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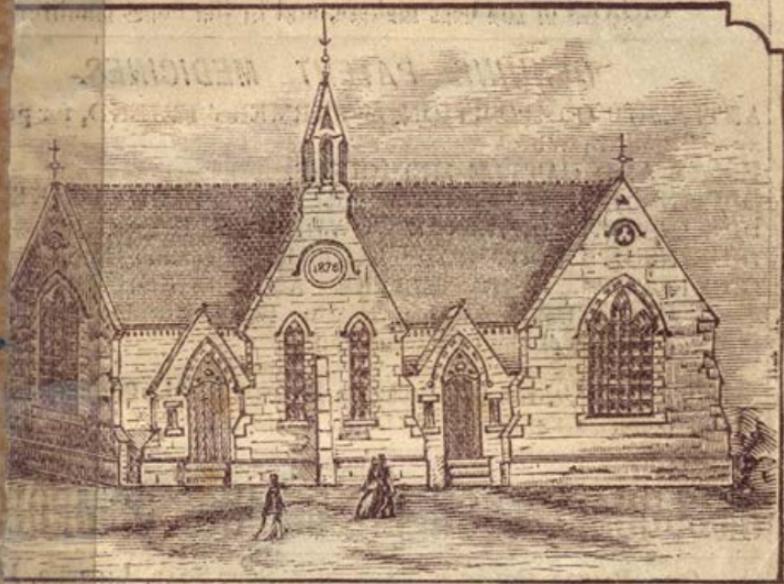
**JOHN WOOD'S**

**PENISTONE**

*Wm. H. Dearnsfield*

**Almanack**

1879. *Penistone*



NEW BOARD SCHOOLS AT THURLSTONE.

**THE BARNSELY "CHRONICLE."**

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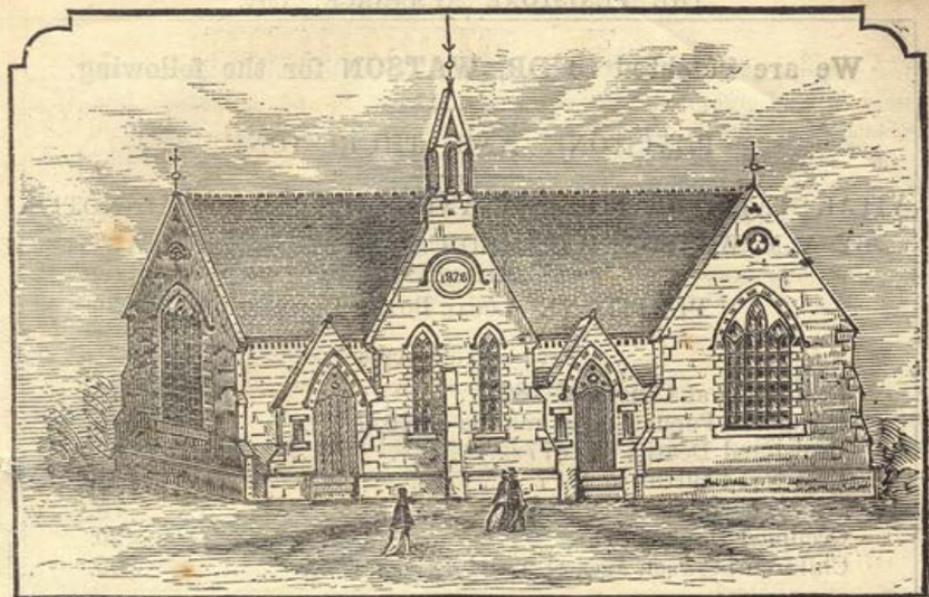
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#### THURLSTONE SCHOOL BOARD.

*Chairman*—John Hinchliffe. *Members*—John Hinchliffe, William Smith, J. H. Goddard, John Beever, John Wainwright. *Treasurer*—J. H. Goddard. *Clerk*—George Hinchliff.

Meetings—First Friday in each month, at 7 p.m., at the Offices, at Millhouse.

#### THURLSTONE BOARD SCHOOLS.

These Schools which are now in course of erection on a convenient plot of ground at Millhouse, near Thurlstone, are built to accommodate 200 children, and consist of Mixed School 40ft. by 18ft., Infants' School 36ft. by 20ft., and Class Room 18ft. by 14ft., with convenient Porches and Cloak Rooms.

A comfortable residence for the Master is also to be provided.

The play-grounds for the boys and girls are kept separate, as are also the entrances.

The whole of the walls are built in local stone, and the roofs throughout will be covered with blue slates, with ornamental red ridging.

The Schools will have open timber roofs, with curved ribs; they are to be heated with open fire-places, and good ventilation will be provided.

The entire cost of schools, residence, and land will be about £2,100.

The Architects for the work are Messrs. Taylor and Senior, of Barnsley.

Certain necessary alterations and additions in connection with the Old School at Thurlstone, which is now under the control of the Board, are also under consideration.

We are indebted to **DR. WATSON** for the following.

PENISTONE AND THURLSTONE.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1877, AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES  
BY A. M. WATSON, M.D., MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PENISTONE (LOCAL BOARD DISTRICT.)

Area—1133 Acres.

Population at Census of 1871	...	...	...	1557.
Estimated Population at middle of 1877	...	...	...	2000.
Registered Deaths in 1877	...	...	...	32.
Registered Births in 1877	...	...	...	107.
Excess of Births over Deaths	...	...	...	75.
Occupied Houses	...	...	...	420.
Children between ages of 3 and 13 years	...	...	...	700.

THURLSTONE (LOCAL BOARD DISTRICT.)

Area—8117 Acres.

Population at Census of 1871	...	...	...	2639.
Estimated Population at middle of 1877	...	...	...	3000.
Registered Deaths (including Union Workhouse)	...	...	...	45.
Registered Births	...	...	...	112.
Excess of Births over Deaths	...	...	...	67.
Occupied Houses	...	...	...	430.
Children between ages of 3 and 13 years	...	...	...	905.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The Townships of Penistone and Thurlstone extend over an area of 9250 acres, the greater part of which is wild moorland. The elevation above the sea level varies from 600 to 1600 feet, the higher ground being to the westward. The Rainfall varies considerably, increasing with the elevation.

Daily observations at Weirfield House, 700 feet above the sea, give the following results:—

Total Rainfall in 1876	...	...	36 inches.
"    "    "    1877	...	...	42 "
"    "    "    1878 to end of October	...	...	30 "

"One inch of rain means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or a fall of about 100 tons upon an acre."

WET DAYS:—1876...190; 1877...170; 1878 (to end of Oct.) 125.

BAROMETER.—The height of the Barometric column has ranged from 27 and six-tenths to 30 and three-tenths—the average height being 29 inches six-tenths. The mercury fell below 28 inches on one occasion only in the last three years, namely, on the 8th March, 1876.

On the day of the loss of the *Eurydice* off the Isle of Wight a sudden squall with blinding snowstorm passed over Penistone about three hours before the disaster, and was preceded by a fall of two-tenths of an inch in the Barometer.

The Annual Range of the Thermometer is from 19° to 90° in the shade, with an average day temperature of 40° in Winter, and 65° in Summer. The difference between the Wet and Dry bulb very rarely exceeds 5° and averages from 2° to 3°.

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#### LOCAL NOTES.

As usual on the eve of the Election for the Local Board the Water Question comes up, but the last election the town was surprised with quite a crop of Schemes for supplying it with water. The Wogden, The Scout, The Long Grain, and The Racecommon Schemes, have each had their day. Great credit is due to the author of each separate scheme, the time and trouble involved in bringing any one of them before the public must have been considerable, and although each proposal had its own adherents before, no one of them seem to have derived sufficient support *after the election* to bring it to a successful issue. Micawber like, we are now waiting for something to turn up. The retirement of Messrs. W. Fieldsend, Geo. Stanley, and J. Armitage, was considered an opportunity for strengthening the hands of the Board in favour of a water supply. Seven gentlemen were nominated, and the numbers polled were as follows:—Joseph Hawley 227, T. Stones, 194, J. F. Moorhouse 193, E. Dyson 188, W. R. Dyson 140, H. Wilby 133, John Raynor 77, resulting in the return of the three first-named gentlemen.

In Thurlstone, having a moderately good natural supply of water, very little general interest was taken in any of the schemes, but a decided opposition to one of them added to some dissatisfaction with the plans and proposed expenditure of the School Board, led to an exciting contest for the four vacant seats on the Local Board. Eleven gentlemen were nominated, and the polling was as follows:—Timothy Reyner 248, F. Booth 219, Thomas Westby 179, J. S. Nokes 174, Joseph Webster 172, John Kay 163, W. Marsden 135, John Buckley 95, William Lake 91, Ralph Booth 71, E. Eyre 70—the four first-named gentlemen being returned.

The works necessary for the formation of the Stottercliffe Cemetery have been begun during the summer. The site, which is about equidistant from Penistone and Thurlstone, has been paid for some time. The contracts are as follows:—For the Chapels—Messrs. C. Marsh and Richard Beever for the masonwork, Messrs. Hawley for the woodwork and painting, and Mr. Taylor for the plumber's work; for the road making and the drainage Mr. George Wainwright is the contractor. The Architects are Messrs. Flockton and Gibbs, of Sheffield, and Mr. John Greaves is Surveyor for the Board. Considerable progress has already been made with the various works. May we hope that the Board will make an effort by planting trees, etc., to change the otherwise very bleak appearance of Stottercliffe—many cemeteries, even in small places are models of neat and tasteful arrangements; even in the churchyard further planting of trees at the east end would be a great improvement.

Ground has also been provided by the Board for a burying place in Hunshef, but nothing further has been done at present.

*POST OFFICE,*



*PENISTONE.*

The Box closes for despatch of Letters at 10-30 a.m. and 6-40 p.m., and on Sundays at 4-45 p.m. The Letter Box at Spring Vale is emptied at 6-15 p.m.

Letters to be registered should be presented at least 15 minutes before the time for closing the box.

Money Order and Savings' Bank business is transacted from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Saturdays till 8 p.m.

Rural Post Messengers for Thurlstone, Ingbirchworth, Gunthwaite, Hoylandswaine, and Oxspring are despatched at 7-30 a.m. daily, Sundays excepted; returning from Oxspring at 4-0, Hoylandswaine at 4 30, and Thurlstone at 6-0 p.m. Letters should be posted for these places before 7 am.

LICENSES to kill game, to carry a gun, keep dogs, male servants, and carriages, and to use armorial bearings, are issued at this office.

Open for TELEGRAPHIC BUSINESS—Weekdays, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 8 to 10 a.m.

JOHN WOOD, Postmaster and Distributor of Stamps.

*POST OFFICE, THURLSTONE.*

The Millhouse Letter Box is emptied at 5-45 p.m., and the Box at the Office at 6-0 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Letters to be registered should be presented at least 15 minutes before the time for closing the box.

Money Order and Savings' Bank business is transacted from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturdays till 8 p.m. Dog and Gun Licenses are issued at this office.

M. FALLAS, Postmaster.

## MARRIAGES.--1877-8.

- MILLS—CROSSLEY.—October 8, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Jeremiah Wright Mills to Mary Crossley, both of Dunford Bridge.
- MELLOR—ROEBUCK.—October 10, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Wilson Mellor, of Penistone, to Martha Roebuck, of Thurlstone.
- BRYAN—HAWKINS.—October 22, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Joseph Bryan, of Penistone, to Mary Margaret Hawkins, of Tylehurst, Berkshire.
- MICKLETHWAIT—MARSH.—October 25, at St. John's Church, Hoylandswaine, by the Rev. W. C. Barwis, W. H. Micklethwait, Ordinance Villa, Rotherham, to Clara, eldest daughter of William Marsh, of Heeley House, Hoylandswaine.
- SILVERWOOD—PICKERING.—October 27, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Henry Silverwood to Betsy Ann Pickering, both of Penistone.
- DYSON—WOOD.—October 31, at the Wesley Chapel, Fulwood Road, Sheffield, Henry, youngest son of John Dyson, Esq., J.P., of Thurgoland, to Hannah, eldest daughter of George Wood, Westbourne House, Sheffield.
- HOLT—BROWN.—November 28, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Thomas Holt to Elizabeth Brown, both of Penistone.
- SENIOR—LANCASTER.—December 24, John Senior to Martha Elizabeth Lancaster, both of Thurlstone.
- LOWE—SHAW.—December 25, at the Parish Church, Penistone, James Lowe to Louisa Shaw, both of Oxspring.
- HINCHLIFF—GOLDTHORP.—December 29, W. H. Hinchliff to Mary Goldthorp, both of Thurlstone.
- SIMMS—NELSON.—January 7, at the Parish Church, Penistone, George Simms to Mary Ann Nelson, both of Penistone.
- BEARCHELL—GARNETT.—January 7, Geo. Bearehell to Louisa Garnett, both of Thurgoland.
- BROOKE—BRADLEY.—January 29, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Joseph Brooke, of Langsett, to Mary Sanderson Bradley, of Thurlstone.
- BAME—CHARLESWORTH.—January 30, at the Parish Church, Penistone, William Bame, of Hyde, to Elizabeth Charlesworth, of Penistone.
- JUBB—BATTY.—February 7, Enoch Jubb to Martha Ann Batty, both of Thurlstone.
- BRADLEY—HAMMOND.—February 13, Isaac Ashton Bradley, of Thurlstone, to Ellen Hammond, of Brighthomlee.
- OAKLEY—IBBOTSON.—February 17, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Edward Oakley to Elizabeth Ibbotson, both of Penistone.
- LITTLEWOOD—WADSWORTH.—March 2, at the Parish Church, Penistone, William Littlewood to Martha Wadsworth, both of Thurlstone.
- BURDETT—MARSDEN.—March 5, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Benjamin Burdett, of Denby, to Elizabeth Marsden, of Penistone.
- ROEBUCK—FALLAS.—March 5, Henry Roebuck to Martha Fallas, both of Thurlstone.
- SHAW—MILNES.—March 19, Cornelius Shaw to Mary Milnes, both of Penistone.
- LITTLEWOOD—MARSHALL.—March 24, Benjamin Littlewood to L. A. Marshall, both of Millhouse.
- HINCHLIFFE—WAINWRIGHT.—April 16, at Netherfield Chapel, by the Rev. John Williams, Thomas Henry, second son of John Hinchliffe, Esq., of Bullhouse Hall, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Wainwright, Esq., Prospect House, Thurlstone.
- THOMPSON—CRAWSHAW.—April 30, at the Parish Church, Penistone, George Thompson, of Hoylandswaine, to Dinah Crawshaw, of Penistone.
- PEAKER—CHAPPELL.—April 30, George Peaker, of Oxspring, to Mary Chappell, of Hoylandswaine.
- BROOK—WHITE.—May 16, at Christchurch, Moss Side, Manchester, James Swift Brook to Rhoda Jane, only daughter of Mr. L. P. White, Penistone.
- BATHORPE—RADFORD.—May 26, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Thomas Bathorpe to Elizabeth Radford, both of Penistone.
- EYRE—HERRIOTT.—May 27, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Ebenezer Frederick Eyre, of Penistone, to Annie Herriott, of Holmbridge.

- DIMMOCK—MOORE.—June 10, at the Parish Church, Penistone, George Dimmock to Emma Ellen Moore, both of Penistone.
- FRENCH—HAWLEY.—June 11, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Thomas French to Mary Hawley, both of Penistone.
- FRETWELL—HANSON.—June 17, at the Parish Church, Penistone, James Fretwell to Hannah Hanson, both of Biltcliffe.
- HELLIER...DYSON...June 19, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Thurgoland, Henry Hellier to Annie Dyson, both of Thurgoland.
- SHERRATT—CHARLESWORTH.—June 24, at the Parish Church, Penistone, John Sherratt, of Oxspring, to Emily Charlesworth, of Dodworth.
- WATTS—HILL.—July 1, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Joe Watts, of Thurlstone, to Elizabeth Hill, of Langsett.
- CLEGG—HEY.—July 4, at the Parish Church, Penistone, John Clegg, of Huddersfield, to Mary Hey, of Thurlstone.
- NARLIAN—PRATT.—July 18, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Antoine Ephraim Narlian to Constance Emily Pratt, both of Boardhill Lodge.
- MITCHELL—HADFIELD.—August 20, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Hugh Mitchell to Mary Ann Hadfield, both of Penistone.
- HARDY—SUTCLIFFE.—August 30, at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Barnsley, by the Rev. Wm. Parsonson, Mr. Uriah Hardy, farmer, Doubling, Penistone, to Miss Mary Sutcliffe, of Monk Bretton.
- BARKER...RUSHBY...September 8, George Alfred Barker to Jane Bushby, both of Penistone.
- MATHER—HANSON.—September 10, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Manasseh Mather, of Thurlstone, to Martha Hanson, of Longwood.
- BOOTH—SANDERSON.—September 21, at the Parish Church, Penistone, John Booth, of Holmfirth, to Fanny Sanderson, of Hunsfield.
- ASKHAM...WILKINSON...September 28, at the Parish Church, Penistone, George Askham to Ellen Wilkinson, both of Thurlstone.
- MARSDEN...WOOD...October 7, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Fred Marsden to Ruth Wood, both of Thurlstone.
- ROEBUCK...BLEASBY...October 12, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Julian Roebuck to Elizabeth Bleasby, both of Thurlstone.
- BARDEN...BEEVER...October 13, Matthew Barden to Teresa Beaver, both of Thurlstone.
- COATES...MARSH...October 23, at the Parish Church, Penistone, Charles Coates, of Guide Bridge, to Mary Marsh, of Carlecoates.

## DEATHS.---1877-8.

- NICHOLSON.—November 1, aged 6 weeks, Laura, daughter of James and Ellen Nicholson, of Parkin House, Thurlstone.
- HARRIS.—November 2, aged 35 years, Sarah, wife of Thomas Harris, of Thurgoland.
- ARMITAGE.—November 12, aged 2 months, Edward Taylor, son of Edward Taylor and Mary Jane Armitage, of Saltersbrook.
- SWIFT.—November 12, aged 35 years, Thomas Swift, of Thurgoland.
- STUART.—November 15, aged 72 years, William Stuart, nearly 50 years Farm Bailiff at Noblethorpe Hall.
- SWAINSON.—November 15, aged 10 years, Frederick, son of Joshua and Hannah Swainson, of Hoylandswaine.
- WOOD.—November 17, aged 50 years and 10 months, Susannah, wife of George Wood, of Silkstone Common.
- HOLMES.—November 18, aged 3 years and 2 months, Clara, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Holmes, of Denby Dale.
- MITCHELL.—November 18, aged 2 years, Sarah Jane, daughter of Lavinia Ann Mitchell, of Penistone.
- LAYCOCK.—November 20, aged 60 years, Ann, wife of Matthew Laycock, of Copster.
- HEELEY.—December 2, aged 53 years, Rebecca, wife of James Heeley, of Denby Dale.

