by post has just come into operation.

Postage Stamps.

The following kinds are kept for sale at the Stamp Offices and chief Post-offices, viz. :—LABELS, ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, 8*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* and 5*s.* ENVELOPES, 2*s.* 2*d.* and 2*s.* 4*d.* per packet.

Postal Information, *continued.*

IMPRESSED WRAPPERS, bearing a half-penny stamp, may be used for newspapers, book packets, and trade invoices. The invoices must not be fastened to the wrapper, or it is liable to be taxed as a lettar. The wrappers are sold in packets at 5s. 7½d. containing 120, or 8 for 4½d.

PREPAYMENT of inland letters, newspapers, books, patterns, &c., must be by postage stamps, which should be placed on the front, that is, the address side of the letter, and upon the right hand upper corner. On re-directed letters, however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS.—Bank of England Dividend Warrants are cashed by Postmasters at Money Order Offices.

Foreign and Colonial Postage.

References—(*A*) Letters under ½ oz. (*B*) Ditto under 1 oz. (*C*) Registered Newspapers, under 4 ozs.

	(*A*)	(*B*)		(*C*)
Australia, *via* Southampton or San Francisco ..	6d	1s	0d	1d
Ditto, *via* Brindisi, about eight days later, overtaking Southampton Mail..	6d	1s	0d	1d
Austria	2½d	0s	5d	1d
Brazil, &c., *via* Southampton, 9th and 24th month	4d	0s	8d	1d
Ditto, *via* Liverpool, twice monthly	4d	0s	8d	1d
British Columbia. See Canada.				
California. See United States.				
Cape of Good Hope, every Thursday	6d	1s	0d	1d
Canada, by Canadian Packet, every Thursday ..	2½d	0s	5d	1d
Denmark, twice daily, Sunday excepted	2½d	0s	5d	1d
France and Algeria, twice daily, Sunday excepted..	2½d	0s	5d	1d
Germany	2½d	0s	5d	1d
Gibraltar, *via* Southampton, every Thursday.. ..	2½d	0s	5d	1d
Ditto, *via* France, twice daily, except Sunday.. ..	2½d	0s	5d	1d
Holland, twice daily, except Sunday..	2½d	0s	5d	1d
Italy, twice daily, except Sunday	2½d	0s	5d	1d
India, *via* Southampton, every Thursday	5d	0s	10d	1d
Ditto, *via* Brindisi, Friday, overtaking the Southampton Mail	5d	0s	10d	1d
Jamaica, *via* Southampton, twice monthly	4d	0s	8d	1d
Malta, *via* Italy, every Wednesday and Saturday ..	2½d	0s	5d	1d
Ditto, *via* Southampton, every Thursday..	2½d	0s	5d	1d
Natal, *via* Southampton, 3 times monthly	6d	1s	0d	1d
Ditto, *via* Brindisi..	6d	1s	0d	1d
New Zealand, *via* San Francisco or Southampton..	6d	1s	0d	1d
Ditto, *via* Brindisi..	6d	1s	0d	1d
San Francisco. See United States	2½d	0s	5d	1d
Switzerland, twice daily, Sunday excepted.	2½d	0s	5d	1d
United States of America, three times weekly.. ..	2½d	0s	5d	1d

INLAND REVENUE LICENSES.

[TO BE HAD AT THE STAMP OFFICES.]

FOR		£	s.	d.
Male Servants	each	0	15	0
Carriages, 4-wheeled	„	2	2	0
Ditto, under 4 cwts.	„	0	15	0
Ditto, 2-wheeled	„	0	15	0
Armorial Bearings on Carriages....	„	2	2	0
Ditto, otherwise ..	„	1	1	0

☞ A declaration is required of the number and kind of articles kept, before a License can be granted.

All the above Licenses expire on the 31st December in each year.

Dog Licence.*—Expires on the 31st Dec. in each year £0 7 6

Gun Licence, expires on the 31st March in each year ..£0 10 0

☞ To be taken out yearly by every person who shall use or carry a Gun in the United Kingdom.

Game Licenses, if taken out after 5th April, and before 1st Nov., to expire on the 5th April in the year following..£3 0 0

Ditto, to expire on the 31st Oct. in the same year in which taken out £2 0 0

Ditto, if taken out on and after 1st November, to expire on the 5th of April following....£2 0 0

Gamekeepers' Licenees (Great Britain), to expire 5th April, annually.....£2 0 0

*The penalty for keeping a dog without a Licence, or keeping more than licensed, is £5. A person is held to be the owner of a dog if the said dog is seen or found in his custody or charge, or on his premises, unless proved to the contrary.

LICENSES.—ISSUED ONLY BY THE EXCISE OFFICERS.

Appraisers, £2. Expire yearly on the 5th July.

Auctioneers, £10. Expire yearly on the 5th July.

House Agents letting furnished houses at an annual rent exceeding £25 (may act as Appraisers) expiring on the 5th day of July yearly, £2.

Patent Medicine Dealers, 5s., expire yearly on the 1st day of September.

Hawkers using one beast of burden only, for any period not exceeding six months, ending in each year on the 30th September and 31st March, £2.

Ditto, exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months, ending 31st March, £4.

Ditto, for every additional beast, and for any period not exceeding six months, ending in each year on the 30th September and 31st March, £2.—For a longer period ending 31st March, £4.

HOUSE DUTIES.—DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSES OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF TWENTY POUNDS OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade, or a farm-house by a tenant or farm servant, and *bona fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.

The duty is 9d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses not occupied, and used for any of the purposes before described.

"Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1880."

TAXES.

Exemption from income tax repealed in case of certain industrial and provident societies. 39 *and* 40 *Vict. c.* 45.

8. Notwithstanding the provision contained in sub-section 4 of section 11 of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1876, a society registered under that Act shall be chargeable to the duties of income tax under Schedule C. and Schedule D. in case the society sells to persons who are not members thereof, and the number of the shares of the society is limited either by its rules or practice.

STAMPS.

Grant of duties on probates and letters of administration.

9. On and after the 1st day of April, 1880, in lieu of the stamp duties now payable upon probates of wills and letters of administration in England and Ireland, and upon inventories to be exhibited and recorded in any Commissary Court in Scotland, there shall be charged and paid the duties specified in the Schedule to this Act: Provided, that an additional inventory to be so exhibited or recorded of any effects of a deceased person, where a former duly stamped inventory of the estate and effects of the same person has been exhibited and recorded prior to the 1st day of April, 1880, shall be chargeable with the amount of stamp duty with which it would have been chargeable if this Act had not been passed.

Account to accompany affidavit on application for probate or letters of administration.

10. (1.) Together with the affidavit to be required and received from the person applying for a probate or letters of administration in England, in conformity with section 38 of the Act passed in the 55th year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter 184, there shall be delivered an account of the particulars of the personal estate for or in respect of which the probate or letters of administration is or are to be granted, and of the estimated value of such particulars.

(2.) The account so delivered shall be transmitted to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, together with the documents mentioned in section 93 of the Act passed in the 20th and 21st years of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 77.

(3) A like account shall be annexed to the affidavit to be required and received from the person applying for a probate or letters of administration in Ireland, in conformity with section 117 of the Act passed in the 56th year of the reign of King George III., chapter 56 and such account shall be in lieu of, and in substitution for, the account annexed to the form of affidavit set forth in Part III, of the Schedule to the said Act.

"Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1880," *continued.*

(4.) Every account to be delivered in pursuance of this section shall be in accordance with such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Power to commute legacy duty or succession duty presumptively payable in certain cases. 16 *and* 17 *Vict. c.* 51.

11. Where any legacy duty or succession duty shall be presumptively payable in respect of any interest in expectancy upon the determination of a life or other temporary interest in possession in a legacy, or residue, or in personal property comprised in a succession, and the duty (if any) payable upon the life or other temporary interest shall have been fully paid and satisfied, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in their discretion, upon the application of the executor or trustee or other person who would be accountable for the duty in respect of such interest in expectancy, if it were then in possession, to commute the duty presumptively payable for a certain sum to be presently paid.

For assessing the amount which shall be so payable the Commissioners shall cause a present value to be set upon the presumptive duty regard being had to any contingencies affecting the liability to such duty, and the interest of money involved in the calculation being reckoned at the rate for the time being allowed by the Commissioners in respect of duties paid in advance under the Succession Duty Act, 1853.

Upon the receipt of the certain sum the Commissioners shall give a discharge for the duty accordingly.

Discharge of executor, &c., from claim to duty on distribution of fund.

12. When an executor, administrator, or trustee shall have given notice in writing to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for any claim to legacy duty or succession duty in respect of any fund in his hands which he intends to distribute, and shall have delivered to the Commissioners all particulars which they may require in order to ascertain the existence and extent of any such claim, he shall be at liberty to distribute the fund amongst the parties entitled thereto, after satisfaction of any claims to duty made by the Commissioners, and shall be entitled to receive from them a certificate discharging him from his liability to any duty in respect of the fund.

Such certificate shall not in any way affect the liability of any person other than the person in whose favour it is expressed to be given.

Relief from legacy duty when whole personal estate is less than £100.

13. Where it appears upon an examination of the account rendered to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that the value of the whole of the personal estate of any person dying after the passing of this Act does not amount to the sum of £100, no legacy duty shall be charged in respect thereof or of any portion thereof.

43 Vic. c. 14] **PROBATE DUTY.** [24th March, 1880.

Schedule of Stamp Duties on Probates and Letters of Administration in England or Ireland and on Inventories in Scotland.

Where the estate and effects for or in respect of which a Probate or Letters of Administration shall be granted, or whereof an Inventory shall be exhibited and recorded, exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of or entitled to as a trustee for any other person and not beneficially, shall be :—

								Duty
Above the value of	£100	and under	£200	..	..	..		£2
Of the value of	200	,,	300	..	..	..		4
.. ..	300	,,	400	..	..	..		6
.. ..	400	,,	500	..	..	..		9
.. ..	500	,,	600	..	..	..		11
.. ..	600	,,	800	..	..	..		15
.. ..	800	,,	1,000	..	..	..		22
.. ..	1,000	,,	1,500	..	..	..		30
.. ..	1,500	,,	2,000	..	..	..		40
.. ..	2,000	,,	3,000	..	..	..		62
.. ..	3,000	,,	4,000	..	..	..		88
.. ..	4,000	,,	5,000	..	..	..		113
.. ..	5,000	,,	6,000	..	..	..		140
.. ..	6,000	,,	7,000	..	..	..		165
.. ..	7,000	,,	8,000	..	..	..		190
.. ..	8,000	,,	9,000	..	..	..		215
.. ..	9,000	,,	10,000	..	..	..		240
.. ..	10,000	,,	12,000	..	..	..		275
.. ..	12,000	,,	14,000	..	..	..		325
.. ..	14,000	,,	16,000	..	..	..		375
.. ..	16,000	,,	18,000	..	..	..		425
.. ..	18,000	,,	20,000	..	..	..		475
.. ..	20,000	,,	25,000	..	..	..		565
.. ..	25,000	,,	30,000	..	..	..		690
.. ..	30,000	,,	35,000	..	..	..		815
.. ..	35,000	,,	40,000	..	..	..		940
.. ..	40,000	,,	45,000	..	..	..		1,065
.. ..	45,000	,,	50,000	..	..	..		1,190
.. ..	50,000	,,	60,000	..	..	..		1,375
.. ..	60,000	,,	70,000	..	..	..		1,625
.. ..	70,000	,,	80,000	..	..	..		1,875
.. ..	80,000	,,	90,000	..	..	..		2,125
.. ..	90,000	,,	100,000	..	..	..		2,375
.. ..	100,000	,,	120,000	..	..	..		2,750
.. ..	120,000	,,	140,000	..	..	..		3,250
.. ..	140,000	,,	160,000	..	..	..		3,750
.. ..	160,000	,,	180,000	..	..	..		4,250
.. ..	180,000	,,	200,000	..	..	..		4,750
.. ..	200,000	,,	250,000	..	..	..		5,625
.. ..	250,000	,,	300,000	..	..	..		6,875
.. ..	300,000	,,	350,000	..	..	..		8,125
.. ..	350,000	,,	400,000	..	..	..		9,375
.. ..	400,000	,,	500,000	..	..	..		11,250
.. ..	500,000 and upwards.							
Then in addition to the said duty of £11,250, for every full sum of £100,000 in excess of £500,000, and also for any fractional part of £100,000 so in excess								2,500

STAMP DUTIES

Selected from the Schedule of the Consolidated Act, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 97, passed 10th August, 1870, and cited as "The Stamp Act, 1870."

Admission and Appointment or Grant by any writing—To or of any office or employment—

Where the annual salary, fees, or emoluments appertaining to such office or employment do not exceed £100.. .. .. £2 0 0
.. 150.. .. .. 4 0 0
.. 200.. .. .. 6 0 0
.. 250.. .. .. 8 0 0
.. 300.. .. .. 10 0 0

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 ..... £5

EXEMPTIONS.

1.–Admission proceeding upon a duly stamped appointment or grant.

2.–First appointment of any person to the office or employment of out-door officer, boatman, waterman, or watchman in the service of the Customs.

3.–Periodical re-admission or re-appointment to any office of employment of any person who has been once duly admitted to such office or employment.

And see sections 29, 30, 33, 34, 35.

Affidavit, or Statutory Declaration made under the provisions of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62.... 2*s.* 6*d.*

Agreement or Contract, accompanied with a deposit. See Mortgage, and section 105 of the Act.

Agreement for a lease or tack, or for any letting. See Lease or Tack, and section 96 of the Act.

Agreement or Contract made or entered into pursuant to the Highway Acts for or relating to the making, maintaining, or repairing of highways..... 6*d.*

Agreement, or any **Memorandum** of an **Agreement,** made in England or Ireland under hand only, or made in Scotland without any clause of registration, and not otherwise specifically charged with any duty, whether the same be only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument, 6*d.*

EXEMPTIONS.

1.—Agreement or memorandum the matter whereof is not of the value of £5.

2.—Agreement or memorandum for the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.

3.—Agreement, letter, or memorandum made for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise.

4.—Agreement or memorandum made between the master and mariners of any ship or vessel for wages on any voyage coastwise from port to port in the United Kingdom.

Section 36.—The duty of sixpence upon an agreement may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the agreement is first executed.

Allotment. See Letter of Allotment.

Annuity, conveyance in consideration of. See Conveyance on Sale, and section 72.

Annuity, purchase of. See Conveyance on Sale, and section 75.

Annuity, creation of, by way of security. See Mortgage, &c., and section 108.

Annuity, instruments relating to, upon any other occasion. See Bond, Covenant, &c.

Appointment of a new trustee, and **Appointment** in execution of a power of any property, or of any use, share, or interest in any property, by any instrument not being a Will ..... 10*s.*

And see section 78 of the Act.

Appointment of a Gamekeeper. See Deputation.

Appointments to offices or employments. See admission.

Stamp Duties, continued.

Appraisement or Valuation of any property, or of any interest therein, or of the annual value thereof, or of any dilapidations, or of any repairs wanted, or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any building, or of any artificers work whatsoever.

Where the amount of the appraisement or valuation does not exceed

£5	£0	0	3
10	0	0	6
20	0	1	0
30	0	1	6
40	0	2	0
50	0	2	6
100	0	5	0
200	0	10	0
500	0	15	0
Exceeds 500	1	0	0

EXEMPTIONS.

1.—Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of, one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law.

2.—Appraisement or valuation made in pursuance of the order of any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or of any Court of Appeal, from any sentence, adjudication, or judgment of any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty.

3.—Appraisement or valuation of any property made for the purpose of ascertaining the legacy or succession duty payable in respect thereof.

Section 38. (1.) Every appraiser, by whom an appraisement or valuation is made, shall, within fourteen days after the making thereof, write out the same, in words and figures showing the full amount thereof, upon duly stamped material, and if he neglects or omits so to do, or in any other manner delivers out, or states the amount of, any such appraisement or valuation, shall forfeit the sum of.....£50

(2.) Any person who receives from any appraiser, or pays for the making of, any appraisement or valuation, unless the same be written out and stamped as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of £20.

Apprenticeship, instrument of. Where there is no premium or consideration ..... 2*s.* 6*d.*

In any other case—For every £5, and also for any fractional part of £5, of the amount or value of the premium or consideration ..... 5*s.*

EXPEMPTIONS.

1.—Instrument relating to any poor child apprenticed by, or at the sole charge of, any parish or township, or by or at the sole charge of any public charity, or pursuant to any Act for the regulation of parish apprentices.

2.—Instrument of apprenticeship in Ireland, where the value of the premium or consideration does not exceed £10.

And see sections 39 & 40 of the Act.

Articles of Clerkship whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission.

(1.) As an attorney or solicitor in any of her Majesty's courts at Westminster or in Ireland, or as a proctor in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Ecclesiastical Court in England or Ireland, ... £80.

(2.) As an attorney or solicitor in any of the Courts of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Durham, or as a writer to the signet, or as a solicitor, agent, or attorney in the Court of Sessions, Justiciary, or commission of Teinds in Scotland.....£60.

(3.) As a procurator or solicitor in any inferior Court in Scotland ..... 2*s.* 6*d.*

And see sections 41, 42, 43, and 44.

Articles of Clerkship, whereby any person, having been before bound by duly stamped articles to serve as a clerk in order to his admission in any of the courts aforesaid, and not having completed his service so as to be entitled to such admission, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose ..... 10*s.*

Stamp Duties, continued.

Assignment or Assignation. By way of security, or of any security. See Mortgage, &c.

Upon a sale, or otherwise. See Conveyance.

Assurance or Insurance. See Policy.

Attested Copy. See Copy.

Award in England or Ireland, and Award or Decreet Arbitral in Scotland. Where the amount or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed £5.. £0 0 3

,,	,,	10..	0	0 6
,,	,,	20..	0	1 0
,,	,,	30..	0	1 6
,,	,,	40..	0	2 0
,,	,,	50..	0	2 6
,,	,,	100..	0	5 0
,,	,,	200..	0	10 0
,,	,,	500..	0	15 0
,,	,,	750..	1	0 0
,,	,,	1,000..	1	5 0

exceeding £1000, and in any other case not above provided for, £1 15*s*

Bill of Exchange, payable on demand ..... 1*d.*

Bill of Exchange of any other kind whatsoever *(except a Bank Note)* and Promissory Note of any kind whatsoever *(except a Bank Note)*—drawn, or expressed to be payable, or actually paid, or endorsed, or in any manner negociated in the United Kingdom: Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed..... £5.. £0 0 1

,,	,,	10..	0	0 2
,,	,,	25..	0	0 3
,,	,,	50..	0	0 6
,,	,,	75..	0	0 9
,,	,,	100..	0	1 0

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value.....1*s.*

Bill of Lading of or for any Goods, Merchandise, or effects to be exported or carried coastwise .....6*d.*

Section 56. 1.—A bill of lading is not to be stamped after the execution thereof.

2.—Every person who makes or executes any bill of lading not duly stamped shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

Bill of Sale—Absolute. See Conveyance on Sale.

By way of security. See Mortgage.

Section 57.—A copy of a bill of sale is not to be filed in any Court unless the original, duly stamped, is produced to the proper officer.

Bond for securing the payment or re-payment of money or the transfer or re-transfer of Stock. See Mortgage, &c.

Bond in relation to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. See Conveyance on Sale, and section 75 of the Act.

Bond on obtaining letters of administration in England or Ireland, or a confirmation of testament in Scotland .....5*s.*

EXEMPTIONS.

1.—Bond given by the widow, child, father, mother, brother, or sister, of any common seamen, marine, or soldier, slain or dying in the service of Her Majesty, her heirs or successors.

2.—Bond given by any person where the estate to be administered does not exceed £100 in value.

Bond of any kind whatsoever not specifically charged with any duty: Where the amount limited to be recoverable does not exceed £300. The same *ad valorem* duty as a bond for the amount limited.

In any other case.....10*s.*

Bond, accompanied with a deposit of title deeds, for making a mortgage, wadset, or other security on any estate or property therein comprised.

See Mortgage, &c., and section 105 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, continued.

Bond, Declaration, or other **Deed or Writing** for making redeemable any disposition, assignation, or tack, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security. See Mortgage, &c., and section 105.

Charter Party, or any agreement or contract for the charter of any ship or vessel, or any memorandum, letter, or other writing, between the captain, master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any other person, for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, or effects, on board of such ship or vessel.. 6*d.*

Section 66.—The duty upon an instrument chargeable with duty as a charter-party may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the instrument is last executed, or by whose execution it is completed as a binding contract.

Section 67.—Where any document chargeable with duty as a charter-party, and not being duly stamped is first executed out of the United Kingdom, any party thereto may, within ten days after it has been first received in the United Kingdom, and before it has been executed by any person in the United Kingdom, affix thereto an adhesive stamp denoting the duty chargeable thereon, and at the same time cancel such adhesive stamp, and the instrument with an adhesive stamp thereon, so affixed and cancelled shall be deemed duly stamped.

Section 68.—An executed instrument chargeable with duty as a charter-party, and not being duly stamped, may be stamped with an impressed stamp upon the following terms; that is to say,

1.—Within seven days after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of four shillings and sixpence;

2.—After seven days, but within one month after the first execution thereof, on payment of the duty and a penalty of ten pounds; and shall not in any other case be stamped with an impressed stamp.

Conditional Surrender of any copyhold or customary estate by way of mortgage. See Mortgage, &c., and sections 105 and 110.

Contract. See Agreement.

Contract Note.—Any note, memorandum, or writing, commonly called a "contract note," or by whatever name the same may be designated, for or relating to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 or upwards..... 1*d.*

Section 69.—(1.) The duty on a contract note may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the person by whom the note is first executed.

(2.) Every person who makes or executes any contract note chargeable with duty, and not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

(3.) No broker, agent, or other person shall have any legal claim to any charge for brokerage, commission, or agency, with reference to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of five pounds or upwards mentioned or referred to in any contact note, unless such note is duly stamped.

Conveyance or Transfer, whether on sale or otherwise—

(1.) Of any stock of the governor and company of the Bank of England ..... 7*s.* 9*d.*

(2.) Of any stock of the East India Company ..... £1 10*s.*

Stamp Duties, continued.

(3.) Of any debenture stock or funded debt of any company or corporation. For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the nominal amount transferred..... 2*s.* 6*d.*
And see section 78 of the Act.

Conveyance or Transfer by way of security of any property (*except such stock or debenture stock or funded debt as aforesaid*), or of any security. See Mortgage, &c.

Conveyance or Transfer on sale, of any property (*except such stock or debenture stock or funded debt as aforesaid*),

Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed..£5 ..... £0 0 6
..... 10 .....0 1 0
..... 15 .....0 1 6
..... 20 .....0 2 0
..... 25 .....0 2 6
..... 50 .....0 5 0
..... 75 .....0 7 6
.....100 .....0 10 0
.....125 .....0 12 6
.....150 .....0 15 0
.....175 .....0 17 6
.....200 .....1 0 0
.....225 .....1 2 6
.....250 .....1 5 0
.....275 .....1 7 6
.....300 .....1 10 0

For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50, of such amount or value.....5*s.*

And see sections 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 of the Act.

Conveyance or Transfer of any kind not herein-before described ..... 10*s.*

And see section 78 of the Act.

Copy or Extract (*attested or in any manner authenticated*), of or from—

(1.) An instrument chargeable with any duty.

(2.) An original will, testament, or codicil.

(3.) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil.

(4.) Any letters of administration or any confirmation of a testament.

(5.) Any public register (*except any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials*).

(6.) The books, rolls, or records of any court. In the case of an instrument chargeable with any duty not amounting to one shilling: "The same duty as such instrument." In any other case 1*s.*

EXEMPTIONS.

1.—Copy or extract of or from any law proceedings.

2.—Copy or extract in Scotland of or from the commission of any person as a delegate or representative to the convention of royal burghs or the general assembly or any presbytery or church court.

Section 79.—An attested or otherwise authenticated copy or extract of or from—

(1.) An instrument chargeable with any duty;

(2.) An original will, testament, or codicil;

(3.) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil;

(4.) Letters of administration or a confirmation of a testament;

—may be stamped at any time within fourteen days after the date of the attestation or authentication, on payment of the duty only without any penalty.

Copy or Extract (*certified*) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials..... 1*d.*

EXEMPTIONS.

1. Copy or extract furnished by any clergyman, registrar, or other official person pursuant to and for the purposes of any Act of Parliament, or furnished to any general or superintending registrar under any general regulation.

2. Copy or extract for which the person giving the same is not entitled to any fee or reward. And see section 80 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, continued.

Copyhold and Customary Estates —Instruments relating thereto.

Upon a sale thereof. See Conveyance on Sale.

Upon a mortgage thereof. See Mortgage, &c.

Upon a demise thereof. See Lease or Tack.

Upon any other occasion. Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court..10*s.*

See sections 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86.

Cost Book Mines. See Transfer.

Counterpart. See Duplicate.

Covenant for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or re-transfer of stock. See Mortgage, &c.

Covenant in relation to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. See Conveyance on Sale, and section 75.

Covenant in relation to any annuity (*except upon the original creation and sale thereof*) or to either periodical payments. See Bond, Covenant, &c.

Covenant. Any separate deed of covenant *(not being an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale or mortgage)* made on the sale or mortgage of any property, and relating solely to the conveyance or enjoyment of, or the title to, the property sold or mortgaged, or to the production of the muniments of title relating thereto, or to all or any of the matters aforesaid. Where the *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration or mortgage money does not exceed 10*s.* "A duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty.

In any other case.....10*s.*

Debenture for securing the payment or repayment of money or the transfer or re-transfer of stock. See Mortgage, &c.

Debenture or Certificate for entitling any person to receive any drawback of any duty or duties, or part of any duty or duties, of customs or excise, or any bounty payable out of the revenue of customs or excise, for or in respect of any goods, wares, or merchandise exported or shipped to be exported from any part of the United Kingdom to any part beyond the sea. Where the drawback or bounty to be received does not exceed £10.. 1*s.*
Exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50.....2*s.* 6*d.*
Exceeds £50..... 5*s.*

Declaration of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing, not being a deed or will, or an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a settlement ..... 10*s.*

Declaration. *(Statutory.)* See Affidavit.

Decreet Arbitral. See Award.

Deed whereby any real burden is declared or created on lands or heritable subjects in Scotland. See Mortgage, &c., and sec. 105.

Deed containing an obligation to infeft any person in heritable subjects in Scotland, under a clause of reversion, as a security for money. See Mortgage, &c., and section 105 of the Act.

Deed containing an obligation to infeft or seize in an annuity to be uplifted out of heritable subjects in Scotland. See Bond, Covenant, &c.

Deed of any kind whatsoever, not described in this schedule...10*s.*

Defeazance. Deed or other instrument of defeazance of any conveyance, disposition, assignation, or tack, apparently absolute, but intended only as a security for money or stock. See Mortgage, &c., and sec. 105 of the Act.

Stamp Duties, continued.

Delivery Order .....1*d.*

And See sections 87, 89, 90, and 91 of the Act.

Deposit of title deeds. See Mortgage, &c., and section 105.

Deputation or Appointment of a gamekeeper ..... 10*s.*

Dock Warrant. See Warrant for Goods.

Draft for money. See Bill of Exchange, and section 48 of the Act.

Duplicate or Counterpart of any instrument chargeable with any duty. Where such duty does not amount to 5*s.*: "The same duty as the original instrument." In any other case, 5*s.*

Section 93. The duplicate or counterpart of an instrument chargeable with duty (except the counterpart of an instrument chargeable as a lease, such counterpart not being executed by or on behalf of any lessor or grantor), is not to be deemed duly stamped unless it is stamped as an original instrument, or unless it appears by some stamp impressed thereon that the full and proper duty has been paid upon the original instrument of which it is the duplicate or counterpart.

Exchange or Excambion—Instruments effecting. In the case specified in section 94. See that section.

In any other case.....10*s.*

Section 94. Where upon the exchange of any real or heritable property for any other real or heritable property, or upon the partition or division of any real or heritable property, any consideration exceeding in amount or value one hundred pounds is paid or given, or agreed to be paid or given, for equality, the principal or only instrument whereby such exchange or partition or division is effected is to be charged with the same *ad valorem* duty as a conveyance on sale for such consideration, and with such duty only; and where in any such case there are several instruments for completing the title of either party, the principal instrument is to be ascertained, and the other instruments are to be charged with duty according to the provisions of the seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sections of this Act.

Lease or Tack (1). For any definite term less than a year:

(*a*) Of any dwelling-house or tenement, or part of a dwelling-house or tenement, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum 1*d.*

(*b*) Of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 ..... 2*s.* 6*d.*

(*c*) Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects except or otherwise than as aforesaid: "The same duty as a lease for a year at the rent reserved for the definite term."

(2) For any other definite term or for any indefinite term:

Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects—

Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, moving either to the lessor or to any other person, consists of any money, stock, or security:

In respect of such consideration: "The same duty as a conveyance on a sale for the same consideration."

Where the consideration or any part of the consideration is any rent:

In respect of such consideration: If the rent, whether reserved as a

Lease. *Stamp Duties, continued.*

yearly rent or otherwise, is at a rate or average rate:

Rent not more.	Term not exceeding 35 years.	Term not exceeding 100 years.	Term exceeding 100 years.
£5	£0 0 6	£0 3 0	£0 6 0
10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
15	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
20	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
25	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
50	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
75	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
100	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0

For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 thereof ..... 5*s.*, £1 10*s.*, £3.

(3) Of any other kind whatsoever not herein-before described..10*s.*

And see sections 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100 of the Act.

Legacy or Succession, of the value of £20 or upwards:—

To the Child, or descendant of a child, of the deceased; or Father or Mother, or any lineal ancestor of deceased..... £1 per cent.

To a Brother or Sister, or any descendant ..... £3 per cent.

To an Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant.....£5 per cent.

To a Great Uncle or Aunt, or any descendant ..... £6 per cent.

To any other Relation, or to a Stranger in blood..£10 per cent.

The Duty on a Legacy by way of annuity is payable by four annual instalments in the first four years from the commencement of the annuity, and a penalty will be incurred if each of the succeeding instalments of Duty be not paid in due time.

Succession duty is payable by eight equal half-yearly instalments, the first to be paid twelve months after the successor shall have been entitled in possession and the seven following instalments at half-yearly intervals of six months each; and if there be any delay in payment, penalties will be incurred.

Letter of Allotment or Letter of Renunciation, or any other document having the effect of a letter of allotment:

(1.) Of any share of any company or proposed company.....1*d.*

(2.) In respect of any loan raised, or proposed to be raised, by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation ..... 1*d.*

(3.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, of any share of any firm or colonial company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation, or company.....1*d.*

And **Script Certificate, Script,** or other document:

(1.) Entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any company or proposed company, 1*d.*

(2.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and entitling any person to become the proprietor of any share of any foreign or colonial company or proposed company ..... 1*d.*

(3.) Denoting, or intending to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company, or by any municipal body or corporation ....1*d.*

(4.) Issued or delivered in the United Kingdom, and denoting, or intended to denote, the right of any person as a subscriber in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation, or company.....1*d.*

Letter or Power of Attorney, or Commission, Factory, or Mandate, or other instrument in the nature thereof:

Stamp Duties, continued.

(1.) For the sole purpose of appointing or authorising a proxy to vote at any one meeting at which votes may be given by proxy, whether the number of persons named in such instrument be one or more (34 Vict. c. 4, s. 4).....1*d.*

(2.) By any petty officer, seaman, marine or soldier serving as a marine, or by the executors or administrators of any such person, for receiving prize money or wages .....1*s.*

(3.) For the receipt of the dividend or interest of any stock:

Where made for the receipt of one payment only .....1*s.*

In any other case .....5*s.*

(4.) For the receipt of any sum of money, or any bill of exchange or promissory note for any sum of money, not exceeding £20, or any periodical payments not exceeding the annual sum of £10 *(not being herein-before charged)* .. 5*s.*

(5.) For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds:

Where the value of such stocks or funds does not exceed £20 .. 5*s.*

In any other case .....10*s.*

(6.) Of any kind whatsoever not herein-before described .... 10*s.*

EXEMPTIONS.

1.—Letter or power of attorney for the receipt of dividends of any definite and certain share of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds producing a yearly dividend of less than £3.

2.—Letter or power of attorney or proxy filed in the Court of Probate in England or Ireland, or in any ecclesiastical court.

3.—Letter or Power of Attorney for voting on any election of directors of the East India Company.

And see sections 102, 103, and 104.

Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Covenant, Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up judgment, and **Foreign Security.** See new enactments "Stamp Act (1870) Amendment."

(1.) Being the only or principal or primary security for—The payment or repayment of money not exceeding £25.. .. 0 0 8
.. .. .. 50.. .. 0 1 3
.. .. .. 100.. .. 0 2 6
.. .. .. 150.. .. 0 3 9
.. .. .. 200.. .. 0 5 0
.. .. .. 250.. .. 0 6 3
.. .. .. 300.. .. 0 7 6

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount .....2s. 6*d.*

(2.) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped.

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured..... 6*d.*

(3.) TRANSFER, ASSIGNMENT, DISPOSITION, OR ASSIGNATION of any mortgage, bond, debenture, covenant, or foreign security, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument, or by any warrant of attorney to enter up judgment, or by any judgment:

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount transferred, assigned, or disponed..... 6*d.*

And also where any further money is added to the money already secured. "The same duty as a principal security for such further money."

(4) RE-CONVEYANCE, RELEASE, DISCHARGE, SURRENDER, RE-SURRENDER, WARRANT TO VACATE, OR RENUNCIATION of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured:

For every £100, and also for any

Stamp Duties, continued.

fractional part of £100, of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured .. 6*d.*

And see sections 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 115, and new enactments printed below.

New enactment from "*Stamp Act* (1870) *Amendment*," 34 Vict. Chap. 4.

(2.) The term "foreign security" means and includes every security for money by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial state, government, municipal body, corporation, or company, bearing date or signed after the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two (except an instrument chargeable with duty as a bill of exchange or promissory note),—

(1.) Which is made or issued in the United Kingdom; or

(2.) Which, the interest thereon being payable in the United Kingdom, is assigned, transferred, or in any manner negotiated in the United Kingdom.