- BROWN.—December 8, aged 58 years, Sarah Ann Brown, of Greenmoor.  
 FAWCETT.—December 10, aged 54 years, Luke Fawcett, of Thurgoland.  
 WEBSTER.—December 15, aged 52 years, John Webster, of Penistone.  
 ELLIS.—December 16, aged 46 years, John Ellis, of Midhope.  
 BROWNHILL.—December 21, aged 12 years, Agnes Brownhill, of Spring Vale.  
 WILLIAMS.—December 21, aged 63 years, Elizabeth Williams, of Penistone.  
 SMITH.—December 23, aged 85 years, Ann, relict of John Smith, of Carlecoates.  
 BEDFORD.—December 26, aged 71 years, Hannah Bedford, of Penistone Union.  
 WAINWRIGHT.—December 27, aged 40 years, Mark Wainwright, of Thurlstone.  
 HINCHLIFFE.—December 28, aged 55 years, Matilda, wife of Joseph Hinchliffe, of Penistone Green.  
 REYNOLDS.—December 28, aged 63 years, Henry Reynolds, Solicitor's Clerk, of Penistone.  
 WARD.—January 2, aged 89 years and 8 months, Isaac Ward, of Clayton West.  
 GIBSON.—January 3, aged 67 years, Matthew Gibson, at the Penistone Union Workhouse.  
 BROWNHILL.—January 6, aged 54 years, Joseph Brownhill, of Stocksbridge.  
 BEDFORD.—January 20, aged 78 years, William Bedford, at the Penistone Union Workhouse.  
 SENIOR.—January 21, aged 37 years, Mary Hannah, wife of Benjamin Senior, of Hoyslandswaine.  
 HAMPSHIRE.—January 26, aged 83 years, Samuel Hampshire, of Thurlstone, late of Penistone.  
 ROEBUCK.—January 27, aged 79 years, Ebenezer Roebuck, of Thurlstone.  
 CRACKLES.—February 1, aged 54 years, Oxley Crackles, of Cranemoor.  
 WOOD.—February 3, aged 11 years, Susannah, daughter of George and Susannah Wood, of Silkstone Common.  
 WOODLAND.—February 10, aged 14 months, Frank Woodland, of Spring Vale.  
 HOWE....February 11, aged 18 months, George Howe, of Dunhill House, Hunshef.  
 SMITH.—February 16, aged 23 years, Mary, wife of Uriah Smith, of Flouch.  
 LOCKWOOD.—February 24, aged 84 years, Elizabeth Lockwood, of Oxspring.  
 MITCHELL.—February 25, aged 11 years, Edward Mitchell, of Oxspring.  
 MILNES.—February 28, aged 61 years, Mary, relict of John Milnes, of Broad Oak, Gunthwaite.  
 SIMPSON.—March 1, aged 60 years, Jane Simpson, of Hunshef.  
 HICKINSON.—March 11, aged 22 years, William Hickinson, of Hunshef.  
 CHARLESWORTH.—March 14, aged 63 years, Hannah Charlesworth, of Bullhouse.  
 LAWTON.—March 15, aged 77 years, John Lawton, of Alderman's Head.  
 WOODHEAD.—March 20, aged 59 years, David Woodhead, (late of Penistone) at Barnsley.  
 SMITH....March 24, aged 36 years, Sarah, wife of Frank Smith, of Bullhouse.  
 SMITH....March 26, aged 35 years, Sarah Smith, of Thurlstone.  
 CHARLESWORTH.—March 30, aged 63 years, George Charlesworth, of Bullhouse.  
 WOOD.—April 1, aged 60 years, Harriet, wife of John Wood, of Ingbirchworth.  
 ROEBUCK.—April 1, aged 48 years, George Roebuck, of Thurlstone.  
 HEPWORTH.—April 1, aged 80 years, Thomas Hepworth, of the Penistone Union Workhouse.  
 CARLINE.—April 4, aged 52 years, William Carline, of Denby.  
 BEAUMONT.—April 5, aged 12 days, Jane, daughter of Edward and Martha Beaumont.  
 RICHARDSON.—April 6, aged 48 years, Henry Mason Richardson, of Hartcliffe Lodge, near Penistone, and Ardsley, near Barnsley.  
 REDFEARN.—April 7, aged 75 years, Elizabeth Redfearn, of Thurgoland.  
 ANDREWS.—April 11, aged 66 years, Mary, widow of the late Thomas Andrews, of Huthwaite.  
 BROWNHILL.—April 20, aged 29 years, Amelia Brownhill, of the Penistone Union Workhouse.  
 DAY.—April 23, aged 39 years, John Day, of Stocksbridge.  
 HERBERT.—April 30, aged 26 years, Annis, wife of John Herbert, of Hunshef Bank.

- WAGSTAFF.—April 30, aged 2 years and 6 months, Tom, son of Thomas and Ann Wagstaff, of Hazlehead Bridge.
- THOMPSON.—May 3, aged 1 month, Emily Wilcock Thompson, daughter of John and Sarah Thompson, of Roughbircworth.
- DENTON.—May 3, aged 78 years, John Denton, of Thurlstone.
- KELLETT.—May 4, aged 2½ years, Godfrey, son of Godfrey and Emma Kellett, of Spring Vale.
- BURDETT.—May 6, aged 15 days, Agnes, infant daughter of Launcelot Gibson and Catherine Burdett, of Penistone.
- BURDETT.—May 9, aged 18 days, Emily, infant daughter of Launcelot Gibson and Catherine Burdett, of Penistone.
- PATTERSON.—May 9, aged 18 days, John Patterson, of Millhouse.
- PALFREYMAN.—May 17, aged 3 years and 11 months, Kate, daughter of Tom and Sarah Palfreyman, of Thurgoland.
- FAWCETT.—May 22, aged 57 years, Enoch Fawcett, of Silkstone Common, late of Thurlstone.
- CROSLAND.—May 22, aged 23 years, Arthur Crosland, of Denby.
- LOCKWOOD.—May 23, aged 66 years, Margaret, wife of Benjamin Lockwood, of Thurlstone.
- PALFREYMAN.—May 23, aged 5 years and 2 months, John Mount, son of Tom and Sarah Palfreyman.
- SKERRETT.—May 25, aged 70 years, Mary Ann, wife of Samuel Skerrett, of Thurgoland.
- LINDLEY.—May 26, aged 21 years, Clara Lindley, of Copperas House.
- HELLIWELL.—May 27, aged 77 years, Joseph Helliwell, of Holly Hall, Hunshelf.
- CROSSLEY.—May 27, aged 2 years, Alice, daughter of John and Martha Crossley, of Crowedge.
- HAYWARD.—May 30, aged 26 years, Mary Hayward, of Stocksbridge.
- SPENCELEY.—June 12, aged 63 years, Hannah, wife of James Spenceley, of Thurgoland.
- RUSBY.—June 14, aged 24 years, Joe Rusby, of Penistone Bridge.
- MILNES.—June 19, aged 31 years, Sarah Milnes, of Gunthwaite.
- KERSHAW....June 21, aged 33 years, Elizabeth Kershaw, of Hoilandswaine.
- DALTON....June 22, aged 30 years, Joshua Dalton, of Thurlstone.
- SMITH.—June 23, aged 4 years and 6 months, Ben, son of Ben and Rachel Smith, of Hazelhead.
- HATTERSLEY.—June 26, aged 10 days, Reggie, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hattersley of Holly Hall.
- BROOKS.—July 4, aged 3 months, Martha, infant daughter of William and Sarah Brooks, of Eastfield.
- LOCKWOOD.—July 7, aged 69 years, Benjamin Lockwood, of Thurlstone.
- FIELDSEND.—July 9, aged 34 years, Darwent Fieldsend, of Thurlstone.
- BIGGS.—July 10, aged 88 years, Barbra Biggs, of Thurlstone.
- LOCKWOOD....July 10, aged 85 years, Timothy Lockwood, of the Union Workhouse.
- SYKES.—July 13, aged 11 weeks, John, son of Jonathan and Deborah Sykes, Ecklands.
- CHARLESWORTH.—July 13, aged 5 months, Raynor, son of Mary Emma Charlesworth, of Thurlstone.
- COLDWELL.—July 23, aged 84 years, George Coldwell, of Hill Side, late of Blue Slates Farm, Penistone.
- SILVERWOOD.—August 2, aged 57 years, Asa Silverwood, of Spring Vale, Penistone.
- SMITH.—August 5, aged 75 years, Sarah Smith, of the Union Workhouse.
- TOMLINSON....August 5, John, Thomas, George, and Hannah, children of Harrison and Mary Tomlinson, of Penistone Green, at one birth, two of the boys were still born, and the others lived about two hours. On applying for the Royal Bounty, Dr. Wilson received the following reply :—“General Sir T. M. Biddulph has to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Wilson's letter. The case to which he refers is not eligible for a Bounty of £3, which is only granted by the Queen when the three children survive, but Sir T. M. Biddulph is commanded to send a donation of £2 for the poor woman from Her Majesty. Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace, 9th August, 1878.”

- MATE.—August 6, aged 56 years, Lewis Mate, of Langsett.  
 TURNER....August 6, aged 39 years, William Turner, of Thurlstone.  
 MARSHALL.—August 7, aged 37 years, Thomas Marshall, of Catshaw.  
 SPALTON....August 10, aged 27 years, John Spalton, of Gunthwaite Gate.  
 LITTLEWOOD....August 11, aged 70 years, Charles Littlewood, of Hoylandswaine.  
 HOWE.—August 13, aged 79 years, Jonathan Howe, of Ewden.  
 WAINWRIGHT.—August 18, aged 77 years, Charles Wainwright, of Millhouse.  
 WILCOCK.—August 20, at Gordon Villas, Hilliery-place, Leeds, aged 16 years, Emily, youngest daughter of the late Henry Wilcock, Esq., colliery proprietor, Thurgoland  
 BILTCLIFFE.—August 25, aged 60 years, Ann Biltcliffe, of Huddersfield.  
 MARSH.—September 2, aged 16 months, Clara, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Marsh, of Sheephouse.  
 SUTTON.—September 6, aged 2 years, Florence Sutton, Spring Vale, Penistone.  
 GASCOIGNE.—September 7, aged 68 years, Mary Gascoigne, of Oxspring.  
 THORP.—September 13, Hannah Thorp, of Damflask, Bradfield, late of Ewden.  
 GOODISON.—September 15, Charles Goodison, late of Thurlstone, at Rotherham.  
 HIGGINS.—September 19, aged 22 months, Sarah Higgins, of Spring Vale, Penistone.  
 BILTCLIFF.—September 21, aged years, John Biltcliff, of Brightside, son of Joseph Biltcliff, of Penistone.  
 HAYNES.—September 24, aged 56 years, Mary, wife of William Haynes, of Silkstone Common.  
 GREEN.—September 28, aged 35 years, George Green, Bridge Inn, Penistone.  
 MATTHEWMAN.—October 7, aged 53 years, Ann wife of John Matthewman, of Crane Moor.  
 WARD....October 10, aged 66 years, Elizabeth Ward, of Ingbirchworth.  
 GAUNT.—October 12, aged 60 years, Martha Gaunt, of Denby.  
 HAWLEY.—October 17, aged 10 weeks, Sarah Ellen, daughter of James and Annie Hawley, of Spring Vale.  
 HAIGH....October 20, aged 28 years, George Haigh, of Oxspring.  
 MELLOR....October 24, aged 22 years, George Mellor, of Hoylandswaine.  
 FIELDSEND....October 26, Dinah, wife of the late Benjamin Fieldsend, of Thurlstone.  
 BROOK....October 28, aged 75 years, Jonathan Brook, late of Thurlstone.  
 BINGLEY....October 30, aged 38 years, Dinah, wife of Benjamin Bingley, of Thurgoland.  
 ARMITAGE....November 1, aged 51 years, Martha, wife of the late Benjamin Armitage, of Penistone.

## *Penistone Union.*

### BOARD OF GUARDIANS FOR THE YEAR 1878-9.

*Ex-Officio Guardians.*—W. S. Stanhope, Esq., M.P.; John Kaye, Esq., J.P.; J. C. Milner, Esq., J.P.; John Dyson, Esq., J.P.; Thomas Norton, Esq., J.P.

*Elected Guardians.*—Robert Richmond, Benjamin Fish, Cawthorne; William Foster, Clayton West; John Micklethwaite, Erasmus Smithson, Denby; Thomas Holden, High Hoyland; William Marsh, Hoylandswaine; John Armitage, Joseph Thickett, Hunsheif; Henry Knowles, Ingbirchworth and Gunthwaite; Joseph Fountain, Kexborough; Thomas Stanley, Langsett; Alfred Joshua Siddons, Oxspring; Thomas Hawley, J. F. Moorhouse, Penistone; John Haynes, junior, Silkstone; John Jagger, James Wagstaff, Thurgoland; James Studley Nokes, John Kay, William Smith, Thurlstone.

*Chairman*—John Dyson, Esq., J.P. *Vice-Chairmen*—Messrs. William Smith and John Armitage. *Clerk*—John Dransfield, Esq. *Acting Clerk*—William Dransfield, Esq. *Assistant Clerk and Collector*—Mr. C. Sackville. *Medical Officer of Health*—A. M. Watson, M.D. *Master of the Workhouse*—Mr. J. Walton. *Relieving Officer and Registrar of Births and Deaths*—Mr. Hugh Wilby.

The Guardians meet on each alternate Thursday, at Two o'clock p.m., at the Workhouse, Penistone.

## PENISTONE LOCAL BOARD.

*Chairman*—Rev. W. S. Turnbull. *Members*—P. Hodges, Joseph Brook, Rev. W. S. Turnbull, J. E. Dickinson, A. C. J. Wilson, Francis Robinson, J. Hawley, T. Stones, J. F. Moorhouse. *Medical Officer*—A. M. Watson, M.D. *Clerk*—John N. Dransfield, Esq. *Treasurer*—W. Smith, Esq. *Surveyor*—George Peace. *Collector and Sanitary Inspector*—W. Marsh. Population in 1871—1557.

The ordinary monthly meetings are held on the second Monday in every month, at 7 p.m., in the National School Room, Penistone—copies of the Bye-Laws may be had on application to the Clerk.

## THE BURIAL BOARD

For the Ecclesiastical Parish of Penistone, including the Townships of Penistone, Thurlstone, Langsett, Hunshef, and Oxspring.

*Chairman*—Rev. W. S. Turnbull. *Members*—Messrs. John Williams, Edward Dyson, Thomas Stanley, Frederick Booth, John Hinchliffe, J. W. Wordsworth, J. C. Milner, Esq., J.P., Rev. W. S. Turnbull, John Armitage. *Clerk*—John N. Dransfield, Esq.

## THURLSTONE LOCAL BOARD.

*Chairman*—Mr. John Hinchliffe. *Members*—Messrs. John Hinchliffe, William Hoyland, Charles Mitchell, Richard Turner, William Smith, J. C. Milner, Esq., J.P., George Wainwright, Frederick Booth, Joseph Hudson, Thomas Westby, J. S. Mokes, Timothy Raynor. *Medical Officer*—A. M. Watson, M.D. *Clerk*—Mr. George Hinchliff. *Treasurer*—Mr. W. Smith. *Surveyor and Nuisance Inspector*—James Wagstaff. *Collector*—J. H. Goddard. Population in 1871—2639.

Meetings last Friday in each month, at 6 p.m., at the Offices, at Millhouse.

## THURLSTONE SCHOOL BOARD.

*Chairman*—John Hinchliffe. *Members*—John Hinchliffe, William Smith, J. H. Goddard, John Beever, John Wainwright. *Treasurer*—J. H. Goddard. *Clerk*—George Hinchliff.

Meetings first Friday in each month, at 7 p.m., at the Offices, at Millhouse.

## GUNTHWAITE AND INGBIRCHWORTH LOCAL BOARD.

*Members*—Thomas Milnes, Benjamin Fish, James Hargreaves, Alfred Gaunt (Chairman), John Haigh, Henry Knowles, James Stafford, Charles Wood, Luke Taylor. *Treasurer*—John Wood. *Collector*—Thomas Holmes. *Surveyor*—Benjamin Andrew. *Medical Officer*—Alexander George Duncan. *Nuisance Inspector*—Thomas Lee. *Clerk*—Ingham Milnes.

Meetings the last Monday in each month, at Six p.m., at the office, Rose and Crown Inn, Ingbirchworth.

## HOYLANDSWAINE LOCAL BOARD.

*Members*—Rev. W. C. Barwis (Chairman), Messrs. Matthew Wood, William Marsh, John Senior, William Carnelly, Benjamin Armitage, George Marsden, Joseph Hudson, John Brook. *Medical Officer*—Alfred M. Watson. *Surveyor and Nuisance Inspector*—John Swainson. *Collector*—Samuel Yardley. *Treasurer*—William Marsh. Population last Census, 700.

Meetings on the last Monday in each month, at 7 p.m.

## HUNSHELF SCHOOL BOARD.

*Members*—John Armitage (Chairman), George Couldwell, John Dyson, junr., Francis Hill, John Milnes. *Treasurer*—F. Stacey. *Clerk*—J. Hepworth. *Office*—The School, Greenmoor, Hunshef.

OXSPRING SCHOOL BOARD.

*Members*—(Chairman) J. N. Dransfield, (Vice-Chairman) Thomas Lee, J. W. Wordsworth, A. J. Siddons, John Thompson. *Treasurer*—J. E. Wordsworth. *Clerk*—William Dransfield.

CHURCHWARDENS.

PENISTONE—A. M. Watson, M.D., Joseph Birks, and T. Jackson. MIDHOPE—Mr. Siddons and Mr. Crossley.

SHEFFIELD UNION BANKING COMPANY.

PENISTONE BRANCH—West Parade. Hours of Business : Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays 10 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 1 ; at Denby Dale, on Wednesdays and Fridays. *Manager*—Mr. John E. Wordsworth. *London Agents*—Prescott, Grote, and Co.

PENISTONE AND THURLSTONE BUILDING SOCIETY.

*President*—Rev. W. S. Turnbull. *Secretary*—Mr. J. W. Uncles. *Bankers*—Sheffield Union Bank. The monthly meetings are held in the National Schoolroom, on the last Saturday in each month, at 7-30 p.m.

INLAND REVENUE.

*Collector*—W. Hickling, Esq., Sheffield. *Local Officer*—Mr. Crosse, West Parade, Penistone. Inland Revenue Licenses may be had from John Wood, Stamp Office, Penistone.

COUNTY POLICE.

*Superintendent*—G. Sykes, Barnsley. *Local Officer*—Inspector Corden, Police Station, Penistone.

DISTRICT FAIRS, 1879.

BARNSELY, Wednesday before Feb. 28, May 13, Oct. 11, Statute Fair, Nov. 1.—BRADFIELD, Statute Fair, Oct. 31.—ECCLESFIELD, Statute Fair, Nov. 7.—DONCASTER, Monday before Feb. 14, April 5, August 5, Nov. 16.—HALIFAX, June 24, first Saturday in Nov.—HOLMFIRTH, last Saturday in March, Saturday after May 4, last Saturday in Oct.—HUDDERSFIELD, March 31, May 14, Oct. 4.—LEEDS, July 10, Nov. 8.—PENISTONE, Thursday before Feb. 28, last Thursday in March, Thursday before May 12, Thursday after Oct. 11 ; Statute Fair, Nov. 4.—ROTHERHAM, Whit-Monday and Dec. 1 ; Statute Fair, November 3.—SHEFFIELD, June 3-4, and Dec. 26-27.—WAKEFIELD, July 4, and Nov. 11.

FEASTS IN 1879.

PENISTONE, June 29-30.—THURLSTONE, July 1.—MIDHOPE, June 22.

*Places worth visiting about Penistone.*

STAINBRO' HALL.—The residence of F. W. T. V. Wentworth, Esq. The interior of this magnificent building with its rich and interesting gallery of pictures, which is the largest private gallery in England, with one exception, can only be visited on Thursdays.

WHARNCLIFFE ROCKS.—The public days for visiting this romantic spot are Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Arrangements can be made with Mr. Haigh, at Wharnccliffe Lodge, for Teas, &c., for large or small parties.

## T'AAD PARSON'S BREECHES!

"Well, now," said Adam, as he laid down his glass again; "talkin' about parsons,—it reminds me of a comical thing that happened a long time ago, at a little chapel somewheer Kes'ick way on. It was yan o' my gran'fadder's cracks. Ye see, my gran'fadder lived till he was near ninety; an', when I was quite a lile slip of a lad, he use't to sit i' t' corner tellin' his bits o' tales about things that happened when he was young—for, ye see, t'aad man kept his faculties to the last, in a maist wonderful way; an' he died sittin' in his arm chair, as usual. He seemed to be asleep; an' his pipe dropped from his hand; but, when they went to waken him, they found that it was all over. An' his face was as quiet as the face of a sleepin' child. Oh, I remember it well; for I was there at the time. \* \* \* Well, this thing that I was goin' to tell,—it's yan o' my gran'fadder's bits o' merry tales. It's about an aad parson that live't somewheer up among t' fells, aboon Kes'ick, when my gran'fadder was a young man. It seems that this aad parson was as poor as a crow; an' he'd nobbut yan suit o' cloos for both Sunday an' waur-day. Ye see, that's a lang time ago,—when knee-breeches an' buckle't shoon were common wear. Well, yan Setterda' neet, when t'aad man was undressin' hissen for bed, he fand that his breeches were gotten so sadly aat o' gear that they wadnt be decent for him to wear at sarvice, t' next mornin'. So he flung 'em down t' stairs; an' he called out to his son to run with 'em to t' taylior in the village, an' tell him to be sure an' mend 'em t' same neet, so as to be ready for him to put on t' first thing i' t' mornin', as he had nae other. An' so, away they went wi' t' breeches. Well,—as it was Setterda' night, t' taylior was sittin' drinkin', among his cronies, at t' ale-house; an' when they browt t' breeches to him he said, 'All reight. I'll attend to 'em. I know he's nobbut yan pair. I'll do 'em afore I gan to bed; an' he shall hev 'em back afore he's up i' t' mornin'!' Well,—what does t' taylior do, at after that, but he goes an' gets blin' drunk among his mates, an' away he gans home, and reet off to bed, without touchin' t' parson's breeches at all. Well,—when t' taylior wakkent up, o' th' Sunday mornin', it was gotten lateish on, an' he had a sair head; an' as he lee i' bed, yawnin', an' gruntin', an' considerin' what hed taken place t'neet afore, all at once, he unbethowt him about t' parson's breeches; an' he bounced out o' bed. 'Bi t' mass,' said he, 'I forgotten t' parson's breeches! T'aad chap has nowt but these to cover hissen wi'! An' he'll never go to sarvice baat breeches, sure-ly! That would be a bonny see!' Wi' that, t' taylior jumped upo' t' bench, an' stitched away like a two-year-aad, till he'd gotten t'aad lad's breeches put reet, an' then he called of his lad, Simeon,—a lile careless cownt, ye know, as lads are, afore t' world begins to straddle upo' their shooters. 'Here, Simeon,' says he, 'thoo mun run off t' parson's wi' these breeches, as hard as thoo can pelt! They're all that he has to put on, an' it's gotten hard upo' sarvice time, as thoo sees! Away wi' tho' noo, like a good lad; an' dunnot stop a minute upo' t' road, or thou'll be to lat,—an' there'll be sic a scrowe as niver! If thoo doesn't get theer i' time for t' parson to go in with his breeches on, I niver dar set my face i' t' chapel again! Noo off wi' tho, an mak sharp!' An' away t' lad went, at full scutch, wi' parcel under his arm, till he'd gotten aat o' seet,—an' then, he began to slacken a bit, d'ye see. You know, do what you will, lads will be lads,—like all other young things that's full of life; an' this taylior's lad war neither better nor waur than his maks. Well,—it was a fine summer's mornin',—t' sun was shinin'; an' t' birds were singin'; an' t' watter was wimplin' an' glitterin'; an' t' trees were rustlin' thick an' green by t' way-side; an' all around, fra earth to sky, was as bonny as t' flower-time o' t' year could mak it; an' afore t' lad had gotten far on his way, he was quite beguile't; an' he began o' twitterin', an' tootlin', an' gazin' round, wi' wide e'en, as if he was in a world he'd never seen afore,—just a child would, ye know. An', for my part, I can quite excuse t' lad; I've done t' same thing mysen' mony an' mony a time. Well, as I was a sayin',—he hadnt gone far afore t' parcel under his arm had clean sliddert out of his mind; an' he wander't on, happy an' thowtless, stoppin' here an' there, bi' t' way-side,—like a bummle-bee rovin' among posies. An', now an' then, when he came to a hole i' t' hedge-side, he popped his stick intull it. But, mind ye, he hedn't gone far afore he happen't to bob his stick intull a bit of a hole

where there was a wasp-neest. At after that, I'll awarnd ye, it wasn't lang afore t' lile divul was wakken't up, to some gauge! His bonny dream was all over, fra that that blessed minute; an' he had to begin o' stirrin' hissen! Out they cam,—ten thousan' strang, an' at him they went, tickle-but,—buzzin' about his head, like little fiery dragons! Well, t' lad was a pluck't un,—an' he shouted, an' fowt wi, his parcel, to keep 'em off—till t' parcel flew loose,—an' then he fowt on wi' t' parsons breeches, till they gat full o' wasps. But, while t' lad an' t' wasps were hard at, i' the very heat o' the battle,—hammer and tungs,—up strikes t' chapel bells,—there was nobbut two o' them, d'ye see,—up strikes t' chapel bells—'tinkletum, tankle, tunkle, tinkle, tunkletum, tinkle, tankle, tunkle!' So, wi' that t' lad bethowt him that it was sarvice-time; an' let t' feight go as it might, he must quit the field; so he rolled t' breeches up, in a hurry,—wasps an all,—an' he took to his heels up t' road, as hard as he could leather at it,—wi' t' enemy after him, i' full wing! There was nae grass grew under his feet, till he got to the vestry door, I'll awarnd ye. Well,—bi' this time t' parson had about gan t' breeches up; an' he stood i' t' vestry, buttoning his lang coat, to see if he could manage to cover his legs with it, as far down as t' top of his stockings, when a rap came to t' door. It was t' taylior's lad, wi' t' breeches, an' as soon as t' parson opened t' door, he shot into the vestry, like a bullet fra a gun. He was hot fra the field o' battle; an' he was quite out o' breath. His e'en were starin' wild; an' his face was as red as a new painted wheelbarrow. The minute he gat in, he banged t' door to behind him,—to keep out all that was out,—an', as he sat down, pantin' to get his breath, he gev a fearful glent at t' lock-hole, to see if owt was coming through. 'Ah, Simeon, my boy,' said t' parson, 'it's you, is it? You've been a long time. Well, I'm glad you've come. So, they're all right, are they?' 'Yes, sir,' said Simeon, for he was just beginnin' to get his breath. 'Well, you're only just in time, my lad,' said the parson; you're only just in time. I ought to be in the church, now.' 'I think I'll go in,' said Simeon. 'Yes,' said t' parson; 'go in, my lad; go in. It's past the time, now.'

Simeon needed nae mair tellin',—for he'd just seen a wasp come in at t' lock hole; so he bowted into t' church, an' pulled t' door to behind him. Then t' parson pulled his breeches on in a hurry, an', the minute he'd gotten 'em on, he darted off into t' church, an' up into t' pulpit an' he began o' readin' t' sarvice: 'When the wicked man turneth away from his—' he stopped suddenly, an' changed colour, and then he gev a bit of a cough, an' began again: 'When the wicked man turneth—he stopped again. 'Oh, by—! What's that?' (*It was a wasp.*) He wiped his face with his handkerchief, an' began again. 'When the wicked man turneth away from his wick— Oh, God—bless us all,—there it is—again!' Well t' folk stare't like mad, ye knaw, for they thowt t' aad man was gettin' wrang in his cack-loft. But, however, he at it again. 'When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness, and doeth the thing which is lawful and—a-a-h!' (*Another wasp.*) 'My friends, said he, addressin' t' congregation, I've been suddenly—a-a-h!' (*Another wasp.*) 'It's no use, my friends, no mortal man can stand this! I must,—Oh!' (*Another Wasp.*) An' he flang down his book and ran back into t' vestry. \* \* \* Now there was a coper for ye!'

"It's a touching story," said the traveller.

"Aye, aye; it's very touching, as ye say, replied Adam; it's touching to the quick! But ye may guess how the congregation would stare."

"They might well," said the traveller. "It would be quite a new version to them."

"Oh, bless ye; they were all upset! A few o' them ran into t' vestry to see what was t' matter, but, mind ye, before they could get in t' parson had whipt his breeches off, an' he stood under t' window, examinin' his wounds."

"Poor old fellow, it was too bad!" said the traveller.

"Aye, but mind ye," continued Adam, "they werent lang afore they found out what it was \* \* \* Simeon had bin sittin' reight i' t' front o' t' pulpit wi' his e'en bunged up when sarvice began. Of course ye knaw t' lad was i' terrible pain, for he'd just come through St. Peter's needle his-sen. But when t' sarvice began he kent in a minute what was t' matter, an' he was forced to let t' cat oot o' t' bag."

"Well," said the traveller, "there would be more laughing than crying about the matter."

"Aye, aye," replied Adam, "of course there would among them that wasn't stung. There always is. But, however, that was all t' sarvice they had that mornin', for they sang 'We praise thee, O God!' and went their ways to spread the news.

"Yes," said the traveller, "an' some of them would be better pleased than if they had heard the finest sermon in the world."

"No doubt sir," replied Adam, "no doubt, for if ye've notice't t' maist part o' folk i' this world would rather be tickled than taught."

"You're right, my friend," said the traveller; "but, at all events, they wouldn't object to the parson being tickled."

"Of course not," replied Adam; "but I think there's one thing sartin, they wouldn't begrudge of ony fun he gat out of his ticklin'."

"I dare say not," said the traveller.

From *Jannock*, by Edwin Waugh.

### THE MURDER AT BILL'S O' JACK'S.

On Monday evening, the 2nd of April, 1832, one of the most diabolical murders ever perpetrated took place at a well-known public house called Bill's o' Jack's, situated in one of the wild and most dreary valleys in Saddleworth, on the line of the Ashton-under-Lyne and Huddersfield road. The two inmates, consisting of the publican, 85 years of age, whose name was William Bradbury, or, as he was commonly called, Bill o' Jack's, and his son Thomas, 47 years of age, were the victims of this atrocious deed. The crime was not discovered until half-past ten o'clock on the following morning, when a little girl, granddaughter of the old man, happening to call for some barm, found the two unfortunate individuals on the floor, weltering in their blood. The walls and flags were streaming with gore; which, with the moans of the house dog over the victims, who were still alive, rendered the scene a spectacle of the most heart-rending description. The girl immediately ran for assistance, and fortunately met Mr. Samuel Heginbottom, surgeon, of Uppermill, who proceeded with her to the house; and further aid being procured, every means were taken to restore the dying men, though there scarcely existed a hope of their recovery. On the head of Thomas were found fifteen frightful gashes, his skull was also fractured; and, after suffering intense pain he died about three o'clock on Tuesday. The old man was not so dreadfully mangled, but his wounds, particularly of the face, legs, and left hand, were very serious, and he died at one o'clock on Wednesday morning. He described the men who attacked them as five Irishmen. The relations of the deceased found that £7 in money, as well as several suits of wearing apparel, had been stolen by the murderers, who, it is supposed, perpetrated the deed by means of pokers, a sword-stick, and a horse-pistol, which has been found, as well as a bullet belonging to it. A man named Dawson, who lives a little above the place, says that, as he passed the house on Monday evening, he heard a noise, but thinking it was company he took no more notice. A Mr. Platt, residing at Primrose, in Saddleworth, states that he accompanied the younger some distance from the house, about dusk on Monday evening, leaving the old man near the dwelling; and they met three Irishmen of suspicious appearance—one wore a blue linen slop, a second a black coat, and the third drab trousers and fustian jacket. After completing the errand on which he went the younger returned home. Two or three persons saw the same three men on whom suspicion has fallen lurking in the neighbourhood.

Two persons bearing the name of Bradbury, but no relations of the deceased, and commonly called "Red Tom Bradburys," were apprehended near Huddersfield, on Monday, on suspicion of being concerned in the murders.

The following *Manchester Courier*, dated April 14th, says:—

On Saturday, an inquest on the bodies of the two Bradburys—father and son—who were murdered in their cottage at Greenfield, on the night of Monday week, was held at the King William Fourth public house, Roadend, near Uppermill (the next inn to the scene of the diabolical deed), before Michael Stokes, junior, Esq., coroner for the Agbrig division, and a respectable jury, who, after viewing the bodies, examined the following witnesses:—

Mary Winterbottom, about twelve years of age, granddaughter of the elder deceased, said she was the first that discovered the murder. On going up to her grandfather's for some yeast, about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, she saw a man bleeding to death on the floor, and, the house dog barking at her, she ran back to James Whitehead's, the next house called Binn Green, and told them of the circumstance, and then went home.

James Whitehead said that, accompanied by his wife and another person, he went up to Bradbury's, and there found Thomas Bradbury stretched on the floor, and encircled by streams of blood. He never spoke, but groaned. On going up the stairs, which were bloody, he found the old man in bed, dreadfully wounded, and not able to utter any intelligible word, except that of "Pats, Pats," from which he inferred that some Irishmen had murdered them merely for the sake of the few articles or little money they could seize. The stairs, windows, walls, and every part of the house were plashed with blood. He then fetched Mr. S. Heginbottom, a surgeon, who happened to be at his (the witness's) house, attending a daughter of his who was sick.

Mr. Heginbottom said that, on going to the house, he discovered the bleeding victim in the house to be the younger Bradbury. His head had swelled considerably, and was fractured, apparently from blows struck by pokers, a broken pistol, and sword-stick, and probably from a shovel, which was dyed in blood. The largest wound on his head was four inches long. His pulsation had ceased, and he died about three o'clock that afternoon. He found two pounds of coagulated blood near the pantry door, and almost every portion of the furniture more or less bloody. The old man was half dressed, lying in bed, bleeding profusely from frightful wounds in various parts of his body. His words were inarticulate, and he died at one o'clock on Wednesday morning. In the house he found a sword-stick of beech, resembling a flute, which the constables had known as the property of the younger. Near the dwelling was also picked up a broken horse pistol, which he produced, and which, from its numerous screws, locks, &c., would form a desperate weapon, and was no doubt used in committing the murder, as some locks of Thomas's hair adhered to it.