(3.) Every person who in the United Kingdom makes, issues, assigns, transfers, or negociates any foreign security not being duly stamped, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

(5.) In lieu of the stamp duty now payable under "The Stamp Act, 1870," there shall be charged upon—Mortgage of any stock or marketable security:—For every £5,000 and also for any fractional part of £5,000 of the amount secured ..... 10*s.*

And no release or discharge of any such mortgage shall be chargeable with any *ad valorem* duty.

Order for the payment of money. See Bill of Exchange and section 48 of the Act.

Passport ..... 6*d.*

Policy of Insurance—(1.) Upon any life or lives, or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon any life or lives *(except for the payment of money upon the death of any person only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause)*

Where the sum insured does not exceed £10 ..... 1*d.*

Exceeds £10 but does not exceed £25 ..... 3*d.*

Exceeds £25 but does not exceed £500:

For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50, of the amount insured ..... 6*d.*

Exceeds £500 but does not exceed £1,000:

For every full sum of £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount insured ..... 1*s.*

Exceeds £1,000:

For every full sum of £1,000, and also for any fractional part of £1,000, of the amount insured, 10*s*

(2.) For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property ....1*d.*

And see sections 117, 118, & 119.

Power of Attorney. See Letter of Attorney.

Promissory Note.—Amount not

exceeding	£5	.. ..	0	0	1
.. ..	10	.. ..	0	0	2
.. ..	25	.. ..	0	0	3
.. ..	50	.. ..	0	0	6
.. ..	75	.. ..	0	0	9
.. ..	100	.. ..	0	1	0
.. ..	200	.. ..	0	2	0
.. ..	300	.. ..	0	3	0
.. ..	400	.. ..	0	4	0
.. ..	500	.. ..	0	5	0
.. ..	600	.. ..	0	6	0
.. ..	700	.. ..	0	7	0
.. ..	800	.. ..	0	8	0
.. ..	900	.. ..	0	9	0
.. ..	1000	.. ..	0	10	0
.. ..	1100	.. ..	0	11	0

and for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value..... 1*s.*

Stamp Duties, continued.

Protest of any bill of exchange or promissory note: Where the duty on the bill or note does not exceed 1s. "The same duty as the bill or note."

In any other case ..... 1*s.*

Section 116. The duty upon a notarial act, and upon the protest by a notary public of a bill of exchange or promissory note, may be denoted by an adhesive stamp, which is to be cancelled by the notary.

Proxy. See Letter or Power of Attorney.

Receipt given for, or upon the payment of, money amounting to £2 or upwards..... 1*d.*

Receipt or discharge, amounting to £2 or upwards, or any writing whatever (whether signed or not) acknowledging or importing that a sum or debt of £2 or upwards has been paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise satisfied.....1*d.*

Re-conveyance, Release, or Renunciation of any security. See Mortgage, &c.

Release or Renunciation of any property, or of any right or interest in any property—Upon a sale. See Conveyance on Sale. By way of security. See Mortgage, &c.

In any other case .....10*s.*

Renunciation. See Re-conveyance and Release.

Revocation of any use or trust of any property by deed, or by any writing, not being a will .... 10*s.*

Schedule, Inventory, or document of any kind whatsoever, referred to in or by, and intended to be used or given in evidence as part of, or as material to, any other instrument charged with any duty, but which is separate and distinct from, and not indorsed on or annexed to, such other instrument:

Where such other instrument is chargeable with any duty not exceeding 10*s.* "The same duty as such other instrument."

In any other case .....10*s.*

EXEMPTIONS.

1. Printed proposals published by any corporation or company respecting insurances, and referred to in or by any policy of insurance issued by such corporotion or company.

2. Any public map, plan, survey, apportionment, allotment, award, and other parochial or public document and writing, made under or in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, and deposited or kept for reference in any registry or in any public office, or with the public books, papers, or writings of any parish.

Scrip Certificate or Scrip. See Letter of Allotment.

Transfer. See Conveyance or Transfer.

Transfer. Any request or authority to the purser or other officer of any mining company, conducted on the cost book system, to enter or register any transfer of any share, or part of a share, in any mine, or any notice to such purser or officer of any such transfer.....6*d.*

And see section 128 of the Act.

Valuation. See Appraisement.

Voting Paper. Any instrument for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any meeting ..... 1*d.*

And see section 102 of the Act.

Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up a judgment given as a security for the payment or repayment of money, or for the transfer or re-transfer of stock. See Mortgage, &c.

Warrant of Attorney of any other kind..... ..... 10*s.*

Warrant for Goods..... .3*d.*

EXEMPTIONS.

1.—Any document or writing given by any inland carrier acknowledging the receipt of goods conveyed by such carrier.

2.—A weight note issued together with a duly stamped warrant, and relating solely to the same goods, wares, or merchandise. And see sections 88, 89, and 92 of the Act.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1880.

Income Tax. *

March 24th.

Grant of duties of income tax.

4. There shall be charged, collected, and paid for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1880, in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act of the 16th and 17th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 34, the following duties of income tax; (that is to say,)

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount of property, profits, and gains chargeable under Schedules (A.), (C.), (D.), or (E.) of the said Act, the duty of FIVEPENCE: *

And for every twenty shillings of the annual value of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under Schedule (B.) of the said Act,

In England, the duty of TWOPENCE HALFPENNY;
In Scotland and Ireland respectively, the duty of ONE PENNY THREE FARTHINGS.

Provisions of Income Tax Acts to apply to duties hereby granted.

5. All such provisions contained in any Act relating to income tax as are now in force shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of income tax granted by this Act, so far as the same shall be consistent with the provisions of this Act; and for the purposes of this Act the year 1862 mentioned in the 43rd section of the Act of the 25th and 26th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 22, shall be read as and deemed to mean the year 1880.

Provisions of Income Tax Acts to apply to duties to be granted for succeeding year.

6. In order to ensure the collection in due time of any duties of income tax which may be granted for the year commencing on the 6th day of April, 1881, all such provisions contained in any Act relating to the duties of income tax as are in force on the 5th day of April, 1881, shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of income tax which may be so granted in the same manner as if the said duties had been actually granted, and the said provisions had been applied thereto, by an Act of Parliament passed on that day: Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to render necessary or authorise the appointment of assessors for such of the said duties as may be payable under Schedules (A.) and (B.) of the said Act of the 16th and 17th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 34.

Assessment of income tax under Schedules (A.)and(B.) and of the inhabited house duties for the year 1880—81 32 & 33 Vict c. 67.

7. With respect to the assessment of the duties of income tax hereby granted under Schedules (A.) and (B.) in respect of property elsewhere than in the metropolis as defined by the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, and of the duties on inhabited houses elsewhere than in the said metropolis, for the year commencing, as respects England, on the 6th day of April, and as respects Scotland, on the 25th day of May, 1880, the following provisions shall have effect:

(1.) The inspectors or surveyors of taxes shall be the assessors for the said duties, and in lieu of the poundage by law granted to be divided between the assessors and

* Additional 1d. is granted by another Act—See next page.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1880, *continued.*

collectors in regard to such duties there shall be paid a poundage of three halfpence to the collectors thereof:

(2.) The sum charged as the annual value of any property in the assessment of income tax thereon for the year which commenced on the 6th day of April, 1879, and the sum charged as the annual value of every inhabited house in the assessment made thereon for the same year as respects England, and as respects Scotland for the year which commenced on the 25th day of May, 1879, shall be taken as the annual value of such property or of such inhabited house for the assessment and charge thereon of the duties of income tax hereby granted, or of the duties on inhabited houses, to all intents and purposes as if such sum had been estimated to be the annual value in conformity with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Acts relating to income tax and the duties on inhabited houses respectively:

(3.) The Commissioners executing the said Acts shall, for each place within their district, cause duplicates of the assessments to be made out and delivered to the collectors, together with the warrants for collecting the same.

The Inland Revenue Act, 1880.

ADDITIONAL PENNY TO THE INCOME TAX. **August 12th.**

Grant of additional duties of income tax.

50. In addition to the duties of income tax granted by the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1880, there shall be charged, collected, and paid for the year which commenced on the 6th day of April, 1880, in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act of the 16th and 17th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 34, the following duties of income tax; (that is to say,)

For every twenty shillings of the annual value or amount of property, profits, and gains chargeable under Schedules (A.), (C.), (D.), or (E.) of the last-mentioned Act, the duty of ONE PENNY;

And for every twenty shillings of the annual value of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under Schedule (B.) of the last-mentioned Act, the duty of ONE HALFPENNY;

and such duties shall, in any assessments made or to be made for the said year, be added to, and charged, collected, and paid with the duties granted by the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1880, and shall in all respects be levied under and be subject to the same provisions as the duties so granted.

Provisions for securing additional duties on dividends, &c., and as

51. (1.) Provided that, in the case of dividends, interest, or other annual profits or gains, due or payable half-yearly or quarterly in the course of the said year which commenced on the 6th day of April, 1880, where a half-yearly payment or quarterly payment shall have become due or payable prior

Inland Revenue Act, 1880, *continued.*

to the passing of this Act, and duty at the rate of fivepence only shall have been paid thereon, such half-yearly payment or the two first quarterly payments shall be deemed to have been, or be, chargeable only with the duty of fivepence granted by the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1880, and the other half-yearly payment or the two other quarterly payments shall be chargeable and assessed and charged with the duty of sevenpence; to right of deduction.

(2.) Provided also, that for determining the amount which may be deducted by any person liable to pay any rent, interest, annuity, or other annual payment in the course of the said year, on making the payment, where any such payment shall have been made prior to the passing of this Act, and duty at the rate of fivepence only shall have been deducted therefrom, the duty shall be deemed to be payable at the rate of fivepence for the first half of the said year, and at the rate of sevenpence for the other half of the said year.

(3.) Provided also, that the charge or deduction of duty at the rate of sixpence in the case of any payment made in the course of the said year prior to the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been a legal charge or deduction.

52. The relief given by section three of the Act of the 14th and 15th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 12, and referred to in section 46 of the said Act of the 16th and 17th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 34, shall be extended and granted to every person occupying lands for the purposes of husbandry only, being the owner thereof, although he may not obtain his livelihood principally from husbandry. Relief to owner-occupiers of land.

Public Holidays.

Common Law Offices—Good Friday; Easter Eve; Easter Monday; Easter Tuesday; Christmas Day, and three following days; Queen's Birthday; Queen's Accession; Whit Monday and Tuesday, when they do not fall in Term.

India and Exchequer Offices—Good Friday; Christmas Day.

Custom House and the Public Dock Companies—Christmas Day; Good Friday; Easter Monday; Whit Monday; first Monday in August; December 26th (if a Sunday the 27th to be a Holiday); and Her Majesty's Birthday, May 24th.

Excise and Stamp Offices—The Holidays are the same as in the Customs, with the addition of Whit Tuesday.

Banks, England and Ireland—Good Friday; Easter Monday; Whit Monday; first Monday in August; Christmas Day; and December 26th.

Banks, Scotland—New Year's Day; Good Friday; first Mondays in May and August; and Christmas Day.

South Sea House—Good Friday and Christmas Day. All Holidays that fall on a Sunday (except the Saints' Days) are kept on the following Monday.

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1880,

Being the 43rd year of the Reign of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and the Seventh Session of the 21st Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

LATE MINISTRY.	OFFICES.	PRESENT MINISTRY.
Lord Beaconsfield.	*First Lord of the Treasury.*	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Rt. Hon. Stafford Northcote.	*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Lord Cairns.	*Lord High Chancellor.*	Lord Selborne.
Duke of Richmond.	*Lord President of the Council.*	Earl Spencer.
Duke of Northumberland.	*Lord Privy Seal.*	Duke of Argyll.
Marquis of Salisbury.	*Foreign Secretary.*	Earl Granville.
Lord Cranbrook.	*Secretary for India.*	Marquis of Hartington.
Rt. Hon. R. A. Cross.	*Home Secretary.*	Sir W. Vernon-Harcourt.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.	*Colonial Secretary.*	Earl of Kimberley.
Colonel Stanley.	*Secretary for War.*	Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers.
Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith.	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*	Earl of Northbrook.
Hon. J. Lowther.	*Chief Secretary for Ireland.*	Right Hon. W. E. Forster.
Colonel Taylor.	*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*	Rt. Hon. John Bright.
Hon. Geo. Sclater-Booth.	*President of the Local Government Board.*	Mr. Dodson.
Viscount Sandon.	*President of the Board of Trade.*	Mr. Chamberlain.
Lord John Manners.	*Postmaster General.*	Mr. Fawcett.
Lord G. F. Hamilton.	*Vice-President of the Council.*	Mr. Mundella.
Sir J. Holker.	*Attorney General.*	Sir Henry James.
Sir Hardinge Gifford.	*Solicitor General.*	Mr. Herschell.
Hon. G. J. Noel.	*First Commissioner of Works.*	Right Hon. W. P. Adam.

CHAP. 1. An Act to enable Guardians of the Poor to borrow Money for the purpose of procuring Seed Potatoes and Seed Oats, and other Seed for Tenants in Ireland; and for other purposes. *1st March.*

CHAP. 2. An Act to amend the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1875. *15th March.*

CHAP. 3. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Salaries and Allowances of certain Officers in India; and for other purposes relating thereto. *15th March.*

CHAP. 4. An Act to render valid certain proceedings taken for the Relief of Distress in Ireland, and to make further provision for such Relief; and for other purposes. *15th March.*

CHAP. 5. An Act to apply certain Sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the 31st day of March, 1880 and 1881. *15th March.*

CHAP. 6. An Act for amending the law relating to the grant by Justices of Certificates for Beer Dealers Retail Licences. *19th March.*

CHAP. 7. An Act to amend the Law in regard to charging Road Debts on Entailed Estates in Scotland. *19th March.*

CHAP. 8. An Act to explain and amend the twenty-second section of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act, 1868, Amendment Act, 1879. *19th March.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1880, *continued.*

CHAP. 9. An Act to provide during twelve months for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army. 19*th March.*

CHAP. 10. An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the purpose of paying off or redeeming Debentures of the East Indian Railway Company. 19 *Mar.*

CHAP. 11. An Act to make Powers of Attorney and Requests for Transmission of Dividend Warrants by Post relating to India Five per centum Stock applicable to India Four per centum Stock. 19*th Mar.*

CHAP. 12. An Act to abolish the Landlords Right of Hypothec for Rent in Scotland. 24*th March.*

CHAP. 13. An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the 31st day of March, 1879, 1880, and 1881, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. 24*th March.*

CHAP. 14. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, and to amend the Laws relating to Inland Revenue. 24*th March.*

CHAP. 15. An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to borrow a sum on the security of Terminable Annuities, and to increase the permanent Annual Charge of the National Debt. 24*th March.*

CHAP. 16. An Act to raise the sum of sixty thousand pounds by Exchequer Bonds, Exchequer Bills, or Treasury Bills, for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1880. 24*th March.*

CHAP. 17. An Act to abolish the property qualification for members of Municipal Corporations and Local Governing Bodies. 24*th March.*

CHAP. 18. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Conveyance of Voters to the Poll, and to continue the Acts relating to the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections and the Acts relating to Election Petitions. 24*th March.*

CHAP. 19. An Act to amend the Companies Acts of 1862, 1867, 1877, and 1879. 24*th March.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament

Passed in the 43rd and 44th years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

CHAP. 1. An Act to appoint Public Works Loan Commissioners; to grant Money for the purpose of Loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland; and for other purposes relating to Loans by those Commissioners. 14*th June.*

CHAP. 2. An Act to amend the Glebe Loan Acts (Ireland). 29*th June.*

CHAP. 3. An Act to apply the sum of Four million nine hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and twenty pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1881. 29*th June.*

CHAP. 4. An Act to provide for the appointment of Judicial Factors in Sheriff Courts in Scotland. 9*th July.*

CHAP 5. An Act to make provision for borrowing in respect of certain County Bridges. 19*th July.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1880, *continued.*

CHAP 6. An Act to amend the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868. 19*th July.*

CHAP. 7. An Act to extend the Union Assessment Committee Acts to single parishes under separate Boards of Guardians. 19*th July.*

CHAP. 8. An Act to provide for the raising of Loans on behalf of the Isle of Man. 19*th July.*

CHAP. 9. An Act to remove doubts as to the meaning of Expressions relative to Time occurring in Acts of Parliament, deeds, and other legal instruments. 2*nd August.*

CHAP. 10. An Act to amend the Law respecting the Manner of passing Grants under the Great Seal, and respecting Officers connected therewith. 2*nd August.*

CHAP. 11. An Act to authorise the Extension and further Limitation of the Tenures of certain University and College Emoluments limited or to be limited by Orders of the Oxford and Cambridge Commissioners. 2*nd August.*

CHAP. 12. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts, and to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts; and for other purposes connected therewith. 2*nd August.*

CHAP 13. An Act to amend the Law in Ireland relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths. 2*nd August.*

CHAP. 14. An Act to amend the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Act, 1880; and for other purposes relating thereto. 2*nd August.*

CHAP. 15. An Act further to amend the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, and the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868. 2*nd August.*

CHAP. 16. An Act to amend the Law relating to the payment of Wages and Rating of Merchant Seamen. 2*nd August.*

CHAP. 17. An Act to make provision for Holidays in the Customs and Inland Revenue Offices in Scotland. 2*nd August.*

CHAP. 18. An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. 2 *Aug.*

CHAP. 19. An Act to consolidate Enactments relating to certain Taxes and Duties under the management of the Board of Inland Revenue. 6*th August.*

CHAP. 20. An Act to repeal the duties on Malt, to grant and alter certain duties of Inland Revenue, and to amend the Laws in relation to certain other duties. 12*th August.*

CHAP. 21. An Act to raise the sum of One million five hundred thousand pounds by Exchequer Bonds, Exchequer Bills, or Treasury Bills, for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1881. 12*th August.*

CHAP. 22. An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, so far as regards certain Fees and Expenses and Sums receivable and payable by the Board of Trade. 12*th August.*

CHAP. 23. An Act to make further provision as to Byelaws respecting the attendance of Children at School under the Elementary Education Acts. 26*th August.*

CHAP. 24. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Manufacture and Sale of Spirits. 26*th August.*

CHAP. 25. An Act for further amending the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and for other purposes relating thereto. 26*th August.*

Titles of Acts of Parliament passed in 1880, *continued.*

CHAP. 26. An Act to extend to Scotland the Facilities for effecting Policies of Assurance for the Benefit of Married Women and Children now in force in England and Ireland. *26th August.*

CHAP. 27. An Act to amend the Law relating to the powers of Drainage Boards in Ireland to construct Works outside the limits of their Districts. *26th August.*

CHAP. 28. An Act for taking the census in Ireland. *26th August.*

CHAP. 29. An Act to amend the Courts of Justice Building Act, 1865. *26th August.*

CHAP. 30. An Act to apply the sum of Ten million eight hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy-four pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1881. *26th August.*

CHAP. 31. An Act to amend the Railways Construction Facilities Act, 1864. *26th August.*

CHAP. 32. An Act to render valid certain Orders in Bastardy. *26 Aug.*

*CHAP. 33. An Act relating to Post Office Money Orders. *7th Sept.*

CHAP. 34. An Act to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and to provide for the better Punishment of Fraudulent Debtors in Scotland; and for other purposes. *7th September.*

†CHAP. 35. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Protection of Wild Birds. *7th September.*

CHAP. 36. An Act to amend the Savings Banks Acts. *7th September.*

CHAP. 37. An Act for taking the Census of England. *7th September.*

CHAP. 38. An Act for taking the Census of Scotland. *7th September.*

CHAP. 39. An Act to confer jurisdiction in Lunacy upon the County Courts in Ireland in certain cases. *7th September.*

CHAP. 40. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1881, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. *7th Sept.*

‡CHAP. 41. An Act to amend the Burial Laws. *7th September.*

CHAP. 42. An Act to extend and regulate the Liability of Employers to make Compensation for Personal Injuries suffered by Workmen in their service. *7th September.*

CHAP. 43. An Act to provide for the safe carriage of Grain Cargoes by Merchant Shipping. *7th September.*

CHAP. 44. An Act to explain and amend Sections Seven, Thirteen, and Fourteen of the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1880. *7th September.*

CHAP. 45. An Act to amend the Criminal Law as to Indecent Assaults on Young Persons. *7th September.*

CHAP. 46. An Act to amend the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858. *7th September.*

||CHAP. 47. An Act for the better protection of Occupiers of Land against injury to their Crops from Ground Game. *7th September.*

CHAP. 48. An Act to continue various expiring Laws. *7th Sept.*

* Printed in full, page 60. † Ditto 117. ‡ Ditto 65. || Ditto 88.

Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880.

[43 & 44 Vict.] [Chap. 33.]

An Act relating to Post Office Money Orders. [*7th Sept.*, 1880.

3 & 4 Vict. c. 96. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 88.

WHEREAS by the Post Office Duties Act, 1840, and the Post Office Money Order Act, 1848, provision is made for the transmission of small sums of money through the Post Office by means of money orders under regulations made by Her Majesty's Postmaster General for the time being (in this Act referred to as the Postmaster General) with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (in this Act referred to as the Treasury), and it is expedient to make further provision with respect to such transmission:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Power to the Postmaster General to issue money orders in form in schedule for the purpose of the transmission of small sums.

1. Subject to the Post Office regulations as defined by this Act, the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Treasury, may, for the purpose of the transmission of small sums through the Post Office, authorise his officers or any of them to issue, in addition to the money orders already authorised by law, orders in the form set forth in the schedule to this Act, and such orders shall be paid in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the said regulations, and shall be deemed to be money orders within the meaning of the said regulations, and shall, like other money orders, be exempt from stamp duty.

Provided that—

(1.) Any such order shall be for one of the amounts following; and in respect thereof the following poundage shall be taken for the use of Her Majesty; that is to say,

Amount.	Poundage.
One shilling	One halfpenny.
One shilling and sixpence	One halfpenny.
Half-a-crown	One penny.
Five shillings	One penny.
Seven shillings and sixpence ..	One penny.
Ten shillings	Twopence.
Twelve shillings and sixpence ..	Twopence.
Fifteen shillings	Twopence.
Seventeen shillings and sixpence..	Twopence.
Twenty shillings	Twopence.

Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880, *continued.*

(2.) Any such order shall not be issued until the amount of the order and the poundage have been paid to the officer issuing the same:

(3.) After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month in which any such order is issued by the Post Office, the order shall be payable only on payment in the prescribed manner of a commission equal to the amount of the original poundage, with the addition (if more than three months have elapsed since the said expiration) of the amount of the original poundage for every further period of three months which has so elapsed, and for every portion of any such period of three months over and above every complete period:

(4.) No interest shall be payable in respect of an order issued under this Act.

Application of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 88, and laying of regulations before Parliament.

2. Subject to any Post Office regulations, the Post Office Money Order Act, 1848, shall apply as well to orders issued under this Act as to all other money orders issued in pursuance of the said Act of 1848, with this addition, that all Post Office regulations in relation to orders issued under this Act shall be published in the London Gazette, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after they are made if Parliament be then in session, and if not, within fourteen days after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

Forgery of crossing of order.

3. Any person who, with intent to defraud, obliterates, adds to, or alters any such lines or words on an order issued under this Act as would, in the case of a cheque, be a crossing of that cheque, or knowingly offers, utters, or disposes of any order, with such fraudulent obliteration, addition, or alteration, shall be guilty of felony, and be liable to the like punishment as if such order were a cheque: Provided always that any banker or corporation or company acting as bankers in the United Kingdom who, in collecting in such capacity for any principal, shall have received payment or been allowed by the Postmaster General in account in respect of any money order issued under this Act, or of any document purporting to be such a money order, shall not incur liability to any one except such principal by reason of having received such payment or allowance, or having held or presented such order or document for payment; but this section shall not relieve any principal for whom such order or document shall have been so held or presented of any liability in respect of his possession of the same or the proceeds thereof.

Fraud and forgery.

4. (1.) The enactments providing for the punishment of offences relating to stamp duties shall apply in like manner as if the poundage under this Act were a stamp duty.

3 & 4 Vict. c. 96.

(2.) Sections nineteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-nine, and thirty of the Post Office Duties Act, 1840, (which relate to dies and paper, and to plates and instruments, and to moulds, frames, instruments, and machinery

Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880, *continued.*

A.D. 1880. for the making of paper, and to the punishing of fraud), shall apply as if herein re-enacted, with the substitution of poundage under this Act for the duties therein mentioned and of orders under this Act for the envelopes therein mentioned.

(3.) An officer of the Post Office who re-issues an order previously paid shall be deemed to have issued the order with a fraudulent intent within the meaning of section four of the Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1848, and shall be punished accordingly, and that section as amended by this Act shall extend to an offence when committed in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man in like manner as if they were mentioned in that section after Ireland, and penal servitude were substituted for transportation.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 88.

(4.) An order under this Act shall be deemed to be an order for the payment of money and a valuable security within the meaning of the Post Office Acts and of the Forgery Act, 1861, (that is to say, the Act of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-eight,) and of section one of the Larceny Act, 1861, and of any other law relating to forgery or stealing, which is for the time being in force in any part of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or Isle of Man.

3 & 4 Vict. c. 96, &c. 24 & 25 Vict. c. 98. 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96.

Definitions.

5. For the purposes of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "Post Office regulations" means regulations or restrictions from time to time made in pursuance of the Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1848, as amended by this Act:

11 & 12 Vict. c. 88.

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by the Post Office regulations for the time being in force.

Extension of Acts to Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

6. The Post Office (Money Orders) Acts, 1848 and 1880, shall extend to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and the Royal Courts of the Channel Islands shall register the same accordingly.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 88. 43 & 44 Vict. c. 33.

Short title and construction.

7. This Act may be cited as the Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 88.

The Act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-eight, intituled "An Act for further regulating the Money Order "Department of the Post Office," is in this Act referred to and may be cited as the Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1848.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 88.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 88.

This Act shall be construed as one with the Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1848, and the two Acts may be cited together as the Post Office (Money Orders) Acts, 1848 and 1880.

Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880, *continued.*

SCHEDULE. A.D. 1880.

FORM OF ORDER.

Postal Order for* [Five Shillings.]
[Name of Issuing Office.]
[Number of Order.]

*Alter according to amount.

Inland Revenue Stamp.

Postal Order *[One Penny.]

To the Postmaster in charge of the Money Order Office at
†
Pay to†
at any time within three calendar months from the last day of the month of issue the sum of *[five shillings] on account of Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

Issuing Office Stamp, with date.

Postmaster.

†The person to whom this Order is issued must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, and may fill in the name of the Money Order Office at which the amount is to be paid.

The person so named must sign the receipt at the foot hereof, and must also fill in the name of the Money Order Office, if that has not been already done.

1. If this order be crossed "_____ & Co." payment will only be made through a banker, and if the name of a banker is added payment will only be made through that banker.
2. After this order has once been paid, to whomsoever it is paid, the Postmaster General will not be liable for any further claim.
3. If any erasure or alteration be made, or if this order is cut, defaced, or mutilated, payment may be refused.
4. The regulations under which this order is issued allow the Postmaster to refuse or delay the payment of this order, but he must at once report his reasons for so doing to the Postmaster General.
5. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month of issue this Order will be payable only on payment of a commission equal to the amount of the original poundage, with the addition (if more than three months have elapsed since the said expiration) of the amount of the original poundage for every further period of three months which has so elapsed, and for every portion of any such period of three months over and above every complete period.

Paying Office Stamp with date.

Cancelling this Order

Received the above-named sum.

_____ Signature.

The National Debt.

The following return from the Treasury has been published on the order of the House of Commons, dated the 17th March, 1880, "explanatory of the financial statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 11th day of March last—that between the 31st day of March, 1874, and the 31st day of March (as per Estimate) there has been a reduction in the real indebtedness of the country to the amount of £20,000,000":—

Debt on March 31, 1874.		Debt on March 31, 1880 (as estimated in the Budget Statement, March 11, 1880.) Gross Debt.	Debt repayable deducted.	Net Debt.
£		£	£	£
723,514,000	1 Funded Debt	710,490,000	*2,049,000	708,441,000
51,290,000	2 Terminable Annuities (capital value)	38,206,000	—	38,206,000
4,479,000	3 Unfunded Debt	30,855,000	+18,561,000	12,294,000
779,283,000		779,551,000	20,610,000	758,941,000

Debt on the 31st of March, 1874 .. .. .. £779,283,000
Debt on the 31st of March, 1880 758,941,000

Decrease £20,342,000

*Loan to India (£2,000,000) represented by £2,049,000 stock.

+Debt created for Public Works Loans:—

Treasury bills	£5,431,000	
Exchequer bonds	8,360,000	
Exchequer bills	969,000	
		£14,760,000
Debt outstanding for purchase of Suez Canal Shares.		3,801,100
		£18,561,100

Since the opening of the Budget, it is stated, notice has been received of very large demands for loans to Ireland under the Seed Supply Act. These loans will cause on the 31st of March next an excess of the gross debt and of the debt repayable over the figures given in this return; but the net debt will remain unaltered.

In the year 1879 duty was paid on 27,936,651 gallons of home-made spirits for consumption in the United Kingdom as beverage only; this is less by 1,422,064 gallons than the quantity in 1878. In 1879 there were also 9,540,851 proof gallons of foreign spirits imported entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom; and this is less by 897,786 gallons than the quantity in 1878. In 1879 there were 14,945,093 gallons of foreign wine imported entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom; and this is less by 1,327,202 gallons than the quantity in 1878. Lastly, Excise duty was charged in 1879 on 49,935,926 bushels of malt for home consumption (exclusive of malt for distillation, duty free), and this is less by 7,323,467 bushels than the quantity in 1878.

Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880.

[43 & 44 Vict.] [Chap. 41.]

An Act to amend the Burial Laws. [7*th Sept.*, 1880.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law of burial in England and the Channel Islands:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

After passing of Act, notice may be given that burial will take place in churchyard or graveyard without the rites of the Church of England.

1. After the passing of this Act any relative, friend, or legal representative having the charge of or being responsible for the burial of a deceased person may give forty-eight hours notice in writing, indorsed on the outside "Notice of Burial," to, or leave or cause the same to be left at the usual place of abode of the rector, vicar, or other incumbent, or in his absence the officiating minister in charge of any parish or ecclesiastical district or place, or any person appointed by him to receive such notice, that it is intended that such deceased person shall be buried within the churchyard or graveyard of such parish or ecclesiastical district or place without the performance, in the manner prescribed by law, of the service for the burial of the dead according to the rites of the Church of England, and after receiving such notice no rector, vicar, incumbent, or officiating minister shall be liable to any censure or penalty, ecclesiastical or civil, for permitting any such burial as aforesaid. Such notice shall be in writing, plainly signed with the name and stating the address of the person giving it, and shall be in the form or to the effect of Schedule (A.) annexed to this Act.

The word "graveyard" in this Act shall include any burial ground or cemetery vested in any burial board, or provided under any Act relating to the burial of the dead, in which the parishioners or inhabitants of any parish or ecclesiastical district have rights of burial; and in the case of any such burial ground or cemetery, if a chaplain is appointed to perform the burial service of the Church of England therein, notice under this Act shall be addressed to such chaplain, but the same shall be given to or left at the office of the clerk of the burial board, if any, in whom any such burial ground or cemetery may be vested: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the proprietors or directors of any proprietary cemetery or burial ground to make such byelaws or regulations as may be necessary for enabling any burial to take place therein in accordance with the provisions of this Act, any enactment to the contrary notwithstanding.

Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880, *continued.*

Paupers.

2. Such notice, in the case of any poor person deceased, whom the guardians of any parish or union are required or authorised by law to bury, may be given to the rector, vicar, or other incumbent in manner aforesaid, and also to the master of any workhouse in which such poor person may have died, or otherwise to the said guardians, by the husband, wife, or next of kin of such poor person, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be deemed to be the person having the charge of the burial of such deceased poor person; and in any such case it shall be the duty of the said guardians to permit the body of such deceased person to be buried in the manner provided by this Act.

Time of burial to be stated, subject to variation.

3. Such notice shall state the day and hour when such burial is proposed to take place, and in case the time so stated be inconvenient on account of some other service having been, previously to the receipt of such notice, appointed to take place in such churchyard or graveyard, or he church or chapel connected therewith, or on account of ny byelaws or regulations lawfully in force in any graveyard limiting the times at which burials may take place in such graveyard, the person receiving the notice shall, unless some other day or time shall be mutually arranged within twenty-four hours from the time of giving or leaving such notice, signify in writing, to be delivered to or left at the address or usual place of abode of the person from whom such notice has been received, or at the house where the deceased person is lying, at which hour of the day named in the notice, or (in case of burial in a churchyard, if such day shall be a Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day) of the day next following, such burial shall take place; and it shall be lawful for the burial to take place, and it shall take place, at the hour so appointed or mutually arranged, and in other respects in accordance with the notice: Provided that, unless it shall be otherwise mutually arranged, the time of such burial shall be between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon if the burial be between the first day of April and the first day of October, and between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon if the burial be between the first day of October and the first day of April: Provided also, that no such burial shall take place in any churchyard on Sunday, or on Good Friday or Christmas Day, if any such day being proposed by the notice shall be objected to in writing for a reason assigned by the person receiving such notice.

Burial to take place accordingly.

4. When no such intimation of change of hour is sent to the person from whom the notice has been received, or left at the house where the deceased person is lying, the burial shall take placein accordance with and at the time specified in such notice.

Regulations

5. All regulations as to the position and making of the

Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880, *continued.*

grave which would be in force in such churchyard or graveyard in the case of persons interred therein with the service of the Church of England shall be in force as to burials under this Act; and any person who, if the burial had taken place with the service of the Church of England, would have been entitled by law to receive any fee, shall be entitled, in case of a burial under this Act, to receive the like fee in respect thereof.

Burial may be with or without religious service.

6. At any burial under this Act all persons shall have free access to the churchyard or graveyard in which the same shall take place. The burial may take place, at the option of the person so having the charge of or being responsible for the same as aforesaid, either without any religious service, or with such Christian and orderly religious service at the grave, as such person shall think fit; and any person or persons who shall be thereunto invited, or be authorised by the person having the charge of or being responsible for such burial, may conduct such service or take part in any religious act thereat. The words "Christian service" in this section shall include every religious service used by any church, denomination, or person professing to be Christian.

Burials to be conducted in a decent and orderly manner and without obstruction

7. All burials under this Act, whether with or without a religious service, shall be conducted in a decent and orderly manner; and every person guilty of any riotous, violent, or indecent behaviour at any burial under this Act, or wilfully obstructing such burial or any such service as aforesaid thereat, or who shall, in any such churchyard or graveyard as aforesaid, deliver any address, not being part of or incidental to a religious service permitted by this Act, and not otherwise permitted by any lawful authority, or who shall, under colour of any religious service or otherwise, in any such churchyard or graveyard, wilfully endeavour to bring into contempt or obloquy the Christian religion, or the belief or worship of any church or denomination of Christians, or the members or any minister of any such church or denomination, or any other person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Powers for prevention of disorder

8. All powers and authorities now existing by law for the preservation of order, and for the prevention and punishment of disorderly behaviour in any churchyard or graveyard, may be exercised in any case of burial under this Act in the same manner and by the same persons as if the same had been a burial according to the rites of the Church of England.

Act not to give right of burial where no previous right existed.

9. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the burial of any person in any place where such person would have had no right of interment if this Act had not passed, or without performance of any express condition on which, by the terms of any trust deed, any right of interment in any burial ground vested in trustees under such trust deed, not being the churchyard or graveyard, or part of the churchyard or graveyard, of the parish or ecclesiastical district in which the same is situate, may have been granted.

Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880, *continued.*

A.D. 1880.

Burials under Act to be registered.

10. When any burial has taken place under this Act the person so having the charge of or being responsible for such burial as aforesaid shall, on the day thereof, or the next day thereafter, transmit a certificate of such burial, in the form or to the effect of Schedule (B.) annexed to this Act, to the rector, vicar, incumbent, or other officiating minister in charge of the parish or district in which the churchyard or graveyard is situate or to which it belongs, or in the case of any burial ground or cemetery vested in any burial board to the person required by law to keep the register of burials in such burial ground or cemetery, who shall thereupon enter such burial in the register of burials of such parish or district, or of such burial ground or cemetery, and such entry shall form part thereof. Such entry, instead of stating by whom the ceremony of burial was performed, shall state by whom the same has been certified under this Act. Any person who shall wilfully make any false statement in such certificate, and any rector, vicar, or minister, or other such person as aforesaid, receiving such certificate, who shall refuse or neglect duly to enter such burial in such register as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Order of coroner or certificate of registrar to be delivered to relative, &c., instead of to person who buries.

11. Every order of a coroner or certificate of a registrar given under the provisions of section seventeen of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, shall, in the case of a burial under that Act, be delivered to the relative, friend, or legal representative of the deceased, having the charge of or being responsible for the burial, instead of being delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral or religious service for the burial of the body of the deceased; and any person to whom such order or certificate shall have been given by the coroner or registrar who fails so to deliver or cause to be delivered the same shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and any such relative, friend, or legal representative so having charge of or being responsible for the burial of the body of any person buried under this Act as aforesaid, as to which no order or certificate under the same section of the said Act shall have been delivered to him, shall, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the registrar, and if he fail so to do shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Liberty to use burial service of Church of England in unconsecrated ground.

12. No minister in holy orders of the Church of England shall be subject to any censure or penalty for officiating with the service prescribed by law for the burial of the dead according to the rites of the said church in any unconsecrated burial ground or cemetery or part of a burial ground or cemetery, or in any building thereon, in any case in which he might have lawfully used the same service, if such burial ground or cemetery or part of a burial ground or cemetery had been consecrated. The relative, friend, or legal representative having charge of or being responsible for the burial of any deceased person who had a right of interment in any

Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880, *continued.*

such unconsecrated ground vested in any burial board, or provided under any Act relating to the burial of the dead, shall be entitled, if he think fit, to have such burial performed therein according to the rites of the Church of England by any minister of the said church who may be willing to perform the same.

Relief of clergy of Church of England from penalties in certain cases.

13. From and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for any minister in holy orders of the Church of England authorised to perform the burial service, in any case where the office for the burial of the dead according to the rites of the Church of England may not be used, and in any other case at the request of the relative, friend, or legal representative having the charge of or being responsible for the burial of the deceased, to use at the burial such service, consisting of prayers taken from the Book of Common Prayer and portions of Holy Scripture, as may be prescribed or approved of by the Ordinary, without being subject to any ecclesiastical or other censure or penalty.

Saving as to ministers of Church of England.

14. Save as is in this Act expressly provided as to ministers of the Church of England, nothing herein contained shall authorise or enable any such minister who shall not have become a declared member of any other Church or denomination, or have executed a deed of relinquishment under the Clerical Disabilities Act, 1870, to do any act which he would not by law have been authorised or enabled to do if this Act had not passed, or to exempt him from any censure or penalty in respect thereof.

Application of Act.

15. This Act shall extend to the Channel Islands, but shall not apply to Scotland or to Ireland.

Short title of Act.

16. This Act may be cited as the Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880.

SCHEDULES to which this Act refers.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Notice of Burial.

I , of , being the relative [*or* friend, *or* legal representative, *as the case may be, describing the relation if a relative,*] having the charge of or being responsible for the burial of *A.B.*, of , who died at in the parish of , on the day of do hereby give you notice that it is intended by me that the body of the said *A.B.* shall be buried within the [*here describe the churchyard or graveyard in which the body is to be buried,*] on the day of , at the hour of , without the performance in the manner prescribed by law

Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880, *continued.*

A.D.1880. of the service for the burial of the dead according to the rites of the Church of England, and I give this notice pursuant to the Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880.

To the Rector [*or, as the case may be,*] of

SCHEDULE (B.)

I , of the person having the charge of (*or* being responsible for) the burial of the deceased, do hereby certify that on the day of , *A.B.* of , aged , was buried in the churchyard [*or* graveyard] of the parish [*or* district] of

To the Rector [*or, as the case may be,*] of

The Old Savings Banks.

From a Parliamentary return issued in July, 1880, by an order of the House of Commons, it appears there are 449 old savings-banks in the United Kingdom. The number of accounts open in these banks is 1,506,714, and the sum owing to depositors £43,797,805; to meet which the Government held on the general account £43,639,773, and on the separate surplus fund account £398,907; there was also £305,006 in the hands of the local treasurers, for which the Government held security to the amount of £316,840; so that while the assets amounted to £44,343,686, the liabilities to depositors were only £43,797,805, showing a clear surplus of £545,881 in favour of the banks. There were 1,747,817 deposits and 1,233,402 payments, or 2,981,219 transactions during the year.

The number of paid officers employed was 1,635; their salaries amounted to £117,988; and the amount of security given to the Government by them was £393,090; 205 banks have closed since the establishment of the Post Office banks; they had at the time of closing 200,590 depositors, whose balances amounted to £4,890,276. Of these 107,790, with balances amounting to £2,696,638, transferred their accounts to the Post Office. The amount of compensation given to the officers of the closed banks was £34,808. Although during the past 10 years 60 old savings-banks have been closed, yet the amount invested in the remaining ones had increased during that period by £6,243,249.

COFFEE.—It is estimated that the total production of coffee throughout the world in 1878 amounted to 1,080,075,000lb.; the proportion yielded by the principal coffee-growing countries being as follows: Brazil, 496,100,000lb.; the Dutch Indies, 201,090,560lb.; Ceylon and British India, 117,529,280lb.; West Indies, 91,960,000lb.; South Africa, 79,178,000lb.; Central America, 71,500,000lb.; West Africa, 8,800,000lb.; the Philippines, 7,472,960lb.; Arabia, 6,114,200lb.; South Sea Islands, 330,000lb. The greatest consumption of coffee is believed to take place in Holland, where nearly 18lb. per head of the population are consumed every year; Belgium comes next, taking 9lb. per head per annum; Norway consumes 8½lb.; the United States, 8¼lb.; France, 4¼lb.; Germany, 3lb.; and England only 1lb.

Professor Max Muller's remarks

At the opening of the Science College at Birmingham, founded by Sir Josiah Mason.

"What is there left for me to say after the truly English eloquence to which we have just listened? All that can be said, all that ought to be said in the name of the visitors has been said, and well said, by one who has the best right to speak here to-day as the foremost representative of science in England—Professor Huxley. You know that I am not a man of science in the usual, though far too narrow, sense of the word, and I am all the more sensible of the great honour you have done me in inviting me to be present at the opening of this college of science, founded by the princely, and more than princely, the civic munificence of Sir Josiah Mason. But, although the science to which I have devoted the whole of my life, the science of man, is not yet formally represented in this college, depend upon it it will enter in; it is there already, it lurks in every corner, and I trust it will soon fill the old college with its genial warmth and its quickening impulses.

"You mean to teach mathematics. Can you teach mathematics without teaching the laws of thought, without telling your pupils something about such men as Thales, Pythagoras, and Euclid, who were ancient Greeks, but who were men of science for all that? You mean to teach physiology and biology, the laws of life and of nature. Are you likely to leave out the very crown of nature, man—to leave nature, like *Hamlet* without the Ghost, a nature without its spirit?

"You mean to teach chemistry. Even here, where you least expect it, you will have to say something about man, who elaborated by a truly Herculean toil such conceptions as force, atom, affinity, and many others on which the science of chemistry is founded. A true college of science could not live if it were to exclude the science of man. Man is the measurer of all things, and what is science but the reflection of the outer world on the mirror of the mind, growing more perfect, more orderly, more definite, more great with every generation? To attempt to study nature without studying man is as impossible as to study light without studying the eye.

"I have no misgivings, therefore, that the lines on which this college is founded will ever become so narrow as to exclude the science of man, and the science of that which makes man, the science of language, and what is really the same, the science of thought. And where can we study the science of thought, that most wonderful instance of development, except in the languages and literatures of the past? How are we to do justice to our ancestors except by letting them plead their own case in their own language?

"Literary culture can far better dispense with physical science than physical science with literary culture, though nothing is more satisfactory than that perfect combination of the two which we see in Professor Huxley himself. I seldom differ from Professor Huxley, least of all on matters of fact. But when he tells us that the study of Greek and Latin are excluded from the College of Sciences I appeal to the official paper which I hold in my hand, and in which the trustees announce that not only English, French, and German, but Greek and Latin are to be taught in the Sir Josiah Mason College. The spirit in

Professor Max Muller's remarks, *continued.*

which this college has been founded strikes me as a truly liberal spirit —a spirit of faith in the future, a spirit of confidence in youth.

"Much as I admire the enlightened generosity of the venerable founder of this college, nothing I admire more than that one clause in the statutes which states that, with the exception of a few fundamental provisions, the trustees not only may, but must from time to time so change the rules of this institution as to keep it always in harmony with the requirements of the age. You know how other colleges and universities have suffered, have been hampered in their career of usefulness, by the wills of pious and faithful founders and benefactors.

"Now here, in the founder of this college, we have a truly faithful founder—a man who has proved his faith in the future and his confidence in youth—who is convinced that in the long run the path followed by mankind will be the right path; nay, that those who come after us will be, as they ought to be, wiser and better than ourselves. We who are growing older ourselves know how difficult it sometimes is for an old man to have faith in youth and confidence in the future. Yet that firm faith to youth, that unshaken confidence in the future, seems to me to form the only safe foundation of all science, and on them, as on a corner-stone, every college of science ought to be founded.

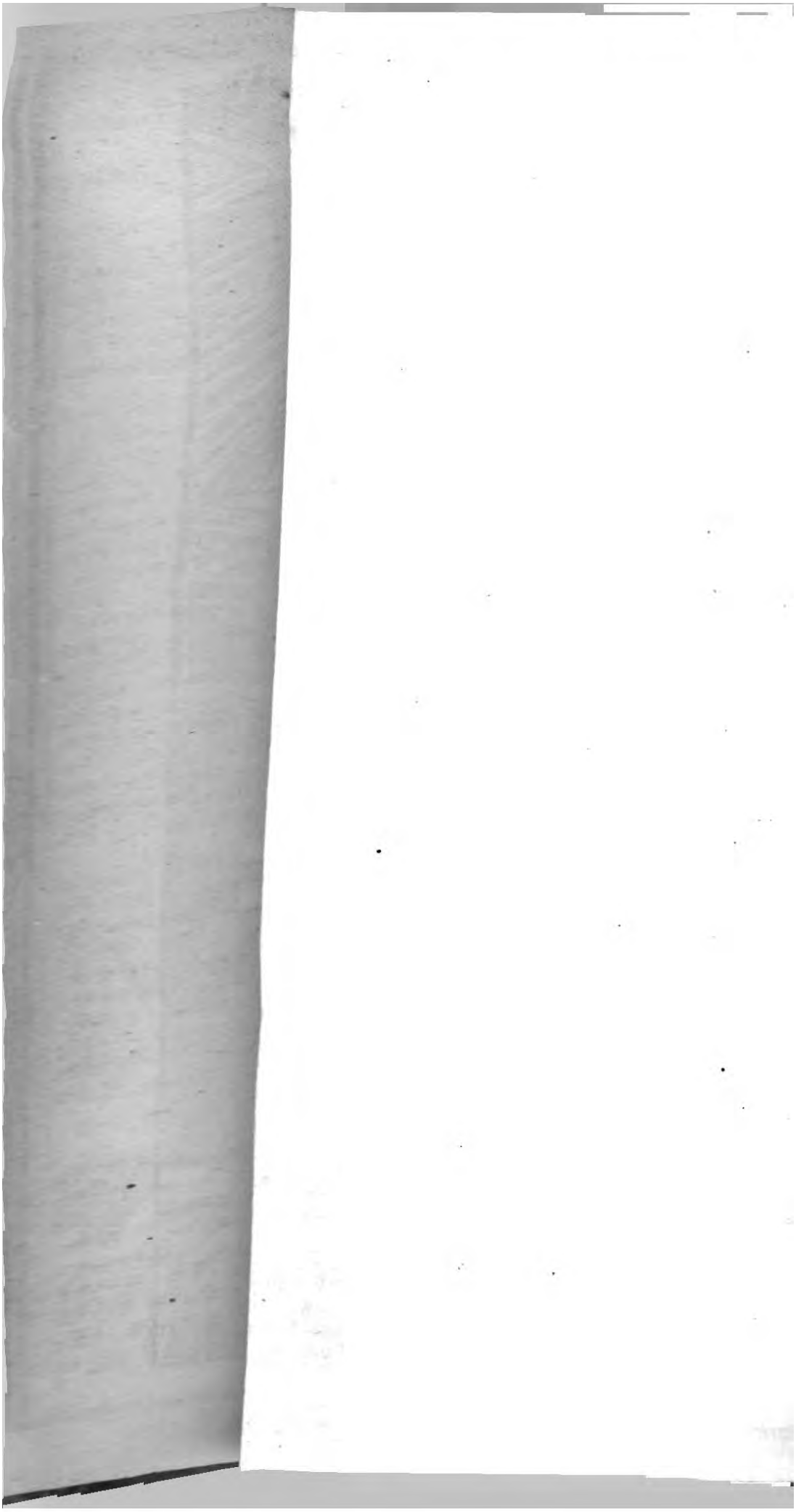
"The professors of a college of science should not be conservative only, satisfied to hand down the stock of knowledge, as they received it, as it were, laid up in a napkin. Professors must try to add something, however little it may be, to the talent they have received; they must not be afraid of what is new, but face every new theory boldly, trying to discover what is good and true in it, and what is not. I know this is sometimes difficult. Young men, with their new theories, are sometimes very aggravating. But let us be honest. We ourselves have been young and aggravating too, and yet on the whole we seem to have worked in the right direction.

"Let us hope, therefore, that the professors of this college will always be animated by the spirit of its founder; that they will never lose their faith in progress, never bow before the idol of finality. Let them always keep in the statutes of their own mind that one saving clause in the statutes of this college—to keep pace with the progress of the world. By that clause, by that profession of faith in the future, Sir Josiah Mason has done honour to himself and honour to posterity. Let him rest assured that such faith is never belied, and that rising and coming generations, while applauding his munificence, will honour and cherish his memory for nothing so much as for that one clause in which he seems to say, like a wise father, 'Children, I trust you.'"

St. Swithin's Day.

A memorandum of the results of 20 years' observation at Greenwich concerning St. Swithin's Day. There were six years in which rain fell on St. Swithin's Day. During the 40 days immediately following the 15th of July in these six years collectively rain fell on 110 days. St. Swithins was a dry day in 14 of the 20 years. Rain fell, on the subsequent 14x40 days, on 267 days. Now 110 divided by 6 equals 18 and 14-32ds; 267 divided by 14 equals 19 and 3-42ds, so that more rain fell in the 40 days following St. Swithin on an average, in the years in which that day was dry, than in which it was wet. Therefore the adage is naught in every view in it.

JOHN MORTON, PRINTER, MARKET PLACE, BOSTON.





E DINING SALOON.

By permission of the Proprietors of the Graphic.

MORTON'S
ALMANACK COMPENDIUM,
1881.



The Dining Car
ON
The Great Northern Railway.

See Folding Plate.

MOST railway travellers have had sad experience of the horrors of a railway refreshment bar when, during the brief stoppage of the train, they have joined in the general struggle for some means of allaying their hunger and thirst, only perhaps to obtain possession of a basin of scalding-hot soup or cup of coffee at the moment that the "dreadful bell" warns them that their train is again about to start. This condition of things is no longer to prevail on the Great Northern Railway, and we imagine that the other companies will not be slow to follow the excellent example which they have set in starting a Pullman's Dining Car, such as has long been in use on American railways. The luxurious fittings are similar to those of the now well-known Drawing-room and

The Dining Car, *continued.*

Sleeping cars, the difference being that the saloon is fitted with rows of snug little tables, each adapted for the accommodation of four guests, and that one end of the carriage is fitted up as a miniature kitchen, wherein a competent *chef* produces all sorts of good things for the delectation of hungry travellers.

The first trial-trip was made in October, 1879, which proved a real success. A hot luncheon of half-a-dozen courses was served during the journey from London to Peterborough while the train was going at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour; and so perfect was the arrangement of springs that the oscillation of the carriage was scarcely noticeable, and the travellers partook of their meal with as much comfort and enjoyment as they could have done at home. Besides the saloon and the kitchen (shown in our engraving placed at the commencement of this Almanack Compendium), the car contains a ladies' room, a smoking room, and other conveniences, and the accommodation is sufficient for nineteen persons to dine at one time, their requirements being attended to by a waiter and a boy in page's livery. There is also a conductor, whose duty it is to superintend and receive the extra fees upon which the Pullman Company depend for their profits, which, in spite of the great cost of each car (nearly £3,000), are expected to be considerable.

On the 1st of November, 1879, the company began their new experiment by attaching a dining-car to each fast morning train from Leeds and from London.

First Discoverers.

There is a penalty for doing more or better than your neighbours. Galileo gained only imprisonment by his discoveries. The inventors of printing did not fare much better. The first who discovered the power of steam was confined in the Bicêtre, at Paris. Dr. Darwin was considered almost insane because, in his inflated verse, he predicted the uses to which it would be applied. These were all discoveries of men who, rising above their fellows, toiled at the shadows of the great things their minds conceived or saw. Statues and bronzes now celebrate the merit that was denied them at the time.

On Cookery for Every-day Life.

To use without waste the food which Providence supplies for the wants of man, is, indeed, of the greatest importance to those who have but little to spend; and nothing so completely disarms the stings of poverty as the means of rendering a scanty pittance capable of producing a comfortable meal. If, therefore, by teaching them a little of simple cookery, it can be occasionally so changed as to make it somewhat more savoury at the same cost, there can be little doubt that it would materially add to their comforts, and thus attach them still more to their homes. For, although they consume far more animal food than the foreign peasantry of Europe, yet they do not fare so well; and that solely by their different mode of preparing their victuals.

TO PREPARE OX-CHEEK.

There is no part of the bullock which produces more nutritive food than the head for the one half, or what is called the "*ox*-cheek," will make delicious stews, with soup for at least three or four days' consumption. It should be dressed thus:—Clean it well, and let it lie in water until the next morning, when it must be wiped dry, and placed over the fire in a large saucepan, only just covering it with water until it boils; then leave it to cool, and skim off the fat (keeping it for further use). When cold, fill the saucepan with water; add a couple of whole onions, with three or four good-sized carrots and turnips, cut into small pieces, and a bundle of sweet herbs tied together, seasoning it with pepper, salt, and a little vinegar. Leave it to stew, without allowing it to boil, until the liquor is reduced to one-half, and the meat becomes tender, and the soup tastes strong and palatable; a portion of the latter will be quite sufficient for the children, with a piece of bread, without any of the meat. The brains should, however, be taken out, and mixed up in the same manner as stuffing for the heart, and either fried separately, or made into balls and put into the stew.

The next day, as much of the head as may be wanted for the family should be sliced off and warmed up along with the remaining soup. The day following that, take off all the meat that remains, break up the bones into small pieces, and let them stew by the fireside for some hours, in three or four quarts of water; then take out the bones and put in the meat, thickening the liquor either with vegetable, as before, or with peas, rice, barley, or oatmeal. The soup will cut like jelly when cold, and improves upon being warmed up. Neither does it cost much more than the price of the head; and we know that, if that be of a large size, it would, in winter, last nearly a week, with good management. This, however, cannot be expected in warm weather, and

On Cookery for Every-day Life, *continued.*

it takes a great deal of cooking, which at that season is inconvenient. In the summer, however, when the labourer's wife is not uncommonly employed in the field, and fire cannot be kept up for cookery, it is a good plan to purchase a few pounds of the flank of beef. It contains no bone; and if well salted, boiled, then pressed under weights until flat, and afterwards rolled up and tied together, it makes a good and cheap relish when cut into thin slices and eaten cold between slices of bread.

ON STEWING MEAT.

The following hint may be advantageously adopted by many cooks who consider themselves mistresses of their art. It is this:—Take a piece of boiling beef with some fat to it, and a little seasoning, but without water, gravy, or liquid of any sort. Put it into an earthern jug closely covered, and place that within a large iron or tin pot nearly filled with cold water, then lay it so near the fire as to keep up a gentle simmer, without letting it boil. It will require several hours, according to the weight of the meat, which should be stewed until quite tender; it loses nothing, and will yield a large quantity of the richest gravy; and the cottager's wife can bring it to her table in as great perfection as any cook to a nobleman, adding to it, if she pleases, some carrots and other vegetables, to form a family dish.

Of plain roasting and boiling nothing need be said, as every married woman must be supposed to understand those common modes of cookery; but there is, perhaps, no dish which in the summer appears more frequently upon the poor man's table than *bacon and cabbage;* which, although boiled in the same pot, are put in separately. But it will be found a great improvement, if, instead of that, a hole be cut in the heart of the cabbage, and a quarter or half a pound of fat bacon is thrust into it as a plug. The head of the cabbage should then be tied over, so as to confine the leaves, and the cabbage boiled in a napkin, to prevent all escape of fat, which will thus be imparted to the vegetable, and render it so much more mellow and savoury, that any housewife who tries it will never dress it in any other way. Bacon is also frequently fried with potatoes or chopped cabbage, and forms a savoury meal for the family supper; but half the quantity of bacon, if stewed for a couple of hours with different kinds of vegetables in a moderate quantity of water thickened with a handful of oatmeal, would be equally palatable, and go much further.

Proverbs.

A glass of water is sometimes worth a ton of wine, and a penny a pound.

All are not thieves that dogs bark at.

A handful of common sense is worth a bushel of learning.

A stumble may prevent a fall.

A man may live upon little, but he cannot live upon nothing.

Geology.

Around each village or town various soils are found; sometimes they resemble one another; sometimes they do not; sometimes expanses of chalk prevail; sometimes tracts of gravel; sometimes granite abounds; sometimes sandstone. Geology is the science which explains the differences between these various soils. It takes into consideration the structure of the entire earth, analyzes that structure, arranges its various parts, and seeks to explain the origin of those parts, andthe reason of their present arrangement. But Geology has practical as well as theoretical uses; and the former render its study important and necessary to the miner, the railway constructor, the architect, and the builder.

The means of practically studying this science exist within the reach of all. A heap of stones by the roadside unfolds to one acquainted with Geology the history of past ages. Every quarry, every railway cutting, every river-bank, every sea-side cliff, every well sunk, all shew the successive stages through which the earth has passed previous to attaining its present state and condition.

The geologist explains the earth's past history by means of the present operations of nature. He sees layer of earth overlying layer of earth, and he knows, from observation, that those layers have received their present position from being deposited by water. He observes how some rocks appear twisted and distorted, and he explains it by the pressure, both lateral and perpendicular, of older and harder rocks. He watches the effect of the atmosphere upon rocks, and thus accounts for their wasted appearance, and for the immense boulders precipitated from rock-summits to the valleys beneath. He stands by the river-side, and notices that the banks are gradually being washed away. He observes the mud that discolours the waters, and by its means he can account for the delta that the river forms at its mouth. He travels into distant lands, and the violent action which accompanies the eruptions of volcanoes, explains to him how some rocks are "on edge," some "inclined" to each other, and some resting at right angles upon others. Again he visits the sea-side, and he sees that the incessant action of the waves upon the coast originates the numerous hollows and caverns that there abound. All these are operations of nature, which are going on during every moment of the day; they can be watched by any of us, if we will only use the eyes and the understanding that God has given us. And by these operations all geological facts can be explained.

By the term "earth's crust" is meant "that portion of the earth's surface which comes within human research." It is of small extent, compared with the entire thickness of the earth. But still the informa-

Geology, *continued.*

tion thus gained is of the most interesting and most useful nature. Unaided by the geologist, gold mines could only accidentally be found, and none would know where to seek for coal. Unassisted by the geologist, the builder would not know where to find suitable stone, while to the researches of geologists the engineer owes much of the success that attends his undertakings.

The atmosphere, by means of the gases of which it is composed, greatly influences the rocks composing the earth's crust. The two gases most instrumental in these changes are *oxygen* and *carbonic acid*, the latter acts upon those containing lime, the former upon those containing iron. Stand at the foot of any great rock, and you will easily trace the results of atmospheric influence upon it. See its top shaped most grotesquely, here forming a natural grotto, there forming a curiously-shaped castle, here with sharp points shooting heavenwards, there with peaks whose sides are completely jagged and broken. Again look at the foot of the rock, and you will notice directly the broken fragments of the rock itself, the portions which have been detached by the wearing influence of the atmosphere and which now lie carelessly strewn along its base.

Low plains also suffer from atmospheric influences. Across deserts blow violent winds, which increase in intensity as they proceed, and which carry with them the sand of the desert. Ofttimes the sand thus carried away brings destruction of crops and future barrenness of soil to the fertile lands that bound the desert. Frost splits rocks and loosens the surface soil.

Both fresh and salt water effect changes. The river pursues its course heavily laden with sand, mud, and gravel, and these burdens it deposits at its mouth, and thus forms a delta. The waves of the ocean dashing against a rock-bound coast, slowly, but gradually and surely, wear away the coast, and wash away the softer portions of the rocks. The English coast from Yorkshire to Kent has suffered in this way during the last eight hundred years. The Goodwin Sands once formed the estate of Earl Goodwin, the powerful opponent of Norman influence at Edward the Confessor's court. Ravenspur, the place where both Henry IV. and Edward IV. landed on the Yorkshire coast, has disappeared, and its exact locality is not known.

Volcanoes, earthquakes, and alterations of level, are the manifestations of the force of the fire in the earth's centre. These forces are compensating agents; the action of the atmosphere and water would speedily degrade the earth, they would quickly lessen the surface in the ways that have just been described, but the volcanic forces raise up again the parts that have fallen, so that although individual parts of

Geology, *continued.*

the earth may from year to year suffer change, yet the entire area of the land above the water's surface always remains the same. The alterations of level of various parts are remarkable. Upon the tops of the highest mountains are found marine shells, the proof that once those mountains formed a portion of the ocean's bed. In the high plains which exist in many of the continents at immense distances from the sea, there the same proof exists, and their surfaces are covered with sea sand and shells. The alterations take place very gradually; years elapse before any remarkable height is attained, but at length the wonderful working of these forces is seen. The coast of South America continues to rise in this manner. The island of Greenland is gradually sinking, while the shores of the Baltic are rising.

All classes of life, both plants and animals, contribute to effect changes. Vegetation constantly adds to the soil. Leaves fall, decay, and become changed into "leaf-mould." Large forests become submerged, and change after the lapse of many centuries into beds of coal. The excretions of animals continually produce changes. Some living creatures spend the period of their existence in increasing the amount of evil possessed by the earth. The little coral insects congregate together in thousands, they elaborate lime from the sea-water, and build therewith the numerous coral islands which stud the ocean. Sponges, &c., elaborate silex or flint from the water, and form at the bottom of the ocean huge beds of flint similar to those that distinguish past ages.

The Pulse.

A Physician recommends everyone to learn something about the pulse, to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; so that, by comparing it with what it is when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child—as now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 140; a child of seven, about eighty; and from twenty to sixty it is seventy beats a minute, declining to sixty at fourscore. A healthful grown person's pulse beats seventy times in a minute, there may be good health down to sixty; but if the pulse always exceeds seventy there is a disease; the machine is working itself out; there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself; as in consumption, when the pulse is quick—that is over seventy—gradually increasing with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches 110 or 120, when death comes before many days.

To Keep Lemons Fresh.—Place them in a jar with water enough to cover them. They will keep fresh in this way several days without changing the water.

Suggestions in Cases of Fire.

DIRECTIONS TO INMATES.

The inmates of a house in time of safety should make themselves acquainted with the best means of escape, whether the fire breaks out at the top or bottom. On the first alarm of fire they should reflect calmly what means there are of extinguishing it, and the best means of escape. If in bed at the time they should not wait to dress, but wrap themselves in a blanket or bed-side carpet, open no windows or doors unnecessarily, *and shut every door after them.*

There is always comparatively a clear space of about twelve inches between the floor and the smoke ; consequently, a room full of smoke can be entered on the hands and knees, and, by applying a wet silk handkerchief, a wet worsted stocking, a wet sponge, or any wet flannel substance folded over the nose and mouth, free breathing may be obtained even in the midst of smoke.

In the event of being unable to escape by either the roof or street door, all persons in danger should at once make their way to a front room window, taking *care to close the door after them.* The head of the establishment should then ascertain that every individual is there assembled. Should no means of escape be procured from without, a rope, or blankets and sheets joined together, with one end fastened to the bars of the grate or a heavy piece of furniture, will enable one person to lower all the others separately, and at last let himself down with very little risk.

Should no rope or other means for lowering the household be at hand, *all persons are strongly entreated not to throw themselves out of the window*, but to wait till the fire is close upon them, as assistance may come at any moment.

A fire may often be kept well under, and frequently completely extinguished, by means of a hand-pump, *provided doors and windows are kept closed to prevent a draught.* It is strongly recommended that all public institutions and large private houses should have one or more of these useful little engines always kept in some convenient place which should be accessible from as many directions as possible.

DIRECTIONS TO BYSTANDERS.

Immediately on a fire being discovered, see that notice is given *at once* to the Police and the Fire Brigade Station. Ladders and ropes should be sought for. Assistance can also often be rendered by an entrance being made from the roof of an adjoining house to the upper part of the house on fire, either by the attic windows or by removing the slates.

When no other means present themselves, the bystanders had better collect bedding at hand in case the inmates throw themselves from

Suggestions in Cases of Fire, *continued.*

the windows. A blanket, a carpet, or even a policeman's greatcoat held out by several persons breast high, will serve the purpose of a jumping-sheet.

Bystanders should never give vent to the fire by breaking into the house unnecessarily from without; but in the event of any one entering the house, a strong point should be made of shutting every door after him *as he goes through the house.*

ACCIDENTS TO THE PERSON.

Upon discovering yourself to be on fire, reflect that your greatest danger arises from draught to the flames, and from their rising upwards; throw yourself on the ground, and roll on the flames, drag the hearth-rug round you, or anything that is nearest and will serve your purpose. Scream for assistance—ring the bell—but do not run out of the room, or remain in an upright position.

Poultices—How to make and apply.

Nothing can be more simple than the making of poultices; and yet, although they are so constantly used, they are made badly more frequently than well. They are of many different sorts,—bread and water, bread and milk, linseed meal, half linseed half bread, &c. A poultice should be more or less wet, more or less dry, according to the circumstances of the case in which it has to be used.

If it be intended to go upon the inflamed but unwounded skin, it should be rather more wet than when it is to lie upon a discharging wound. The discharge keeps the poultice moist; whereas the heat from the unbroken skin tends to dry it. Again a poultice may be ordered to lie on some tender part, and it will cause an amount of pressure thereon, as may happen where a joint, or some part of the hollow of the stomach, is inflamed. Under these circumstances it will be necessary, so that the pressure may be as slight as possible, that the poultice be light, therefore it must be spread thin. A thin poultice will of course dry more quickly than a thick one, and therefore it must be the more moist. Poultices made of bread or linseed-meal and water alone should be boiled. First determine the size of the poultice, then pour into a small saucepan the quantity of water necessary for that size, and before it quite boils, crumble slowly in some two days old bread. During this time the bread and water must be frequently stirred together, occasionally the saucepan taken off, and the contents mashed up with a spoon. If the poultice be large enough, but still too moist, squeeze out some of the water, and pour it away; or if, on the other hand it be too dry, add a little water, a few drops at a time, stirring and mixing it up well with a spoon. If a bread-grater or bread-

Poultices, *continued.*

rasp be at hand, the smoothness of the poultice can be improved by grating the bread, instead of crumbling it with the fingers.

A linseed-meal poultice is made in the same way. The meal must be strewn by the hand into the water, not plunged in by spoonfuls; thus it will be smooth and even: but by throwing in quantities at a time it will be unevenly mixed and knotty.

The poultice should be spread on a piece of rag, rather larger than the part to be treated. It is not to be spread over the whole rag, but must leave a clear margin all round, which is to be turned up over the edge of the bread or linseed meal, keeping it in its place, and not allowing it to be squeezed out so as to soil the dress or bed-clothes. In applying the poultice take care that it be not too hot; remember that a wound or inflamed skin will feel the heat more than one's own natural finger. Do not slap it on suddenly and rudely; but, beginning at one edge, lay it gradually and gently down. It may be kept on by a handkerchief or a bandage, according to the form of the place where it is applied; the bandage is the safer and neater means.

Linseed-meal is generally used for old wounds, for inflammations of the unbroken skin, and for abscesses, both before and after opening, when they occur about the body. Bread is used for fresher wounds, which are nevertheless discharging or about to discharge, and in nearly all cases where a poultice is to be applied to the head or face, more particularly to the eyes.