Hard as it is to assign an adequate motive for the murder, if committed by the Irishmen, there is no difficulty of this kind in the case of the men referred to as the "Red Tom Bredburys." These Bradburys were not relatives of the murdered men, although they bore the same surname. The family resided at Hoo-wood, near Holmfurth. It is however, not strictly correct to designate them "Red Tom Bredburys." The men upon whom very serious suspicions fell were James Bradbury, usually known as Jamie Bradbury and his son Joe. They were son and grandson of "Red Tom Bredbury." Jamie had the reputation of being a desperate poacher, and the accomplishment seems to have been hereditary in the family. Jamie was a strong, powerful man, rough, rude, and uncultivated, a hard drinker, a hard hitter, and an implacable foe. With many of the keepers engaged on the moors extending to the place where he lived, he was on terms of chronic hostility. His son Joe was silent, strong, dogged, ignorant, and capable of being led into any kind of mischief by one who, like his father, had ascendancy over him. Jamie, shortly before the murder, had been accused of poaching in the plantations near Bill's o' Jack's house, and Tom Bradbury was the principal witness against him, as well as the prosecutor. Jamie had already appeared before the bench, and had been bound over to appear and answer the charge at Pontefract Sessions, which opened on the 3rd of April, the day after the murder. It will be seen, therefore, that to an old offender like Jamie Bradbury, whom the bench would not deal with summarily, there was a strong motive for removing Tom, the prosecutor and chief witness, out of the way. The two Bradburys of Hoo-wood, father and son, were at the Church Inn, less than two miles from Bill's o' Jack's, on the Monday night of the murder, and they had to pass nearly close to the little inn on their way home. They might possibly learn from Reuben Platt that Tom had gone to Roadend, and that he would not get back before ten or eleven o'clock,---for Primrose, where Reuben lived, is situated a short distance from the Church Inn, and nearer to Bill's o' Jack's. The doings of Jamie Bradbury and his son, together with their confederates, if they had any, are unknown. Not a particle of direct evidence connected them with the awful murder. It was, however, currently

believed that they were the guilty parties, and circumstantial evidence was not wanting to countenance the conviction. On the morning of the 3rd of April, long before the news of the tragedy had reached the Holmfirth side of the hills, Jamie Bradbury had to set out for Pontefract, for the purpose of surrendering to take his trial on the poaching charge. Pontefract is a long distance from Hoowood, and there can be little doubt that the defendant had to travel a great portion of the road, perhaps the whole of it, on foot. Yet, before the close of the day, he appeared in court, and claimed to be acquitted, on the ground that the prosecutor, Thomas Bradbury, was unable to appear against him! The magistrates might well be surprised, as there had been no time for the tidings of the murder to reach Pontefract, since its discovery. Jamie could not possibly have travelled all the way between Hoowood and Pontefract after hearing the news of it. As the victims were not found before ten o'clock on that morning, the tidings could not, at the soonest, reach Hoowood before noon, and, in days when neither railways nor telegraphs existed, and when even the coaching accommodation of the district was very defective, it was a great marvel how Jamie Bradbury could reach Pontefract with the news a few hours after the condition of the victims had been discovered. The only inference that seemed to explain the point was that Jamie and his son were guilty of the crime of murdering William and Thomas Bradbury. It was also believed in the neighbourhood by many people that when they returned home, some time after midnight, their blood-stained garments were washed by Jamie's eldest daughter, and it was remarked that the coat which her father had worn on the day of the murder was never seen again by any of the neighbours. But Jamie had to go to Pontefract, and it is known that he set out early in the morning, five hours before it was possible for tidings of the murder to reach that district. His first object was to reach Huddersfield, and he had two routes open to him. He could either go by Holmfirth or by Meltham, but the latter being a somewhat nearer road, he went that way. He passed through Meltham before eight o'clock in the morning, and while in that village he was heard to declare that Tom o' Bill's would never appear against him at Pontefract, supplementing it with the remark that he believed he was in hell by that time. He and his son Joe were apprehended on suspicion of being the murderers, and their examination took place before the bench at Huddersfield. The absence of direct evidence to connect them with the crime ensured their acquittal. They set up an *alibi*, which was supported principally by Jamie's eldest daughter. She was ready with her testimony, of course, to the effect that she saw nothing suspicious about them when they came home on Monday night, the 2nd of April, and no doubt she was equally confident that the hour at which they reached Hoowood was only just late enough to enable them to travel from the Church Inn, in Saddleworth, without stopping anywhere. Jamie and his son Joe, together with their party, were jubilant at the result, and their journey home from Huddersfield had some of the features of a triumphal procession. The reader may be quite certain that they did not forget to call at every public house on their road from Huddersfield. Up to that time Jamie Bradbury had been a constant frequenter of public houses, and even a boistrous drinker; but from the night of his return from Huddersfield he never ventured into an inn. The conclusion drawn from this remarkable fact was that Jamie was afraid lest he should say something when under the influence of drink that would tell to his disadvantage. It was rumoured strongly in the neighbourhood that when one of the "Red Bredburys" was on his deathbed he was anxious to confess his crimes, but that the family would not on any account allow any one to enter the room where he lay. The general impression in the neighbourhood has been that Tom was physically so very powerful that there must have been a number of men—three at the least—engaged in the murderous assault upon him and his father. That Tom Bradbury was a powerful man, equal to two ordinary antagonists, is an undoubted fact; but Jamie Bradbury and his son Joe were also very strong robust men, quite able, even without other help, to cope with their victims, particularly when they would have the great advantage of attacking them separately, and in the case of Tom unexpectedly. Whoever committed the crime they still remain undiscovered, and the murder of Bill o' Jack's will probably remain one of the mysteries of the age.—*From Saddleworth Sketches, by Joseph Bradbury.*

# ALMANACK, 1879.

## THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, &c.

### THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861.

#### CHILDREN.

1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Fred. Wilhelm, Prince Imp. of Germany.
2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844, and has issue:—Albert Victor Christian Edward, born Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869; Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6, 1871, died April 7, 1871.
3. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse.
4. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married January 23, 1874, to the Princess Marie of Russia.
5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.
6. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, mar. Mar. 21, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne.
7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, born May 1, 1850, married Louise Margaret of Prussia, 1878.
8. Leopold Geo. Duncan Albert, b. April 7, 1853.
9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, b. Ap. 14, 1857.

### ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty—	£	£
Privy Purse .....	60,000	
Salaries of Household .....	131,260	
Expenses of Household ..	172,500	
Royal Bounty, &c.....	13,200	
Unappropriated .....	8,040	385,000
Prince of Wales .....		40,000
Princess of Wales .....		10,000
Crown Princess of Prussia .....		8,000
Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt .....		6,000
Duke of Edinburgh .....		25,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein .....		6,000
Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) .....		6,000
Duke of Connaught .....		25,000
Prince Leopold .....		15,000
Duchess of Cambridge .....		6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz .....		3,000
Duke of Cambridge .....		12,000
Duchess of Teck.....		5,000

£552,000

### MINISTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Prime Minister—Earl Beaconsfield K.G.  
 President of the Council—Duke of Richmond.  
 Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cairns.  
 Lord Privy Seal—Duke of Northumberland.  
 Chancellor of Exchequer—Sir S. H. Northcote.  
 Home Sec.—Rt. Hon. Richard Assheton Cross.  
 Foreign Sec.—Lord Salisbury, K.G.  
 Colonial Sec.—Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart.  
 War Sec.—Hon. Colonel Stanley.  
 India Sec.—Viscount Cranbrook.  
 First Lord of Admiralty—Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith.  
 President of Board of Trade—Lord Sandon.  
 President Local Government Board—Right Hon. G. Scater-Booth.  
 Chief Sec. of Ireland—Hon. E. Stanhope.  
 Vice-Pres. Council of Education—Lord G. Hamilton.  
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Right Hon. Col. Thomas E. Taylor.  
 First Com. of Works—Hon. G. J. Noel.  
 Commander-in-Chief—Duke of Cambridge.  
 Treasury—Vis. Mahon, R. Winn, Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., W. H. Dyke, Hon. Fredk. A. Stanley.  
 Postmaster-General—Lord John Manners.  
 Secretary to the Admiralty—Hon. A. F. Egerton.  
 Lord Lieut. of Ireland—Duke of Marlborough.  
 Attorney-Gen. of England—Sir J. Holker, Q.C.  
 Solicitor-General of England—Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C.  
 Lord Advocate Scotland—Rt. Hon. Wm. Watson.  
 Solicitor-Gen. Scotland—J. H. A. Macdonald, Esq.  
 Attorney-Gen. of Ireland—Rt. Hon. Ed. Gibson.  
 Solicitor-General of Ireland—G. Fitzgibbon, Esq.

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Area sq. m.	Population.
Great Britain and Ireland..	120,769	31,871,198
Indian Possessions.....	983,902	157,348,090
Protected States ..	..	50,000,000
Other Eastern Possessions.	20,474	3,120,297
Australasia .....	2,582,070	2,102,055
North America .....	632,418	4,114,159
Africa .....	223,244	898,083
West Indies.....	12,673	1,010,000
European Possessions ...	120	155,063
Various Settlements .....	96,171	185,542
Cyprus .....	4,500	90,000
Total.....	4,672,341	250,840,487

### CENSUS OF 1871.

	Area in Acres.	Population.
England .....	32,590,307	21,487,688
Wales .....	4,734,486	1,216,420
Scotland .....	19,639,377	3,358,613
Ireland .....	29,322,641	5,402,749
Isle of Man.....	180,000	53,867
Channel Islands .....	466,884	50,303
Army, Navy, & Merchant Seamen Abroad (estim.) ..	..	207,198
Total.....	86,933,785	31,776,898

## USEFUL INFORMATION.

### ECLIPSES, 1879.

During the year 1879 there will be only three eclipses, two of the sun and one of the moon.

The first is an annular eclipse of the sun on Jan. 22, but invisible from any part of Europe.

The second eclipse is also an annular eclipse of the sun on July 19, invisible from the British Isles, and seen as a small eclipse only South of Europe.

The third and last eclipse is a very small one of the moon, on Dec. 28, and is visible from England.

### THE SEASONS.

Spring commences.....	March 20, midnight.
Summer " .....	June 21, 8h. p.m.
Autumn " .....	Sept. 23, 10h. a.m.
Winter " .....	Dec. 22, 4h. a.m.

### TRANSFER DAYS, &c., AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Dividends due.
Bank Stock .....	April 5, Oct. 5
Three per Cent Reduced .....	April 5, Oct. 5
New Three per Cent Annuities .....	April 5, Oct. 5
India Five per Cent .....	Jan. 5, July 5
Three per Cent Consols .....	Jan. 5, July 5
Annuities for 30 years .....	April 5, Oct. 5
New Two and a half per Cent Ans. .....	Jan. 5, July 5
New Three and a half per Cent Ans. .....	Jan. 5, July 5

**TRANSFER DAYS.**—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday; Mondays and Saturdays are private transfer days. Hours for buying and selling at the bank, 10 to 1, and transferring 11 to half-past 2; accepting and payment of dividends, 9 to 3. No transfer can be made at the bank on Saturdays after 1 o'clock.

### PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number, 18; Epact, 7; Solar Cycle, 12; Dominical Letter, E; Roman Indiction, 7; Julian Period, 6592.

The year 5640 of the Jewish Era commences September 18th, 1878.

The year 1297 of the Mohammedan Era commences Dec. 15th, 1879; and Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Aug. 19th, 1879.

### LAW TERMS FOR 1879.

HILARY.....	Begins Jan. 11, ends Jan. 31.
EASTER .....	Begins April 15, ends May 9.
TRINITY .....	Begins May 23, ends June 13.
MICHAELMAS ..	Begins Nov. 2, ends Nov. 25.

### HOLIDAYS.

<b>STAMP OFFICE.</b>	<b>CUSTOM AND EXCISE</b>
April 11.. Good Friday	.. Good Friday.
May 24.. Queen's Birthday..	Queen's Birthday.
May 29.. Restoration ..	..
June 28.. Coronation ..	Coronation.
Dec. 25.. Christmas Day ..	Christmas Day.

And also Bank Holidays.

### NEW BANK HOLIDAYS.

April 14.....	Easter Monday.
June 2.....	Whit Monday.
Aug. 4.....	Monday.
Dec. 26.....	Boxing Day.

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

March 1.—Assessors and auditors to be elected.  
April 5.—The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered soon after this date.

May.—The election of vestrymen and auditors takes place during this month.

June 2.—Members of district boards to be elected.

June 20.—Overseers to publish notices to those qualified to vote for counties to make claims.

July.—High constables, during this month, to send precepts for a return of a list of persons qualified to serve on juries.

July 19.—Assessed taxes and poor rates due on Jan. 5th must be paid on or before this day.

July 20.—Last day for sending in claim for voting in counties.

July 30.—Overseers to make out alphabetical lists of county and borough electors, and of all persons claiming to be registered.

August 1.—Borough and county lists to be affixed to doors of churches and chapels.

August 20.—Last day for objections to county and borough electors, and for service of objections on electors in counties or their tenants. Last day to claim as borough electors.

August 29.—Overseers to send a list of electors and of objectors to the high constable, and a list of claimants and objections, and a copy of register of county voters, to clerk of peace.

August 31.—All taxes and rates payable on March 1 must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be burgesses.

September 1.—Town clerks in boroughs to affix in public places the list of claims and objections to freemen.

September 15.—Claims of persons omitted in burgess lists, and objections to persons inserted therein, to be given to town clerk and persons objected to.

September 20.—Courts to be held not earlier than this date for the decision of claims for and objections to county votes.

September 23.—Lists of claimants and of persons objected to must be fixed by town clerk in some public place till October 1.

September 30.—Interest due on India Bonds. Brewers' licenses expire.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage Licenses can be obtained in London at the Vicar General's Offices, Bell Yard, Doctors' Commons, between 10 and 4, by one of the parties about to be married. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of applicant, and the license is delivered upon payment of fees amounting with the cost of stamp to £2. 2s. 6d.

Special Licenses are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to marry in a particular church, without previous residence in the district. The fees average £29. 8s.

### DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes payable at any time after date have three Days of Grace allowed: thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due till March 4; but by a recent Act no Days of Grace are allowed on bills drawn at sight, or on demand; such must, therefore, be paid on presentation.



BRITANNIA BRIDGE, MENAI STRAITS.

## January.

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.	MOON.		
Full Moon, 8th, 11 48 a.m.		Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Morn.
Last Quar., 15th, 11 2 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Morn.	Sets
New Moon, 22nd, 11 51 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Morn.	Sets
First Quar., 30th, 11 45 a.m.		Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Morn.
1	W Circumcision	8	08	11 21	0 59
2	Th Calcutta taken, 1757	4	08	11 37	2 9
3	F General Monk died, 1670	8	08	11 57	3 20
4	S Fenian Conspiracy, 1866	4	38	04 24	4 31
4	S 2nd Sun. after Christmas	8	08	1 1	5 40
6	M Epiphany—Twelfth Day	4	58	1 51	6 42
7	Th Fenelon died, 1715	8	71	2 55	7 34
8	W Lord Hawke died, 1869	4	88	4 11	8 14
9	Th Emp Napoleon died, 1873	8	6r	5 32	8 44
10	F Penny Postage com., 1840	4	108	6 56	9 6
11	S Sir S. Bentham born, 1757	8	5r	8 19	9 24
12	S 1st Sun. after Epiphany	4	138	9 42	9 40
13	M Greek Independence, 1822	8	4r	11 5	9 55
14	Th Halley, astronomer, d. 1742	4	168	morn	10 10
15	W British Museum op., 1759	8	2r	10 30	10 27
16	Th Hartley Pit accident, 1862	4	198	1 56	10 49
17	F Franklin born, 1706	8	0r	3 22	11 17
18	S Old Twelfth Day	4	228	4 44	11 56
19	S 2nd Sun. after Epiphany	7	58r	5 55	04 50
20	M First English Parliamt., 1205	4	268	6 51	1 59
21	Th Earthquake at Corinth, '58	7	56r	7 31	3 16
22	W Gen. Paixhans born, 1783	4	298	7 59	4 36
23	Th Duke of Kent died, 1820	7	54r	8 20	5 55
24	F C. J. Fox born, 1749	4	338	8 36	7 10
25	S Robert Burns born, 1759	7	51r	8 50	8 22
26	S 3rd Sun. after Epiphany	4	368	9 2	9 33
27	M Greece dec. independet, '22	7	49r	9 15	10 42
28	Th Borelli born, 1603	4	408	9 27	11 52
29	W George III. died, 1820	7	46r	9 42	morn
30	Th Charles I. beheaded, 1649	4	438	10 0	1 2
31	F Young Pretender died, 1788	7	43r	10 24	2 13

## February.

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.	MOON.		
Full Moon, 7th, 1 42 a.m.		Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Morn.
Last Quar., 13th, 6 53 p.m.		Rises	Sets	Morn.	Sets
New Moon, 21st, 4 3 a.m.		Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Morn.
1	S Peace with Russia, 1856	7	42r	10 55	3 22
2	S 4th Sun. after Epiphany	4	498	11 38	4 27
3	M French War com., 1793	7	38r	04 55	5 23
4	Th Fair on the Thames, 1814	4	528	1 46	6 8
5	W Sir Robt. Peel born, 1888	7	35r	3 6	6 42
6	Th Dr. Priestley died, 1804	4	508	4 30	7 9
7	F Chas. Dickens born, 1812	7	32r	5 56	7 29
8	S Joseph Pease died, 1872	5	08	7 22	7 46
9	S Septuagesima Sunday	7	28r	8 47	8 1
10	M Queen Victoria mar., 1840	5	38	10 14	8 17
11	Th Amadeus of Spain abd., '73	7	25r	11 42	8 34
12	W Lady Jane Grey behd., 1554	5	78	morn	8 55
13	Th Massacre of Glencoe, 1693	7	21r	1 10	9 21
14	F St. Valentine's Day	5	118	2 33	9 56
15	S Jeremy Bentham born, 1747	7	17r	3 47	10 45
16	S Sexagesima Sunday	5	148	4 47	11 47
17	M Battle of Eupatoria, 1855	7	13r	5 31	12 1
18	W Martin Luther died, 1546	5	188	6 2	2 18
19	W Copernicus born, 1473	7	9r	6 25	3 36
20	Th Joseph Hume died, 1855	5	228	6 43	4 53
21	F Columbia Market op., 1870	7	5r	6 57	6 6
22	S Gen. Washington b., 1732	5	258	7 10	7 17
23	S Quinquagesima Sunday	7	1r	7 22	8 26
24	M Battle of Pavia, 1525	5	298	7 35	9 36
25	Th Shrove Tuesday	6	57r	7 49	10 46
26	W Ash Wednesday	5	328	8 6	11 56
27	Th Longfellow born, 1807	6	53r	8 26	morn
28	F Montaigne born, 1533	5	368	8 54	1 27



LONDON.—THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.



NIAGARA FALLS.

March.

April.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quar., 1st, 7 58 a.m.  
Full Moon, 8th, 7 9 p.m.  
Last Quar., 15th, 3 41 a.m.  
New Moon, 22nd, 9 4 p.m.  
First Quar., 31st, 1 5 a.m.

	Rises	Sets	Rises	Morn.	Sets	Morn.
1 S St. David's Day	6 49r	9 31	2 13			
2 S 1st Sunday in Lent	5 39s	10 21	3 11			
3 M Evacuation of Paris, 1871	6 44r	11 24	4 0			
4 Th Grant inaug. Pres., 1869	5 43s	0a 38	4 38			
5 W Earthquake at N. York, 1844	6 40r	1 59	5 8			
6 Th M. chael Angelo born, 1474	5 46s	3 24	5 31			
7 F Princess Alexan. arr., 1863	6 35r	4 50	5 49			
8 S William III. died, 1702	5 50s	6 17	6 6			
9 S 2nd Sunday in Lent	6 31r	7 46	6 22			
10 M Prince of Wales mar., 1863	5 53s	9 17	6 39			
11 Th Baltic Fleet sailed, 1854	6 26r	10 48	6 59			
12 W Chelsea Hosp. found., 1682	5 57s	morn.	7 24			
13 Th Earl Grey born, 1764	6 22r	0 16	7 57			
14 F Admiral Byng shot, 1757	6 0s	1 36	8 42			
15 S Julius Cæsar ass., b.c. 44	6 17r	2 41	9 41			
16 S 3rd Sunday in Lent	6 4s	3 30	10 51			
17 M St. Patrick's Day	6 13r	4 5	0a 8			
18 Th Close of S. Wales strike, '73	6 7s	4 31	1 25			
19 W Capture of Lucknow, 1858	6 8r	4 50	2 41			
20 Th Sir Isaac Newton d., 1727	6 10s	5 5	3 53			
21 F Cranmer burnt, 1556	6 4r	5 18	5 4			
22 S Strike in Build. Trades, '61	6 14s	5 31	6 14			
23 S 4th Sunday in Lent	5 59r	5 43	7 23			
24 M Queen Elizabeth d., 1603	6 17s	5 57	8 32			
25 Th Lady Day	5 55r	6 13	9 43			
26 W Duke of Cambridge b., 1819	6 21s	6 32	10 52			
27 Th Royal Agricul. Soc. est., '38	5 50r	6 57	11 58			
28 F War dec. with Russia, 1854	6 24s	7 30	morn.			
29 S Flood at Durham, 1872	5 46r	8 14	1 0			
30 S 5th Sunday in Lent	6 27s	9 11	1 52			
31 M Charlotte Brontë died, 1855	5 41r	10 18	2 34			

Phases of the Moon.