MUSTARD POULTICES.

The mustard poultice is different in purpose to the above soothing remedies. It is intended to cause some amount of irritation on the skin, and thereby to counteract pain or deeply-seated inflammation. Hence it is called a counter-irritant. This remedy is often used by mothers for their children in a very indiscriminate manner, and it may be as well to mention certain bodily conditions in which it is not advisible. The chief of these are feverishness and a certain nervous irritability. Thus it will be undesirable to use one when the skin is hot and dry, and when a person is in a more restless and irritable state than can be accounted for merely by the pain. When the poultice is to be applied to the chest or throat, on account of irritation about the air passages, great care must be taken to cover it with some rather thick material; because the smell and pungency of mustard, drawn into the windpipe, will cause more irritation there than the poultice can remove.

In preparing this poultice, the mustard must not be boiled; strew the powder into some hot water in a basin, stirring and mixing it well with a spoon, until it is considerably thicker than the mustard used

Poultices, *continued.*

for eating—until, in fact, it is a rather soft paste. The poultice may be made of mustard alone, or of mustard mixed with flour or crumbled bread; the proportions of each to be regulated by the biting or stinging power required. It may be mixed simply with water or with vinegar (the latter is the weaker preparation), or with both mixed. Cayenne or other pepper should under no circumstances be added, for reasons that will presently be apparent. It may be observed that the milder preparations are used for children, the stronger for men with sluggish skins. The skins of fair people are usually more irritable than those of dark. Mustard poultices are to be spread thin, as they are only kept on a short time; an eighth, or what is the same thing, half a quarter of an inch, is quite thick enough. It may be spread either on rag or brown paper: the paper is better when the part on which it is to lie is tolerably flat, as, for instance, the chest or stomach; but if it be round, as the knee or shoulder, brown paper will not bend and lie closely to the form; rag, therefore, should be used.

This poultice, like all such applications, must be applied with a gentle hand; carefully and tenderly pressed on the skin until it touches all parts. It is strongly recommended that a piece of coarse muslin be placed between the mustard and the skin. When the surface has been irritated by the poultice, washing away any of it which adheres causes a great deal of pain. The muslin prevents the mustard sticking to the flesh, and makes it come away entirely, so that the inflamed surface need only be lightly sponged with warm water. The reason of the above caution against Cayenne, or any other sort of pepper, is now evident, for the small grains are apt to get through the muslin, to remain on the skin, and to cause pain, perhaps even small sores.

To remove a Plaster.

Lift it very gently all round; if it sticks very fast, and the skin is tender, or broken, do not give the patient unnecessary pain; but put on a little sweet-oil all round the plaster with a feather, and then gently remove a little more, touching the skin each time with the oiled feather. When as much has been raised as can be borne by the patient, cut it close off all round with a pair of sharp scissors, and leave the skin to harden for a few hours; then try again, the same way.

Hot Applications.

Fomentations, or hot applications are very useful when there is severe pain. They may always be readily furnished by taking two or more folds of thick flannel, large enough to cover the place where the pain is felt, and dipping the flannel in boiling water. It should then be wrapped in a towel and wrung well, taken out and put upon the part then covered with a large dry flannel roller, or a piece of oil-silk, to keep it longer warm, and preserve the clothes from being wetted. It should be changed when cool, or every half-hour, till the pain ceases.

Opening a Blister.

Take a *needle* (not a pin) and make two or more holes on the lower part of the blister, near the skin, and let out all the matter; then press the skin down flat and smooth it; do not leave it in wrinkles. A piece of old linen rag, *scorched* in front of the fire, and without any seam in it, may then be laid gently on, and when the blister has ceased to run, take some linen rag, spread upon it some cold cream, or melted marrow (nicely strained), lay it over the blister, put some cotton wadding at the top, and let it remain for about twelve hours. If new matter has formed, it must be let out, as before; if not, dress it in the same way again. Do not take off the old skin, but let it come away of itself.

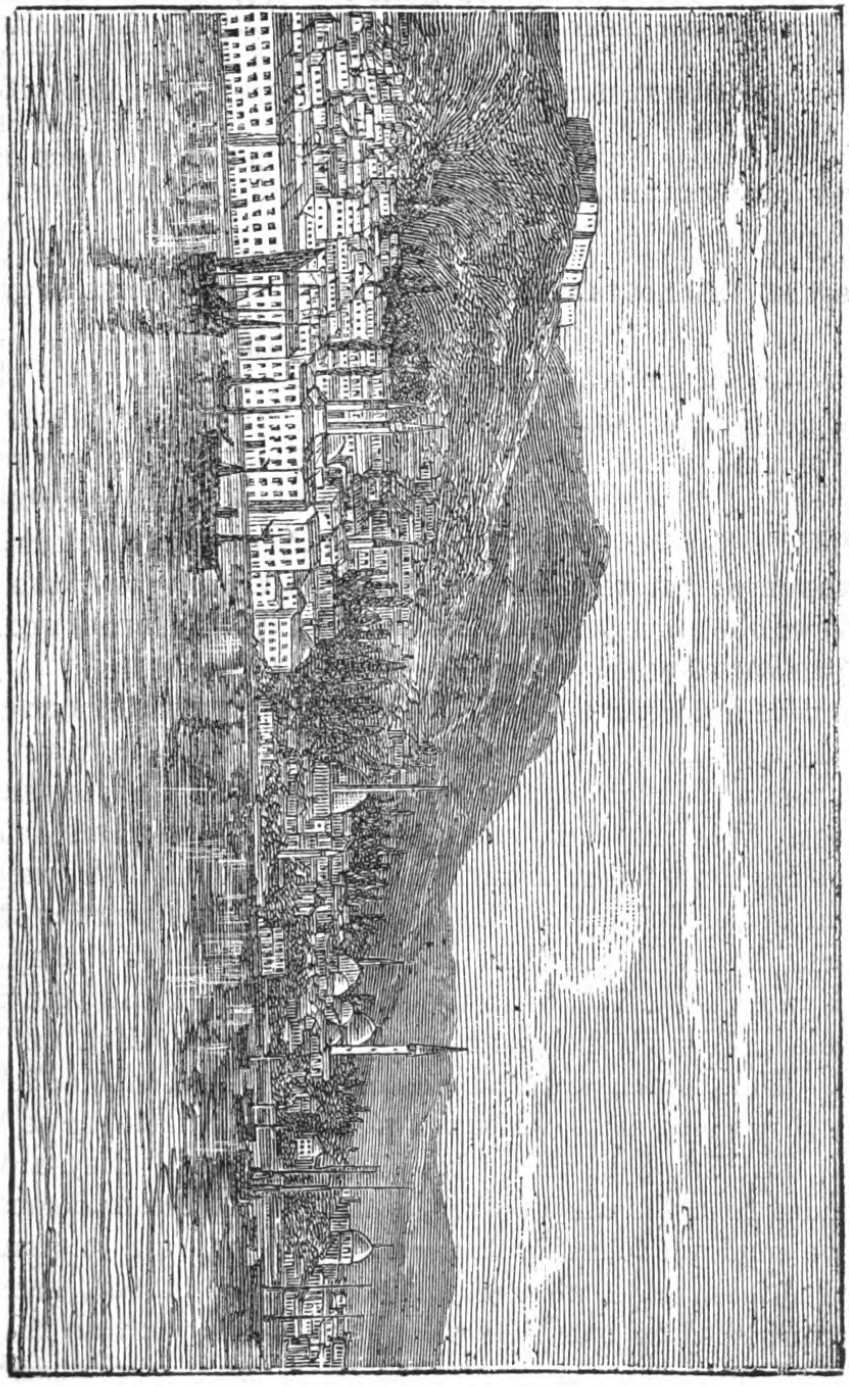
The Sting of the Bee.

The sting of the bee is a weapon only too well known. There are few of us, probably who have not, some time or the other, felt the effect of a sting from a bee or wasp. The bee is not generally so easily excited to sting as the wasp, unless it is much provoked, or has a decided prejudice against some particular person, which is occasionally the case; but when it does sting, it is usually with the sacrifice of its own life, as it generally leaves its weapon in the wound, with the little sac of poison attached to it.

We need not wonder that it is difficult to be withdrawn when we read the account of the shape of the sting of the bee. The sting of the bee is not, as it might appear to the naked eye, a mere lance, or a bayonet. It is, in truth, something much more formidable, rather resembling those frightful engines of destruction which the common consent of civilized nations has excluded from the practice of modern warfare. In a word, the little instrument known as "the sting" is found, when magnified, to be the sheath in which the true sting lies concealed, although the whole enters the wound when an attack is made. The piercing apparatus itself is, however, double, being composed of two long darts, which are placed side by side, so as to form a lance; and being furnished by suitable muscles, they are forcibly protruded from the sheath when required for attack or defence.

If we employ a tolerably high microscopic power to examine the points of these darts, we shall find them to be barbed, each piercer being furnished on one side with eight teeth; and as they are so placed when in use that the smooth edges are in juxtaposition, you will perceive that they then constitute a single formidable barbed spear, similar to one of those primitive weapons of warfare employed by the savage inhabitants of various countries, that you will no doubt often have met in museums or collections of ethnological curiosities.

You will now perceive what a formidable weapon the sting must be when directed by the bee against an insect of his own size: and, after examining its barbed points, you will easily understand, too, how it happens that when the little belligerent manages to penetrate your own skin, it should be compelled to leave its sting behind.



SMYRNA, A FINE CITY IN ASIA MINOR.

SMYRNA FROM THE BAY.

This City is one of the most celebrated in Asiatic Turkey, and claims to be the birthplace of HOMER.

SMYRNA is a large and celebrated City of Asia Minor, and is about four miles in circuit, and extends about a mile along the water. The external appearance of the houses is gloomy, but the situation of those built along the water is very delightful, as they have gardens attached to them, at the

Smyrna, *continued.*

foot of which are summer houses overlooking the sea; and like other seaports of that country, has great natural advantages in the way of scenery. The sketch is taken from the bay, Mount Pagus, with its ruined Acropolis, forming an interesting feature in the back ground.

Behind the city is an extensive and most luxuriant plain, highly cultivated, and covered with numberless olive trees. It is watered by the river MELES, which is here from 50 to 100 yards broad, but contains little water, unless when artifically confined. The chief inconvenience of the situation of Smyrna is its extreme liability to earthquakes, which, from time to time, cause great damage and alarm to the inhabitants, whose number has been estimated at 100,000.

We are indebted to the Proprietors of "The Graphic" for permission to print the illustrations in this Almanack Compendium.

Cyprus.

CYPRUS was the first country of the world that had a Christian ruler. Sergius Paulus was pro-Consul of Cyprus. It was the place where the name of Saul was changed to Paul, possibly for some reason connected with his conversion. The history of his conversion is narrated in Acts xiii., where we read how the superstition which was so rife at that period of the Roman Empire yielded in his case to the enlightening influence of Christianity. Cyprus was the country of Barnabas, the son of consolation, and the estates which Barnabas sold to assist in the propagation of Christianity were lands of Cyprus. Cyprus at that period must have been a populous and important place. It was largely inhabited by Jews, and scarcely any locality could have been more adapted as a meeting-place for East and West.

An Important Fact.

EXERCISE for the body, occupation for the mind—these are the grand constituents of health and happiness, the cardinal points upon which everything turns. Motion seems to be a great preserving principle of nature, to which even inanimate things are subject; for the winds, the waves, the earth itself are restless, and the waving of trees, shrubs, and flowers is known to be an essential part of their economy. A fixed rule of taking several hours of exercise every day, if possible in the open air, if not, under cover, will be almost certain to secure one exemption from disease, as well as from the attacks of low spirits, or *ennui*, that monster who is ever waylaying the rich and indolent. "Throw but a stone, and the giant dies." Low spirits can't exist in the atmosphere of bodily and mental activity.

Work.

We believe in work—good, honest, hard work—work with the hands, work with the head, and both combined. It was man's original destiny, as well as that of the entire animal creation. And if we can call those operations which are done without "consciousness or volition" work, then the vegetable kingdom is full of workers.

But man, above all, because he needs most. Some animals make themselves dwellings, like men, and wonderfully nice ones; but where is the animal that makes himself a suit of clothes? The silkworm! No. His cocoon is his house, or his vest, if you please; but not his coat and trousers.

Animals gather their food, and store it up for use, with great labour; but no animal builds a fire and cooks its. Animals live on fruit and grains; but never, in any conscious or voluntary way, do they plant trees or sow corn.

The beaver is content to use his teeth for an axe, and his tail for a trowel, and does admirable work with both; but man makes tools and machinery. The squirrel crosses the river on a chip, or piece of bark, making a sail of his bushy tail—which is very clever of him; but men make canoes and steamboats.

Thus, in clothing, cooking, agriculture, tools, and navigation, man is superior as a worker to the whole animal creation. And when we come to brain-work, and writing, and artistic operations, there is no sort of comparison.

Dignity of labour! Why, what dignity is there in anything else? Who ever thought of the dignity of idleness? The only use and the only excuse for play and rest are, that they enable us to work the better. Rest is the pause in which we gather strength to labour. Recreation is the step back which enables us to spring forward with greater force.

It would be a rash thing to say that work could not be in excess, because all must have rest and sleep; but it is quite safe to say that ten men are killed by bad habits and bad conditions, for one who is cut off by honest work. And idle men are notoriously more short-lived than laborious ones. The oldest men we know, and those who have best preserved their faculties, have been workers, and some of them very hard workers, both mentally and physically.

And the workers certainly have the most enjoyment. Ask any man who has retired from business. Idleness eats into the soul, and makes happiness impossible. Work brings cheer. Excess of work is like all excess; but there is no better condition of life than that of the man who is a wise and temperate worker.

Ground Game Act, 1880.

[43 & 44 Vict.] [Chap. 47.]

A.D. 1880.

An Act for the better protection of Occupiers of Land against injury to their Crops from Ground Game. [*7th September*, 1880.]

WHEREAS it is expedient in the interests of good husbandry, and for the better security for the capital and labour invested by the occupiers of land in the cultivation of the soil, that further provision should be made to enable such occupiers to protect their crops from injury and loss by ground game:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Occupier to have a right inseparable from his occupation to kill ground game concurrently with any other person entitled to kill the same on land in his occupation.

1. Every occupier of land shall have, as incident to and inseparable from his occupation of the land, the right to kill and take ground game thereon, concurrently with any other person who may be entitled to kill and take ground game on the same land: Provided that the right conferred on the occupier by this section shall be subject to the following limitations:

(1.) The occupier shall kill and take ground game only by himself or by persons duly authorised by him in writing:

(*a.*) The occupier himself and one other person authorised in writing by such occupier shall be the only persons entitled under this Act to kill ground game with firearms;

(*b.*) No person shall be authorised by the occupier to kill or take ground game, except members of his household resident on the land in his occupation, persons in his ordinary service on such land, and any one other person bonâ fide em-

Ground Game Act, 1880, *continued.*

ployed by him for reward in the taking and destruction of ground game.

(*c*) Every person so authorised by the occupier, on demand by any person having a concurrent right to take and kill the ground game on the land or any person authorised by him in writing to make such demand, shall produce to the person so demanding the document by which he is authorised, and in default he shall not be deemed to be an authorised person.

(2.) A person shall not be deemed to be an occupier of land for the purposes of this Act by reason of his having a right of common over such lands; or by reason of an occupation for the purpose of grazing or pasturage of sheep, cattle, or horses for not more than nine months.

(3.) In the case of moorlands, and uninclosed lands (not being arable lands), the occupier and the persons authorised by him shall exercise the rights conferred by this section only from the eleventh day of December in one year until the thirty-first day of March in the next year, both inclusive; but this provision shall not apply to detached portions of moorlands or uninclosed lands adjoining arable lands, where such detached portions of moorlands or uninclosed lands are less than twenty-five acres in extent.

Occupier entitled to kill ground game on land in his occupation not to divest himself wholly of such right.

2. Where the occupier of land is entitled otherwise than in pursuance of this Act to kill and take ground game thereon, if he shall give to any other person a title to kill and take such ground game, he shall nevertheless retain and have, as incident to and inseparable from such occupation, the same right to kill and take ground game as is declared by section one of this Act. Save as aforesaid, but subject as in section six hereafter mentioned, the occupier may exercise any other or more extensive right which he may possess in respect of ground

Ground Game Act, 1880, *continued.*

A.D. 1880.

game or other game, in the same manner and to the same extent as if this Act had not passed.

All agreements in contravention of right of occupier to destroy ground game void.

3. Every agreement, condition, or arrangement which purports to divest or alienate the right of the occupier as declared, given, and reserved to him by this Act, or which give to such occupier any advantage in consideration of his forbearing to exercise such right, or imposes upon him any disadvantage in consequence of his exercising such right, shall be void.

Exemption from game licenses.

4. The occupier and the persons duly authorised by him as aforesaid shall not be required to obtain a licence to kill game for the purpose of killing and taking ground game on land in the occupation of such occupier, and the occupier shall have the same power of selling any ground game so killed by him, or the persons authorised by him, as if he had a licence to kill game: Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall exempt any person from the provisions of the Gun Licence Act, 1870.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 57. Saving clause.

5. Where at the date of the passing of this Act the right to kill and take ground game on any land is vested by lease, contract of tenancy, or other contract bonâ fide made for valuable consideration in some person other than the occupier, the occupier shall not be entitled under this Act, until the determination of that contract, to kill and take ground game on such land. And in Scotland when the right to kill and take ground game is vested by operation of law or otherwise in some person other than the occupier, the occupier shall not be entitled by virtue of this Act to kill or take ground game during the currency of any lease or contract of tenancy under which he holds at the passing of this Act, or during the currency of any contract made bonâ fide for valuable consideration before the passing of this Act whereby any other person is entitled to take and kill ground game on the land.

For the purposes of this Act, a tenancy from year to year, or a tenancy at will, shall be deemed to determine at the time when such tenancy would

Ground Game Act, 1880, *continued.*

by law become determinable if notice or warning to determine the same were given at the date of the passing of this Act.

Nothing in this Act shall affect any special right of killing or taking ground game to which any person other than the landlord, lessor, or occupier may have become entitled before the passing of this Act by virtue of any franchise, charter, or Act of Parliament.

Prohibition of night shooting, spring traps above ground, or poison.

6. No person having a right of killing ground game under this Act or otherwise shall use any firearms for the purpose of killing ground game between the expiration of the first hour after sunset and the commencement of the last hour before sunrise; and no such person shall, for the purpose of killing ground game, employ spring traps except in rabbit holes, nor employ poison; and any person acting in contravention of this section shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

As to non-occupier having right of killing game.

7. Where a person who is not in occupation of land has the sole right of killing ground game thereon (with the exception of such right of killing and taking ground game as is by this Act conferred on the occupier as incident to and inseparable from his occupation), such person shall, for the purpose of any Act authorising the institution of legal proceedings by the owner of an exclusive right to game, have the same authority to institute such proceedings as if he were such exclusive owner, without prejudice nevertheless to the right of the occupier conferred by this Act.

Interpretation clause.

8. For the purposes of this Act—

The words "ground game" means hares and rabbits.

Exemption from penalties.

9. A person acting in accordance with this Act shall not thereby be subject to any proceedings or penalties in pursuance of any law or statute.

Saving of existing prohibitions.

10. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the killing or taking of ground game on any days or

Ground Game Act, 1880, *continued.*

A.D. 1880. seasons, or by any methods, prohibited by any Act of Parliament in force at the time of the passing of this Act.

Short title. **11.** This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Ground Game Act, 1880.

The Light of a Cheerful Face.

There is no greater everyday virtue than cheerfulness. This quality in man among men is like sunshine to the day, or gentle, renewing moisture to parched herbs. The light of a cheerful face diffuses itself and communicates the happy spirit that inspires it. The sourest temper must sweeten in the atmosphere of continuous good humour.

As well might fog, and cloud, and vapour, hope to cling to the sun-illumined landscape as the blues and moroseness to combat jovial speeches and exhilarating laughter. Be cheerful always. There is no path but will be easier travelled, no load but will be lighter, no shadow on heart or brain but will lift sooner in the presence of a determined cheerfulness. It may at times seem difficult for the happiest tempered to keep the continuance of peace and content; but the difficulty will vanish when we truly consider that sullen gloom and passionate despair do nothing but multiply thorns and thicken sorrows.

Ill comes to us as providentially as good, and is a good if we rightly apply its lessons. Why not, then, accept the ill, and thus blunt its apparent sting? Cheerfulness ought to be the fruit of philosophy and Christianity. What is gained by peevishness and fretfulness—by perverse sadness and sullenness?

If we are ill, let us be cheered by the trust that we shall soon be in health; if misfortune befall us, let us be cheered by hopeful visions of better fortune; if death robs us of the dear ones, let us be cheered by the thought that they are only gone before to the blissful bowers, where we shall all meet to part no more.

Cultivate cheerfulness, if only for personal profit. You will do and bear every duty and burden better by being cheerful. It will be your consoler in solitude, your passport and commendator in society. You will be more sought after, more trusted and esteemed, for your steady cheerfulness. The bad, the vicious, may be boisterously gay and vulgarly humorous, but seldom or never truly cheerful. Genuine cheerfulness is an almost certain index of a happy mind, and a pure, good heart.

The Stranger in Boston.

His description and impressions, together with a singular dream.

IT became my duty a little while since to attend a clerical meeting which was to extend over a few days. During the session, in the intervals of business, I heard a good deal of a class of men who have of late grown largely in numbers and notoriety. I mean that order of irregular preachers who are in the habit of standing up in our streets and market-places to narrate the history of their own conversion, and to urge upon all who pass by a Gospel which to them is still very new and wonderful. My prepossessions were certainly not in their favour. I had thought of them, as I still think of many among them, as illiterate and vulgar men, who teach when they have great need to learn, as noisy dealers in damnation, who clothe bad doctrine in bad grammar, who sin against every rule of modesty and good taste, and who owe no little of their popularity to their loud voices and their impudent reckless tongues. Naturally, therefore, I was much impressed on hearing from some of my brethren on whose sound judgment I rely, that they had met with men of this class possessed of very happy gifts of utterance, and animated by a sincerity and charity the more admirable because, not being the results of culture, they could only spring from gracious hearts. My brethren told me many stories, one provoking another as stories will, of what this man or that had said, citing strokes of humour and pathos so touching, or so genuine, as to indicate great natural genius inspired by a hearty love of the truth. Most of these stories require to be *told*, and told by one who is a master of action and gesture, and of the subtleties or grotesqueries of our provincial dialects. All I can say of them here is that, if at times they made us smile, the smile was closer neighbour to tears, their very humour being almost always of a pathetic cast. I am very glad I heard these stories: they have helped me to think more justly of a class of men whom I was disposed to regard as, almost without exception, sorry bigots who, uncalled, has thrust themselves into a work for which they were utterly incompetent. It is pleasant to know that at least some of them are good men who are doing a good work, to which they have been called both by their natural gifts and by the grace of God.

The train which brought me home stopped for an hour or two at BOSTON. As I had nothing better to do, I resolved to while away my time by renewing my acquaintance with Boston Stump. Do you know what the Boston Stump is? It is simply the square lofty tower of a fine old church, which lifts itself so high above the Lincolnshire flats that it is visible for many miles over land and sea. It is of a grandeur and beauty so appropriate to its position that one thinks of it as having *grown* out of the earth rather than as having been piled upon it. Now as I passed round the market-place to reach the church, I came upon a group of perhaps a hundred people who were gathered before the rostrum of an auctioneer, and were listening to him with more attention than the pulpit commonly commands. To an idle visitor a crowd, however small, is always attractive; and almost involuntarily, drawn I suppose by the sympathy man has with man, I joined myself to the little crowd in the Boston market-place. From the large business point of view the occasion was a very trivial one.

The Stranger in Boston, *continued.*

The auctioneer had nothing to offer for sale but common household pots and pans, and wooden tables and chairs of the humblest description. The largest offer for any single lot did not go beyond a crown. Nevertheless I was greatly interested and held my place for well-nigh an hour; for, to my mind, there is something strangely moving and pathetic in the sight of such poor household goods, so worthless to many of us and yet so dear and familiar to those who have been compelled to part with them. As I looked on, I could not keep myself from speculating on the past history of the various chattels offered for sale. I felt that every chair and table had its own story to tell, if only I could read it. I thought of the time when each of them was first carried home in triumph, of the joy with which some poor family had greeted it, of the splendour which it wore in their eyes, of the many friendly services it had rendered, of the domestic scenes it had witnessed, of the bitter grief occasioned by the breaking up of the home it had helped to furnish. That new costly furniture should be sold and bought seems natural enough; but that these poor battered articles should be set up in the sunshine, which makes them look twice as mean as they are, and that even these should be held to be valuable acquisitions by some in the crowd: this surely is a thought not without a homely pathos.

Nor was it without a similar interest and some similar speculations that I watched the faces of the bidders and buyers. The eagerness with which some of them tried to secure this morsel of furniture or that; the hope which shone in their eyes when the auctioneer paused as though about to knock it down to them; the blank disappointment that fell upon them when the bidding was resumed and went a few pence beyond their poor means: the anxious second scrutiny through which a chair, for instance, was subjected so soon as it was handed over to its purchaser; to see him handle its joints, turn it upside down, sound it against the pavement, sit down in it, and the evident pleasure with which he came to the conclusion that it was as good, or better than it looked, and a great bargain: all these and the like were points of interest and touches of nature which I would not willingly have missed. It was pretty, too, to see a certain lad and lass, for they were little more, who were evidently about to commence housekeeping for themselves, and were making their first ventures in such a scene. Their purse was as light as their hearts, and they could not therefore buy much; but the anxiety with which they discussed what they should try for, their pleasure in securing what they wished to have, their bashful blushing reception of various appropriate jests and compliments paid them by the crowd, were not only "as good as a play," but a great deal better than any play I ever saw.

Still the person who struck me most was the auctioneer himself. Evidently so poor as to be little better off than his customers, he was as evidently a man whom melancholy had marked for her own. The painful tension of certain lines in his face, the distant and remote look in his eyes, the listless mechanical way in which he discharged his functions, the plaintive tones of his voice, all told their story plainly enough, and proclaimed him a man worn and buffeted with some inward grief. Some of his tones, especially when he repeated his constant refrain, "Going for a mere song, a mere song, a mere

The Stranger in Boston, *continued.*

song," fairly haunted my ear, his voice lingered on them so wearily and sadly. As I resumed my journey and travelled home I caught myself again and again repeating the words, and trying to catch the plaintive cadence in which he had uttered them. The very rattle of the train set itself to a minor chord and kept singing, "Going for a mere song, for a more song, for a mere song!"

And when I got home I dreamed a dream in which the anecdotes I had heard at our meeting and the scenes I had witnessed in the market-place were blended together in the strangest fashion,—a dream so strange, so alien to my usual habits of thought, that I will tell you what it was.

In my dream, then, I found myself once more at Boston station with an hour or two to spare before my train was due. Once more I resolved to walk into the town and revisit the beautiful church. As I turned over the bridge there, sure enough, was the market-place, but how changed from its familiar aspect! The grand tower of the church now stood in the very centre of the market, instead of being hidden away in one corner of it. The broad spacious place, instead of being dotted with a little knot of people here and there, was now swarming with a vast crowd, and right under the Stump, far above the heads of the crowd, stood the auctioneer, no longer mournful and depressed, but with a rapt earnestness of manner and a joy kindling in his face which made a wholly new man of him. Yet he was still at the work at which I had left him that morning, still holding an auction and asking for bids. For a moment or two I was so struck with the change in the man and in all about him, that I had no ear for his words. But judge of my intense astonishment when, so soon as I had sufficiently collected myself to listen, I heard him say,—

"The next thing I have to offer to you is 'the Crown of Life!'"

"Oh," I thought, "the man's gone mad, or else we are all mad together." But as he repeated, in the familiar cadence, "The Crown of Life! the Crown of Life! the Crown of Life!" I resolved at least to see what method his madness would take. "Here it is!" he cried, holding one hand high in the air. Now as he so confidently said, "Here it is," I looked with all my eyes—with all my heart too; but whether it was that I was not prepared for so great a sight, or that I was too far off, I could see nothing. None the less it was very obvious that he held, or thought he held, something in his hand; for as he stretched out his arm, his eyes were fixed with a kind of rapture on that which I could not discern, and when he drew down his arm he kept turning this invisible object, this "sightless substance," between his palms as though he would exhibit all its beauties. "Here it is," he cried, "all of pure solid gold, of gold so pure that no breath can dim, nor rust corrupt it. Ah, how its jewels flash and sparkle in the light! They have caught their lustre from the Sun of Righteousness, and will shine, as it shines, for ever and ever. With this on your heads, you may walk through the thickest darkness of sorrow and perplexity, and never miss your way. Wear this, and it will make a clear day about you in the gloomiest night. Here it is! all of pure gold, set with jewels of an immortal lustre; and it is going, going, going, for a mere song. Going, going, going, for a mere song, for a mere song, for a mere song! Who will bid for it? You may all have it for

The Stranger in Boston, *continued.*

the asking. A prayer will buy it—nay, even a wish, so that it be pure and strong. It fits all heads, and burdens none. And you may *all* have it, if you will. *You* may have it, and yet your neighbour may have it none the less. The more of you have it, the brighter it will shine. You may give it away, and by giving it away make it twofold more your own. Who bids, who bids, who bids? Here is the Crown of Life going for a mere prayer, for a mere prayer, for a mere prayer! Will none of you bid? Ah, thank you, sir, and you, ma'am, and you. Going, going, going. *Gone*. Gone to you, and to you, and to you."

Here for a little while there was a pause while the auctioneer passed something to his attendants, and they to certain persons in the crowd; but what it was I could not see, though now—perhaps because my eyes were growing accustomed to the scene, I did fancy that I caught faint gleams of light passing through the throng, and settling here and there. The little bustle over, there fell a deep expectant silence on the multitude, and all the white faces flashed round towards the strange being who towered above them. As for him, after standing for a few instants gazing on his audience with a countenance all pity and concern, new fervours seemed to kindle within him, and, abruptly breaking the solemn silence, he went on:—

"And yet, see—oh, the wonder of it, the wonder of it!—it is gone, but nevertheless it is here. I still have it in my hands, and may offer it to you once more. Perhaps some of you did not believe I really meant to part with it. Perhaps some of you did not know how much it was worth. Some of you, perhaps, thought it worth more than you could pay. Never mind, I will put it up again. Here it is—the Crown of Life. It is all of solid gold, the only gold that takes no tarnish. It is all set with priceless gems that turn darkness into day. The very moment you put it on, it will quicken you to a new and happier life: so long as you wear it, it will keep you bright and merry whatever may befall—and what other crown will do that? Are you blind? It will give you sight. Are you deaf? It will unstop your ears. Are you dumb? It will fill your mouth with songs. Are you lame? It will make you leap like the hart. Are you sick or weak? It will make you sound and strong. Are you of a sorrowful spirit? It will give joy for mourning. Are you dead in sin? It will make you righteous and give you life. Who bids for this precious, this wonderful crown? Who bids? who bids? who bids? What, you, sir, and you, and you! Ah! thank God, thank God! Why, you are all bidding! every man of you reaching forth to the crown! Hand them down, hand them down, hand them down. Nay, you need not do that; for, see, they are already there! Look you, friends, as I lift this crown to my head, let each of you turn and look his brother in the face."

And sure enough as they turned to look, there shone on every head a radiant crown. I could see them well enough now. The whole air was filled with an intolerable splendour. The vast multitude broke with one heart and one voice into a psalm so loud, so joyous, so unrestrained, that I awoke; and, alas, it was only a dream.

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LIEUT. CHARD, R.E.

One of the defenders of Rorke's Drift in the Zulu War, 1879.

The Continent of Africa.

AFRICA is bounded on the North by the Mediterranean Sea, on the West and South by the Atlantic Ocean, on the East by the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea: it is separated from Asia by the narrow Isthmus of Suez, which is only 60 miles across. Though Africa is more than three times as large as all Europe, it is by far less important; from its lying so immediately under the sun, the maritime parts only are inhabited, the inland country being a vast sandy desert. There is no cultivation, except in the immediate vicinity of a river or spring, all the rest being one wide tract of utter desolation: and hence, these cultivated places appearing like islands in the great desert, caused some of the ancients to compare the whole continent to a Panther's skin, dotted, as it were, with spots of fertility, surrounded by a brown and burning desert.

Progress of Woollen Industry.

There are few things connected with the march of civilization during this century more remarkable than the growth of the woollen industry of the world; and this growth, which has been most marked since 1830, is mainly due to the extension of our own colonies and the developement of the United Kingdom. The wool-clip of the world has increased by five times since 1830, when it was equal to nearly 320,000,000lb.; while in 1878—the latest year we have complete figures for—it amounted to nearly 1,600,000,000lb., which when scoured gives 850,000,000lb. of clean wool. Previous to 1830, nearly all the world's supply of wool was furnished by Europe; 280,000,000lb. out of the entire world's supply of 320,000,000lb. being European :—

	1830.	1876.
European produce ..	280,000,000lb.	740,000,000lb.
River plate	22,000,000lb.	240,000,000lb.
United States	10,000,000lb.	208,000,000lb.
Australia	6,000,000lb.	350,000,000lb.
South Africa	2,000,000lb.	48,000,000lb.
	320,000,000lb.	1,586,000,000lb.

The tendency is to increase and improve the production of wool by improving breeds, by careful management, by improvement and cleansing the wool of the sheep before clipping, as well as by improved machinery for washing and scouring fleeces after having been clipped and sorted. It may fairly be said that the best fleet of vessels and networks of railways throughout the world cause all lands to be placed under tribute to furnish an increasing quota of this valuable commodity. In 1830 there were but 890 miles of railway in the world. Now, in 1880, there are 202,000 miles, and every year they are increasing by thousands of miles. It would be interesting to show the total number of persons engaged in the woollen industry of the world, as far as operatives are concerned. We have a fair idea of the numbers; although the manufactures of wool and cotton fabrics represent an almost equal amount in value, the number of operatives in woollen mills is only two-thirds of that engaged in cotton mills :—

	Operatives.	Spindles.	Consumption.
Great Britain	280,000 ..	5,100,000 ..	380,000,000lb.
France..	170,000 ..	2,500,000 ..	380,000,000lb.
Germany	120,000 ..	1,800,000 ..	165,000,000lb.
United States	120,000 ..	1,400,000 ..	250,000,000lb.
Russia, Austria, &c...	223,000 ..	1,800,000 ..	400,000,000lb.
	913,000	12,600,000	1,575,000,000lb.

Although France and Great Britain consume the same quantity of wool, in France it is to a greater extent the unscoured wool of the River Plate, which only turns out 30 per cent. of wool, whereas in England it is native or washed Australian which is mainly used, hence the woollen manufactories in Great Britain are considerably greater than in France, although the pound weight consumed would appear to be the same.

KINDLINESS.—The last, best fruit which comes to late perfection, even in the kindliest soul, is tenderness towards the hard, forbearance towards the unforbearing, warmth of heart towards the cold, philanthropy towards the misanthropic.

The Capital of Turkey.

Constantinople is about thirteen miles round, and is enclosed by walls on the western or land side. The "Harbour," or Golden Horn, on the North, divides it from Galata, and the Bosphorus divides it from Scutari. These are properly but suburbs, but make up together the city of Constantinople.

It would be quite impossible to imagine a site better fitted for the building of an imperial city on. Nothing would seem to be wanting; and it is no wonder that the eye of the world is every now and then fixed on it.

The population of this imperial city is about half a million, and is made up of a somewhat motley group—of Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Arabs, "Europeans," and Turks; the Turks making up, as it would seem, about one-half of the population.

It must be needless to say that the city stands on the side of antique Byzantium, founded 656 B.C. But long before Byzantium even there must needs have been a colony of some sort in such a spot as this, and the first building on it of human habitations may have been of the "stone age," and by rude men who have left no record. The Moslem divides his day and night into twenty-four hours, it is true; but his day begins with the sunset. An hour after sunset is 1 o'clock.

It is therefore at sunset that the "call to prayer" is made from the galleries of the mosque minarets, and not at any one stated or set hour, and is thus made not a little significant. The absence of churches and clocks, must, therefore, make the city strange if nothing else did so.

Then there is—what, indeed, was to be expected—the narrowness and tortuous character of the streets and ways, where anything in the way of plan or arrangement never could have crossed the minds of those who built the houses or dwellings which line them.

They can only be compared to the irregular way across an uneven field, with cottages built close to the edge of it, as the traffic across got year by year to be thicker and thicker. Each street of the city is a perfect ziz-zag, and a straight line is not to be found.

Indeed, there is a total absence of "planning" in any sense. From east to west the city is about three miles and a half, while from north to south it is about three miles. The Golden Horn divides this main part of the city from Galata on the north; while the Bosphorus divides it from Scutari.

As to the streets of Constantinople, they will but just bear the name—they are rather long and crooked lanes, with low timber-built houses, and, contrasted with like streets here, with straight and uniformly built lines of brick-built small houses, would look but poorly.

Much is sacrificed, doubtless, to the picturesque in the streets or ways of Constantinople. An Oriental "bazaar" is but little else than a covered-in street, with goods exposed on either side of it.

Easy to Try.—It is said that a small piece of resin, dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on the stove, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of resin.

Self-Reliance.

Self-reliance, conjoined with promptitude in the execution of our undertakings, is indispensable to success. And yet multitudes live a life of vacillation and consequent failure, because they remain undetermined what to do, or, having decided that, have no confidence in themselves. Such persons need to be assured; this assurance can be obtained in no other way than by their own successes in whatever they may attempt for themselves. If they lean upon others, they not only become dissatisfied with what they achieve, but the success of one achievement, in which they are entitled to but partial credit, is no guaranty to them that, unaided, they will not fail in their very next experiment. For want of self-reliance and decision of character thousands are submerged in their first essays to make the voyage of life. Disappointed and chagrined at this they underestimate their own capacities, and thenceforward, relying on others, they take and keep a subordinate position, from which they rise, when they rise at all, with the utmost difficulty. When a young man attains his majority it is better for him, as a general rule, to take some independent position of his own, even though the present remuneration be less than he would obtain in the service of others. When at work for himself, in a business which requires and demands foresight, economy, and industry, he will naturally develope the strong points of his character, and become self-reliant.

How to Begin.

Girls, you can learn how to be thoroughly neat and clean by attending properly to your own rooms, if your sphere of usefulness is confined to a small space. Keep everything in perfect order, in the first place; neatness is one great principle of beauty. Cherish your instincts of taste and fitness in every little thing that you have about you. Let it grow impossible to you to put down so much as a pin-box where it will disturb the orderly and pleasant grouping of your dressing-table, or to stick your pins in your cushion even at all sorts of tipsy and uncomfortable inclinations. Take upon yourself gradually—for the sake of getting them in hand in like manner, if for no other need—all the cares that belong to your own small territory at home. Get together things for use in these cases. Have your little washcloths and your sponges for bits of cleaning; your furniture brush, your feather duster, your light little broom, and your whisk and pan; your bottle of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, and a piece of flannel to preserve the polish or restore the gloss where dark wood grows dim or gets spotted. Find out, by following your surely growing sense of thoroughness and niceness, the best and readiest ways of keeping all fresh about you. If you are of an inventive turn of mind, processes will readily come to you. When you have made yourself wholly mistress of what you can learn and do in your own apartment, so that it is easier and more natural for you to do it than to let it alone, you have learned enough to keep a whole house in order.

Fate and Trifles.—Oft what seems a trifle, a mere nothing, by itself, in some nice situations turns the scale of fate, and rules the most important actions.

Physical Improvement.—If we were always as particular not to breathe foul air as we are not to drink dirty water, we should have a different race of beings, physically, from what we now have.

The effect of Lightning on Trees.

A Geneva Correspondent writes, under date May 12 :—"A few days ago, during a violent thunderstorm, a tall poplar on the Cour de Rive, a street in the upper part of Geneva, was struck by lightning. Directly after the occurrence Professor Colladon, the eminent physicist, and one of the consulting engineers of the St. Gothard Railway, made a minute examination of the tree, and his observations, more especially as they are opposed to some generally received theories, and relate incidentally to the right construction of lightning conductors, may be not uninteresting to many of your readers.

After remarking that his conclusions are based on the careful investigation of sundry similar phenomena, the Professor goes on to say that it is not true, as has been commonly supposed, that the gashes (*plaies*) found in the trunk of a tree which has been struck by the electric fluid are the parts with which the lightning first came into contact. The parts first struck are the highest branches, especially those most exposed to the rain. Thence it runs down the smaller branches—affecting almost the whole of them—to the larger ones until it reaches the trunk. These large branches, and above all the trunk, being much worse conductors than the small branches, the passage through them of the fluid produces heat and 'repulsive effects' whereby the bark and sometimes the wood are torn in pieces, the bits being thrown a considerable distance, occasionally more than 50 mètres. This theory, says Professor Colladon, is the result of numerous observations. It not infrequently happens that the upper branches and their leaves are destroyed—this is generally the case with the oaks, which are often struck—but the leaves and young shoots of poplars and many other trees are such excellent conductors that they do not appear when struck to suffer any notable injury. This rule is so general that, though their trunks may be rent and the bark torn off, not more than two or three poplars out of 100 struck by lightning have their leaves shrivelled or even discoloured.

This induction finds full confirmation in the condition of the poplar on the Cour de Rive, for it is not often in Switzerland that trees are struck by lightning early in May, when their leaves are young and tender. In this instance the principal and highest branch of the tree, on its south-western side, was the first with which the fluid came in contact. Its leaves and twigs, neither withered nor tarnished, were torn into minute fragments and scattered about on the ground. This was the effect, not of the lightning, but of the concussion of air, exactly as if there had been an explosion of dynamite or gunpowder; and the windows of two houses close by were broken in the same manner and by the same cause. Before even the professor saw the tree he had expected to find not far from it a spring or a stream of water; for the presence of water near the root of a tree is often the determining cause of its attraction for the electric fluid. In effect, the professor found, five mètres from the poplar, on its north side, a leaden water-pipe, and close to it a drain filled with waste water from a laundry. The principal fissure in the tree was also on the north side; and half-way between it and the water-pipe a plank lying on the ground had been pierced by a concentrated jet of the electric fluid as it flashed towards the pipe by the shortest route. Many trees, especially poplars, may be compared to buildings the lightning conductors

The effect of Lightning on Trees, *continued.*

of which are not continued to the ground. A building of this sort, if struck by the electric fluid, would in all probability remain intact in its upper part and be seriously damaged beneath the part where the conductor ceased. Hence, by far the safest part of a tree during a thunderstorm would be its topmost branches. This explains why birds are so rarely killed and their nests so seldom disturbed by lightning, while persons who have sought shelter under the spreading branches of trees are so often struck. The electric fluid, finding the trunk and the larger branches imperfect conductors, is easily attracted by surrounding bodies, whether they be bushes or human bodies.

Large trees, especially tall poplars, placed near a house may serve as very efficient lightning conductors, but always on the indispensable condition that there is no well or running water on the opposite side of the house, for in that case the electric fluid, if it struck the tree, might pass through the building on its way to the water. In 1864 a house at Lancy almost in contact with a poplar on one side and a marsh on the other was set on fire by lightning, and the path of the electric fluid, from the point at which it left the tree, across the roof of the building to the marsh could be distinctly traced. Hence, in erecting lightning conductors it is desirable that their lower extremities should terminate in a stream, a well, or a piece of damp ground.

The plant most sensible to electricity is the vine. When a stroke of lightning falls in a vineyard the leaves affected are turned red-brown or deep green, a circumstance which shows, in the opinion of Professor Colladon, that the electric fluid descends in a sheet or shower, and not in a single point, the number of vines touched—sometimes several hundred—by a single *coup* proving that the lightning has covered a wide area. This fact lends additional confirmation to the theory that lightning disperses itself among the smaller branches of trees and over ground covered by vegetation."

To my Son.

Once Autumn rose from out his golden vale,
And, on a cloud of heavenly vision, saw
(Beyond the glittering mount where Summer stood)
Young Spring advancing up the budding slope.
No even course was his, yet on he came;
No summer radiency to gild his path,
Or strength mature for sultry toil, had he;
Nor had he clust'ring vines or fruitful bowers,
In which, like Autumn, he could pause and rest;
Yet on he came, and gained new strength by toil.
To-day bright beams of hope would cheer his way,
Then clouds would disappoint, yet, on he came—
For God had made him, had fitted him for work.
And Autumn smiled with love, and hailed young Spring.

Riches and Desires.—M. Alphonse Karr says somewhere: "There are two ways of being rich: raise your revenue to the level of your desires—or lower your desires to the level of your revenue. You have no horses, keep a dog."

To Cure Meat.

Those who will carefully adopt this method of curing pork and beef, will be enabled to enjoy as fine hams, tongues, and "dried beef" and rounds, as the Emperor of all the Russias can command, always providing that the meat cured is of the best quality. It is this:—

To 1 gallon of water,	½ oz. of saltpetre,
Take 1½ lbs. of salt,	¼ oz. of potash.
½ lb. of sugar,	

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar (which will not be a little) rises to the top, and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and, when cold, pour it over your beef and pork, to remain the usual time—say, four to six weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre. Several of our friends have omitted the boiling of the pickle, and found it to answer equally as well. It will not, however, answer quite so well. By boiling the pickle, it is purified—for the amount of dirt which is thrown off by the operation, from the salt and sugar, would surprise one not acquainted with the fact.

A Recipe for a Christmas Pudding.

'Tis a nice Christmas pudding I usually make,
And to have it a good one much trouble do take;
Thus, a half pound of butter o'er hot water steam
'Till 'tis melted; then work till 'tis work'd to a cream.
Let eight eggs be divided, the yolk from the white;
Ere the yolks to the butter add, beat them up light
To a froth nice and thick; then the whites you must whisk,
And ne'er let them stand, but keep beating them brisk;
Then of flour one pound, and of sugar three quarter,
Mixed in by degrees; then a half-pint of water;
Of currants and raisins, each three-quarter pound take,
Stoned, and cut, into flour—rub to separate,
And four ounces of citron—a tablespoon of mix'd spice,
And two glasses of brandy, which makes it so nice.
Then, leave it to stand under cover all night,
And ten hours of boiling will turn it out light—
It then must be served with some sweet and rich sauce,
Which must be well flavour'd with brandy of course—
And those who this recipe try, will all find
The lightest of puddings—the best of its kind.

Some time since we noticed a newly-imported beverage called Koumiss. This compound is produced from milk by a process of fermentation which induces the formation of alcohol and carbonic acid, the latter in such quantities as to aerate the fluid, and thus produce a sparkling beverage. It is said that consumption cannot resist it; be that as it may, such a beverage must supply a very great want to those who find it difficult to take sufficient nourishment in a solid form. It is, moreover, a refreshing form of aerated drink for hot weather, being much more wholesome than ginger-beer and inferior lemonades; all kinds of flavours can be obtained to suit the palate, so that the most fastidious may be readily pleased.

Small Means.

'Twas but a little ray
That shone across the moor,
A feeble light; but, following it,
I reached an open door.

I found a hearthstone bright,
Within a cosy nest—
A chair beside the chimney, where
The weary might take rest.

But for the candle's beam
That from the window shone,
My footsteps might have turned aside
To dangers now unknown.

And thus, my friend, it is
A thing that seems too small
To figure in our plan of life,
Or shape our course at all.

Oft proves a mighty power
To bring us woe or weal,
And then we blinded mortals see
The "wheel within a wheel."

A little drop of rain
Foretells the coming shower,
A little bud is but a type
Of many a coming flower.

A single grain of wheat,
A tiny blade of grass,
Is one of that rich army that
Shall greet us as we pass.

Then let us, as we know
How small and yet how great
Are Nature's ways of handiwork,
Serenely watch and wait.

The Last of the Norfolk Giants.

His name was BENJAMIN DANIELS, and was born and lived all his life as a farmer at Scratby, on the coast, about six miles north of Yarmouth, and five miles from Somerton, the birth and resting-place of HALES, another Norfolk giant. DANIELS died on the 6th of March, 1877, and on the 12th he was buried in the adjoining village—Ormesby St. Margaret—the funeral being witnessed by a large concourse. His age was 54, height 6ft. 6in., weight 24 stone, width from shoulder to shoulder across the back 20in., symmetry grand, strength great, frequently loading his own waggon with corn by carrying four bushels of wheat under each arm at one time, and he has brought wreckage off the beach which had foiled three men. When in great haste to have his farm work done, horses being much engaged, he has been seen harnessed to one of his harrows, and cultivating the land. He has left a widow but no family. He was an exceedingly good-natured man.

Art of Bedmaking.

Baron Reichenbach, who has devoted many years of deep study to the art of bedmaking, maintains that you must not always lie on your bed as it is made, under penalty of abridging your life by a great number of years. If, says the baron, a mere magnet exercises an influence on sensitive persons, the earth's magnetism must certainly make itself felt on the nervous life of man. Hence he insists on the salutary effects of the inhabitants of the northern hemisphere lying with their heads to the north, and those of the southern with their heads to the south. Dr. Fischweiter, of Madgeburg, who died recently at the age of 109 years, always attributed his long life to his faithful observance of the pole-to-pole position of sleeping.

Sleep as a Medicine.

A physician says that the cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to obtain. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the better will be the more healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, and uneasiness. It will restore vigour to an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weak body. It will cure a headache. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous and other maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean, good bed, sufficient exercise to promote weariness, pleasant occupation, good air, and not too warm a room; a clear conscience, and avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as will secure sleep.

COATING FOR WOODWORK.—Good lime slaked with sour milk, and diluted with water till it is of about the consistency of ordinary whitewash, is recommended by the *Landwirth* as an excellent coating for woodwork. Fences, rafters, partitions, &c., are, it says, effectually protected against the weather for at least ten years by this application. The caseine of the milk in combination with the lime forms a permanent film, which dries so quickly in warm weather that heavy rains falling directly after it has been laid on will scarcely affect the work.

Meanings of Christian Names.

Abel ..... Vanity
Abraham ..... Father of many
Adam ..... Red Earth
Adeline ..... A Princess
Adolphus .... Happiness and Help
Agnes ..... A Lamb
Albert ..... All Bright
Alexander ..... A Helper of Men
Alfred ..... All Peace
Alice ..... Noble
Althea ..... Hunting
Ambrose ..... Immortal
Amos ..... A Burden
Amy, Amelia ..... Beloved
Anna, Annie, Hannah ..... Gracious
Antony ..... Flourishing
Arabella ..... A Beautiful Altar
Archibald ..... A Bold Observer
Arnold ..... A Keeper of Honour
Arthur ..... Strength
Augustus ..... Grand Reverend
Aureola ..... Like Gold
Barbara ..... Foreign, or Strange
Barnaby ..... A Prophet's Son
Beatrice ..... Making Happy
Benjamin ..... Son of Right Hand
Bennet, Benedicta ..... Blessed
Bernice ..... Bringing Victory
Bertha ..... Famous
Bertram ..... Illustrious
Blanche ..... Fair
Brian ..... Loud Voiced
Bridget ..... Shining Bright
Caleb ..... A Dog
Catharine ..... Pure
Caroline, Charlotte, Charles ..... Noble Spirited
Cecilia, Cicely, Celia, Cecil ..... Dim-sighted
Clara ..... Clear, or Bright
Claude ..... Closed up
Constance ..... Constant
Cuthbert ..... Known famously
Daniel ..... God is Judge
David ..... Well Beloved
Dennis (Dionysius) ..... The God of Wine
Dollie, Dorothy, Dora ..... God's Gift.
Dorcas ..... A Wild Roe
Edgar ..... Happy Honour
Edith ..... Happiness
Edmund ..... Happy Peace
Edward ..... Happy Keeper
Edwin ..... Happy Winner
Ellen, Eleanor ..... Fruitful, noble
Elijah ..... God the Lord
Eliza, Elizabeth ..... God hath sworn
Emily ..... Beloved
Emma ..... A Nurse
Ernest ..... Serious
Esther, Hester ..... Secret
Ethel ..... Noble
Eudora ..... Good Gift
Eugene ..... Nobly descended
Eunice ..... Victory
Eustice ..... Standing firm
Evan ..... The Grace of God
Eve ..... Causing Life
Everard ..... Well reported
Fanny, Francis, Frances ..... Free
Ferdinand ..... Pure Peace
Frederick ..... Rich Peace
George ..... A Tiller of Land
Gerald ..... King of Men
Gertrude ..... All Truth
Gilbert ..... Bright as Gold
Giles ..... A Little Goat
Gladys (Claudia) ..... Closed up
Godfrey ..... God's Peace
Grace ..... Favour
Grey ..... The Mistletoe
Harold ..... A Champion
Helen, Helena ..... Alluring
Henry ..... A Rich Lord
Herbert ..... A Bright Lord
Hermione ..... An Interpreter
Horace ..... Worthy to be Beheld
Hugh ..... Lofty

Meanings of Christian Names, *continued.*

Isabel ..... Fair Eliza
James ..... Beguiling
John, Jane, Joan ..... The Grace of God
Joseph ..... Addition
Julia ..... Feminine of Julius; A Roman Hero
Lawrence .. Crowned with Laurels
Lewis, Louis ..... People's Defender
Lionel ..... A Little Lion
Lucretia ..... Chaste
Lucy ..... Shining
Mabel ..... Lovely
Margaret ..... A Pearl
Martha ..... Bitterness
Mary ..... Bitter
Maude, Matilda ..... A Brave Girl
Matthew ..... A Gift
Michael ..... Who is like God?
Mildred ..... Soft Speaking
Owen ..... Youth
Paul ..... Little
Penelope ..... A Turkey
Peter ..... A Rock
Philip ..... A Lover of Horses
Phœbe ..... The Light of Life
Phyllis ..... A Green Bough
Priscilla ..... Rather Old
Rachel ..... A Lamb
Reuben ..... The Son of Vision
Rhoda ..... A Rose
Richard ..... Powerful
Robert ..... Famous in Council
Roger ..... Strong Counsel
Roland ..... A Counsellor
Rosa ..... A Rose
Rufus ..... Reddish
Ruth ..... Trembling
Sibyl ..... A Prophetess
Sophia ..... Wisdom
Thomas ..... A Twin
Timothy ..... God fearing
Walter ..... A Conqueror
William ..... Defending Many
Winnifred ..... Winning Peace

Overwork and Underwork.

The important subject of "overwork" and over study, as well as the evils of underwork, formed the subject of a lecture by Dr. Samuel Wilks, under the auspices of the "National Health Society" during last year.

The lecturer commenced by remarking that the questions of overwork, over study and underwork could not be settled by any fixed rule, and the only way in which they could be considered would be in the physiological aspect—by comparing the body to a machine and estimating its capabilities, or regarding it as a kind of chemical laboratory in which various forces were engaged in the supply of food to supply the furnace, always remembering, however, that the animal body, unlike the mechanical one, could not be wholly continuous in its action, as rest was necessary to the production of animal power.

Rest and work were as natural as light and darkness, day and night, and when the physician was asked sometimes if a man could work the 24 hours at physical labour, the answer would be that, given a proper time for food and sleep, a man could work all the rest of the 24 hours. But "proper food" and "proper rest" were necessary in all classes of work—a fact not recognized by people of supposed intelligence, as he had had to prove to an enthusiastic young curate that he would be able to do better work by proper attention to his physical wants—that this attention to the body was a religious duty, in order to enable a man to work to the full extent of his powers.

With regard to the people who suffer from "nerve depression," Dr. Wilks held that the mode of life of those who thus suffered suf-

Overwork and Underwork, *continued.*

ficiently accounted for their condition—that they had pursued a course of living which had made its effects felt in pressing mental toil of one kind upon the brain over lengthened periods. The question was asked if by a person having physical exercise, good food, and rest, the rest of the intervening hours could be healthfully spent in mental labour. This was a question which could not be answered by rule. The points would have to be considered as to the amount of physical exercise to be taken and the kind and the character of the mental labour. There were some kinds of mental labour which were mere relaxations against others, and remarkable examples had been presented by the vigour derived from varied exercises in mental labour alternated with physical exercises; but where the mental labour had been attempted without the physical the persons had broken down. Some persons, holding to the idea that "use is second nature," had not accustomed themselves to physical exercise in the midst of their mental labour; but there was a necessity for this physical labour, and the body required it. The necessity first was shown by the studious man pacing his room, as the animals paced their cages in the "Zoo;" by the errand boys in the streets putting down their goods to fight other boys, or in their "overing" posts — all these were actions showing that the body needed exercise.

Then came the question, If a man has good food, rest, and exercise, can he spend the rest of the hours in mental labour? The answer was, certainly he can; but it must not be one kind of mental labour or one kind of pursuit, for one pursuit would abnormally exercise one small faculty of the mind and cause it to be overworked to the impoverishment and loss of other faculties. Such a man would have strong opinions about things of which he knew nothing—he hated foreign languages, and knew nothing of them; he abhorred theatres, and never had been to one; disliked Darwin's views, but would say "Never read a volume of Darwin's in my life and never will."

On the other hand, political history was filled with facts about men with many ideas and examples of the good in varied work. Lord Palmerston, Lord Brougham, and others especially dwelt upon the case of an eminent statesman who, at 70 years of age, held the highest place in politics, could turn with freshness to a theological controversy, could discuss learned questions with the utmost vigour, and was known to love physical exercises.

The right hon. gentleman referred to was known to spend his waking hours in the highest mental work, varied by physical labour, was stated to sleep soundly, and presented a living example of the value to be attached to varied mental work, this varied mental work also being added to by physical labour.

The lecturer, speaking upon the subject of sleeplessness in some brain-workers, stated that this arose from a too continuous toil in one class of brain work. In all such cases he advised changes of mental work, giving cases to show that the sleeplessness was induced by the brain being overcharged with the "worry" of one mode of thought which had filled the man's mind morning, noon, and night.

Dr. Wilks insisted upon the necessity of work for the mind and body, and in the cases of young men urged that they should have at

Overwork and Underwork, *continued.*

least two occupations, even if the second should only be a "hobby." As to women, he insisted that the ladies in towns suffered from lack of proper occupation, and the illnesses supposed to be induced by overwork were in reality the result of want of means of using the mental and physical energies possessed. The women in the lower orders used their superfluous energies in wordy warfare—in a general "mutual undervaluation," and in bygone times ladies used to throw off theirs in hysteria. He did not advise ladies to follow men's professions; but he advised a healthful use by women of their mental and physical powers.

With regard to the late discussions in *The Times* as to the "overwork" in girls' day and Board schools, he said that, all other proper conditions observed, he could not admit that the few hours' mental work which the girls had could do harm; the harm would arise if the girls had to go home to a stuffy room to "mind the baby," were badly supplied with food, or slept in a bad atmosphere. It was unfair in these cases to blame the school and the lessons; the causes of the so-called "overwork" were outside of the school or the lessons.

Queries.

Members of the "Mind-your-own-Business Society" propose for consideration the following Queries:—

If a person feel a person treading on his toes,
Need a person ask a person how a person knows?

Is it any body's business
If a gentleman should choose
To call upon a lady,
If the lady don't refuse?
Or, to speak a little plainer,
That the meaning all may know,
Is it any body's business
If a lady has a beau?

Is it any body's business
When the gentleman does call,
Or when he leaves the lady,
Or if he leaves at all?
Or is it necessary
The venetians should be drawn,
To save from further trouble
The outside lookers-on?

Is it any body's business
But the lady's, if her beau
Rides out with other ladies,
And doesn't let her know?
Is it any body's business
But the gentleman's, if she
Should accept another escort,
Where he doesn't chance to be?

Is a person promenading,
Whether great or whether small,
Is it any body's business
Where that person means to call?
Or if you see a person,
And he's calling anywhere,
Is it any of your business
What his businesss may be there?

The substance of our query
Simply stated would be this:
Is it any body's business
What another's business is?
If it is, or if it isn't,
We would really like to know,
For we're certain if it *isn't*
There are some who make it so.

If it *is*, we'll join the rabble,
And act the meaner part
Of the tattlers and defamers,
Who throng the public mart;
But if not, we'll act the teacher,
Until the meddler learns
It were better for the future
To mind his own concerns.

The great principles of old age.

"Warm baths, good food, soft sleep, and generous wine,—
These are the rights of age, and should be thine."

Our Food Supplies.

Table of the quantities and value of wheat, and other kinds of grain and flour imported into the United Kingdom in each of the years 1858 to 1877. It sets forth the population (estimated at the middle of each year), the value of imports of live stock, corn and grain, and various kinds of dead meat and provisions, as well as the proportion per head of population.

Years.	Population* of the United Kingdom. No.	Imports. Live Cattle, Sheep and Pigs. £	Corn, Grain, and Flour. £	Dead Meat, and Provisions.† £	Total. £
1858	28,389,770	1,390,068	20,164,811	4,343,592	25,898,471
1859	28,590,224	1,634,766	18,044,203	4,680,629	24,359,598
1860	28,778,411	2,117,860	31,676,353	8,076,304	41,870,517
1861	28,974,362	2,211,969	34,922,095	9,151,078	46,285,142
1862	29,255,015	1,888,236	37,774,148	10,630,734	50,293,118
1863	29,433,918	2,655,072	25,956,520	10,841,324	39,452,916
1864	29,628,578	4,275,322	19,882,181	12,157,010	36,314,513
1865	29,861,908	6,548,413	20,725,483	12,667,838	39,941,734
1866	30,076,812	5,839,058	30,049,655	13,483,715	49,372,428
1867	30,334,999	4,148,382	41,368,349	12,489,331	58,006,062
1868	30,617,718	2,698,496	39,434,624	13,277,683	55,408,803
1869	30,913,513	5,299,087	37,351,089	15,189,933	57,840,109
1870	31,205,444	4,654,905	34,170,221	14,773,712	53,598,838
1871	31,513,442	5,663,150	42,691,464	16,593,668	64,948,282
1872	31,835,757	4,394,850	51,228,816	18,604,273	74,227,939
1873	32,124,598	5,418,584	51,737,811	23,854,967	81,011,362
1874	32,426,369	5,265,041	51,070,202	25,224,958	81,560,201
1875	32,749,167	7,326,288	53,086,691	25,880,806	86,293,785
1876	33,093,439	7,260,119	51,812,438	29,851,647	88,924,204
1877	33,444,419	6,012,564	63,536,822	30,144,013	99,692,899

Years.	Value per head of population.	Years.	Value per head of population.	Years.	Value per head of population.
1858	£0 18 3	1865	£1 6 9	1872	£2 6 8
1859	0 17 0	1866	1 12 10	1873	2 10 5
1860	1 9 1	1867	1 18 3	1874	2 10 4
1861	1 11 11	1868	1 16 2	1875	2 12 8
1862	1 14 5	1869	1 17 5	1876	2 13 9
1863	1 6 10	1870	1 14 4	1877	2 19 7
1864	1 4 6	1871	2 1 3		

*Exc'usive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad.

†Beef, meat salted or fresh, meat preserved otherwise than by salting, pork, bacon, and hams, butter, cheese, eggs, and potatoes.

Colds.—On the first symptoms of a cold, the best practice is to go immediately to a warm bed, in a dry warm room, to observe strict abstinence, and drink warm diluting liquors, such as may promote and keep up a moderate degree of perspiration, till the symptoms disappear; then dress in warm clothing, and keep to the house for twenty-four hours. By this method, colds, and the fevers they produce, so fatal when fixed by delay, will seldom fail of being removed.

A small piece of fresh lime, put into the pot in which watery potatoes are boiled, will, it is said, render them perfectly dry and mealy.

The Australian Fever Tree.

A question of considerable interest was recently discussed at a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences. The subject was the remarkable sanitary influence of the *eucalyptus globulus*, when planted in marshy grounds; and the tree, in brief, it seems, has the curious and valuable power of destroying the malarious element in any atmosphere where it grows.

The species is indigenous to Tasmania, and is known among the colonists by the name of the Tasmanian blue gum tree, on account of its dark bluish tinged leaves. Growing in the valleys and on thickly wooded mountain slopes, it often attains a height of from 180 to 220 feet, with a circumference of trunk of from 32 to 64 feet. The foliage is thin and oddly twisted, surmounting, with a thin crown, the top of the pillar-like stem. The wood exhales an aromatic odour, and, after seasoning, is said to be incorruptible. For this reason it is largely used in the building of piers, vessels, and other structures exposed to the ravages of the weather. It is largely exported.

To the peculiar camphor-like odour of the leaves and the large absorption of water by the roots is doubtless owing the fact of the beneficial influence of the tree. Where it is thickly planted in marshy tracts the subsoil is said to be drained as if by extensive piping.

Miasma ceases, we are told, wherever the *eucalyptus* flourishes. It has been tried for this purpose at the Cape, and within two or three years completely changed the climatic condition of the unhealthy parts of that colony. Somewhat later its plantation was undertaken on a large scale in various parts of Algiers, situated on the banks of a river, and noted for its extremely pestilential air; about 13,000 *eucalypti* were planted. In the same year, at the time when the fever season used to set in, not a single case occurred, yet the trees were not more than nine feet high. Since then complete immunity from fever has been maintained. In the neighbourhood of Constantia, it is also stated, was another noted fever spot, covered with marsh water both in winter and summer; in five years the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of the trees, and farmers and children enjoy excellent health. Throughout Cuba marsh diseases are fast disappearing from all the unhealthy districts where this tree has been introduced. A station house, again, at one end of a railway viaduct in the department of the Var, was so pestilential that the officials could not be kept there longer than a year; forty of the trees were planted, and it is now as healthy as any other place on the line.

Careful experiments have proved that in a medicinal preparation it cures the worst cases of intermittent fever, against which quinine proves powerless. It is also valuable as a disinfectant, and as a dressing for wounds; while more recent investigations point to the fact that it may be rendered of great service in catarrhal affections.

Well Off.

You are well off when you are in a healthy neighbourhood, with enough to eat and drink, a comfortable, well ventilated apartment to sleep in, and you are paying all your expenses and laying up something —even slowly—for a rainy day, and in addition to this, acquiring useful knowledge and strengthening your character.

England's Progress in Ten Years.

Nations should not only take a decennial census of population, but also draw up a balance-sheet every ten years of what progress they may have made in industry, wealth, commerce, instruction, and morality. We have only to compare the returns of the Board of Trade for 1879-80 with those of ten years ago to see the advancement of the United Kingdom as follows:—Increase.—Population, 11 per cent.; revenue, 8 per cent.; public wealth, 30 per cent.; commerce, 13 per cent.; shipping, 16 per cent.; textile manufactures, 29 per cent.; minerals, 45 per cent.; railway traffic, 45 per cent.; Post Office, 45 per cent.; schools, 122 per cent.; public morality, 13 per cent.; welfare of poor, 19 per cent.

Population has not grown so fast as in previous decades, but the ratio of increase is still much higher than the European average. It was 13 per cent. in England and 10 in Scotland, while Ireland showed a decline of 1 per cent., owing to emigration. The total number of British emigrants was 1,654,000, from which, deducting those who returned, the balance or net loss would be 875,000, and if these were added to the actual population the increase would reach 14 per cent.

Revenue or taxation is lighter now than it was ten years ago, the average for last year being 48s. per inhabitant. In the same interval the National Debt has been reduced by 24 millions sterling. Public wealth is pretty accurately measured by the income-tax valuation, which is now £134,000,000 higher than in 1869, an increase of £4 per inhabitant; even in Ireland the ratio is higher by £2 per head.

It seems that the average income varies in the three kingdoms as follows:—£19 in England, £15 in Scotland, £7 in Ireland, and £17 for the whole United Kingdom. The accumulation of wealth among the working classes, as represented by deposits in savings banks, has risen from 51 to 76 millions sterling, being almost 50 per cent. Compared with population, the savings deposited since 1869 have been 18s. per inhabitant in England, the same in Scotland, and 4s. in Ireland. It is, furthermore, worthy of observation that the deposits in the Bank of England reached 39½ millions sterling in 1879 against 22 millions in 1869, the increase being relatively almost double as great as in the savings banks.