Full Moon, 6th, 10 24 p.m.  
Last Quar., 13th, 2 9 p.m.  
New Moon, 21st, 1 56 p.m.  
First Quar., 29th, 2 16 p.m.

	Rises	Sets	Rises	Morn.	Sets	Morn.
1 Th Bismarck born, 1814	5 39r	11 34	3 6			
2 W Richard Cobden d., 1865	6 32s	0a 55	3 31			
3 Th Earthquake at Antioch, '72	5 34r	2 18	3 51			
4 F Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774	6 35s	3 43	4 9			
5 S Preston Strike, 1854	5 30r	5 11	4 25			
6 S Palm Sunday	6 39s	6 41	4 42			
7 M Prince Leopold born, 1853	5 25r	8 14	5 1			
8 Th Loudon, botanist, b., 1783	6 42s	9 47	5 24			
9 W Sir I. K. Brunel born, 1806	5 21r	11 14	5 34			
10 Th Capt. Boyton crossed the	6 45s	morn.	6 36			
11 F Good Friday (Chan., '75	5 16r	0 28	7 31			
12 S Bishop Bossuet died, 1704	6 49s	1 25	8 40			
13 S Easter Sunday	5 12r	2 5	9 57			
14 M Pres. Lincoln assass., 1865	6 52s	2 34	11 15			
15 Th Easter Law term begins	5 8r	2 56	0a 31			
16 W Nap. III. visited Eng., 1855	6 55s	3 12	1 45			
17 Th Benjamin Franklin d., 1790	5 3r	3 26	2 55			
18 F Tantia Topee execu., 1859	6 59s	3 39	4 4			
19 S Byron died, 1824	4 59r	3 51	5 13			
20 S Low Sunday	7 2s	4 4	6 22			
21 M Bishop Heber born, 1783	4 55r	4 20	7 31			
22 Th Earthquake at Rhodes, '63	7 5s	4 38	8 41			
23 W St. George. Fronde b., 1818	4 51r	5 2	9 49			
24 Th Edin. University chartered,	7 9s	5 32	10 52			
25 F Princess Alice b., 1843 (1852	4 47r	6 13	11 47			
26 S Bank of Eng. founded, 1694	7 12s	7 5	morn			
27 S 2nd Sunday after Easter	4 43r	8 8	0 31			
28 M William Pitt born, 1759	7 15s	9 19	1 6			
29 Th Austria invd. Sardinia, 1859	4 30r	10 36	1 32			
30 W Battle of Fontenoy, 1745	7 18s	11 55	1 54			

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

### BRITANNIA BRIDGE, MENAI STRAITS.

This wonderful tubular bridge was constructed by Mr. Robert Stephenson, for the Chester and Holyhead Railway, during the years 1846-50, and stands at a mean elevation of 102 feet above high-water mark, upon three towers, the highest, in the centre being 191 feet 6 inches. The length of the bridge is 1841 feet, the allowance of metal for expansion and contraction 12 inches, the weight of iron used nearly 12,000 tons, and the cost was £602,000. The bridge spans Menai Straits about 16 miles from Carnarvon, and three miles from Bangor.

### LONDON.

Our view of the capital of Great Britain is taken from one of the most notable and picturesque positions, on the magnificent esplanade known as the Thames Embankment. To the right is the Charing Cross Station, with the railway bridge spanning the noble river; the gardens of the Adelphi skirt the roadway, the towers of Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament close the view in the distance.

The embankments on both sides of the Thames are of incalculable benefit and accommodation to the public, and by the northern embankment the bustle of the Strand and Fleet Street may be avoided on the way from the West to the City. The embankment of the Thames has afforded architects and civil engineers a splendid opportunity of displaying their talents, and at the same time has removed a great source of danger to the health of London, and a constant eyesore to travellers upon the river.

### THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The river Niagara connects Lakes Erie and Ontario, is 36 miles long and from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to several miles wide. It has several islands in its bed—Grand Island, the largest, being 12 miles long and from 2 to 7 miles broad. There is a descent in the river bed of 60 feet to the mile above the Falls, and at Goat Island the rapids divide and send the larger body of water over the Horseshoe Fall (on the Canadian side), which is 600 yards wide and 154 feet high. A mile and a half below the Falls is the celebrated Wire Suspension Bridge, 800 feet long, 40 feet broad, and 200 feet high.

### DUBLIN—SACKVILLE STREET.

English visitors arriving in Dublin for the first time often express surprise at finding it such a fine city. They seem to forget that Dublin, which covers an area of 1264 acres, is the metropolis of Ireland, and in past times was the legislative centre of the country, in which the Irish parliament met, and where all the nobility and aristocracy had town residences. This character given to Dublin still remains, and is borne out by its public buildings, extensive squares, and large houses. Dublin possesses 25 hospitals and infirmaries, 21 societies of literature, science, and art, 43 Protestant churches and chapels, 18 Roman Catholic ditto, 10 convents, 17 sisterhoods, 7 Presbyterian places of worship, 18 dissenting churches and chapels, 11 clubs, 7 musical societies, 7 prisons, 8 barracks, and a metropolitan police.

Our view is of Sackville Street, the finest in the city, and the just pride of all Irishmen. The column shown in the engraving is Nelson's Monument, 134 feet high. In this street are the famous Rotunda, the General Post-office (a fine building erected 1815), and many of the principal hotels.

### HADDON HALL.

This fine old baronial residence is the property of the noble family of Manners, Dukes of Rutland. It is situated on a rock on the banks of the river Wye, about 14 miles from Bakewell and 2 from Rowsley. The old tower, with its narrow loopholes, is the only part which retains the character of the age of military despotism, and is supposed to be older than the Conquest. The first quadrangle and the three sides of the second are a mixture of Gothic and Saxon. The great hall was the ancient dining-room. The gallery on the south front was built during the reign of Elizabeth. The chapel, at the south-west angle, contains many interesting relics. The dining-room is of good size, and is rich in decorations of the age to which it belongs; there is in this room some excellent wood carvings. The drawing-room is more cheerful than the last, and the bay window is wainscoted and occupied by the old state chair. The ball-room, state rooms, and tower, all contain works of interest.

### MIDDLETON DALE.

This dale, the sternest in Derbyshire, is in the parish of Eyam, five miles from Bakewell. During the great plague of 1666, out of 350 souls 260 fell victims to the scourge, and the Rev. W. Mompesson, the village pastor, led forth the terrified remnant of the people to a glen near by, and from a natural archway in the rock affectionately exhorted his flock to look for compassion to that Saviour who is a refuge from the storm, and "as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." The place is still known as Cucklet Church and the Pulpit Rock.

### STRATFORD CHURCH

Is the celebrated shrine to which pilgrims from all the world repair, being the burial place of the greatest English poet, perhaps the greatest in the world. Washington Irving says:—"The tomb of Shakspeare is in the chancel. A flat stone marks the spot where the bard is buried. There are four lines inscribed on it, said to have been written by himself, and which have in them something extremely awful. If they are indeed his own, they show the solicitude about the quiet of the grave which seems natural to fine sensibilities and thoughtful minds."

"Good friend, for Jesus' sake, forbear  
To dig the dust enclosed here.  
Blessed be he that spares these stones,  
And curst be he that moves my bones."

### SEE-SAW, BY T. WEBSTER, R.A.

This celebrated picture needs neither introduction nor eulogy. From its exhibition until the present day it has maintained its reputation as an excellent delineation of that delightful children's amusement—"The See-Saw."

### LOCH LEVEN CASTLE

Is situated on a small island of about five acres in extent, in a lake of the same name, situated in the county of Fife. The castle is celebrated as having been the prison of Mary Queen of Scots for eleven months, from her capture with Bothwell at Carbury Hill, to her escape on May 2nd, 1568. The main tower of the castle, as our illustration shows, is square; it is four storeys high, and has walls six feet thick. The lake, which was formerly much larger than now, was in 1836, at a cost of £40,000, reduced by drainage to its present size. It is one of the most famous angling lochs in Scotland, and is noted for trout.



HADDON HALL.

May.

June.

Phases of the Moon.		MOON.			
Full Moon, 6th, 6 12 a.m.		SUN.	Rises	Sets	Morn.
Last Quar., 13th, 2 36 a.m.		Rises	Aftern.		
New Moon, 21st, 5 50 a.m.					
First Quar., 28th, 11 37 p.m.					
1	Th	Great Exhibition op. 1851	4 35r	1a 16	2 12
2	F	Meyerbeer died, 1864	7 22s	2 40	2 28
3	S	Jamaica discovered, 1494	4 31r	4 6	2 44
4	S	3rd Sunday after Easter	7 25s	5 36	3 1
5	M	Napoleon I. died, 1821	4 28r	7 9	3 22
6	Tu	Gold disc'd in Australia, '51	7 28s	8 41	3 49
7	W	Lord Brougham d., 1868	4 24r	10 4	4 26
8	Th	Douglas Jerrold died, 1857	7 31s	11 11	5 16
9	F	John Stuart Mill died, 1873	4 21r	morn	6 22
10	S	Stonewall Jackson d., 1863	7 34s	0 0	7 38
11	S	4th Sunday after Easter	4 17r	0 34	8 59
12	M	Strafford beheaded, 1641	7 38s	0 59	10 18
13	Th	Pope Pius IX. born, 1792	4 14r	1 17	11 33
14	W	Public Park at L'pool op. '70	7 41s	1 32	04 45
15	Th	Daniel O'Connell died, '47	4 11r	1 46	1 55
16	F	Vendome Column dest., '71	7 44s	1 59	3 4
17	S	Prince Talleyrand d., 1838	4 8r	2 12	4 13
18	S	Rogation Sunday	7 47s	2 26	5 22
19	M	Battle of Bautzen, 1813	4 5r	2 44	6 31
20	Th	First Iron Boat launched.	7 49s	3 6	7 41
21	W	Fall of Paris, 1871 [1727]	4 3r	3 35	8 45
22	Th	Marshal Pelissier died, '64	7 52s	4 13	9 42
23	F	Mark Lemon died, 1870	4 0r	5 1	10 31
24	S	Queen Victoria born, 1819	7 55s	6 2	11 7
25	S	6th Sunday after Easter	3 58r	7 11	11 36
26	M	Battle of Killiecrankie, 1689	7 57s	8 25	11 58
27	Th	Paganini died, 1840	3 56r	9 42	morn
28	W	H. Weekes, sculp., died, '77	8 0s	11 0	0 17
29	Th	Lebon, born, 1769	3 54r	04 20	0 33
30	F	Joan of Arc burnt, 1431	8 2r	1 42	0 49
31	S	Haydn died, 1809	3 52r	3 7	1 5

Phases of the Moon.		MOON.			
Full Moon, 4th, 1 36 p.m.		SUN.	Rises	Sets	Morn.
Last Quar., 11th, 4 56 p.m.		Rises	Aftern.		
New Moon, 19th, 8 20 p.m.					
First Quar., 27th, 5 56 a.m.					
1	S	Whit Sunday [1572]	3 51r	44 35	1 23
2	M	Duke of Norfolk beheaded	8 6s	6 5	1 46
3	Th	Richard Cobden born, 1804	3 49r	7 34	2 17
4	W	Marioupol taken, 1855	8 8s	8 50	3 0
5	Th	Fire at Pentonville, 1869	3 48r	9 48	3 58
6	F	First Factory Act pass'd., '44	8 10s	10 30	5 12
7	S	Robert Bruce died, 1329	3 46r	10 59	6 33
8	S	Trinity Sunday	8 11s	11 21	7 56
9	M	Charles Dickens died, 1870	3 46r	11 38	9 15
10	Th	Crystal Palace opened, 1854	8 13s	11 52	10 31
11	W	Hamer Stansfield died, '65	3 45r	morn	11 43
12	Th	Dr. Arnold died, 1842	8 14s	0 5	04 52
13	F	Lord Hastings behd., 1483	3 45r	0 18	2 1
14	S	Battle of Marengo, 1800	8 15s	0 33	3 11
15	S	1st Sunday after Trinity	3 44r	0 50	3 4 20
16	M	Duke of Marlborough d., 1722	8 16s	1 10	5 29
17	Th	John Wesley born, 1703	3 44r	1 36	6 36
18	W	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	8 17s	2 11	7 36
19	Th	Alabama sunk, 1864	3 44r	2 56	8 27
20	F	Queen's Accession, 1837	8 18s	3 54	9 8
21	S	Proclamation Day	3 44r	5 1	9 40
22	S	2nd Sunday after Trinity	8 18s	6 15	10 4
23	M	Lord Campbell died, 1861	3 45r	7 32	10 24
24	Th	Midsummer Day	8 19s	8 50	10 40
25	W	Earl of Haddington d., '70	3 46r	10 8	10 55
26	Th	Snow on Skiddaw, 1869	8 19s	11 28	11 55
27	F	Earl Clarendon died, 1870	3 46r	04 50	11 27
28	S	Coronation Day, 1838	8 19s	2 14	11 48
29	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity	3 47r	3 41	morn
30	M	Indus. Socy. Act passed, '52	8 18s	5 8	0 14



MIDDLETON DALE, DERBYSHIRE.



GLENFABA BRIDGE, ISLE OF MAN.

July.

August.

Phases of the Moon.		SUN. MOON.					Phases of the Moon.		SUN. MOON.				
Full Moon, 3rd, 9 38 p.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Morn.	Full Moon, 2nd, 7 12 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Morn.
Last Quar., 11th, 8 54 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Morn.	Last Quar., 10th, 2 9 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Morn.
New Moon, 19th, 9 6 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Morn.	New Moon, 17th, 8 11 p.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Morn.
First Quar., 26th, 10 36 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Morn.	First Quar., 24th, 3 12 p.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Morn.
Full Moon, 31st, 6 58 p.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Morn.	Full Moon, 31st, 3 12 p.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Morn.
1 Tu	Princess Alice mard., 1862	3 49r	6 28	0 50			1 F	Lammas Day	4 24r	7 24	3 2		
2 W	Sir R. Peel died, 1850	6 188	7 34	1 40			2 S	Battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C.	7 45r	7 46	4 25		
3 Th	Dog Days begin	3 50r	8 23	2 46			3 S	8th Sunday after Trinity	4 27r	8 3	5 46		
4 F	American Indep. dec., 1776	6 178	8 58	4 5			4 M	Bank Holiday	7 42r	8 17	7 3		
5 S	Princess Helena mar., 1866	5 11r	9 22	5 28			5 Tu	Adml. Lord Howe d., 1799	4 30r	8 31	8 17		
6 S	4th Sunday after Trinity	3 16s	9 41	6 51			6 W	Prince Alfred born, 1844	7 38r	8 45	9 29		
7 M	Sheridan died, 1816	3 53r	9 57	8 9			7 Th	Bacon, sculptor, died, 1799	4 33r	9 0	10 39		
8 Th	Winterhalter died, 1873	6 15s	10 11	9 24			8 F	Canning died, 1827	7 35s	9 17	11 50		
9 W	Prof. Cairnes died, 1873	3 55r	10 24	10 36			9 S	Isaac Walton born, 1593	4 36r	9 39	1a 0		
10 Th	Calvin born, 1509	6 13s	10 38	11 46			10 S	9th Sunday after Trinity	7 31s	10 7	2 8		
11 F	Wreck of the Osprey, 1866	3 57r	10 54	0a 56			11 M	Bewick born, 1753	4 40r	10 43	3 13		
12 S	Erasmus died, 1536	6 12s	11 13	2 6			12 Tu	G. Stephenson died, 1848	7 47s	11 31	4 11		
13 S	5th Sunday after Trinity	3 59r	11 37	3 16			13 W	Relief of Arrah, 1857	4 43r	morn	5 0		
14 M	Bastille destroyed, 1789	8 10s	morn	4 23			14 Th	Printing invented, 1437	7 24s	0 30	5 39		
15 Th	St. Swithin's Day	4 1r	0 8	5 25			15 F	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771	4 40r	1 40	6 10		
16 W	Beranger died, 1857	8 8s	0 49	6 22			16 S	Sir R. Howard died, 1873	7 20s	2 56	6 34		
17 Th	Review off Spithead, 1867	4 4r	1 42	7 6			17 S	10th Sunday aft. Trinity	4 49r	4 17	6 53		
18 F	Cawnpore avenged, 1857	8 6s	2 47	7 41			18 M	Pr. of Wales at Quebec, 60	7 16s	5 37	7 10		
19 S	George IV crowned, 1821	4 6r	4 0	8 8			19 Tu	Robt. Bloomfield died, 1823	4 52r	6 59	7 26		
20 S	6th Sunday after Trinity	8 4s	5 17	8 29			20 W	Abergele accident, 1868	7 12s	8 22	7 42		
21 M	Ld. W. Russell behd., 1683	4 9r	6 36	8 47			21 Th	William IV. born, 1765	4 55r	9 46	8 1		
22 Th	Income Tax imposed, 1842	8 1r	7 56	9 4			22 F	French Ind. in Ireland, 1798	7 7s	11 12	8 23		
23 W	Hyde Park Riots, 1866	4 11r	9 17	9 19			23 S	Hong Kong taken, 1849	4 59r	0a 38	8 51		
24 Th	Gibraltar taken, 1812	7 59s	10 38	9 35			24 S	11th Sunday aft. Trinity	7 3s	2 1	9 31		
25 F	Coleridge died, 1834	4 14r	0a 1	9 54			25 M	Faraday died, 1867	5 2r	3 14	10 23		
26 S	Rothschild ent. Parl., 1858	7 56s	1 26	10 17			26 Tu	Prince Consort born, 1819	6 59s	4 12	11 29		
27 S	7th Sunday after Trinity	4 17r	2 51	10 48			27 W	Algiers bombarded, 1816	5 5r	4 55	morn		
28 M	Cowley died, 1667	7 53s	4 12	11 31			28 Th	Leigh Hunt died, 1859	6 55s	5 27	0 45		
29 Th	Thames Embank. Act, 1863	4 20r	5 22	morn			29 F	John Leech born, 1817	5 8r	5 50	2 5		
30 W	William Penn died, 1718	7 50s	6 16	0 30			30 S	Sir John Ross died, 1856	6 50s	6 8	3 26		
31 Th	Loyola, Jesuit, died, 1556	4 23r	6 56	1 42			31 S	12th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 11r	6 24	4 43		

## SOME CURIOSITIES OF THE CALENDAR.

**THE DATE OF EASTER.**—Easter Sunday, falling on April 21, was considered late last year, and it is thirteen days after the mean date, but it is to be remarked, that in no year since the introduction of the Gregorian calendar into England has the festival occurred on the latest possible date, namely, April 25, though in two years, 1761 and 1818, it fell on March 22, which is the earliest limit. In 1886, Easter Sunday will fall on April 25, in the new or Gregorian style, for the first time since the year 1734, or eighteen years before the style was accepted in England. The only other occasion since the reformation of the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII. upon which Easter has fallen on the latest possible date was in 1666, and after 1886 this will not again occur till 1943.