Commerce has likewise grown faster than population, showing last year a ratio of £17 18s. 3d. per inhabitant against £17 4s. 6d. in 1869. Many people erroneously suppose that it is only our imports that increase, while our exports decline. Suffice it to say that the exports of 1879 were 12 millions sterling over those of 1869, being an increase of 5 per cent. Our merchant shipping (not including colonial) has risen 860,000 tons, but the effective carrying power is almost doubled, owing to the enormous development of steam traffic. In 1869 steamers were 17 per cent. of our shipping, the present ratio being 38 per cent., and, if we count them as four times the power of sailing vessels, we find our carrying power is now 14 million tons, as against 8½ million tons ten years ago. If we include colonial, the total British tonnage would be equivalent to 19½ million tons, the total for all nations being a little over 40 millions.

Manufactures, minerals, and railway returns show at a glance the progress of internal industry. Our mills in 1879 consumed 1,615

England's Progress in Ten Years, *continued.*

million pounds of cotton and wool, against 1,248 millions in 1869, an increase of 29 per cent.; while our mining industry rose 45 per cent., the value of coal, iron, &c., extracted last year amounting to 64 millions, against 44 millions in 1869. By a remarkable coincidence, our railway traffic has grown in the same ratio as minerals, the gross earnings having risen from £41,100,000 to £59,400,000. Another coincidence is the Post Office increase, also 45 per cent.—viz., 847 million letters in 1869, and 1,239 millions last year.

All the above items show material progress, and if we turn to the indications of moral improvement we find the figures no less satisfactory. The number of criminals convicted in the three kingdoms has declined from 14,340 to 12,525—a fall of 13 per cent., and it may therefore be said that public morality has advanced in the same degree. School statistics show that the average attendance in Great Britain has risen from 1,333,000 to 2,980,000 children, the increase being 11 times greater than that of population. Finally, we may guage the condition of the poor by the number of paupers relieved; and as this has fallen from 1,281,000 to 1,037,000, it follows that there is an improvement equal to 19 per cent.

There is but one branch of national wealth or industry that shows a decline—namely, agriculture, the area under corn and green crops having fallen in ten years from 17,096,000 to 15,650,000 acres, a decline of 8 per cent. for the United Kingdom, although the figures for Ireland show that the falling-off in that country was as much as 16 per cent. It may be questioned, however, whether the rural products of the United Kingdom have at all declined in the last ten years, seeing the increase in the number of cattle—viz., 8 per cent. in cows, 12 per cent. in horses, 6 per cent. in pigs; the only set-off being a loss of 6 per cent. in sheep. Even in Ireland (counting ten sheep for one head of cattle) we find the farming stock increased 8 per cent. Thus the growth of pastoral interests has probably compensated the loss in tillage.

Summing up the condition of the United Kingdom at present, as compared with ten years ago, we have every reason to be proud of the progress we have made. If we had only increased in wealth, manufactures, commerce, and public instruction in the same ratio as the number of inhabitants—namely, 11 per cent.—we should present to the world a very favourable balance-sheet of our affairs in the past decade. But it is manifest that we have grown in prosperity much more than in population, and that every succeeding decade, in spite of an occasional crisis or reverse, sees Great Britain richer, wiser, and happier, thanks to the industry and civic virtues of her people.

Change in the Income Tax, June, 1880.

The income-tax, to be now raised to 6d. in the pound, has been levied at that rate in only three of all the years since the tax was imposed by Sir R. Peel in 1842. He fixed it at 7d. in the pound, and for 12 years that rate remained unchanged. The war with Russia caused this tax to be raised to (for two years) 1s. 4d. in the pound (on incomes of not less than £150), and in the 26 years since the change from 7d., the income-tax has been above 6d. in nine years, and below 6d. in 14 years, 2d. being the lowest. It was 6d. in the financial years 1864-65, 1868-69, and 1871-72. It was but 2d. in 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Good Advice.

The following exhortation was delivered by a slave in a religious lecture-room in Montgomery, Alabama. It is not a bad illustration in the way of an admonition:—"My bredren, God bless your souls! 'ligion is like de Alabama ribber! In spring come fresh, and bring in all de ole logs, sleds, an' sticks dat hab been lyin' on de bank, and carry dem down in de current. Bymeby de water go down; den a log cotch on dis island, den a slab get cotched on de shore, and de sticks on de bushes, and dare dey lie, witherin' an' divin' till come 'nother fresh. Jus' so dare come 'vival of 'ligion; dis ole sinner bro't in, dat ole backslider bro't back, an' all de folks seem coming', an' mighty good times. But bredren, God bless your souls! bymeby 'vivals gone; den dis ole sinner is stuck on his own sin afore on jus' such a rock; den one arter 'noder, dat had got 'ligion, lie all along de shore, and dey lie till 'noder 'vival. Belubed bredren, God bless your souls! *keep in de current.*"

A beautiful Incident.

We witnessed a beautiful sight yesterday. It was this. Away from the crowd, and seated upon the plank which makes the docks, sat a matronly German dame, and around her were six small children. The mother was one of that class of humane-looking females in whose mild eyes it is refreshing to look; for there you see kindness, and a loving, meek, lowly expression. She was poorly clad, her clothes being of the coarse, stout texture which emigrants, and especially the poorer class, are compelled to wear. Her children, for such we took them to be, sat around her, evidently expecting something; for ever and anon they would turn their heads towards the street, as if somebody was to return to them. Ah! see yon sturdy German with his blue smock and heavy boots. Notice the grateful smile that plays across his sunburnt features, and notice the loaf of bread which he bears in his hand. Surely he is the father of the children, and it is the bread which they have been expecting. Our conjecture was true; for the man seats himself beside the female, and the children huddle round their parents in eager haste, while the younger and more impatient lift their tiny hands in supplication for the staff of life. It is a pretty sight! But look again: the father has spoken; and see, the loaf is laid aside, the sturdy sire, the matronly dame, and the children, all are on their bended knees with uplifted hands, addressing the throne of grace, offering up their blessings to the Giver of all good for his care and goodness. It was indeed a sublime sight! There in the open air, there, among the noise, bustle, and confusion of business, this devout family of strangers were offering up their prayers to a beneficent God, and returning blessings for the many favours received from his hands.

Wills, Won'ts, and Can'ts.

Somebody has said there are three kinds of men in the world,—the *wills*, the *won'ts*, and the *can'ts*. The first effect everything, the next oppose everything, and the last fail in everything. "I will" builds our railroads and steam-boats; "I won't" does not believe in experiments and nonsense; while "I can't" grows weeds for wheat, and commonly ends his days in bankruptcy.

Imprudence is much easier regretted than repaired.

The Secret of Success.

Maxims which ought to preside over a man's whole employment of his time.—The one is, to do one thing at a time only; the next is, never to put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day; and the third, always to finish one thing before you begin another. A very great and most celebrated man in Holland—De Witt—was once asked how it happened that he got through so much business and of such varied kind—for he was not only a great statesman, and a minister, but also a most eminent mathematician and a literary man—and his answer was, that it was by two rules which he always observed—to do one thing only at a time, and never to put off till to-morrow what he could do to-day. These were his golden rules.

Recreation

Is intended to the mind as whetting is to the scythe—to sharpen the edge of it, which otherwise would grow dead and blunt. He, therefore, that spends his whole time in recreation, is ever whetting, never mowing; his grass may grow, and his steed starve: as, contrarily, he that always toils and never recreates, is ever mowing, never whetting; labouring much to little purpose. As good no scythe as no edge. Then only doth the work go forward, when the scythe is so seasonably and moderately whetted that it may cut, and so cut that it may have the help of sharpening.

Sermon on a Leaf.

The following incident came to the knowledge of the writer when collecting materials for a funeral sermon on the death of Mr. Henry Cunliffe, of Crawshaw-Booth. Before his conversion to God he was so far enveloped in the darkness of unbelief, as to doubt the existence of an Almighty Creator. This left him very wretched; for being without God, he was also without hope in the world. He was, however, a great observer of nature; and while looking one day into a field, during a shower of rain, his eye fell upon a plant (the burdock) whose leaves were very broad. This circumstance, as he thought, prevented the rain from descending to the root, and nourishing the plant; but on closer observation, he found that all the water caught by the leaf was conveyed by various channels to the stalk, which was so grooved as to convey all the water to the root. It instantly occurred to him that those leaves evinced design, and that that implied a designer; and therefore he concluded that there must be a God, the Maker and Upholder of all things. From that moment he was most effectually delivered from all atheistic notions; and he resolved to seek this all-wise and glorious Being, as He is manifested in His Son, Jesus Christ. He subsequently became a cheerful and happy Christian, and a useful servant in the church, and was wont, like the Great Teacher, to impart religious instruction to his friends, in beautiful similes drawn from natural objects, thus leading them

"From nature up to nature's God."

"The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein." (Psalm cxi. 2.

Nails Growing into the Flesh.—Cut a notch in the middle of the nail every time the nail is pared. The disposition to close the notch draws the nail up from the sides. It cured mine after I had suffered weeks with its festering.

Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880.

[43 & 44 Vict.] [Chap. 35.]

CHAPTER 35.

A.D. 1880. *An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Protection of Wild Birds.* *7th September*, 1880.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the protection of wild birds of the United Kingdom during the breeding season:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may for all purposes be cited as the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880.

Definition of terms.

2. The words "wild birds" shall for all the purposes of this Act be deemed to mean all wild birds. The word "sheriff" shall include steward and also sheriff substitute and steward substitute.

Penalties for shooting or taking wild birds.

3. Any person who between the first day of March and the first day of August in any year after the passing of this Act shall knowingly and wilfully shoot or attempt to shoot, or shall use any boat for the purpose of shooting or causing to be shot, any wild bird, or shall use any lime, trap, snare, net, or other instrument for the purpose of taking any wild bird, or shall expose or offer for sale, or shall have in his control or possession after the fifteenth day of March, any wild bird recently killed or taken, shall, on conviction of any such offence before any two justices of the peace in England and Wales or Ireland, or before the sheriff in Scotland, in the case of any wild bird which is included in the schedule hereunto annexed, forfeit and pay for every such bird in respect of which an offence has been committed a sum not exceeding one pound, and, in the case of any other wild bird, shall for a first offence be reprimanded and discharged on payment of costs, and for every subsequent offence forfeit and pay for every such wild bird in respect of which an offence is committed a sum of money not exceeding five shillings, in addition to the costs, unless such person shall prove that the said wild bird was either killed or taken or bought or received during the period in which such wild bird could be legally killed or taken, or from some person residing out of the United Kingdom. This section shall not apply to the owner or occupier of any land, or to any person authorised by the owner or occupier of any land, killing or taking any wild bird on such land not included in the schedule hereto annexed.

Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, *continued.*

4. Where any person shall be found offending against this Act, it shall be lawful for any person to require the person so offending to give his Christian name, surname, and place of abode, and in case the person so offending shall, after being so required, refuse to give his real name or place of abode, or give an untrue name or place of abode, he shall be liable on being convicted of any such offence to forfeit and pay, in addition to the penalties imposed by section three, such sum of money not exceeding ten shillings sterling as to the justices or sheriff shall seem meet.

Penalty for refusing to give name and place of abode.

5. All offences under this Act may be prosecuted, and penalties and forfeitures under this Act recovered,—

Prosecution of offences.

(1.) In England in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (England) Acts; and

11 & 12 Vict. c. 43. 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49.

(2.) In Scotland before the sheriff in manner provided by the Summary Procedure Act, 1864, and any Acts amending the same; and

27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.

(3.) In Ireland within the police district of Dublin metropolis, in manner provided by the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace for such district, or of the police of such district, and elsewhere in Ireland before two justices in manner provided by the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act amending the same.

14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.

6. All offences mentioned in this Act which shall be committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty shall be deemed to be offences of the same nature and liable to the same punishments as if they had been committed upon any land in the United Kingdom, and may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, and determined in any county or place in the United Kingdom in which the offender shall be apprehended or be in custody or be summoned, in the same manner in all respects as if such offences had been actually committed in that county or place; and in any information or conviction for any such offence the offence may be averred to have been committed "on the high seas." And in Scotland any offence committed against this Act on the sea coast or at sea beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of any sheriff, justice or justices of the peace, shall be held to have been committed in any county abutting on such sea coast or adjoining such sea, and may be tried and punished accordingly.

As to trial of offences committed within the Admiralty jurisdiction.

Where any offence under this Act is committed in or upon any waters forming the boundary between any two counties, districts of quarter sessions, or petty sessions, such offence may be prosecuted before any justices of the peace or sheriff in either of such counties or districts.

7. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and on the same day the Act passed in the session of Parliament

Commencement of Act. Repeal of Acts.

Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, *continued.*

A.D. 1880.

holden in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the preservation of Sea Birds," and the Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the protection of certain wild birds during the breeding season," and the Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the preservation of Wild Fowl," shall be repealed.

32 & 33 Vict. c. 17.

35 & 36 Vict. c 78.

39 & 40 Vict. c. 29.

Extension or variation of close time.

8. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State as to Great Britain, and the Lord Lieutenant as to Ireland, may, upon application of the justices in quarter sessions assembled of any county, by order extend or vary the time during which the killing and taking of wild birds or any of them is prohited by this Act; after the making of which order the penalties imposed by this Act in respect of such wild birds shall in such county apply only to offences committed during the time specified in such order; and the order for the extension or variation of such time shall be published, if made by the Secretary of State, in the London Gazette, or if made by the Lord Lieutenant, in the Dublin Gazette, and a copy of the London Gazette or Dublin Gazette containing any order made under this Act shall be evidence of the same having been made.

Extent of Act.

9. The operation of this Act shall not extend to the Island of St. Kilda, and it shall be lawful for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State as to Great Britain, and for the Lord Lieutenant as to Ireland, where it shall appear desirable, from time to time, upon the application of the justices in quarter sessions assembled in any county to exempt any such county or part or parts thereof, as to all or any wild birds, from the operation of this Act; and every such order shall be published and may be proved in the manner provided in the preceding section.

SCHEDULE.

American Quail	Eider duck	Lapwing
Auk	Fern-owl	Loon
Avocet	Fulmar	Mallard
Bee-eater	Gannet	Marrot
Bittern	Goatsucker	Merganser
Bonxie	Godwit	Murre
Colin	Goldfinch	Night-hawk
Cornishchough	Grebe	Night-jar
Coulterneb	Greenshank	Nightingale
Cuckoo	Guillemot	Oriole
Curlew	Gull (except Black backed gull)	Owl
Diver		Ox bird
Dotterel	Hoopoe	Oyster catcher
Dunbird	Kingfisher	Peewit
Dunlin	Kittiwake	Petrel

Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, *continued.*

			A.D. 1880.
Phalarope	Seamew	Summer snipe	
Plover	Sea parrot	Tarrock	
Ploverspage	Sea swallow	Teal	
Pochard	Shearwater	Tern	
Puffin	Shelldrake	Thickknee	
Purre	Shoveller	Tystey	
Razorbill	Skua	Whaup	
Redshank	Smew	Whimbrel	
Reeve or Ruff	Snipe	Widgeon	
Roller	Solan goose	Wild duck	
Sanderling	Spoonbill	Willock	
Sandpiper	Stint	Woodcock	
Scout	Stone Curlew	Woodpecker	
Sealark	Stonehatch		

Railway Accidents in 1879.

The general report to the Board of Trade upon the accidents on the railways of the United Kingdom in 1879 has been issued. The total number of persons returned to the Board of Trade as having been killed in the working of railways during the year was 1,032, and the number of injured 3,513. Of these, 160 persons killed and 1,307 persons injured were passengers. Of the remainder, 452 killed and 1,951 injured were servants of the companies or of contractors; and 420 killed and 255 injured were trespassers and suicides and persons who met with accidents at level crossings or from miscellaneous causes. Of the passengers, 75 were killed (including 73 supposed to have been lost in the Tay-bridge disaster) and 602 were injured from accidents to trains. In addition to the above, the companies have returned 42 persons killed and 2,314 injured from accidents which occurred on their premises, but in which the movement of vehicles on railways was not concerned. The total number of passenger journeys, exclusive of journeys by season ticketholders, was 562,732,890 for 1879, or 2,291,565 less than in 1878. The proportions of passengers killed and injured in 1879 from all causes were, in round numbers, one in 3,517,000 killed and one in 430,000 injured. In 1878 the proportions were one in 4,520,000 killed and one in 322,000 injured. The proportion of passengers killed and injured from causes beyond their own control was, in 1879, one in 7,503,000 killed and one in 934,700 injured; but if the Tay-bridge disaster is excluded from the computation, the proportion killed would only be one in 281,366,500, or less than in any year on record. In 1878 the proportion was one in 23,540,000 killed and one in 481,600 injured. Excluding ten injuries under the head of miscellaneous, 101 train accidents have been inquired into and reported on by officers of the Board of Trade in 1879, as against 108 for 1878. The report considers the year satisfactory on the whole, but concludes with a hope that the complete adoption of the block and interlocking systems, of continuous footboards with proper platforms, and especially of improved brake-power will no longer be delayed.

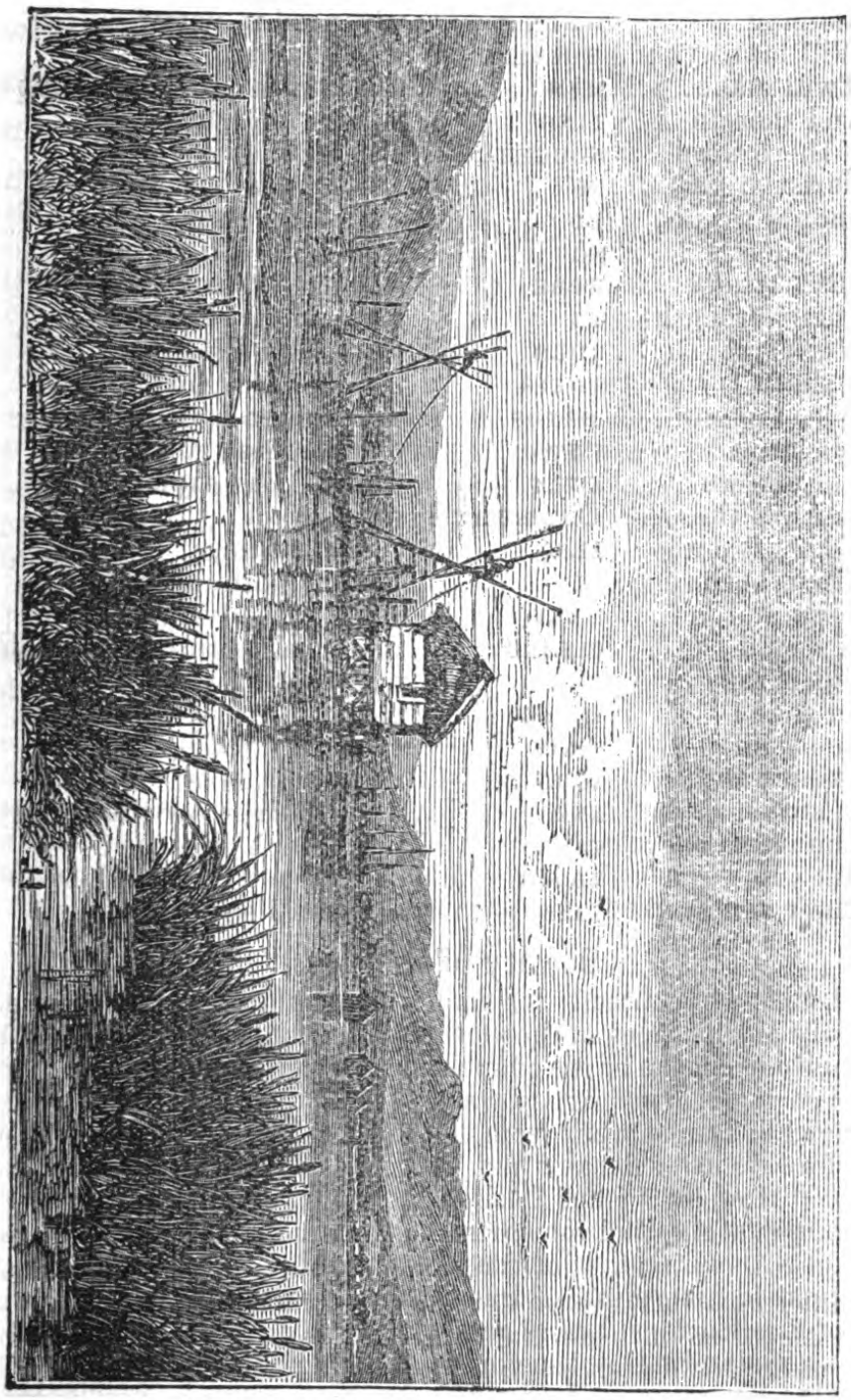
PRINCE NAPOLEON'S DEATH took place between 4 and 6 miles from the camp of Brigadier-General Wood at Itelezi, east of the Blood river, on the frontier of the Transvaal territory, bordering Zululand.

A Great Truth Oddly Stated.

Religion,	WHEN	advanced in power,
Will make you	HUSBAND	every hour.
'Twill make	MEN	strive with all their might
And therein	FIND	a sweet delight.
If there were	NOUGHT	besides that pay,
Christ gives,	TO	cheer us in our way.
Should we not	DO	the best we can ?
For there's	NO	such reward from man.
Shall others	WORK	and not regard
Their strength	TO	get a small reward,
Whilst we	TURN	slugs, and loiter thus ?
O that	THEIR	zeal might quicken us !
Why are our	HANDS	and feet so slow,
When we	UNTO	our business go ?
Nor can we	THEN	Christ's pay expect,
And yet the	CHRISTIAN'S	work reject ?
If this, then	ALSO	that; embrace
Them both :	IF	not, we both disgrace.
Some if	THEY	could these two divide,
'T would	PLEASE	them well with Christ to side;
But if they	MAY	not, then it were
As good	CEASE	pleading; they'll not hear.
Rouse up	FROM	sloth, my soul; betake
Thee to thy	WORK;	no cavils make.
O, strive,	AND	try ! Saints say that even
The pains they	TAKE	have much of heaven
But yet	THEIR	best wine's kept till last,
Their rest and	EASE	comes all so fast.

Beauty of the Dead.

Yes, beauty of the dead; for such a thing there is. We have noticed it not only on the faces of those who have died comfortably and holily, but sometimes on the brows of such as have passed away terror-stricken. The victim of *delirium tremens* assumes it even, as if nature would reconquer her fairest work from the great desolater for a few hours at least before its utter decay. Art-works even recognise this mysterious beauty. "How far" (says Leslie's "Handbook for Young Painters") "its strange fascination may arise from the idea suggested of a repose, compared with which that of the most tranquil sleep is agitation, I will not pretend to determine. I knew a man of the highest order of mind, a man of fine feelings, but of great simplicity, and far above all affectation, who, standing by the corpse of his wife, said, 'It gives me very pleasurable sensations.' And yet he had truly loved her. The exquisite lines in the 'Giaour' in which the present aspect of Greece is compared to a beautiful corpse, are familiar to every reader. Lord Byron, in a note to the passage, remarks that 'this peculiar beauty remains but a few hours after death.' But I have been told, by those in the habit of making casts, that on the second day the expression is generally improved, and even on the third day it is often still finer. I have in several instances been asked to make drawings from the dead; and though in every case I have somewhat reluctantly entered the room where the body lay, yet I have invariably felt reluctant to quit it."



Watching for Fish at Ismid, near Constantinople.

A BAY IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

THIS town is in Asiatic Turkey, and is supposed to have been the ancient NICOMEDIA, the capital of BITHINIA. It is situate on the side of a hill on a bay of the Sea of Marmora, about 45 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople. There are no traces of its former greatness, nor any antiquity except an old church.

The surrounding country is hilly and well wooded, and

A Bay in the Sea of Marmora, *continued.*

below the town is an extensive marsh, on the borders of which huts are built, and fishing conducted in the manner shewn in the above engraving. From their high perches the men see when fish are passing over the slightly sunk net, and pulling up the lines attached to its corners, capture the shoal.

Ismid can be reached by railway from Constantinople in about five hours, and is a place of some importance for ship building and the wood trade.

Pain in the Ear.

As soon as any soreness is felt in the ear, let three or four drops of the tincture of arnica be poured in, and the orifice be filled with a little cotton to exclude the air, and in a short time the uneasiness is forgotton. If the arnica be not resorted to until there is actual pain, then the cure may not be as speedy, but it is just as certain, although it may be necessary to repeat the operation. It is a sure preventive against gathering in the ear, which is the usual causes of ear-ache.

Worth knowing.

It may be convenient to know that a bronze half-penny is exactly an inch broad, and therefore gives us a very convenient measure. Laid on an ordnance map of the inch scale the half-penny covers just 500 acres. Now, also, the third of an ounce is the postal unit, and it is well to remember that a penny is precisely that weight.

To test Water.

If half-a-pint of water be placed in a perfectly clean, colourless, glass-stoppered bottle, with a few grains of the best white-lump sugar added, and the bottle freely exposed to the daylight in the window of a warm room, the liquid should not become turbid, even after exposure for a week or ten days. If the water becomes turbid it is open to the grave suspicion of sewage contamination, but if it remain clear it is almost certainly safe. We owe to HEISCH this simple, valuable, but hitherto strangely neglected test.

Rheumatic Gout.

A Frenchman with rheumatic gout found this singular remedy a cure for his ailment: He insulated his bedstead from the floor by placing underneath each post a broken-off bottom of a glass bottle. He says the effect was magical, that he had not been free from rheumatic gout for 15 years, and that he began to improve immediately after the application of the insulators. We are reminded by this statement of a patent obtained for a physician some 12 or more years ago, which created considerable interest at the time. The patent consisted in placing glass cups under the bedposts in a similar manner to the above, and the patentee claimed to have effected some remarkable cures by the use of his glass insulators.

Be careful about going out of doors without anything on your head, or into company without anything in it.

The Woollen Draper's Apprentice.

MORE than two hundred years ago, in a woollen draper's shop in the French town of Rheims, stood a quiet, slim boy behind the counter, reading a book which apparently deeply interested him. No customers had as yet come in, so M. Certain, the master, was resting in his green leather chair at one end, and Moline, the shop-boy was sweeping out the other end of the shop.

Presently the young reader—Jean Baptiste Colbert by name—looked up from his book, wherein he had been reading about the trial of the Duke of Montmorency, and exclaimed abruptly, "Well, if ever I am Prime Minister——"

He was interrupted by a roar of laughter from Moline and his master.

"Better try to be useful in my shop before you think of becoming Prime Minister," said M. Certain, in a dry, sarcastic tone.

Poor little Baptiste blushed, and said he spoke without thinking, and did indeed mean to try to be all his master desired.

"Well, well, no more of that," said the old man, bluntly. "Put your book away, and attend to what I am going to say. Take this invoice to M. Cenani, the banker from Paris. He wants some cloth for hangings. Moline shall carry the bales. There are four qualities; don't make any mistake about the prices."

"Are they marked, sir?"

"Yes. No. 1, at three crowns a yard; No. 2, six crowns; No. 3, eight crowns; and No. 4, fifteen crowns. Dear enough, but then what fine Saxony!"

"Am I to take off anything for ready money?"

"Take off anything! To be sure not! Not a farthing. Mind, full price, and ready money. Now be off."

Away went Baptiste, followed by Moline, and soon reached the hotel where M. Cenani, the banker, was staying. He was shown into the presence of a young gentleman, arrayed in a dressing-gown of green damask flowered with red. Very handsome, no doubt, but I should think rather gaudy.

"I come from M. Certain," said Baptiste, bowing; while Moline unrolled the four bales of Saxony cloth.

The young banker looked at them carelessly, selected one, and said, "I like this best; what is its price?"

"Fifteen crowns a yard," replied Baptiste.

Neither he nor M. Cenani noticed the grin on the shop-boy's face as Baptiste named the price.

"Very well," said the banker, "I will take it. How many yards are there?"

Moline looked at the mark on the bale, and said there were thirty yards. "Would you like me to measure it before you, sir?"

"Oh, no, I can trust M. Certain. Thirty yards at fifteen crowns—four hundred and fifty crowns. Here they are."

He took some money out of his desk and gave it to Baptiste, asking him for a receipt.

Then Baptiste bowed and retired, followed by Moline, also bowing as well as his bales of cloth allowed him.

"Capital! capital! A good day's work!" exclaimed Moline several times, as they returned home.

The Woollen Draper's Apprentice, *continued.*

"You are very merry, Moline," said Baptiste, who did not quite understand his companion's exuberant joy.

"Merry! to be sure, and so will master be. You'll make an excellent woollen draper, Monsieur Baptiste."

They entered the shop. "Well," said their master, "well, you've made no mistake, I hope."

"I don't think I have," replied Baptiste, quietly.

"But *I* think you have," said Moline, with a broad grin and smothered laugh.

"What! Moline, what!—a mistake? How?" And the draper looked eagerly on the tickets which were affixed to the bales of cloth, while he went on talking: "Ah, no doubt he has made a mistake; the little rascal, what is he good for? But if you have, Baptiste, I warn you, you shall go back to M. Cenani and ask him for the difference, and if he won't pay it, I'll stop it out of your wages. Why, No. 3 is missing; No. 3 was worth six—no, eight crowns. I am puzzled."

"Eight crowns!" said Baptiste, astonished, "are you sure of that, sir?"

"Sure? yes; do you think *I* make mistakes? You would like me to, I dare say, you young rascal. No. 3 was worth eight crowns. I am half dead with fear. I will wager this good-for-nothing Baptiste sold it for six."

"On the contrary, I was so stupid that I sold it for fifteen. Oh, how could——"

"Fifteen! fifteen!" cried the draper, joyfully, "fifteen! You are a fine boy, a good boy, Baptiste; you will become an honour to your family. Fifteen! I could cry for joy. Fifteen crowns for a piece of cloth not worth six! Think of the gain—thirty yards, two hundred and ten crowns, six hundred and thirty francs* profit. Happy day!"

"Oh, sir," said Baptiste, "surely you will not take advantage?"

"Oh, I see," said the dishonest shopkeeper; "you want to go shares. Well, it is only fair you should have something. I agree."

"Sir," said Baptiste, taking up his hat, "I cannot agree to any such thing."

"Bravo! bravo! my boy. Well, give it all to me if you like."

"I will go," continued Baptiste, in a firm tone, "to the gentleman whom I have treated so badly, and return him the money."

The boy started off, leaving M. Certain confounded and wrathful; and running very fast, arrived breathless at the banker's hotel.

"Can I see M. Cenani?"

"No," said the valet, "I don't think you can. Monsieur is dressing."

"I beg of you, sir, to let me see him immediately. It is very urgent."

Baptiste spoke so earnestly that the man said he would enquire.

He went, but not without Baptiste treading softly behind him.

"He can't see me now," said M. Cenani, when his valet told him about Baptiste.

"Oh, pray, sir, only one little word," said the boy imploringly, and putting his head in at the door.

The banker turned angrily and saw Baptiste. "What brings you here? I paid you, I believe. Go: I am engaged."

* Rather more than £25; a large sum in those days.

The Woollen Draper's Apprentice, *continued.*

But Baptiste did not go. On the contrary, he entered the room, astonishing both the gentleman and his valet.

"Sir," said the boy, "I have imposed on you unintentionally."

Then he emptied his pockets on the table.

"The cloth that I sold you is only worth eight crowns a yard. Thirty yards at eight crowns make only two hundred and forty crowns. You are to get back two hundred and ten crowns. Here they are, sir; please to see that they are right."

"Are you quite sure of what you say, my friend?" asked the banker, changing his tone.

"Quite sure, sir. I beg your pardon for coming in against your wishes, but if you had found out the mistake before I did, I should never have forgiven myself. Now I have the honour of wishing you good morning."

"One moment," cried M. Cenani, and arrested the steps of Baptiste; "Do you know I am no judge of cloth myself?"

"I can assure you, sir, this piece of cloth is not worth more than eight crowns."

The banker smiled. "And you might easily have kept this money for yourself."

"I never thought of that."

"But if you had thought of it?" persisted the gentleman.

"Quite impossible, sir. You might as well ask me if I had thought of carrying off all that you have here."

The boy smiled, as if the idea were too absurd.

"Well, you are remarkably honest. Now suppose I were to make you a present of this money which you have been good enough to return to me."

"Why should you give it to me, sir? I would not take it," said Baptiste, without any hesitation.

"You are a fine fellow," said the young banker, going to Baptiste and taking him by the hand. "What is your name?"

"Jean Baptiste Colbert, at your service, sir," replied the youth, blushing at the great man's condescension.

Then M. Cenani put further questions to the boy, and ascertained that he belonged to a good family now very much reduced, but allied to the Colberts of Scotland, as well as to those of France. To relieve his parents from the burden of his support, Baptiste had become apprenticed to the woollen draper. M. Cenani seemed to pity the fallen fortunes of Baptiste's parents, but as his carriage was just then announced, he only said, with a smile, "We shall meet again, Baptiste," and dismissed him.

Just as Baptiste had left the hotel, a powerful grasp was laid upon his collar. He looked up and met the angry countenance of his master. He shook him, and abused him dreadfully, and discarded him then and there from his employment. "Never come within reach of either my arm or my tongue if you are wise."

It was a sad tale to tell his father and mother,—that he had lost his situation. Bnt when they heard the reason of it, they kissed him, and commended him, and tried to prevent his being cast down about the future.

While Baptiste and his parents were talking, the servant opened the

The Woollen Draper's Apprentice, *continued.*

door and said that a strange gentleman, who would not give his name, particularly wished to see M. Colbert. When he was ushered in, Baptiste coloured deeply. "Oh, papa," he exclaimed, "it is the gentleman that I sold the cloth to."

The gentleman sat down, and told them how much gratified he had been by their son's honest conduct. He also told them what Baptiste, in his modesty, had not mentioned, that having had occasion to go to the draper's for a further supply of cloth, the shop-boy informed him that Baptiste had refused to accept half of the overcharge, although his master had tempted him by offering to share it with him.

This made Baptiste's parents still more happy, and his mother kissed him again.

Then the banker said that, having also learned Baptiste had been summarily discharged, he had come to offer him a clerkship in his banking-house, where he would probably make his fortune.

This was so good an offer that Baptiste's parents were thankful to accept it for him, though he felt almost broken-hearted at the thought of leaving his poor but peaceful and happy home.

His adieux were sorrowful enough, but his tears dried up and gave way to smiles as he was whirled along in a comfortable carriage, and listened to accounts of the wonderful sights of Paris.