**PANCAKE TUESDAY.**—172 years have elapsed since Shrove Tuesday fell on the 29th February. In fact, such an event has only occurred seven times since the date of the Norman Conquest, viz., in the following years:—A.D. 1088, 1st year of the reign of William II. (Rufus); 1172, 18th Henry II.; 1256, 40th Henry III.; 1340, 14th Edward III.; 1536, 27th Henry VIII.; 1620, 18th James I.; 1704, 3rd Anne; 1876, Victoria. It will not occur again till the year 1960. The custom of frying pancakes on this day dates from a very early period, and originated from the ancient discipline of the Church, which commands all to *shrive*, that is, to confess their sins, on Shrove Tuesday, as a preparation for the annual fast of Lent. Having performed this duty, the people were allowed to indulge in festive amusement, but were forbidden to partake of flesh meat, and pancakes or fritters were a common substitute. The word "pancake" is of Swedish origin, *pankaka* in that language signifying an omelette. An old English ballad commemorates the day in the following quaint lines:—

It is the day whereon the rich and poor  
Are chiefly feasted on the self-same dish.  
When every paunch 'till it can hold no more,  
Is fritter filled as well as heart can wish;  
And every man and maid do take their turn,  
And toss their pancakes up for feare they burne,  
And all the kitchen doth with laughter sound  
To see the pancakes fall upon the ground;

Maids, fritters and pancakes know see ye make,  
Let Stut have one pancake for company sake.

**DOMINICAL LETTER.**—The first seven days of the year are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, and the one of these falling on Sunday is the Sunday or Dominical Letter. The Dominical Letter falls back one letter each year; but in leap year, there being an extra day in February, there are two Sunday letters, the first for January and February, and the second for the rest of the year. Thus, in 1880 the Sunday letters will be D and E.

**THE GOLDEN NUMBER.**—The periods of the moon are, with respect to the dates of months, pretty nearly the same every 19 years; thus there is no great difference between the times of the moon as shown in the almanacks for 1859 and for 1878. The ancients were aware of this fact, and called the period "the cycle of the moon," and they terminated one of these cycles the year before the Christian era. The cycle being marked by the Greeks in letters of gold has since been called the *Golden Number*. It represents at present the

number of the year in the current cycle, and may be ascertained by adding 1 to the date and dividing by 19; the quotient gives the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the *Golden Number*.

**THE CYCLE OF THE SUN** is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year happen on the same days of the month. This happens every 28 years. Nine years of the period of a cycle had elapsed at the birth of Christ. To find the Cycle of the Sun, therefore, add 9 to the number of the year, and divide by 28; the quotient is the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the *Cycle of the Sun*.

**EPACT** is the moon's age on the first of January. The moon makes in the year 12 revolutions around the earth, and 11 days over; therefore the 12th new moon takes place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle (explained above) of 19 years, 12 of the 19 years have 12 full moons and 7 have 13. The use of Epact is to calculate Easter, which regulates the whole of the Church Festivals.

**EPIPHANY**, from a Greek word "appearance," an ancient festival held in commemoration of the appearance or manifestation of the infant Jesus.

**TWELFTH DAY**, or Lesser Epiphany, an ancient feast-day, kept twelve days after Christmas.

**CANDLEMAS DAY**, formerly commemorated the attendance of the Virgin Mary in the Temple forty days after the birth of the Saviour. It is retained in almanacks as marking various local customs and legal manners.

**SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY**, supposed to take its name from its being about seventy days before Easter. It is the ninth Sunday before Easter.

**SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY** being about sixty days, and **QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY** about fifty days before Easter.

**SHROVE SUNDAY** from *shrive*, to confess; the season when Roman Catholics went to confession.

**ASH WEDNESDAY**, so called from an old custom of putting ashes on the head.

**EMBER WEEKS**, four seasons in the year set apart by many for prayer and fasting.

**LENT**, forty days immediately before Easter.

**PALM SUNDAY**, commemorates our Lord's public entrance into Jerusalem.

**GOOD, or HOLY FRIDAY**, the day on which our Lord was crucified.

**EASTER SUNDAY**, in commemoration of the resurrection of the Saviour, has its name from the Saxon *oster*, to rise. It is the first Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st of March.

**LOW SUNDAY**, a day on which a portion of the full service of Easter day was repeated.

**ROGATION SUNDAY**, from the Latin *rogare*, to ask or beseech.

**ASCENSION DAY**, in early times set apart in honour of our Lord's Ascension into heaven.

On this day the parish boundaries are perambulated.

**WHIT SUNDAY**, or White Sunday, in early times was one of the stated times for baptism, when those that were baptised put on white garments, as an emblem of purity.

The descent of the Holy Spirit is commemorated on this day. It is the seventh Sunday after Easter.

**TRINITY SUNDAY**, the first Sunday after Whitsuntide, so called in honour of the Holy Trinity. It is the eighth after Easter.

**LAMMAS DAY**, derived from the Saxon word signifying loaf-mass, because on this day the Anglo-Saxons made an offering of bread of new wheat.

**ADVENT** (from *adventus*, "an approach"), signifying the approach of Christmas, or the coming of Christ. It is the Sunday nearest Nov. 30, whether before or after.



STRATFORD CHURCH.

September.

October.

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.	MOON.			Phases of the Moon.		SUN.	MOON.						
		Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.	Sets	Morn.			Rises r	Sets s	Rises	Aftern.	Sets	Morn.
1	M Partridge Shooting begins	5 13r	6 38	5 58				1	W Pheasant shooting begins	6 1r	5 29	7 18			
2	U Great Fire of London, 1666	5 44a	6 52	7 11				2	U Dr. Channing died, 1842	5 35s	5 48	8 28			
3	W Cromwell died, 1658	5 16r	7 6	8 22				3	F Last Scottish Par. met, 1706	6 5r	6 12	9 38			
4	Th J. & H. Smith shot, 1844	5 39s	7 23	9 33				4	S Guizot born, 1787	5 31a	6 42	10 45			
5	F English take Malta, 1800	5 19r	7 43	10 43				5	S 17th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 8r	7 20	11 48			
6	S Pilgrim Fathers sailed, 1620	6 35s	8 8	11 52				6	M Jenny Lind born, 1821	5 26a	8 8	0a 43			
7	S 13th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 23r	8 41	0a 58				7	U Smith O'Brien convic. '48	6 11r	9 7	1 28			
8	M Garibaldi en. Naples, 1860	6 30s	9 23	1 59				8	W Erskine died, 1819 [1795]	5 22s	10 14	2 5			
9	U Cock Fighting prohib., '55	5 26r	10 17	2 52				9	U Eddystone Lighthouse built	6 15r	11 29	2 34			
10	W Mungo Park died, 1771	6 26s	11 20	3 34				10	F Sebastopol taken, 1855	5 17s	morn	2 57			
11	U Drogheda taken, 1649	5 29r	morn	4 8				11	S America discovered, 1492	6 18r	0 45	3 16			
12	F Blucher died, 1819	6 21a	0 33	4 34				12	S 18th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 13s	2 4	3 34			
13	S Charles James Fox d., 1806	5 52r	1 51	4 56				13	M Fire Insurance due	6 21r	3 26	3 50			
14	S 14th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 16s	3 11	5 14				14	U Battle of Hastings, 1066	5 8s	4 50	4 8			
15	M Moscow Burnt, 1812	5 35r	4 33	5 30				15	W Murat executed, 1815	6 25r	6 18	4 29			
16	U Germans evac. France, '73	6 12s	5 43	5 48				16	U Battle of Leipsic, 1813	5 4s	7 49	4 54			
17	W Battle of Antietam, 1862	5 39r	7 22	6 5				17	F Battle of Saratoga, 1777	6 28r	9 18	5 27			
18	U Visit of Queen to France, '55	6 7s	8 50	6 27				18	S Lord Palmerston died, 1865	5 0s	10 44	6 12			
19	F Battle of Poitiers, 1356	5 42r	10 19	6 55				19	S 19th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 32r	11 56	7 13			
20	S Battle of Alma, 1854	6 3s	11 46	7 31				20	M Battle of Navarino, 1827	4 56a	0a 51	8 25			
21	S 15th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 45r	1a 4	8 19				21	U Death of Nelson, 1805	6 35r	1 30	9 44			
22	M Charles I. dethroned, 1640	5 58s	2 7	9 22				22	W Lord Holland died, 1840	4 52s	1 58	11 3			
23	U Autumn commences	5 48r	2 55	10 36				23	U Earl Derby died, 1869	6 39r	2 20	morn			
24	W Relief of Lucknow, 1857	5 53s	3 29	11 54				24	F Dean Milman died, 1868	4 48s	2 37	0 21			
25	U Battle of Zurich, 1799	5 51r	3 55	morn				25	S Battle of Agincourt, 1415	6 42r	2 52	1 35			
26	F Balaclava taken, 1854	5 49s	4 14	1 13				26	S 20th Sunday aft. Trinity	4 44s	3 6	2 47			
27	S G. Cruikshank born, 1792	5 55r	4 30	2 30				27	M Ld. Palmerston int., 1865	6 46r	3 21	3 57			
28	S 16th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 44s	4 45	3 44				28	U St. Simon and St. Jude	4 40s	3 36	5 7			
29	M Michaelmas Day [1868]	5 58r	4 58	4 56				29	W John Leech died, 1864	6 49r	3 54	6 16			
30	U Flight of Queen of Spain,	5 40s	5 13	6 7				30	U Battle of Hanau, 1813	4 36s	4 16	7 26			
								31	F All Hallows Eve	6 53r	4 44	8 34			



SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.



### LAND'S END.

This celebrated promontory is the westernmost point of Cornwall, about 22 miles from Lizard Point and Falmouth, and is the scene of frequent storms of extraordinary violence. The Land's End has been a favourite spot for tourists for generations, and whilst there the celebrated Charles Wesley wrote his fine hymn (No. 59), the second verse beginning—  
 "Lo! on a narrow neck of land," etc.

What do the murmuring waters teach  
 As they dance in the golden stream,  
 Spreading a sheen on the shingled beach  
 In the glorious sunlight's beam?  
 They teach us a deep and mysterious love  
 Which can temper the wind to the gentle dove.

Of what does the raging tempest speak  
 As it lifts up the foaming spray,  
 Crushing all other sound with terrible shriek  
 As it whirls on its fearful way?  
 It speaks of a great and a wondrous power  
 Which rides on the storms in that awful hour.

J. BARNES.

## November.

Phases of the Moon.		MOON.			
Last Quar., 7th, 5 55 a.m.		SUN.	Rises	Aftern.	Morn.
New Moon, 14th, 0 38 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
First Quar., 20th, 6 55 p.m.		Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.
Full Moon, 28th, 8 57 p.m.		Sets	Morn.	Sets	Morn.
1	S All Saints' Day	6 55	19	9 38	
2	S 21st Sunday aft. Trinity	4 30	6 5	10 36	
3	M St. Jean de Acre taken, 1840	6 58	7 0	11 24	
4	Th George Peabody died, 1869	4 27	8 4	00 3	
5	W Gunpowder Plot, 1604	7 21	9 13	0 34	
6	Th Princess Charlotte d., 1817	4 23	10 27	0 59	
7	F Battle of Mooltan, 1848	7 51	11 42	1 19	
8	S A. Lincoln elect. Pres., 1864	4 20	morn	1 37	
9	S 22nd Sunday aft. Trinity	7 9	1 0	1 53	
10	M Martin Luther born, 1483	4 17	2 20	2 10	
11	Th King Canute died, 1035	7 12	3 44	2 28	
12	W Richard Baxter born, 1615	4 14	5 11	2 50	
13	Th Bank Act suspended, 1857	7 16	6 42	3 19	
14	F Rossini died, 1868, aged 75	4 11	8 12	4 0	
15	S William Cowper born, 1731	7 19	9 33	4 55	
16	S 23rd Sunday aft. Trinity	4 8	10 38	6 4	
17	M Dk. Wellington buried, 1852	7 23	11 25	7 24	
18	Th Thames Tunnel com., 1841	4 6	11 59	8 47	
19	W Earl of Elgin died, 1863	7 26	00 23	10 8	
20	Th Treaty of Paris, 1615	4 30	0 43	11 24	
21	F Wage Riots at Lyons, 1862	7 30	0 59	morn	
22	S Battle of Breslau, 1757	4 18	1 13	0 37	
23	S 24th Sunday aft. Trinity	7 33	1 27	1 48	
24	M Gen. Havelock died, 1857	3 59	1 43	2 58	
25	Th Michaelmas Law Term ends	7 36	2 0	4 7	
26	W Dr. Watts died, 1742	3 57	2 20	5 16	
27	Th Trent Outrage, 1861	7 39	2 46	6 24	
28	F Fire Ryhope Colliery, 1872	3 55	3 20	7 30	
29	S Berryer died, 1868	7 42	4 2	8 30	
30	S Advent Sunday	3 53	4 54	9 21	

## December.

Phases of the Moon.		MOON.			
Last Quar., 6th, 7 43 p.m.		SUN.	Rises	Aftern.	Morn.
New Moon, 13th, 11 4 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
First Quar., 20th, 11 16 a.m.		Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.
Full Moon, 28th, 4 16 p.m.		Sets	Morn.	Sets	Morn.
1	M Princess of Wales bn., 1844	7 45	5 57	10 3	
2	Th Nap. III elec. Emp., 1852	3 52	7 4	10 36	
3	W Flaxman died, 1852	7 48	8 16	11 2	
4	Th Richelieu died, 1642	3 51	9 29	11 23	
5	F Mozart died, 1792	7 51	10 44	11 41	
6	S Duchess D'Aumale d., 1869	3 50	morn	11 58	
7	S 2nd Sunday in Advent	7 53	0 0	00 13	
8	M M. Q. of Scots behead., 1542	3 49	1 19	0 30	
9	Th Milton born, 1608	7 55	2 41	0 50	
10	W Grouse Shooting ends	3 49	4 8	1 15	
11	Th King of Delhi died, 1862	7 58	5 36	1 48	
12	F T. Sutton died, 1611	3 49	7 2	2 34	
13	S Clerkenwell Explo., 1867	8 0	8 16	3 37	
14	S 3rd Sunday in Advent	3 49	9 13	4 53	
15	M Nap. I. inter. at Paris, 1840	8 11	9 54	6 19	
16	Th Cambridge Mic. Term ends	3 49	10 24	7 44	
17	W Sir H. Davy born, 1778	8 3	10 46	9 5	
18	Th Plague in London, 1592	3 50	11 4	10 22	
19	F J. M. W. Turner died, 1857	8 5	11 19	11 35	
20	S Napoleon elec. Pres., 1848	3 50	11 33	morn	
21	S 4th Sunday in Advent	8 6	11 49	0 46	
22	M Lord Ellenborough d., 1871	3 51	00 5	1 56	
23	Th Lord Romilly died, 1873	8 7	0 25	3 5	
24	W Thackeray died, 1863	3 52	0 49	4 14	
25	Th Christmas Day	8 8	1 19	5 21	
26	F Battle of Largas, 1857	3 54	1 58	6 23	
27	S John Davis killed, 1605	8 8	2 48	7 17	
28	S 1st Sun. aft. Christmas	3 55	3 47	8 3	
29	M T. à Beckett murd., 1170	8 8	4 54	8 39	
30	Th Fire at Crystal Palace, 1866	3 57	6 6	9 7	
31	W St. Sylvester	8 9	7 19	9 30	

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

### ANGLING.

Of all the amusements of which the human family avail themselves there is certainly none of such high antiquity as fishing. It combines an amount of skill and mute excitement unknown to any other form of out-door pastime. It is probable also that angling formed an amusement of the primitive inhabitants of the earth, Isaiah referring to it in the XIX. chap., 8th verse, "The fishers also shall mourn, and all they that cast angle in the brooks." The practice has continued down to the present time amongst almost every nation. In 1496 Wynken de Worde "empranted, at Westmestre, a 'Treatise of Fysshing with an Angle," by Dame Juliana Berners, or Barnes. In 1653 Izaak Walton gave to the world his "Complete Angler," a work afterwards enriched by his friend Charles Cotton, and it is now the most celebrated work on angling extant, being especially admired for its correctness of details, and the singularly happy humour of its apologies, poetical pieces, and disquisitions.

### BATHING.

The Royal Humane Society has issued the following excellent instructions for the guidance of 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 having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet; but bathe when the body is warm, provided 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. Leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. 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; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

### CROQUET.

Croquet is an open-air game in which the players attempt to drive wooden balls, by means of long mallets, through little arches set in the ground to some particular pattern. The player who first succeeds in accomplishing the round of the arches, notwithstanding the opposition of his adversaries, wins the game. Though generally spoken of as a new game, it is really a revival of the old sport of mallet and ball, which was so popular in the days of the Stuarts, and of which the celebrated Nell Gwynne was a proficient. Pall Mall, London, derived its name from the sport being practised there. The game appears to have an Italian origin (*il palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, a mallet). How the game became resuscitated and called croquet is a question that has not been answered, but since 1850 its popularity has steadily increased, perhaps chiefly from its suitability to both males and females, and even the sick, whilst substantial excitement and interest is not wanting to its practice.

### FALCONRY.

Falconry is of very ancient origin, and has been traced back, as an Eastern sport, to a period anterior to the Christian era. In Britain, it seems to have been followed before the time of the Heptarchy; and in the celebrated Bayeux tapestry, Harold is figured with a hawk upon his hand. It seems, however, to have been practised in Eastern countries, and in Central Europe, long before it became established in Great Britain: and to such a height did the sport reach in Germany, that nobles, and even kings, seem to have devoted to it the greater part of their time. As an instance of this, the Emperor Frederic II. of Germany was a passionate admirer of the sport, and is said to have written a treatise on falconry, published by J. G. Schneider in 1788 (2 vols., Leip.). In England, after the Norman Conquest, falconry seems to have taken rapid strides, being much indulged in by kings, nobles, and ladies; and in those days the rank of the individual was indicated by the particular species of hawk carried on his wrist. Thus, an earl carried a peregrine falcon. In the seventeenth century the sport declined; in the eighteenth it partially revived, but again fell off about the year 1725, when the art of shooting birds on the wing came into fashion. In the present day an attempt is being made in several quarters in England to restore this noble sport, and already its restoration is being attended with growing success. In India, Persia, and other Eastern countries, falconry is still eagerly practised, the methods there followed being for the most part nearly similar to those of Great Britain.

### GOLF.

Golf, or Goff, a pastime almost peculiar to Scotland, derives its name from the club with which it is played. It is uncertain when it was introduced into Scotland, but it appears to have been practised by all classes to a considerable extent in the reign of James I. Charles I. was much attached to the game, and on his visit to Scotland in 1641, was engaged in it on Leith Links when intimation was given him of the rebellion in Ireland, whereupon he threw down his club, and returned in great agitation to Holyrood House. The Duke of York, afterwards James II., also delighted in the game; and in our own day the Prince of Wales occasionally practises it.

Until late years golf was entirely confined to Scotland, where it still maintains its celebrity as a national recreation; but latterly it has been established south of the Tweed, as well as in many of the British colonies. It is played on what are called in Scotland *links* (*Eng. downs*), that is, tracts of sandy soil covered with short grass, which occur frequently along the east coast of Scotland. St. Andrews and Leven in Fife, Prestwick in Ayrshire, Musselburgh in Mid Lothian, North Berwick and Gullane in East Lothian, Carnoustie and Montrose in Forfarshire, and Aberdeen are examples of admirably suited links, as the ground is diversified by knolls, sand-pits, and other *hazards* (as they are termed in golfing phraseology), the avoiding of which is one of the most important points of the game. The Canadian game of La Crosse is somewhat analogous, and recently a party of Canadian gentlemen visited this country to show their prowess.

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

### CRICKET.

It is no less true than strange that the origin of this popular game cannot be traced, and in fact the name of the originator cannot be discovered. The great ancient writers are silent upon it, nor do they make any allusion to it; and in Shakspeare it is not spoken of. In a work called the "Cricket Field," the author endeavours to trace it to the ancient game of club ball, and that club ball was the original name for cricket; but the former is well known as a very ancient game, and totally distinct from that of cricket. Strutt, in his "Pastimes and Games," makes mention of it. After the most able researches no trace can be discovered of the game as at present played, previous to 1702.

In former times the game was played by cutting a hole in the ground, between the stumps and the crease; the hole was big enough to admit the ball and the butt end of the bat. The batsman struck the lower end of his bat into the hole in order to ensure the score.

According to Nylene, a famous old Surrey cricketer, the present form of the bat only came into use in 1746, and up to 1775 the wicket was composed of two stumps only; the third stump was added in that year, so that we may say that the present manner of playing cricket can only be dated from that year.

What a pleasant reminiscence is our first game of cricket! With what pride the dear old bat and stumps were carried to the field amid the smiles and shouts of our dear old schoolfellows! Who would think that a little bit of leather and two pieces of wood had such a delightful and delightful power? If in that far-off land, Australia, the sight of the first primrose brought from England made strong men and women weep when they thought of the land of their birth—a land they might never see again—what must have been their emotions when the first wickets were pitched and the first man took the bat in hand? Why, dear old England, the school, the field, the old faces of Ned, Jem, Harry, Jack, Tom, and many others rose before him; he heard the shouts when the game was won—shouts re-echoed back by the good-tempered, manly losers.

To such an extent has the manly game of cricket been carried, that Captain Gordon, the Duke of Richmond, and other officers were playing a game on the 12th June, 1815, when the Iron Duke, the Prince of Orange, and staff, reached the ground. Of course the wickets were drawn, and the ball thrown up for other balls at Waterloo six days after.

### BOWLING.

This attractive game was much fancied in the days of Charles II. by both sexes, and is of much older date than even that period. "Madam, we'll play at bowls," is the answer put into the mouth of one of the attendants of the unfortunate Queen of Richard II. to her question as to the means of driving away care by the immortal bard of Avon. The same author likewise makes it ages older still in *King Lear*, where Cloten brags of "kissing the Jack" and throwing his bowl at his opponent's head. It is doubtful, however, whether it will bear tracing back to that ancient period, but it is nevertheless of great antiquity, and is still deservedly popular as a gentle and not over-fatiguing exercise.

### FOOTBALL.

In almost every particular concerning this truly national game authorities differ. It was not much known among the common people before the reign of Edward III., yet it was then prohibited by public edict on the ground that its practice impeded archery. Football has ever had a mysterious connection with Shrove Tuesday and Scotland, though of late years many great contests have taken place in England on Good Friday, and the latter has grown to be regarded as the opening of the football season. On the 5th of December, 1815, a great match was played between the Ettrick Forest men and the men of Yarrow, at Carterhaugh, one party backed by the Earl of Home, the other by Sir Walter Scott, sheriff of the forest, who wrote his song "Lifting the Banner of the House of Buccleugh" on that occasion. In Fitzstephen's "London" we learn that in the 17th century, on Shrove Tuesday, "after dinner all the youths go into their fields to play at ball. The scholars of every school have their ball or bastion in their hands; the ancient and wealthy men of the city came forth on horseback to see the sport of the young men, and to take part of the pleasure in beholding their agility." In Pepy's diary occurs this entry:—"A.D. 1664-5, Jan. 2. To my Lord Brouncker's, by appointment in the Piazza, Covent Garden. The street full of footballs, it being a great frost." In 1795, the minister at Kirkmichael, in Perthshire, observed, "Football is a common amusement with the schoolboys, who also preserve the custom of cockfighting on Shrove Tuesday." Forty years since in the neighbourhood of London the game had become a nuisance, and was suppressed in many places by order of the magistrates. At the old town of Kingston-on-Thames, on Shrove Tuesday, a regular ceremony was enacted, a game being played in the paved market place even up to recent times, the mayor, in the full robes of offices, having the honour of a "kick off." In 1795, at Inverness, on Shrove Tuesday, there was a football match between the married and the unmarried women, according to custom, and it was recorded "The former are always victorious." At Scene, Perthshire, there was a similar match between bachelors and married men, beginning at two o'clock and playing till sunset—if neither party had won the ball was then cut into equal parts. In this game, however, the ball was *not kicked*, but caught or driven by the hands. At Alnwick Castle, every Shrove Tuesday, the waits used to come playing to the castle at two o'clock p.m., when a ball was thrown over the castle walls. "It is a custom in Normandy," says Brand, "for the bride to throw a ball over the church, which bachelors and married men scramble for. They then dance together."

### ROWING.

Rowing is one of the most fancied of all outdoor pastimes in the summer months, and the spirit with which it is entered into by the Universities and the various aquatic clubs, throughout both this and almost every other country, where out-door recreation forms part of the most cherished privileges, has founded for the sport a popularity which bids fair to place it second to no pastime in the world. As a healthy and invigorating exercise it is highly beneficial, but its too frequent use, or rather abuse, has decidedly a contrary effect upon the most vigorous constitution.

## CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Cleopatra's Needle, which, during the year 1878, has after a perilous voyage been safely landed in Great Britain, 3,000 miles from the famous quarry of Assouan, whence it was taken, was originally one of seven or more, which stood in front of the Temple at On, dedicated to the sun. The city afterwards was called by the Greeks, Heliopolis, or "The City of the Sun," and it seems not unlikely that the use of the obelisks was to mark the course of the sun through the heavens, much as the sun dial, which was invented some centuries later, did for the Romans, and does even yet all over the civilised world.

On, a city frequently mentioned in the Bible, was in the Land of Goshen, and the place in which Abraham and his family took refuge when driven by famine from Canaan. There, too, Joseph was conveyed, and there he interpreted the king's dream, and received the royal favour.

The seven sister obelisks are now widely scattered, only one, the oldest, nearly 5,000 years old, remains in its early position; one is in Constantinople, another in Rome, these latter, about 3,500 years old, are known as Pharaoh's Needles. Two more, Cleopatra's Needles, were, a few years before the birth of Christ, placed in front of the Cæsareum at Alexandria, a building which no longer exists, but where one of the obelisks still remains; the other, the subject of our notice, was overthrown several centuries ago, and has since lain, until just now, in the sand. In 1798 Napoleon took possession of the needle, but Sir Ralph Abercrombie, after having defeated the French in 1801, made an unsuccessful attempt to bring it to England as a trophy of victory. There the obelisk lay, and refused to be moved, notwithstanding that the Egyptian Government presented it to Great Britain in 1820. At last the private enterprise of two gentlemen, Mr. Erasmus Wilson and Mr. John Dixon, accomplished what a careless public had failed to carry out.

Cleopatra's Needle, as are all the Egyptian obelisks, is a single piece of granite, and in order of height the 8th or 9th of all those ever produced. Its height is 68ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., breadth at its widest part 7ft. 5in. on two of its sides, and 7ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. on the other sides. It narrows to a breadth of 4 or 5ft., and ends in a tapering pyramid, 7ft. 6in. high, called the pyramidion. The weight is 186 tons, and the cubic measurement 2,520 feet.

The bringing Cleopatra's Needle to our shores was a matter of no small difficulty, even when an able engineer had been found to second Mr. Wilson's enterprise. The work was commenced in June, 1877, when the iron plates for the tubular vessel, in which the needle was to be carried away, were landed in Alexandria. By August the cylinder, with the obelisk within it, was rolled down towards the water, but a piece of rock piercing a hole into the ship delayed the launch until September. This delay, and the having to transform the unwieldy cylinder into a manageable ship, retarded the ill-fated start westward until September 21st, 1877, when the "Cleopatra," as the vessel was called, was towed out of Alexandria. All went on well until the Bay of Biscay was reached, when, on the night of Sunday, October 14th, a terrible storm arising, some iron rails, which were carried as ballast, broke loose, and the vessel was thrown on her beam ends. The "Olga," the towing vessel, was signalled to for assistance, and sent a boat with a volunteer crew, which made its way to the "Cleopatra,"

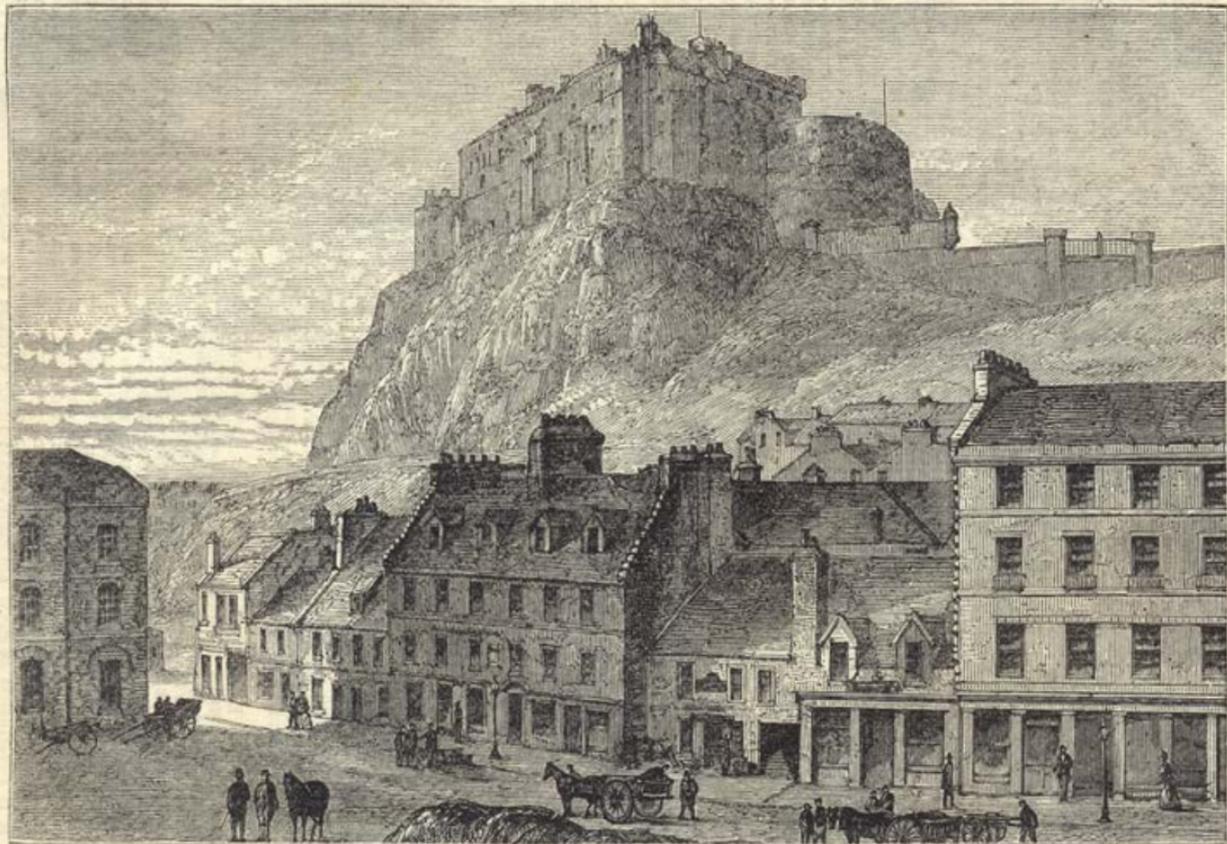
but the sailors failing to secure the ropes which the "Cleopatra" flung to them, their boat drifted rapidly away out of sight.

As the night wore on the "Cleopatra" remained helpless; but as she had now ceased to signal, the "Olga" concluded that the aid sent had reached her, and that, with the help of the six volunteers, all was going on satisfactorily. At one o'clock on the following morning the "Cleopatra" signalled, "We are foundering; send a boat and take us on board." In answer to this message, after many vain attempts, the "Olga" at length succeeded in getting the crew of the "Cleopatra" on board, and then found out the mistake that had been made. The "Cleopatra" was therefore left to her fate, while the "Olga" steamed away in search of the missing men. She failed to discover any trace of them, and on returning to her former position could see nothing of the "Cleopatra." Concluding, therefore, that her six brave seamen had perished, and also that the "Cleopatra" had gone down, she directed her course to Falmouth, where she arrived safely on the Wednesday evening. However, the curious vessel did not sink, but made good the expectation of her engineer, Mr. Dixon, and she was picked up at sea by the Scotch steamer, "Fitzmaurice," and floated into the harbour of Corunna. There she wintered, while lawyers fought over her as to the amount of salvage her finders were entitled to; and on January 15th, 1878, she once more set sail. On Monday evening, January 21st, the "Cleopatra" was safely moored in the East India Docks, and on February 2nd was towed up to Westminster, and safely moored by the Houses of Parliament. Now the obelisk, erected on the Thames Embankment, figures as one of the foremost objects of interest in the metropolis.

The following is the substance of the inscriptions on the needle:—

The engraved square on the pyramidion represents the Pharaoh, Thothmes III., kneeling before the deity of the sun, offering gifts, and supplicating the blessing of a strong and pure life. The hieroglyphics expressive of his prayer are displayed above the figures of the beseeching potentate and the enthroned deity, the latter holding in his hands the mystical Tau, the symbol of eternal life, and the dog-headed sceptre, emblematical of watchfulness and guardianship.

At the top of the shaft of the obelisk, and surmounting each of the three columns of engraving, is the sacred hawk, representing Horus, the deity of the sun in his zenith; the hawk is capped with a regal helmet, the double crown of Upper and Lower Egypt. Under the Horus is an oblong square, the standard of the king, emblazoned with a bull, signifying power with moderation; and underneath the bull is an arm holding a weapon, possibly intended for power with force; the standard being terminated below by a deep fringe. Then follows what may be called the text of the column; first of all a bee, an emblem of divine royalty, conjoined with a similar emblem, each surmounting one hemisphere of the earth. And then an oval ring, which is repeated several times in the course of all the columns, but most frequently in those of Rameses. This oblong oval has the figure of a seal, and is, in fact, the seal of the king, bearing his name and his royal titles, marking his rights and privileges, and identifying the obelisk with his name. In Egypt the seal was in use as the signature of the king.



EDINBURGH CASTLE.

**DISREGARDED FACTS ABOUT OUR BREATHING.** In a lecture at the London Royal Institution, Professor Garrod, speaking of respiration, drew attention to some facts of practical importance which, though well-known to physiologists, are too often disregarded by the public. The relative time occupied in inspiration and expiration is such that the carbonic acid breathed out to a distance is out of the way before the next inspiration, the air from which is drawn in from the immediate neighbourhood of the nostrils. The distance to which breath is exhaled through the nostrils is well illustrated by smoking through the nose. During the day our nostrils are kept clear of interference, as we sit or walk; but at night bedclothing is apt to get so arranged as to retard the current of carbonic acid breathed out, and some of it is thus a second time inhaled, instead of the in-current being, as it should be, of pure air. Another practical point mentioned was the importance of keeping the mouth closed and of breathing through the nose in cold weather. Air should not reach the lungs at a temperature much below that of the blood, and air is much more warmed in passing through the nose-passages than in going directly from the mouth.