It was a new world to Baptiste. But he thought of duty before pleasure. He knew it was a wonderful thing for an obscure youth such as he was, to be so honoured by a rich man's notice, and placed in so advantageous a position. He resolved to work hard for his employer. He did so, keeping eyes and ears open, and learned things very fast. He speedily rose in general estimation. He had a fine head for accounts, they said. He soon became a proficient financier. The most important duties were entrusted to him. Soon he gained the post of traveller to the firm.

This travelling educated his tastes and enlarged his mind. Commerce was his principal study, and he carefully watched all that bore upon it, and while making the circuit of the French provinces was constantly meditating over plans for rendering it more flourishing. Perhaps, he again said to himself, in the hasty words of his boyhood, "Ah, if I were only prime minister, I would do so and so."

In the year 1648, when Baptiste was about thirty, kind friends gained him a post under the secretary of state, who introduced him to Cardinal Mazarin. At this time, as the French king was a minor, Anne of Austria was regent, and this cardinal was her prime minister. Mazarin, who had much penetration into character, saw the remarkable talents which the quiet and studious Baptiste possessed, but did not parade. He begged the secretary of state to let him have him. The secretary consented. The cardinal made Baptiste a privy councillor, and joined him with himself in all public business, and after many evidences of his ability and zeal, gave him his full confidence.

About 1650 Mazarin became unpopular, and was forced to retire into private life. He went to Cologne.

Did Baptiste accompany him? No, he stayed in Paris, partly because he was on the point of marrying the daughter of the Baron *de* Menars, and partly because the cardinal had entrusted to him the control of his household at Paris, and wished also to receive letters through him from the queen regent.

The Woollen Draper's Apprentice, *continued.*

This was a difficult and delicate business, but he managed it with prudence and zeal, and Mazarin was very grateful.

After a time the cardinal returned to France, and showed his gratitude to Baptiste by making his father a baron, and his grandfather a privy councillor, and securing good appointments for his four brothers.

Baptiste—or, as we ought to call him, Colbert, for it is thus he is known to history—was created a marquis—Marquis de Croissy. He continued to show so much skill and conscientiousness in all affairs of state, that when the cardinal lay dying he said to the king,—

"I owe everything to you, sire; but I think that I acquit myself in some degree to your Majesty in giving you Colbert."

The king proved that he shared in this high appreciation of Colbert, by making him, in 1661, comptroller-general of finance. The French trade was at that time small, and poorly managed. The principal roads were impassable; Colbert repaired them, and made new ones. He planned the Canal de Bourgogne, founded insurance offices and chambers of commerce, and applied to all the courts of Europe for information about commercial matters. He established colonies, opened harbours and naval schools, and banished pirates from the adjoining seas. He raised the French navy to a hundred ships, manned by sixty thousand sailors. He established glass-works, and rendered glass much cheaper. To him Paris owes its beautiful Gobelins tapestry factory; and, indeed, you can scarcely go any distance in Paris without finding traces of the great Colbert.

Nothing was beyond the reach of his fine mind and noble intellect, for he encouraged the breeding of cattle, and rendered land more easy of acquisition. Whatever he turned to, he seemed thoroughly to master.

With a mind for business, Colbert had also a taste for arts. In 1664 he founded one academy of painting at Paris, and another at Rome.

On the 6th of September, 1683, Colbert died, aged sixty-four, and leaving nine children, six sons and three daughters. His daughters married the Dukes of Chevereux, Aignan, and Mortemar.

Reader, what was Colbert's first step in that career of prosperity and honour? An act of honesty. See then for God's grace to enable you to imitate Colbert's upright conduct. Never take an unfair advantage of any one, either in play or in business; and if you are called to stand behind a counter, remember that noble principles of action are as much in place there as you suppose they would be in a prime minister's gilded chamber.

Probably your honesty will not elevate you to any remarkable position in the history of your country—though it may do so; but at least it will give you peace of mind, and that is worth more than all the riches and honours which a king could shower upon you.

How often it happens that in our relations with the people around us, we forgive them more readily for what they do, which they can help, than for what they are, which they cannot help!

The more and the greater are life's difficulties, the more honourable it is to carry off the victory. Man may be disappointed in his greatest hopes in life without on that account becoming unhappy.

The Haunted House.

SOME years ago, there was a lonely house standing by itself near a plantation not far from Guildford. Nobody would take this house because it was said to be haunted. Strange noises were heard in it every night after dark. It was offered at so low a rent that several tenants tried it; but they were all frightened away by the ghosts. It is true that the ghosts were never *seen*; but night after night their footsteps were plainly heard as they ascended and descended the stairs.

At last, one individual, more courageous than the rest, determined to unravel the mystery. He took the house; and having armed himself, stationed himself as sentry in one of the rooms. For a long time all was perfectly quiet. But presently he heard on the stairs, pit, pat; a full stop, then pit, pat; a full stop again. This was repeated several times as though some creature, ghost or no ghost, was coming up-stairs.

The gentleman did not move, but he listened very carefully, and, if the truth were told, felt a little nervous. At length the "thing," whatever it was, came close to the room where he was. His heart chimed in with the tune pit, pat, rather faster than it was wont to do. He flung open the door—hurry, skurry, bang! Something went down-stairs with a tremendous jump, and all over the bottom of the house the greatest confusion was heard.

The next night the new tenant established himself on the first landing, with a heap of straw and a box of lucifer matches. All was hushed and still. Up the stairs again came the solemn pit, pat, pit, pat. When the noise was close to his ambush, the gentleman struck a match and set fire to the straw, which blazed up like a bonfire in an instant.

And what did he see?

Only a rabbit, who stood on his hind legs, as much astonished as was the gentleman.

The noise made was only the rabbit's fore and hind legs hitting the boards as he hopped from one stair to the other.

The rabbits had got into the house from the neighbouring plantation, and had fairly frightened away, by their nocturnal wanderings, the rightful owners thereof.

The new tenant was repaid for his courage, for as he held his tongue concerning his discovery of the ghost (I don't say he was right in so doing), he got the house at a reduced rent, and several capital rabbit pies, made of the ghosts' bodies into the bargain.

HE who talks, sows; he who listens, reaps.

HAS any one wronged you? Be bravely revenged; slight it, and the work is begun; forgive it, 'tis finished. He is below himself who is not above an injury.

WOMEN always claim to be anxious to have as good husbands as possible, and yet we never attended a wedding where the bride married the best man.

SUSPICION is not less an enemy to virtue than to happiness; he that is always corrupt is naturally suspicious, and he that becomes suspicious will quickly be corrupt.

LITTLE words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly farthest, and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are stillest, little hearts are fullest, and little farms the best tilled. Little books are the most read, and little songs the most loved.

Domestic Matters.

But for religion the world would be without an inhabitant.

Early rising is a crime against nature, unless it is preceded by an early retiring.

The first step toward insanity is a growing and continued inability to sleep.

If you are working or exercising for your health, stop before you are 'fagged out.'

Never eat when you are not hungry, nor drink when you are not thirsty; it imposes on nature.

Never resist a call of nature for a moment; habitual constipation is thus induced.

The hard worker should eat thrice a day at not less than five hours' interval.

Sedentary persons, after 50, can do very well with two meals a day; dyspepsia is thus cured sometimes.

It is better to exercise an hour in the forenoon, as a means of health, and an hour in the afternoon, than two hours at once.

If exercise is carried to actual fatigue, it does more harm than good.

Drink but a small amount of liquids at meals, and these should be warm; if cold or large in quantity, dyspepsia follows.

Presentiments are the mere coincidences of events with the previous multitudinous vagaries of the brain. At the event of the Christian dispensation, the days of miracle and revelation ceased.

Go to bed at a regular hour; leave it as soon as you wake up, and do not sleep a moment in the day time; this will give you all the sleep which your system requires, and it will be sound and connected within a week.

Let your appetite always come uninvited, that is, never take anything to give an appetite.

Sickness is the wise and loving discipline of life.

The Bible is a balm in every human sickness if its principles are kept constantly in view as a matter of firm, religious faith; then the sorrows of life, its disappointments and its tears, will lose half of the bitterness, and the other half would soon be forgotten in the contemplation of the great truth, that 'God is love.'

Uses of Waste Paper.

Few housekeepers are aware of the many uses to which waste paper may be put. After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of a teakettle, coffeepot, or teapot bright and clean than the old way of washing it in suds. Rubbing them with paper is also the best way of polishing knives and tinware after scouring them. If a little soap be held on the paper in rubbing tinware and spoons, they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, &c., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper instead of cloth is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not apt to mould if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit each can, is laid directly upon the fruit. Paper is much better to put under carpet than straw. It is thinner, warmer, and makes less noise when one walks over it. Two thicknesses of paper placed between the other coverings on a bed are as warm as a quilt.

The Forehead.

The upright forehead, with its various modifications of squareness and partial curving, generally denotes the sound and noble understanding, as opposed to the retreating form, which indicates the precise reverse. A merely high forehead does not, however, always imply a good forehead; for the form, proportion, sloping, height, arching, and position of the bone of the forehead, are tests of the mental power and character. Even the colour and smoothness of the skin, together with the lines of the wrinkles, must be taken into account, for they express the passions and state of the mind. A perfect forehead should be one-third of the whole face, or equal to the nose in height, the covering skin clearer than the rest of the face, and smooth and free from wrinkles, yet have the power of wrinkling in deep thought, anger, or pain. A forehead, to be perfect, should be, when seen in the profile, neither too arch nor too square, neither too upright nor too retreating. The higher the forehead, the more comprehension and less activity. The more compressed, firm, and short (if not too short), the more concentrated and firm the character. The more curved the top, the more gentle and flexible the character; while the less curved--that is the more square the top, the more determination, perseverance, and sternness. If the forehead is perfectly upright from the eyebrows to the roots of the hair, there will be deficient understanding; while a projecting forehead will denote imbecility, immaturity, weakness, or stupidity, accordingly as modified by the other features. On the other hand, the upright forehead which is generally arched at the top denotes a calm, cold, deep thinker.

Removing Tarnish.

One part of oxide of iron and six parts of carbonate of magnesia, if mixed, and with a rag moistened with water or alcohol, then rubbed until nearly dry on silver and gold, will remove all their tarnish, and will give to copper and steel, and even iron a beauty of polish which was never natural to them. Thus it is that the humblest things have their uses, and also can the humblest talents and the most inferior capacities be employed to useful purposes in society.

The Way to be Happy.

A hermit there was, and he lived in a grot,
And the way to be happy they said he had got;
As I wanted to learn it, I went to his cell,
And when I came there, the old hermit said, "Well,
Young man, by your looks, you want something, I see,
Now tell me the business that brings you to me?"

"The way to be happy, they say, you have got,
And, as I want to learn it, I've come to your grot.
Now I beg and entreat, if you *have* such a plan,
That you'll write it me down, as plain as you can."
Upon which the old hermit went to his pen,
And brought me this note when he came back again—

"'Tis *being*, and *doing*, and *having*, that make
All the pleasures and pains of which beings partake,
To *be* what God pleases, to *do* a man's best,
And to *have* a good heart, *is the way to be blest.*"

Deserving Boys.

We like boys who try to help themselves. Every one ought to be friendly to them. The boys of energy and ambition, who make a manly effort to do something for themselves, are the hope of the country. Let their anxious ears catch always words of encouragement and cheer, for such words, like favouring breezes to the sails of a ship, help to bear them forward to the destination they seek.

It is not always as it should be in this respect. Many a heart has been broken—many a young man of industry, and animated by honorable motives, has been discouraged by the sour words, the harsh and unjust remarks of some unfeeling employer, or some relative who should have acted the part of a friend. The unthinking do not consider the weight with which such remarks sometimes fall upon a sensitive spirit, and how they may bruise and break it.

If you cannot do anything to aid and assist young men, you ought to abstain from throwing any obstacles in their way. But can you not do something to help them forward? You can at least say "God speed" to them, and you can say it feelingly from your heart. You little know of how much benefit to boys and young men encouraging counsel, given fitly and well-timed, may be; and in the great day of account, such words addressed to those in need of them you may find reckoned among your good deeds.

Then help the boys who try to help themselves. You can easily recall simple words of kindness addressed to yourself in your childhood and youth, and you would like now to kiss the lips that spoke them, though they may long since have been sealed with the silence of death, and covered by the clods of the valley.

Good Hints.

The Brewers should to Malta go,
The Boobies all to Scilly;
The Quakers to the Friendly Isles,
The Furriers to Chili.

Spinsters should to the Needles go,
Wine-bibbers to Burgundy;
Gourmands should lunch at the Sandwich Isles,
Wags at the bay of Fundy.

Bachelors to the United States,
Maids to the Isle of Man;
The rest who ain't provided for
Had better strike Japan.

Salt.

The reason why common salt sometimes becomes moist when exposed to the atmosphere is because it is not pure. Chloride of calcium and chloride of magnesium are impurities generally present in salt, and they absorb moisture.

For one man who sincerely pities our misfortunes, there are a thousand who sincerely hate our success.

The wheels of fortune are constantly revolving, and the rich man to-day may be the poor man to-morrow. A majority of the rich men in our principal towns were once poor, and many who possessed their thousands are now poor.

Helping Papa and Mamma.

Planting the corn and potatoes,
Helping to scatter the seeds,
Feeding the hens and the chickens,
Freeing the garden from weeds.
Driving the cows to the pasture,
Feeding the horse in the stall,
We little children are busy;
Sure there is work for us all,
Helping papa.

Spreading the hay in the sunshine,
Raking it up when it's dry;
Picking the apples and peaches,
Down in the orchard hard by;
Picking the grapes in the vineyard,
Gathering nuts in the fall,
We little children are busy;
Yes, there is work for us all,
Helping papa.

Sweeping, and washing the dishes,
Bringing the wood from the shed,
Ironing, sewing, and knitting,
Helping to make up the bed.
Taking good care of the baby,
Watching her lest she should fall,
We little children are busy;
Oh! there is work for us all,
Helping mamma.

Work makes us cheerful and happy,
Makes us both active and strong;
Play we enjoy all the better
When we have laboured so long.
Gladly we help our kind parents,
Quickly we come at their call.
Children should love to be busy.
There is much work for us all,
Helping papa and mamma.

Treasure Trove.

It is not generally known that, under the provisions of its ancient charter, the Governor and Corporation of the Bank of England are obliged, not only to purchase at their fair value any precious metals tendered to them, but also to take charge of any gold or silver in ingots or plate that may be brought to them for safekeeping. From time to time plate chests have been deposited with this view in the vaults of the Bank, and many of them have been there so long that they are actually rotting away. On a recent occasion the servants of the Bank discoved a chest, which, on being moved, literally fell to pieces. On examining the contents a quantity of massive plate was discovered of the period of Charles II. This circumstance might not in itself be very interesting, but that there was found with the plate a parcel, which proved to be a bundle of old love-letters, carefully arranged according to their dates. An inspection of them revealed a correspondence of a tender and romantic description carried on during the period of the Restoration. The name of the writer was found to be Berners, and after considerable search among the archives of the institution it was found that a family of that name had been connected with the Bank about that time in question. Acting upon this clue, the directors prosecuted their inquiry, and being satisfied that a gentleman of the same name, now living, is the lineal representative of the owner of the plate and the love letters, both have been handed to him.

Nitrate of Soda.

Scientific farmers will be glad to learn that nitrate of soda *is not* likely to become scarce. Rapid progress is being made in its production in Peru, the quantity for the chief district, Tarapaca, being estimated for the year at 6,470,000 quintals. A quintal is about 100*lbs.* Twenty new works are in course of construction.

It costs more to avenge wrongs than to bear them.

Boston Perpetual Tide-Table.

MOON'S FIRST AND THIRD QR. MOON'S SECOND AND FOURTH QR.

Moon's age.		HIGH WATER.		Moon's age.		HIGH WATER.	
		Morning.	Evening.			Morning.	Evening.
days.	days.	h. m.	h. m.	days.	days	h. m.	h. m.
1	16	7 0	7 20	8	23	12 45	1 5
2	17	7 47	8 7	9	24	1 36	1 56
3	18	8 39	9 0	10	25	2 36	2 56
4	19	9 31	9 51	11	26	3 37	3 57
5	20	10 21	10 41	12	27	4 37	4 57
6	21	11 11	11 31	13	28	5 30	5 50
7	22	11 57	12 17	14	29	5 54	6 14
				15	30	6 40	7 0

The variations which may sometimes happen in the tides, are caused by winds from certain quarters. If strong N. by W., or N.N.W., it will bring in the flood sooner by half-an-hour, and sometimes a whole hour. On the contrary, if the wind is strong S. by E., or S.S.E., the flood will be from half-an-hour to a whole hour later.

Weather Table.

TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon, 1st Qr., Full Moon, or last Qr. happen between midnight and 2 in the morning.	Fair..	Hard frost unless wind S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morn.	Cold with showers..	Snow and stormy
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Rain	Stormy with snow
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Wind and rain ..	Stormy
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Variable	Rain if wind be W., snow if E.
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Showery	Cold and high wind
,, 12 .. 2 after.	Very rainy	Snow or rain
,, 2 .. 4 ,,	Variable	Fair and mild
,, 4 .. 6 ,,	Fair..	Fair
,, 6 .. 8 ,,	Fair if wind N.W...	Frosty if N. or N.E.
	Rainy if S. or S.W.	Snow if S. or S.W.
,, 8 .. 10 ,,	Ditto	Ditto
,, 10 .. 12 ,,	Fair..	Fair with frost

Various Signs of the Weather.

DITCHES, DRAINS, ETC.—Drains, ditches, and dung hills, are more offensive before rain.

DOORS, ETC.—Doors and windows are hard to shut in damp weather.

SALT.—Salt increases in weight before a shower.

SMOKE.—If during calm, smoke does not ascend readily, expect rain.

SOUNDS.—Sounds are heard with unusual clearness before a storm. The railway whistle, for instance, seems remarkably shrill.

Calving Table.

Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve	Day Bulled	Will Calve.
Jan. 1	Oct. 8	April 7	Jan. 12	July 1	April 7	Oct. 1	July 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 19	.. 7	.. 13	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 26	.. 14	.. 20	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Feb. 2	.. 21	.. 28	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Nov. 4	.. 30	.. 4	.. 28	May 4	.. 28	Aug. 5
.. 31	.. 7	May 1	.. 5	.. 31	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8
Feb. 1	.. 8	.. 7	.. 11	Aug. 1	.. 9	Nov. 1	.. 9
.. 7	.. 14	.. 14	.. 18	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 15
.. 14	.. 21	.. 21	.. 25	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 22
.. 21	.. 28	.. 28	Mar. 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 29
.. 28	Dec. 5	.. 31	.. 7	.. 28	June 5	.. 28	Sep. 5
Mar. 1	.. 6	June 1	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8	.. 30	.. 7
.. 7	.. 12	.. 7	.. 14	Sept. 1	.. 9	Dec. 1	.. 8
.. 14	.. 19	.. 14	.. 21	.. 7	.. 15	.. 7	.. 14
.. 21	.. 26	.. 21	.. 28	.. 14	.. 22	.. 14	.. 21
.. 28	Jan. 2	.. 28	April 4	.. 21	.. 29	.. 21	.. 28
.. 31	.. 5	.. 30	.. 6	.. 28	July 6	.. 28	Oct. 5
Apl. 1	.. 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 30	.. 8	.. 31	.. 8

The treatment before calving is to keep the cow moderately well, neither too fat nor too lean; remember that she has the double duty of giving milk and nourishing the fœtus. Dry her some weeks before calving; let her bowels be kept moderately open; put her in a warm sheltered place, or house her; rather reduce her food; do not disturb her when in labor, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

Post Office, Boston.

This Office is open from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m. On Sunday the Office is closed at 10 a.m.

There are *three deliveries* in Boston daily, viz:—7 a.m., 10 a.m., and 12.45 p.m. The letter-box is cleared for the town deliveries at 8 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. On Sundays there is only one delivery, at 7 a.m.—The letter-box remains open all day, but is cleared at 8.5 p.m.

Town, Pillar, and Wall Boxes.

The Pillar and Wall boxes are cleared as follows:—

Bargate Bridge,	4.45 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
High Street,	4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
Railway Station,	12.0 noon, 4.40 p.m., and 8.30 p.m.
South End,	5.0 p.m., and 8.30 p.m.
Witham Place,	4. 45 p.m., and 8.35 p.m.
Bargate,	11.20 a.m., 4.50 p.m., and 8.50 p.m.

On Sundays, 45 minutes earlier.

The Bargate Receiving House is closed on Sundays.

Boston Post Office.—Despatch of Mails, and delivery of letters, &c. The latest time for posting at the chief office is given in column No. 1; with extra ½d. stamp, No. 2; Delivery in Boston, Nos. 3, 4, & 5.

MAILS.	Aft.	½d.fee.	Morning.		Aft.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
LONDON, for delivery same evening, 11 30 a.m.	....	1135	7 0	10 0	1245
Ditto, for delivery next morning ..	6 30	....	....	....	....
Ditto .....ditto.....	9 0	9 35	....	....	....
Manchester, delivery next morning..	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 35	....	....	....
Liverpool, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon	9 0	9 35	....	....	....
Birmingham, for delivery next morn	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	1245
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 35	....	....	....
Nottingham, for delivery next morning	5 30	5 35	7..0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 35	....	....	....
Leicester, for delivery next morning..	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 35	....	....	....
Bradford	5 30	5 35			....
Leeds } Delivery next morning {			7 0	10 0	....
Sheffield	9 0	9 35			....
Newcastle-on-Tyne, delivery next morn.	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	1245
Ditto for delivery at noon	9 0	9 35	7 0	....	....
Hull, for delivery next morning .. {	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
	9 0	9 35			....
Peterborough, delivery next morning	9 0	9 35	7 0	....	1245
Sleaford, for delivery next morning ..	9 0	9 35	7 0	....	....
Stamford....ditto	9 0	9 35	7 0	....	....
Spalding ....ditto	9 0	9 35	7 0	....	1245
Cambridge, Wisbeach, Lynn ..ditto..	9 0	9 35	7 0	....	1245
Grantham.....ditto..	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 35	....	....	....
Horncastle	9 0	9 35	7 0	....	....
Alford, Spilsby, Louth, Grimsby .. .	11 0	....	7 0	....	....
Scotland & Ireland, delivery next morn	5 30	5 35	7 0	10 0	1245
Ditto, for delivery at noon.....	9 0	9 35	....	....	....
Lincoln, delivery same day ....8 a.m.	....	8 5	7 0	10 0	....
Ditto, for delivery next morning ..	9 0	9 35	....	....	....

Mail Cart through Sibsey, Stickney, &c., to Mareham-le-Fen, daily and to Horncastle on Sundays and Mondays *only*, at 4 45 a.m. Returns at 8 25 p.m.—*J. Hayes, Threadneedle-st., Boston, contractor.*

Ditto, through Freiston, Benington, Leverton, Leake, &c., to Wainfleet at 5 a.m. Returns at 8 30 p.m. Daily, except Sundays.—*J. Hayes, Threadneedle-st., contractor.*

Walking Post to West Skirbeck, Wyberton, Frampton, Kirton, Sandholme, &c., at 6 30 a.m. Returns 5 15 p.m.—*E. M. Salter, messr.*

Ditto, to Cowbridge, Frith Bank, Thornton-le-Fen, Sandy Bank, New York, Langrick, and north side of the Witham to Boston, at 6 30 a.m. Returns at 2 p.m. Except Sundays.—*Thompson, Skirbeck, messenger.*

Ditto, to Boston West, Brothertoft, Hubbert's Bridge, and Sleaford-rd. at 6 30 a.m. Returns at 2 p.m. Except Sundays.—*Warsop, Skirbeck.*

Ditto, to Hawthorn Tree, Kyme Tower, Wainfleet-road, Boston East Hilldyke Bar, Kelsey's Bridge, at 9. Returns, 11.45. Except Sundays.

Boston Conveyances.

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days	Arr.	Dep.	From what place.
				a.m.	p.m.	
Algarkirk	Maidens ..	Carrier. .	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Bicker	Pitts	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Harley....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Horse
Billingborough .	Edwards ..	Packet..	w	10	3	Black Sluice
Billinghay	Forkney ..	Carrier. .	w	10	3	White Horse
Bolingbroke New	Evison	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Baker	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Stennett ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Falcon
				p.m.	a.m.	
Ditto	Hayes	Mail Cart	daily	8.45	5	Threadneedle St
				a.m.	p.m.	
Bolingbroke Old.	Tyson	Carrier .	w	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Hutson ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Falcon
Bunker's Hill ..	Miller	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Shaw	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Butterwick	Good	Carrier .	w& s	11	4	Red Lion
Claydyke	Southwell	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice†
Coningsby	Baker	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Falcon
Ditto	Atkinson..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Grand Sluice
Ditto	Gant	Carrier .	w	10	3	Red Lion
Donington	Richman..	ditto..	w& s	11	3	White Hart
Ditto	Hempsall .	ditto..	w& s	11	3	White Horse
DoningtonBridge	Edwards ..	Packet..	w	10	2	Black Sluice
Fosdyke	Barton.. .	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Ditto	Allmand ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Falcon
Ditto	Wilson ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Freiston	Brackenboro'	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto	Hare	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Ram
Friskney	Wharrie ..	Omnibus	w& s	10	3	Exchange Hotel
Ditto	Bray	Van	w& s	10	3	Exchange
Gosberton	Leverton..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Dant.....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Sewell....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Hagnaby Lock..	Parrinder..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Haven Bank....	Chester ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Heckington	Bancroft ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Helpringham ..	Taft.....	ditto..	w	10	3	ditto
Hobhole End ..	Hezzel ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Holland Fen ..	Trimingham	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Horncastle	Langley ..	Carrier .	w	TU	12	White Hart
Horncastle Fen	Hasnip ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Falcon
Keal West	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Kirton	Chapman	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	White Hart
			m th	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Strapps ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Kirton Holme ..	Holland ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Kirton Skeldyke.	Marshall..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Kime, South....	Hall.....	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Leake	Simpson ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Waggon & Horses

Boston Conveyances, *continued.*

Places.	Name.	Description.	Days.	Arr.	Dep	From what place.
Leake	Thorpe ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Booth	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Leverton	Cooke	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Wilkinson	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Spence ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Mareham-le-fen..	Evison ..	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Maryland	Southwell	Packet ..	w	10	2	Black Sluice †
New Leake	Stamper ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
New York.....	Miller	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Goy	Carrier..	w	10	3	Falcon
North Kyme....	Lockey ..	ditto..	w	10	2	White Horse
Pelham's Land..	Southwell	Packet ..	w	10	3	Black Sluice †
Ditto	Trimingham	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Sibsey	Maddison.	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Simpson ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Rushton ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Ditto Northlands	Maddison	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sleaford	Cox	Carrier..	w& s	10	3	White Horse
Ditto	Cook & Son	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Stickford	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Ditto	Zealand ..	Carrier .	w& s	10	3	Red Cow
Stickney	Leake	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Ditto	Bycroft ..	Packet..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Sutterton	Maidens ..	Carrier ..	w& s	10	2	White Hart
Sutterton Fen ..	Barrett .	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Axe & Cleaver
Ditto	Mason	ditto..	w	10	3	Red Lion
Swineshead	Cooke	ditto..	w& s	10	3	White Hart
Tattershall	Baker	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Red Lion
Wainfleet	Bray	Bus	w	10	3	Corn Exchange
Ditto	Redding ..	Carrier..	w& s	tu&f 7am	w& s 1130	White Horse
West Keal	Bycroft ..	Packet ..	w& s	10	3	Bargate Bridge
Wigtoft	Sickley ..	Carrier..	w& s	10	2	White Horse
Ditto	Smith	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Clarence
Wrangle	Spence ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Cross Keys
Ditto	Reeson ..	ditto..	w& s	10	3	ditto
Ditto	Ingamells	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Ram
Ditto	Blanchard	ditto..	w& s	10	3	Corn Exchange

† Parcels and Goods may also be left at the "White Hart Inn," Boston.



The *Boston* Harbour Steamer makes tidal trips down the Haven for a few hours during the Summer Season at very low charges, and children half fare.

TO HULL.—The Screw Steamers *Cuirassier* and *Fox* are despatched regularly with goods between Hull, Wisbech, and Boston, taking goods for Sutton Bridge, Long Sutton, Holbeach, Sleaford, Stamford, and Hitchin, generally once a week.—Apply to Messrs. Walker and Co., 180, High Street, Hull; and to Ridlington & Son, Boston.

LONDON AND BOSTON STEAMER.—The Steamer *Lizzie and Annie* leaves London every Friday evening for Boston, and returns to London every Tuesday evening with Goods.

Fairs in Lincolnshire.

The Market Days are thus distinguished:—m. Monday, t. Tuesday, &c.

Alford. Whit Tuesday for cattle and sheep, July 31st for lambs, Aug. 24, for sheep, Sept. 17, for cattle and foals, Nov. 8, for cattle and sheep, *tu*

Barton-on-Humber, Trinity Thursday for cattle, &c. *For hiring servants*, Wed. after Old May-day. *m*

Belton, Isle of Axholm, Sep 25, chiefly flax grown in the neighbourhood.

Boston, May 4, for sheep, May 5, for beasts; first Wednesday in Aug. for fat cattle; September 15, for foals, cattle, and sheep; November 18, 19, 20, horse mart; Dec. 11, beast mart, *w s*

Bourne, First Thursday in April, first Thursday after May 5, last Thursday in Sept. last Thursday in October, *th*

Brigg. Second Thursday in April, and August 5 for horses, cattle, and sheep. For *hiring servants* Friday before old May-day, *th*

Burgh in the Marsh. 2nd Thursday in May and August, and Sept. 26, for cattle, &c. Fat stock markets are held on alternate Thursdays during the summer, *th*

Burwell, Louth. Pleasure fairs are held on Old May-day and Old Martinmas-day

Caistor, Friday and Sat. before Palm Sunday and Whit Sunday, Sat. before Sept. 18, and Fri. and Sa. after Oct 11. When Sat. falls on Oct. 11th, fair held week after. *s*

Caythorpe Feast. Last Sun. in May.

Corby. New fair, Wednesday before Easter, August 26, for cattle, &c., Monday before Oct 11, for sheep, cattle, horses, foals. *Hiring of servants*, May 13 and Nov. 24.

Crowland, Sept 4. Weekly market, for pigs on Thursday, and for meat vegetables, &c. on Saturday

Crowle. For cattle, flax, &c., the last Mon in May, and Nov 23, or Old Martinmas-day. Markets every Mon. fortnight during Mar, April, and May, also weekly on Fridays

Donington, May 26 for horses, beast, &c. Sept 4 for beast. October 17, for horses, beast, &c, *s*

Epworth, Isle of Axholme. For cattle, hemp, and flax, Thur aft May-day, and Thursday aft Sep 29, *th*

Falkingham. For cattle &c., Ash Wed. Palm Monday, May 12 & 13, last Friday in Sept, Nov. 22, *th*

Gainsborough. Easter Tues (3 days) Tues aft Oct 20 (3 days). When the 20th Oct falls on a Tues., the mart commences on that day. *Hiring of servants*, Nov 5, *tu*

Grantham. For cattle, horses, and sheep, fifth Mon in Lent, Easter Eve, Holy Thursday, July 7, Oct 26, Dec 17, *s*

Great Grimsby. Second Tuesday in April for horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, pigs, &c. Also the first Tuesday in October for ditto, *f*

Haxey, Isle of Axholme. Feast or pleasure fair, July 6th. On *Twelfth Day*, Jan 6th, the rustics amuse themselves with an ancient game, called *Throwing the Hood*

Heckington. First Saturday in Oct. The spring fair has become obsolete

Holbeach. May 17 & Sept. 17 for horses. Pleasure fair Oct 11 & 12, *th*

Horncastle. For cattle, sheep, &c., 5th Thur in Lent. Horse mart, June 21. Beast mart, June 22. The great horse Fair is now confined to One Week, commencing with the Horse mart on the *second Monday* in August: the *sheep* fair on the Thursday, and the *cattle* fair on Friday in the same week. Second Thursday in Sept, foals, &c. Oct. 28 and 29,

Kirton Lindsey. Cattle markets are held on alternate Saturdays in spring and autumn, and there are large fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep on July 18 and Dec. 11th. *Corn Market* is held on Friday.

Lincoln. Fat stock market on every Tuesday. Spring fortnightly stock market commences on Thursday

List of Fairs, continued.

before fifth Sunday in Lent, and continues until the great April fair. The great April fair begins on the second Tuesday after April 13th, lasts four days; 1st and 2nd days for horses, 3rd day for sheep, 4th day for cattle. It is a large pleasure fair as well. July 5 for horses, beast, and sheep, and pleasure fair. Friday after Aug 12 is a large lamb fair. Friday after Sept 12 for horses, beast, and sheep. Great stock market on Friday before Sept 29. Oct 27th for horses, beast, and sheep. Hugh fair November 28th for cattle & sheep, *f*

Louth, April 29th for sheep, 30th for cattle and horses; Friday before September 18th; Friday before October 28th. November 23, (called the *Michaelmas* fair) for sheep, cattle, horses, &c. *Sheep market* every Friday during spring and autumn. *Fat stock market* every alternate Friday, *w s*

Long Sutton. May 13, 14 for cattle, sheep and pleasure. Friday after Sept 25, for horses, cattle, &c. *f*

Market Deeping, 2nd Wed after Old May-day. Oct 10 for cattle, &c. Last Wed in July, chiefly wood, *w*

Market Rasen, 4th Tuesday in Lent is the spring cattle fair. Sept 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. *Hiring of servants* in May. *Races* Monday after Sept 25. *Steeple Chases* in March, *tu.*

Messingham & Kirton Lindsey. A pleasure fair on Trinity Monday,

Navenby, October 17 for horses, beast, sheep, and pigs. A *feast* on Thurs before Easter. *Hiring of servants* onMay- dy

New Bolingbroke, July 10 for pleasure and pedlery

Partney. For cattle and long-woolled sheep, Aug 1 and 25. Sep 18 &19. First Wednesday after Old Michaelmas-day

Saltfleetby, October 3

Sleaford Plough Mon, Easter Mon, Whit Mon, Aug 12, Oct 20, cattle fairs. Oct 1 cheese fair *m*

Spalding. April 27, June 29, Aug 28, Sept 25, and Dec 6. *Hiring of servants*, a few days before Old May-day and Martinmas, *tu*

Spilsby. Monday before Whit Monday and Monday after, if in May. First Monday after July 12, *m*

Spittal, November 25

Stamford. For cattle, sheep, & horses, Tuesday before Feb 13; Monday before Mid Lent; Mid Lent Monday; Monday before May 12; Monday after Corpus Christi day (old style); August 5; Nov 8 & 9, called St. Simon & St. Jude, *f*

Stow Green, near Billingborough station. First Thursday in July

Stow, Gainsborough, October 10 for cattle and foals

Stockwith West, Gainsborough. Sep 4 for horses and cattle

Swineshead, October 2, cheese fair.

Tattershall. For cattle, sheep, &c., May 15, 16, and Sept 25 and 26, *th*

Tetney, Grimsby. Feast or pleasure fair, 1st Monday after July 12

Wainfleet. For cattle, &c., third Saturday in May, and October 24, *s*

Winterton. For cattle, &c., Tuesday before Palm Sunday, and Sept 23. A feast or pleasure fair, July 6, *w*

Wragby, May 1 for sheep. Sept 28 and 29 for cattle, *th*

Winteringham Pleasure fair, &c., July 14

Torksey. Feast or pleasure fair on Whit-Monday

HORNCASTLE AUGUST FAIR.

"The Lord of the Manor having consented to the above fair being confined to One Week for the future, the fair will commence, as usual, the second Monday in August; the *Sheep* fair will be held on the Thursday, and the *Cattle* fair on the Friday."

List of Fairs, continued.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge, last Saturday in April, June 24, third Saturday in July, Sept 25, Nov 12, *w s*
Caxton, May 5, October 12, *th*
Chatteris, last Friday in April, Friday before October 11, *f*
Ely, Holy Thur, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 29, *th*
Ickleton, July 22
Linton, Holy Thur, July 30, Sept 30, *th*
March, May 13, 20, October 28, *f*
Newmarket, Whit Tu, Nov 8, *tu s*
Reach, Rogation Monday
Royston, Ash Wed, Easter Wed, Whit Wed, first Wednesday in July, first Wednesday after Old Michaelmas day, *w*
Soham, May 9, *s*
Stowbridge, September 28
Thorney, July 1, September 21, *th*
Whittlesea, January 25, June 13, October 26
Wisbeach, Sat before Palm Sun, Wednesday before Whit Sun, July 25, August 1, 2, 12, *s*

Derbyshire.

Alfreton, July 31, Oct 6, Nov 24, *f*
Ashbourn, 1st Tuesday in Jan, February 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, Aug 16, Oct 20, Nov 2, 9, Dec 15 horses, sheep, pigs, *&c*
Ashover, April 25, Oct 15
Bakewell, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August 26, 1st Mon after October 10, 1st Monday after November 11, *f*
Belper, Jan 28, May 12, Oct 31, *s*
Bolsover, last Fri in April, first Friday in Oct
Buxton, Monday before Thursday preceding Feb 14, March 28, April 29, Mon before 2nd Wed in Sept, Oct 28, *s*
Castleton, April 21, 1st Wednesday in October, cattle, horses, cheese, *&c.*
Chapel-le-Frith, Feb 7, March 24, 29, April 30, May 13, July 7, August 19, October 3, November 9, *th*
Chesterfield, Jan 2, Feb 29, 1st Saturday in April, May 4, Fri before Midsummer-day, July 5, September 25, November 25, *s*
Crich, April 6, October 11
Cubley, November
Derby, Friday after Epiphany, Fri in Easter week, 3rd Friday after May 1, Friday in Whit week, July 25, horses, cattle, sheep, March 21, 22, 23, September 27, 28, 29, cheese, *f*
Duffield, Thurs after New Year's Day, March 1, *th*
Dronfield, Jan 10, April 25, July 15, September 2, *th*
Glossop, May 6, cattle
Hope, March 28, May 13, cattle, *&c.* 2nd Tues in Sept, Oct 11, *f*
Ilkestone, March 6, Whit Tues, 1st Thursday after Christmas, cattle, sheep, *th*
Matlock, Feb 25, April 2, May 9, October 24
Ripley, Wednes in Easter week, Oct 23, horses, cattle, *&c. s*
Tideswell, March 24, May 15, last Wed in July, 2nd Wed in Sep, Oct 29, *w*
Wirksworth, Shrove Tues, Easter Tuesday, May 12, July 8, Sep 8, 3rd Tuesday in November, for cattle and pedlery, *tu*

Huntingdonshire.

Erith, May 4, July 25, Nov 1
Godmanchester, Easter Tues, *w*
Huntingdon, Tues before Easter. 2nd Tues in May, Sat before Mich day, 3rd Sat in Nov, *s*
Kimbolton, Easter and Whit Fri 1st Fri after Michaelmas-day, Dec 11, *f*
Ramsey, July 22, cattle, *w*
St Ives, Whit Mon, cattle, horses, Mich day, horses, cheese, *m*
St Neot's, Holy Thurs, and three weeks after, Dec 17
Yaxley, Holy Thurs, cattle *th*

List of Fairs, continued.

Leicestershire.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Shrove Mon, Easter Tues, Whit Tues, last Mon in Sept, Nov 10,
Belton, Mon after Trinity week
Billesdon, last Monday in Feb. first Monday in May, last Mon in August, first Mon in Oct., *f*
Bosworth Husband, October 16
Castle Donington, Mar. 17, July 25, Michaelmas day, *s*
Hallaton, Holy Thursday, Thurs. three weeks after
Hinckley, Aug 26, 1st 2nd and 3rd Monday after Epiphany, Easter Monday, Monday before Whit Monday, Whit Mon, Monday after St Simon and St Jude, *m*
Kegworth, Feb 18, Easter Mon, April 30, October 10
Leicester, Jan 4, March 2, Palm Sat, Saturday in Easter week, May 12, 13, 14, June 1, July 5, Aug 1, Sept 13, Oct 10, Nov 2, Dec 8; *w s*
Loughborough, February 14, Mar 24, 28, April 25, Holy Thurs, Aug 12, Sept 30, Nov 13 *th*
Lutterworth, Thurs. after Feb. 19, Thurs after March 10, Thurs after April 15, Holy Thursday, Thursday after July 23, Thurs before October 10, Thursday after November 10, *th*
Mkt Bosworth, May 8, July 10, *w*
Mkt Harborough, Jan 6, Feb 16, April 29, July 31, Oct 19, lasts nine days, new fairs, Tues after March 2, Tues after Mid-lent Sunday, Tuesday before Nov. 22, December 8, *tu*
Melton Mowbray, Mon and Tues after Jan 17, March 13, Holy Thursday, Whit Tues, Aug 21, September 7, *tu*
Mountsorrel, July 9, 29, *m*
Waltham-on-the-Wolds, September 18 and 19, *th*

Nottinghamshire.

Bawtry, Whit-week, Old Martinmas day *th*
Bingham, Tu and Wed before Feb 10, 1st Thursday in May, Whit-Th, May 31, Nov. 8, 9, *t*
Blythe, Holy Thursday, Oct 20, *w*
Dunholme, August 12,
Eastwood May 6, Oct 14, Nov 4
Edwinstowe, October 29
Farnsfield, Mon after October 11
Lenton, Wednesday in Whit Sun week, November 11
Mansfield, 1st Thurs in April, July 10, 2nd Thurs in Oct, *th*
Marnham, September 12
Newark, Friday fortnight before Good Friday, May 14, Whit-Tues, Aug 2, Wednesday before Oct 2, cheese market; Wednesday after Oct 3, hops; Nov. 1, Monday before Dec 11.
Nottingham, Friday after Jan 13, Mar 7, 8, Thurs before Easter, May 7, October 2, 3, 4, *w, s*
Ollerton, May 1, last Fri in Sept *f*
Retford, March 23, 1st Thurs aft June 11, last Thur in July, Oct 2, for hops, &c, 2nd Thurs in December, *s*
Southwell, Whit Monday *s*
Sutton-in-Ashfield, Easter Tues. Tuesday before second Thurs in Oct., Statutes, Nov. 27.
Tuxford, May 12, Monday before October 2, *m*
Warsop, Mon before Whit Mon
Worksop, 2nd Wednesdays in Apr and October, *w*

Northamptonshire.

Boughton Green, June 24, 25, 26
Brackley, Wednesday aft Feb 25, second Wed in April, Wed after June 22, Wednesday after Oct 11, December 11, *w*
Brigstock, Apr 25, Sept 4, Nov 22
Brixworth, Whit Monday
Fotheringay, 3rd Mon aft July 6
Daventry, 1st and last Monday in Jan, last Monday in February Easter Tues, May 9, June 6, 7, 1st Monday in July and Sept, August 3, last Monday August, Oct 2, 3, 27, second Monday in Nov and December, *w*

List of Fairs, continued.

Higham Ferrers, Tuesday before Feb 6, March 6, Thurs before May 13, June 28, Thursday before May 12, June 22, Thurs before Aug 5, Oct 11, Dec 6, *s*

Kettering, Thurs before Easter, Friday before Whit Sun, Thursday before Oct 11, Thursday before Dec 21, *f*

King's Cliffe, October 29

Northampton, 2nd Tuesday in Jan Feb 20, Friday before the great Smithfield market, April 5th, May 4, June 19, August 5, 26, Sept 19, 1st Thursday in Nov, (toll free), Nov 28, Dec 19, *w f*

Oundle, Feb 25, Whit Monday, August 21, October 12, *th*

Peterborough, 3rd Mon in March, July 10, 11, new ram fair second Saturday in Sept, Oct 2, *s*

Rockingham, September 25

Rothwell, Trinity Mon (a week)

Thrapston, 1st Tu in May, Tues before Aug 5, *tu*

Towcester, Shrove Tuesday, May 12, Tues before Oct 11, Oct 29

Weldon, 1st Thursday in Feb, May, August, and November

Wellingboro', Easter Wed, Whit Wed, October 29, *w*

West Haddon, May 2.

Yardley Hastings, Whit Tuesday

Rutland.

Oakham, Jan 17, Feb 14, March 15, 2nd Sat in April, May 5, June 2, July 4, Aug 11, Sept 8. Oct 13, Nov 3, Dec 8, *m s*

Uppingham, March 7, April 4, July 7, Sept 21, Nov 7, *w*

Yorkshire.

Aberford, last Monday in April and May, 1st Monday in Oct, 1st Monday after October 18, 1st Monday after Nov 2, *w*

Adwalton, Feb 6, March 9, Easter Thursday, and every Thursday fortnight after, till Michaelmas

Aldborough, September 4, *w*

Appletreewick, October 26 and 27

Askrig, May 10 & 17, 1st Thursday in June, Oct. 28 & 29, *th*

Askwick, Thurs before Whit Sun

Barnsley, Wednesday before Feb 28, May 13, October 11, *w*

Bawtry, Whit Thursday, Nov 22 *s*

Bedale, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, June 6, 7, July 5, 6, Oct 11, 12, December 13, *th*

Bentham, Jan 25, June 25, Saturday in Easter week, October 25

Beverley, Thursday before Feb 25, Holy Thursday, July 5, Nov 5, principal mkts for cattle, Wednesday before April 6, Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday bef Sep 14, Wed aft Dec 25, *w s*

Bingley, Jan 25, Aug 25, 26, 27, *tu*

Black Burton, Whit Monday

Bolton, June 28

Bradfield, June 16, 17, Dec 9, 10 *th*

Boroughbridge, April 27, 28, June 22, 23, Aug 16 (horse and cattle) 17 (sheep), October 23, Dec 13 (cattle), 14 (sheep)

Bradford, March 3, 4, June 17, 18, 19, Dec 9, 10, 11, *m*

Brawby, 1st Mon after July 11, *m*

Bridlington, Monday before Whit Sunday, October 21, *s*

Brumpton, Nov 12

Bransburton, May 14, cattle market every alternate Wednesday, commencing with the principal stallion show, the nearest Wednesday to April 8, *w*

Cave, Trinity Mon, 2nd Mon aft Old Michaelmas day (for cattle) *m*

Cawood, May 13, Sept 23, Dec 19

Clapham, September 21

Coxwold, August 25

Dewsbury, Wednesday before May 13, Wednesday before Oct 11, *w*

Doncaster, Feb 2, April 5, Aug 5 November 16, *s*

Easingwold, Ap 2, July 6, Sep 26, *f*

Egton, Tuesday bef Feb 15, May 13, Sep 4, Tuesday before Nov 22

Frodingham, July 10, October 2

Gargrave, Dec 11, 29

Grassington, March 4, April 24, June 29, September 26

Guisborough, last Tues in March and April, 3rd Tues in May, Aug & Sept, 2nd Tues in Nov.

List of Fairs, continued.

Grinton, Good Friday, Dec 21
Halifax, June 24, 1st Sat in Nov *s*
Harewood, last Mon in April, 2nd Monday in October *m*
Hawes, Whit Tuesday, Sep 28, *tu*
Haworth, July 22, October 14
Hedon, Feb 14, Aug 2, Sept 22, Nov 17, Dec 6, *m s*
Helmsley, May 19, July 16, Oct. 2 November 5, 6, *s*
Hornsea, August 13, Dec. 17
Huddersfield, Mar. 31, May 14 October 4, *tu*
Hull, 2nd Tuesday in April, (for cattle, &c.), October 11, *t f*
Howden, April 15, 16, 17, Sep. 25 and 6 following days (the great horse fair), and every alternate Tuesday for horses and cattle, *s*
Hunmanby, May 6, Oct 29, *tu*
Ingleton, Nov 17
Keighly, May 8, November 8, *w*
Kettywell, July 6, September 2
Kilham, Aug 21, November 12
Kirby-Moorside, Whit Wednesday, September 18
Kirk Burton, last Mondays in April and October
Kirkham, Trinity Monday
Knaresborough, Wed aft Jan 13 Wed after Mar 12, May 6, Wed aft Aug 12, Tuesday aft Oct 11, Wednesday aft Dec 10, *w*
Lee, August 24, September 17
Leeds, July 10, 11, Nov 8, 9, *t s*
Leighton, June 24
Leyburn, 2nd Fridays in Feb, May, October, and December
Little Driffield, Easter and Whit Monday, Aug 26, September 19
Long Preston, March 1, Sept 29
Malham, June 25, October 4
Malton, Mon to Sat before Palm Sun, Whit-sun Eve, Sat before July 12, Oct 11, Saturday before November 23, *t s*
Marsden, April 25, July 10 Sep 29
Marsham, Sept 17, 18, *tu*
Middleham, Easter and Whit Monday, November 5, 6, *m*
Moor Kirk, June 24
Northallerton, February 14, May 5 Sept 5, Oct 3, 2nd Wednesday in October, for cheese, *w*
Otley, Wednesday in Easter week, and two succeeding fortnights; Whit-Wednesday; 1st Monday after Aug 3; Friday before Old Martinmas, and following Fri, *f*
Partington, March 28, July 18, December 6, *s*
Penistone, Thursday before Feb 28, November 3, *tu*
Pickering, Monday before Feb 14, Monday before May 13, Sept 25 Monday before Nov 22, *m*
Pocklington, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 8 (show of horses), Feb 24, Dec 7, 12, *s*
Pontefract, 1st Saturday after Jan 14, Feb 5, 1st Saturday after Feb 13, Saturday before Palm Sun, Low Sunday, and Trinity Sunday respectively, Saturday after Sept 12, 1st Saturday in Dec. The fortnight fairs are held on Saturdays aft the York fortnight fairs, *s*
Reeth, Friday before Palm Sun. 2nd Friday before May 13, Fri before Aug 24, 2nd Friday before Nov 22
Richmond, Sat after Candlemas, Saturday bef Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, Sept. 25, *s*
Ripley, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug 25, 26, 27, *m*
Ripon, Thursday after Jan 13, May 13, 14, 1st Thurs in June, Thurs after Aug 22, Nov 22, *th*
Rotherham, Whit Mon, Dec 1, *m*
Seamer, July 15, *m*
Scarborough, Holy Thur, November 22, *th*
Sedbergh, March 10, Oct. 29, *w*
Selby, Easter Tuesday, Monday after June 22, October 11, *m*
Settle, Tues bef Palm Sunday, Th before Good Friday, and every other Fri till Whit Sun, April 21, June 2, Aug 18 to 21, Tues after October 27, *tu*
Sheffield, Whit Tu and Wed, last Mon and Tu in Nov *tu s*

List of Fairs, continued.

Sherbourn, Mar 25, Sep 29, *f*
Skipton, March 23, Palm Sunday eve, 1st and 3rd Tuesday after Easter, Whit Sun eve, Aug 6, Nov 20. 22, *s*
Slaidburn, Feb 14, Apr 15, Aug 1 October 20
Snaith, last Thurs in April, Aug 10, 1st Friday in Sept, *th*
South Cave, Trinity Monday and October 24, for cattle
Stokesley, Sat before Feb 14, Palm and Trinity Sun, and Saturday before Oct 19 *s*
Stamford Bridge, Dec 1, 2. If the 1st Dec falls on a Saturday, the fair is always held on Monday and Tuesday following
Tadcaster, last Wed in April, May, and October, *w*
Thirsk, Shrove Monday, April 5, August 3, 4, 5, October 28, 29, December 14, *m*
Thorne, Mon, Tu, Wed aft June 11, same days after Oct 11, *w*
Tollerton, August 15,
Topcliffe, July 17, 18, Oct 8
Wakefield, July 4, 5, November 11 12, *th*, *f*
Weighton, May 14, Sept 25, *w*
Wetherby, Holy Thursday, Aug 5, Oct 10, Thurs bef Nov 22, *th*
Whitby, Aug 25, Nov 11 *s*
Whitgift, July 22
Yarm, Thurs before April 5, Holy Thursday, Aug 2, Oct 19, 20, *th*
York, principal fairs, Whit Mon, July 10, August 12, November 22. Principal market every other Thursday in the year. Principal fairs for horses, Monday in the race week, and Monday in the firs whole week before Dec 25, *s*

Probable Duration of Life, from 1 to 70 Years of Age.

Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.	Years Old.	Expectancy. Years.
Birth	38¾	18	43	36	30½	54	18¼
1yr	44¾	19	42¼	37	29¾	55	17¾
2	47	20	41½	38	29	56	17
3	50	21	40¾	39	28¼	57	16¼
4	50¼	22	40	40	27¾	58	15½
5	51¼	23	39½	41	27	59	15
6	51¼	24	38¾	42	26½	60	14½
7	51	25	38	43	25¾	61	14
8	50¼	26	37¼	44	25¼	62	13½
9	49¾	27	36½	45	24½	63	13
10	49	28	35¾	46	24	64	12½
11	48	29	35	47	23¼	65	11¾
12	47¼	30	34½	48	22½	66	11¼
13	46½	31	33¾	49	22	67	10¾
14	45¾	32	33	50	21¼	68	10¼
15	45	33	32½	51	20½	69	9¾
16	44¼	34	31¾	52	19¾	70	9¼
17	43½	35	31	53	19		

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if this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, many of the worst cases will shortly yield.

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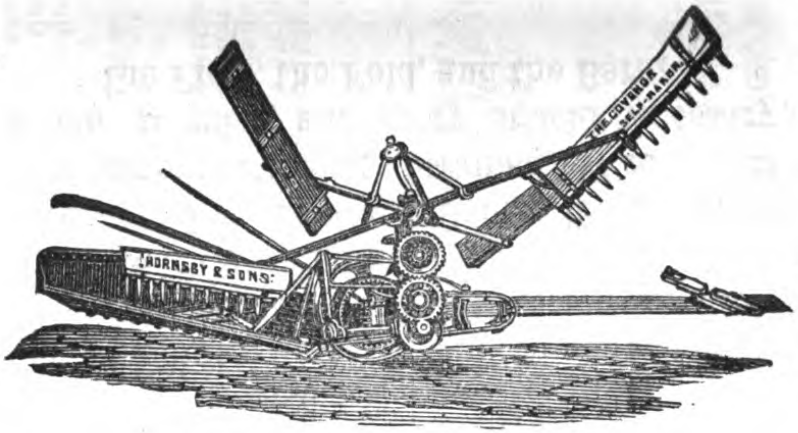
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May be taken by the Young and most delicate *at any period* of life by *both Sexes*.

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Will be found invaluable by those who are losing their Teeth by decay. Its properties and action is such that a decayed Tooth is not only cured of giving pain, but

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REMARKABLE CURE OF

SPASMS AND BILIOUSNESS.

103, St. Mary's Road, Faversham,
To Mr. Woodcock. March 31, 1879.

Dear Sir,—I had suffered a long time from Spasms and Liver Complaint, and, after a very severe attack some twelve months since, I tried your excellent WIND PILLS. The very first dose relieved me, and I have taken them ever since, and I have never had the slightest return of my sufferings. You are at liberty to publish this, as it might induce other sufferers to try your remedy. I am, yours gratefully,

C. DANE.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS restore the tone of the Stomach, and assist nature to perform her task, and recourse should be had to them without delay, as few medicines will act more effectually and promptly. They are *Pearl Coated* and *perfectly tasteless,* This is a great boon to all, especially to those who "cannot take Pills" on account of the unpleasantness experienced in taking uncoated Pills. The Coating is perfectly harmless.

Sufferers from Wind on the Stomach, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Head-ache, Heart-burn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Cholic, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of this most excellent medicine.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s.9d., and 4s.6d.; or, should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 Stamps, to PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Calvert Street, NORWICH, and they will be sent free by return of post.

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TOOTH-ACHE, TIC-DOLOREUX, RHEUMATISM,

(WHEREVER SITUATE,)

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATIC GOUT,
PARALYTIC AND OTHER NERVOUS AFFECTIONS
AND DEAFNESS.



HENRY'S NERVINE

Is with the utmost confidence recommended as the most speedy and unfailing Remedy ever brought before the public.

TESTIMONIAL.

One of a Thousand.

Dear Sir, Ber Street, Norwich, July 24, 1878.

It is with much pleasure I give my testimony to the wonderful effects of your *Henry's Nervine.* About six months since, I had a severe attack of Toothache, which lasted six weeks. I had no rest day or night; I could scarcely eat anything, and was almost mad with the pain. I tried everything I could think of to allay it, Spirits, Mustard Plasters, Pepper, &c., &c., but all to no purpose. At last I heard of your Nervine, and resolved to give it a trial. I did so, and in a few minutes my toothache had disappeared. A week or two after, I had two or three slight attacks, but on applying the Nervine, the pain ceased, and I have had no return since, although four months have passed away. A neighbour of mine similarly affected cured immediately upon using the Nervine. My gratitude to you constrains me to allow you to make whatever use you please of my testimony. I have stated facts, and facts only. Such an extraordinary toothache specific ought to be universally known. I am, yours respectfully,

ELIZABETH FUTTER.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Medicine Vendors.—Proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, CALVERT ST. NORWICH, who will send it Post free for 14, 33, or 54 stamps.

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Perfect freedom from Cough in five minutes after taking

WOODCOCK'S PECTORAL COUGH PILLS,

A SAFE AND EFFECTUAL CURE FOR

Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, and removing Phlegm, &c.

READ THESE REMARKABLE TESTIMONIALS.

STONEY LANE, GOOSNARGH, near Preston.

Dear Sir,

I write these few lines to you to let you know of the wonderful Cure I have got by taking "WOODCOCK'S PECTORAL COUGH PILLS." I had tried I think a score of Cough Medicines of all sorts, without doing me any good at all. I was troubled with a very bad Cough during the night, and tickling in my throat; I had been in this way for nearly two months, and found that I was getting worse every day; I also had a very great hoarseness, while I could hardly speak, also night sweats very bad. At last a Druggist persuaded me to try a box of your Pills and I can truly say the first dose did me more good than all the Cough Medicines I had taken before; I only got a 1s. 1½d. box, and now I have not the slightest Cough at all, and the night sweats are gone, and I can sleep well. I can truly say the Pills were worth a Guinea a Box to me, for I think I had paid nearly 10s. to get cured of my Cough, and could not. I hope you will use this Testimonial for the benefit of others as you think proper.

To PAGE D. WOODCOCK. I remain, yours truly,

JAMES ALSTON.

Dear Sir, 48, BURY STREET, HEYWOOD.

Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the unspeakable benefit I have received from your Cough Pills; I was suffering from a most distressing Cough, and could not sleep, could not go up or down a hill without continually resting, and having a dreadful fit of Coughing, Doctors gave me up, and at last I was recommended to try a box of your Pills, which I obtained from your agent, Mr. Beckett, Chemist, Market-place; the result was magical: after taking them the Cough entirely left me. I have now peaceful nights, sleep well, breathe easily, and can walk about with the greatest ease.

You can make use of this in any way you think proper, for the benefit of sufferers such as I have been. Believe me, yours truly,

To P. D. WOODCOCK, Esq. BENJAMIN CROPPER.

These Pills may be obtained of all respectable Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; or enclose 14 or 33 Stamps to the Proprietor, P. D. WOODCOCK, CALVERT STREET, NORWICH, and they will be sent Post free.

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Royal Female Pills !!

For Disorders and Irregularities in the Female Constitution.

These Pills are a never-failing remedy in the most troublesome Disorders to which the Female sex is liable.

In Dropsy, General Debility, Pains in the Loins, Swelling of the Feet and Legs, and in all cases depending on Debility, or *taking cold*, they invariably afford relief. They produce a good appetite, with increased vigour of constitution, and give to the complexion that clear, rosy hue characteristic of female health and beauty.

Where females are obliged to sit much, or keep late hours, they should not omit to take these Pills, which may be truly said to be the best Female protector.

They are the best preservative against that fearful complaint consumption, and will cure it if not very far advanced.

During the "change of life" they are the most valuable medicine that can be taken, relieving, after only a few doses, from Giddiness in the Head, Indigestion, Faint Perspirations, Coldness of the Feet, Flutterings at the Stomach, &c., and all those various symptoms common at that period of life.

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Will cure Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Chronic Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Tic-Doloreux, without causing the least pain in the Head, Sickness, or impairing the Constitution, which is the effect of many powerful and advertised Medicines.

The success of these PILLS has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. They are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever offered to the public for these painful disorders.

Prepared by PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Calvert St., Norwich, and sold by all Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

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The most Certain Cure for ENGLISH CHOLERA

AND

BOWEL COMPLAINTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

IS A FEW DOSES OF

WOODCOCK'S

ANTI-CHOLERA DROPS

For Looseness of the Bowels, Cramps, Spasms, Sickness, Windy Pains, Disordered Bowels from eating Fruit, Vegetables, &c.

Its virtues in ENGLISH CHOLERA are unrivalled. A single dose generally allays the most acute pain, and diffuses a healthy action through the whole system. For SPASMS, WINDY CHOLIC, CRAMPS, &c., no medicine equals it.

Most Extraordinary Cure of SPASMS by Woodcock's Anti-Cholera Drops.

Cumberworth, near Alford, Jan. 20th, 1853.

Sir,—I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you of the great benefit I have received by taking your Anti-Cholera Drops. I have been afflicted with spasms for a long time, having very violent and dangerous attacks about every month. I can assure you it was hard work to keep straight with the doctor. I was advised to try your Anti-Cholera Drops, and after taking *one dose* was wonderfully relieved. I have occasionally felt a slight attack since, but by taking a dose or two the spasms have quickly dispersed, and I am at present in perfect health. Please to excuse this simple testimony: I would say more, but words cannot express their real value. I give you my name and address, that any one may make inquiries either personally or by letter. I shall be happy to answer them.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

To Mr. P. D. Woodcock. GEORGE GRANTHAM.

Hundreds of Cures of Bowel Complaints like the following could be produced.

Amos Jackson, son of James Jackson, Nag's Head Inn, Flaxengate, Lincoln, found relief the *first* dose, and was quite cured the *third* dose. Also Charles Atkinson, a neighbour, cured on taking the *fourth* dose.

This never-failing remedy for Bowel Complaints of every description ought at all times to be had in readiness, and no housekeeper ought to be without it. It is an excellent remedy for Pain in the Stomach, Wind or Flatulency, and its properties as an effectual Cure for Bowel Complaint, Diarrhœa, or looseness in the Bowels, with or without pain, as well as a certain preventative to Cholera, can be attested by hundreds who received benefit by using it.

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Buy a bottle, it is useful for almost everything; if you are seized with Bowel Complaint, it will stop it in half an hour.

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A sovereign and valuable restorer and preserver of the sight, removing *Inflammations, Bloodshots, Scorbutic Humours, Shooting Pains, Dimness, Swellings in the Eyelids,* and numerous other diseases to which the Eye is subject; it also preserves the Sight against the injuries arising from extreme heat or cold. (Composed of Vegetables.)

Lo! its just praise is heard from every mouth,
In the bright regions of the sunny *South*,
And, pouring as a gladsome torrent forth,
The sound re-echoes from the chilly *North*:
Its praise comes floating o'er the *Western* wave,
And *Eastern* breezes tell its power to save;
But grateful Britain loudest shall proclaim
Its healing virtues to perpetual *Fame*.

One of the greatest philanthropists of the age, in his remarks on the sufferings of mankind, observes that "A man could never misplace his charity in relieving the blind; for," he adds, "of all the sufferings we are doomed to undergo, this is the greatest; and, as such, it merits our compassion and our relief, as far as in us lies, to administer it; for who, that is in full possession of this great blessing, can withhold the tear of compassion from him who has been deprived of it, and at the same time not feel grateful that he is not so afflicted—that he is blessed with sight—that he can behold the bright orb of day in all its beauty and splendour, and, with the Poet, exclaim in language of joy and adoration:

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good;
Almighty: thine this universal frame
Thus wondrous fair! thyself how wondrous then;
Unspeakable! who sitt'st above the heav'ns
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works.

The discoverer of this invaluable Remedy for many years confined its utility to the afflicted in the immediate vicinity of his residence; and numerous are the persons who now come forward and bear testimony to the incalculable benefits they have derived from it. At the earnest solicitations of friends, and amongst them several Professional Gentlemen, he was induced to give it more extended publicity; and has now the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that its utility is extended all over the country, relieving the sufferers not merely in the cottages of the Poor, but in the mansions of the Rich.—Directions for use with each pot.

Mr. Wallis, of Wilford, near Nottingham, was nearly blinded for upwards of two years, during which time he tried a variety of prescriptions, but without deriving the slightest benefit; having heard of Bostock's Botanic Eye Ointment, he was induced to give it a trial, and before using two pots his sight was completely restored. The above cure was communicated personally by Mr. Wallis to Mr C. V. Wilcockson, Long Row, Nottingham, to whom reference is permitted.

Sold in pots at 1*s.* 1½*d., and* 2*s.* 9*d., by all Medicine Vendors, and by the Proprietor, Page D. Woodcock, Calvert St., Norwich.*

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THESE well-known PILLS are one of the purely Vegetable Pills in general use, and are a positive substitute for Calomel, Mercury, Antimony, and their kindred minerals. It is a startling fact that nearly all the prescriptions given to the sick, and those advertised medicines, contain mineral poisons. No matter what the disease, whether active, acute, or chronic; whether malarious, infectious, or contagious; whether fever, small-pox, influenza, scrofula, or skin diseases; calomel and corrosive sublimate, in some form is prescribed, merely to change the *condition* of the complaint, but which generally entails other maladies more frightful than the original complaint.

All who wish to avoid this uncertain mode of medication, are advised, in good faith, to use

Bostock's Botanic Purifying Pills,

Which are chemically compounded of pure Herbs, on principles fixed as the sciences of Navigation and Astronomy.

THEIR OBJECT IS TO

Purify and equalise the Circulation of the Blood!

TO CORRECT ALL

Irregularities of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Heart, & Bladder.

They expel from the system of the sick all Morbid, corrupt humours, and crude matter, and restore the **Diseased Organs to Healthy Regularity of Action!**

Under this healthful action the pulse becomes regular, the tongue clean, the mouth sweet, the skin clear, the heart, liver, stomach, and bowels, discharge their several functions with healthful regularity, and the entire system is invested with such high conditions of health as to render it

Impregnable to the attacks of Disease.

While no weakness, no sickness of the stomach, no griping pains, follow their use: they are therefore confidently submitted to the common sense and reason of mankind as the most effective of **Blood Purifiers.**

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BOSTOCK'S ANTISCORBUTIC OINTMENT

For the Cure of Ring-worms, all Scorbutic Eruptions Abscesses, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Tumours, Full Throats, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Itch, Chilblains, Scurvy, Evil, &c., and all Eruptions of the Skin; and if used in time, will be found a valuable application for that dreadful disorder the Fistula, as well as Cancer & Erysipelas, with all Scrofulous Diseases.—In Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Some of the above-mentioned dreadfully afflicting maladies have defied the skill of the most eminent Surgeons for many years; and hundreds of our fellow men, after undergoing the most painful operations, have been pronounced by the Faculty incurable, and have spent the remainder of their lives in the greatest misery, until the kind hand of death put an end to their sufferings. All alike are doomed to suffer—the peasant and the prince—as a proof of which, let us enter the abode of Royalty, and who cannot remember the sufferings of George the Fourth, the uncle of our most gracious Queen, who for many years suffered from the Scrofula; or, as it is called, "The King's Evil," in consequence of the sufferings of the Royal Family. And need I say, all that money or interest could command, all the skill of the Medical Profession of this and other countries was brought into action, and the Royal sufferer was often heard to say, "He would not wish his greatest enemy so great an evil."

"For what are gems, or gold, or wealth,
If unattended by the boon of health:
Behold yon couch, whose splendid curtains sweep
In crimson folds, where grandeur's doomed to weep;
Where the dim lamp sends forth its faint perfume,
And vassals noiseless pace the gorgeous room;
Where skill and medicine, brought from every land,
In vain attempts to hold pain's torturing hand.
Oh! could they know the wond'rous healing power,
By Bostock wrested from each hidden flower,
To form the Ointment, which has power to heal
The direst pains earth's suffering sons can feel,
Glad would they hail it as a gift sent down
From that bright world, where suffering is unknown."

The proprietor is in possession of a vast number of testimonials from parties who have derived the greatest benefit, including Burns and Scalds, Ulcers, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Itch, and Scurvy in all its forms, but being limited for space, cannot give publicity to each one separately. Heads of Families, Mothers, and those having the care of Children in particular, would do well to keep a pot of this Ointment constantly by them, as it will be found invaluable in removing those little afflictions, as Sore Ears, &c., to which Children are subject.

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