**LAWYERS' BILLS.**—In Hone's "Every-day Book" for 1826 is an imaginary tailor's bill for making a lawyer's coat, and by multiplying attendances on his employer and on his woollen merchant, button maker, needle maker, and others, without whose aid the coat could not have been made, the tailor runs up the price to £63. But there is also a shorter bill, which we append. It runs as follows:—*Item in a Bill of Costs.*—Attending A in conference concerning the best mode to indemnify B against C's demand for damages, in consequence of his driving D's cart against E's house, and thereby breaking the window of a room occupied by F's family, and cutting the head of G, one of his children, which H, the surgeon, had pronounced dangerous, and advising on steps necessary for such indemnity. Attending I accordingly thereon, who said he could do nothing without the concurrence of his brother J, who was on a visit to his friend K, but who afterwards consented thereto upon having a counter-indemnity from L. Taking instructions for, and writing the letter accordingly, but he refused to accede thereto, in consequence of misconduct in some of the parties towards his distant relation M, because he had arrested N, who, being in custody of O, the officer, at P's house, was unable to prevail upon Q and R to become bail. Attending in consequence upon S, the sheriff, when he said if he received an undertaking to give a bail-bond at the return of the writ the defendant should be discharged. Attending T for undertaking accordingly—conferring thereon; but he declined interfering without the concurrence of V, to whom he was largely indebted, in whose hands he had lodged several title-deeds as a collateral security, and who, it appeared, had sent the deeds to his attorney, U, for the purpose of preparing a mortgage to W, in trust, for securing his demands, and also of a debt due to X. Attending afterwards on A's clerk, Y, as communicating the result of our numerous applications, and conferring with him thereon, when he at length informed me at Z that he had settled the business.

**LONDON.**—London contains more Jews than Palestine, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotch than Edinburgh, and more Roman Catholics than Rome.—*Quarterly Review.*

**OUR MORNING MEAL.**—Breakfast should be the most enlivening meal of the whole day, for then we are to be nerved for another day's duties and cares, and perhaps for great sorrows also. Let there be no exciting argument, from which personalities may crop out, around the breakfast table. Let there be only pleasant topics, and affectionate salutations, that all may go forth their separate ways with sweet, peaceful memories of each other; for some foot may never again cross the family threshold, some eye never witness another day's dawning. This thought, if the busy world were not so clamorous as to stifle it, would often arrest the impatient, fretful words that pain so many tender hearts.

**REASSURING STATISTICS FOR TRAVELLERS.**—M. Gartiaux has published some curious statistics on the dangers of travelling by land. He says that in the old diligence days a man had one chance of being killed in 300,000 trips, and one chance of being injured in 30,000. On the railway, between 1835 and 1855, there was one chance of being killed in 2,000,000 journeys, and one chance of being injured in 500,000. From 1855 to 1875 one chance of being killed in making 6,000,000 journeys, and one chance of being injured in 600,000. Now the chances of being killed are as one to 45,000,000, and of being injured one to 1,000,000. Consequently, a person travelling ten hours a day at the rate of forty miles an hour would, in the first period, have had a chance of escaping destruction during 321 years; during the second period, during 1,014 years; and between 1872 and 1875 during 7,439 years.

#### EDINBURGH—THE CASTLE.

Edinburgh Castle, which overlooks the city, was originally a Celtic fort under the name of *Mai-Dun*, i.e., the fortified mound, or good fort. The name *Edinburgh* (i.e., Edwin's Borough) is derived from Edwin, prince of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, A.D. 617-634, who appears occasionally to have resided on the castle-crowned rock. The Citadel, is of various periods; part of it was built by Queen Mary in 1565, and part of it in 1616. The fortification to the east of the Citadel, commanding the main part of the Old Town, is the Half Moon Battery, which mounts fourteen guns, and was erected probably about 1570.

The entrance to the Castle is by means of a drawbridge spanning a dry ditch, and through a gateway flanked by low batteries. By means of a somewhat narrow winding causeway we reach an arched gateway, over which is a small house used as a state prison for Scotland. In the archway are still to be seen the grooves through which the portcullises were wont to be let down when the Castle was attacked. Passing the archway, to the right is seen the Argyll Battery, facing to the north, and mounting twelve guns. The arsenal is capable of containing 30,000 stand of arms. Facing the east, is seen the governor's house, erected in the time of Queen Anne. On the highest part of the north side of the rock, overlooking the Argyll Battery, is the Bomb Battery, or King's Bastion, from which a magnificent view of the New Town can be obtained.

## CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Cleopatra's Needle, which, during the year 1878, has after a perilous voyage been safely landed in Great Britain, 3,000 miles from the famous quarry of Assouan, whence it was taken, was originally one of seven or more, which stood in front of the Temple at On, dedicated to the sun. The city afterwards was called by the Greeks, Heliopolis, or "The City of the Sun," and it seems not unlikely that the use of the obelisks was to mark the course of the sun through the heavens, much as the sun dial, which was invented some centuries later, did for the Romans, and does even yet all over the civilised world.

On, a city frequently mentioned in the Bible, was in the Land of Goshen, and the place in which Abraham and his family took refuge when driven by famine from Canaan. There, too, Joseph was conveyed, and there he interpreted the king's dream, and received the royal favour.

The seven sister obelisks are now widely scattered, only one, the oldest, nearly 5,000 years old, remains in its early position; one is in Constantinople, another in Rome, these latter, about 3,500 years old, are known as Pharaoh's Needles. Two more, Cleopatra's Needles, were, a few years before the birth of Christ, placed in front of the Cæsareum at Alexandria, a building which no longer exists, but where one of the obelisks still remains; the other, the subject of our notice, was overthrown several centuries ago, and has since lain, until just now, in the sand. In 1798 Napoleon took possession of the needle, but Sir Ralph Abercrombie, after having defeated the French in 1801, made an unsuccessful attempt to bring it to England as a trophy of victory. There the obelisk lay, and refused to be moved, notwithstanding that the Egyptian Government presented it to Great Britain in 1820. At last the private enterprise of two gentlemen, Mr. Erasmus Wilson and Mr. John Dixon, accomplished what a careless public had failed to carry out.

Cleopatra's Needle, as are all the Egyptian obelisks, is a single piece of granite, and in order of height the 8th or 9th of all those ever produced. Its height is 68ft. 5½in., breadth at its widest part 7ft. 5in. on two of its sides, and 7ft. 10½in. on the other sides. It narrows to a breadth of 4 or 5ft., and ends in a tapering pyramid, 7ft. 6in. high, called the pyramidion. The weight is 186 tons, and the cubic measurement 2,529 feet.

The bringing Cleopatra's Needle to our shores was a matter of no small difficulty, even when an able engineer had been found to second Mr. Wilson's enterprise. The work was commenced in June, 1877, when the iron plates for the tubular vessel, in which the needle was to be carried away, were landed in Alexandria. By August the cylinder, with the obelisk within it, was rolled down towards the water, but a piece of rock piercing a hole into the ship delayed the launch until September. This delay, and the having to transform the unwieldy cylinder into a manageable ship, retarded the ill-fated start westward until September 21st, 1877, when the "Cleopatra," as the vessel was called, was towed out of Alexandria. All went on well until the Bay of Biscay was reached, when, on the night of Sunday, October 14th, a terrible storm arising, some iron rails, which were carried as ballast, broke loose, and the vessel was thrown on her beam ends. The "Olga," the towing vessel, was signalled for assistance, and sent a boat with a volunteer crew, which made its way to the "Cleopatra";

but the sailors failing to secure the ropes which the "Cleopatra" flung to them, their boat drifted rapidly away out of sight.

As the night wore on the "Cleopatra" remained helpless; but as she had now ceased to signal, the "Olga" concluded that the aid sent had reached her, and that, with the help of the six volunteers, all was going on satisfactorily. At one o'clock on the following morning the "Cleopatra" signalled, "We are foundering; send a boat and take us on board." In answer to this message, after many vain attempts, the "Olga" at length succeeded in getting the crew of the "Cleopatra" on board, and then found out the mistake that had been made. The "Cleopatra" was therefore left to her fate, while the "Olga" steamed away in search of the missing men. She failed to discover any trace of them, and on returning to her former position could see nothing of the "Cleopatra." Concluding, therefore, that her six brave seamen had perished, and also that the "Cleopatra" had gone down, she directed her course to Falmouth, where she arrived safely on the Wednesday evening. However, the curious vessel did not sink, but made good the expectation of her engineer, Mr. Dixon, and she was picked up at sea by the Scotch steamer, "Fitzmaurice," and floated into the harbour of Corunna. There she wintered, while lawyers fought over her as to the amount of salvage her finders were entitled to; and on January 15th, 1878, she once more set sail. On Monday evening, January 21st, the "Cleopatra" was safely moored in the East India Docks, and on February 2nd was towed up to Westminster, and safely moored by the Houses of Parliament. Now the obelisk, erected on the Thames Embankment, figures as one of the foremost objects of interest in the metropolis.

The following is the substance of the inscriptions on the needle:—

The engraved square on the pyramidion represents the Pharaoh, Thothmes III., kneeling before the deity of the sun, offering gifts, and supplicating the blessing of a strong and pure life. The hieroglyphics expressive of his prayer are displayed above the figures of the beseeching potentate and the enthroned deity, the latter holding in his hands the mystical Tau, the symbol of eternal life, and the dog-headed sceptre, emblematical of watchfulness and guardianship.

At the top of the shaft of the obelisk, and surmounting each of the three columns of engraving, is the sacred hawk, representing Horus, the deity of the sun in his zenith; the hawk is capped with a regal helmet, the double crown of Upper and Lower Egypt. Under the Horus is an oblong square, the standard of the king, emblazoned with a bull, signifying power with moderation; and underneath the bull is an arm holding a weapon, possibly intended for power with force; the standard being terminated below by a deep fringe. Then follows what may be called the text of the column; first of all a bee, an emblem of divine royalty, conjoined with a similar emblem, each surmounting one hemisphere of the earth. And then an oval ring, which is repeated several times in the course of all the columns, but most frequently in those of Rameses. This oblong oval has the figure of a seal, and is, in fact, the seal of the king, bearing his name and his royal titles, marking his rights and privileges, and identifying the obelisk with his name. In Egypt the seal was in use as the signature of the king.

## THE TELEPHONE, THE MICROPHONE, AND THE PHONOGRAPH.

Twelve months ago some of us had heard a rumour wanted over the Atlantic, which we looked upon as a Yankee story, of the invention of some kind of a telegraph by which speech itself—not mere signs to represent words or letters—could be transmitted by wires. It was not until the meeting of the British Association, in August, 1877, when Professor Bell exhibited the telephone as we now know it, that most of us realised that the conveyance of sound by electricity was really an accomplished fact. Addison's story of the lovers separated by half a world still able to hold converse with one another was not such a wild dream after all—it was soon to become as commonplace an event as the writing of a love-letter. The telephone burst upon us like a new revelation; but, thanks to our nineteenth century familiarity with marvels and wonders, we were able to receive the new miracle with phlegmatic calm, and, after a reluctant confession that it was very wonderful, to go back to our humdrum work, as though nothing had happened and no new wealth were added to our store. Twenty years or so ago, we remember reading of the illustration of what the inventor called "Visible Speech," a means of writing down any sound the human voice was capable of producing. The inventor allowed his audience to make any hideous or extraordinary noise they chose, and these he wrote down so that his son, who had been out of ear-shot, when brought into the room was able to read and repeat them. The inventor was Mr. Melville Bell, and the son Professor Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. It is fitting that a man who has been so long a student of sound and speech should be the discoverer of the speaking telegraph, or, as the Germans call it, the "Long Speaker."

It has long been known that many solid bodies would convey sound a considerable distance, and the tick of a watch heard throughout the length of a baulk of timber is a phenomenon familiar to every schoolboy. The string telephone (as it is now called) has long been known and used as a toy, though it is an instrument capable of practically useful work; but Professor Bell's telephone is in no way analogous to these; in the one case we have vibrations of solid particles communicated by the bodies themselves, in the other vibration is converted into electricity at the despatching end and reconverted into mechanical vibration at the receiving end. The construction of the telephone is exceedingly simple, and the main principle of its action is easily understood. A bar magnet has a small coil of silk-covered wire wrapped round it at one end, and the ends of this wire are connected by means of telegraph wires with a coil surrounding the bar of a precisely similar instrument at the distant station. In front of the same end or pole (as it is called) of the magnet that the coil is wrapped, a thin sheet of iron is held in a wooden framework, and so near to the pole as to nearly but not quite touch it. That is the whole of the telephone, the rest is merely the wooden case which keeps the parts in their proper places and makes the handling of the instrument more convenient. In using the telephone the person at the despatching end speaks against the thin iron plate already mentioned, while the person at the other end holds the other instrument to his ear. The sound of

the voice produces a complicated series of vibrations in the iron plate, and these vibrations, in a way that cannot be explained here, alter and affect the magnetic or electric condition of the magnet, and a series of electric currents in the surrounding coil is the result. These currents are transmitted by the wires to the distant telephone, and there produce exactly contrary effects, the electric current exciting the magnet to action on the thin plate, so that the vibrations made by the voice at one end are reproduced by the plate at the other end, and the plate seems actually to speak, in the very tone, but with diminished force, of the original speaker, who may be one or two hundred miles away.

Very recently Professor Hughes has discovered a very simple means of greatly increasing the sound of the telephone by an instrument he has called a "Microphone." By this appliance the sound of the voice may be increased at any distance to almost deafening magnitude; the tick of a watch may be heard in the telephone a hundred miles away; the heart may be heard to beat and the lungs to work with far greater intensity than has yet been possible, and even a fly may be heard to walk in the neighbourhood of the apparatus. No sound is so small as not to be taken up and conveyed to illimitable distances. The apparatus, which the Professor has made no attempt to patent, is simply a small pencil of gas carbon, laid on another small block of the same material and connected through a small battery with the telephone wires. Every sound made near the carbon is faithfully transmitted, but no satisfactory explanation of the extraordinary phenomenon has yet been offered.

Closely connected with these two extraordinary instruments is the Phonograph, invented by Professor Edison. By this invention sounds can be made to impress themselves on tinfoil, and can then be reproduced by the apparatus. The instrument, though simple in its construction, cannot be explained without diagrams, but its effect is sufficiently illustrated in the following newspaper paragraph describing a phonograph scene at the French Academy:—

The event of the last French Academy séance was the exhibition of Edison's phonograph. The representative of the inventor approaching the mouth of the instrument first said, with a loud voice and a very strong English accent, "Le phonographe présente ses compliments à l'Académie des Sciences." A minute after, amid profound silence, the little apparatus was heard, with amazement, to repeat the words, giving all the inflections of the voice, including the English accent, but with a peculiar falsetto tone. The success was so marked that the grave assembly burst into applause, and eagerly demanded a fresh experiment. The American demonstrator again spoke into the instrument, which then reproduced his question and answer in the most comic manner:—"Mössiou phonographe parlez vö Français? Oui Mössiou." To convince the most incredulous that there was no trickery, M. Du Moncel himself made a third experiment, and the voice as of a second Du Moncel was heard in the hall, "L'Académie remercie M. Edison de son intéressante communication." It was with difficulty after this the meeting settled down to its normal course.



SEE SAW, by Webster.

SONGS OF HOME AND AFFECTION.

A FAREWELL.

My fairest child, I have no song to give you;  
No lark could pipe to skies so dull and grey;  
Yet here we part, one lesson I can leave you  
For every day.

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;  
Do noble deeds, not dream them all day long;  
And so make life, death, and the great for ever  
One grand sweet song.

REV. C. KINGSLEY.

HAPPINESS.

True Happiness had no localities;  
No tones provincial, no peculiar garb;  
Where Duty went, she went, with Justice went,  
And went with Meekness, Charity, and Love.

POLLOCK.

THE COTTAGER TO HER INFANT.

The days are cold, the nights are long,  
The north wind sings a doleful song;  
Then hush again upon my breast,  
All merry things are now at rest,  
Save thee, my pretty love!

The kitten sleeps upon the hearth,  
The crickets long have ceased their mirth;  
There's nothing stirring in the house,  
Save one wee, hungry, nibbling mouse.  
Then why so busy thou?

Nay, start not at that sparkling light;  
'Tis but the moon that shines so bright  
On the window-pane be-dropped with rain:  
Then, little darling, sleep again,  
And wake when it is day.

THE BIRD AT SEA.

"Bird of the green wood  
Oh why art thou here?  
Leaves dance not o'er thee,  
Flowers bloom not near;  
All the sweet waters  
Far hence are at play,  
Bird of the green wood  
Away, away!

Midst the wild billows  
Thy place will not be,  
As midst the wavings  
Of wild rose and tree,  
How shouldst thou battle  
With storm and with spray?  
Bird of the green wood  
Away, away!

THE SHEPHERD BOY'S  
SONG.

He that is down need fear no fall;  
He that is low no pride;  
He that is humble ever shall  
Have God to be his guide.

I am content with what I have,  
Little be it or much;  
And, Lord, contentment still I  
Crave,  
Because thou savest such.

Fulness a burden is to such  
That go on pilgrimage;  
Here little, and hereafter much,  
Is best from age to age.

BUNYAN.

Or art thou seeking  
Some brighter land,  
Where by the south wind  
Vine leaves are fann'd?  
Midst the wild billows  
Why then delay?  
Bird of the green wood  
Away, away!"

"Chide not my lingering  
Where waves are dark;  
A hand that hath nursed me  
Is in the bark;—  
A heart that hath cherished  
Thro' winter's long day,  
So I turn from the green  
wood

Away, away!"

HEMANS.

MY FATHER'S AT THE HELM.

The curling waves with awful roar  
A little boat assailed;  
And pallid fear's distracting power  
O'er all on board prevailed.

Save one, the captain's darling child,  
Who steadfast viewed the storm,  
And, cheerful, with composure smiled  
At danger's threatening form.

"Why sport'st thou thus," a seaman cried,  
"While terrors overwhelm?"  
"Why should I fear?" the boy replied,  
"My father's at the helm!"

So when our worldly all is left,  
Our earthly helper gone,  
We still have one true anchor left;  
God helps, and He alone.

Then turn to Him, 'mid sorrows wild,  
When wants and woes o'erwhelm;  
Remembering, like the fearless child,  
Our Father's at the helm.

ANON.

ANSWER TO A CHILD'S QUESTION.

Do you ask what the birds say? The sparrow,  
the dove,  
The linnet and thrush say, "I love and I love!"  
In the winter they're silent—the wind is so  
strong;  
What it says, I don't know; but it sings a loud  
song.  
But green leaves, and blossoms, and sunny warm  
weather,  
And singing, and loving,—all come back together.  
But the lark is so brimful of gladness and love,  
The green fields below him, the blue sky above,—  
That he sings, and he sings, and for ever sings  
he—  
"I love my love, and my love he loves me."

COLERIDGE.

"THE WIND SUNK AWAY."

The wind sunk away, like a sleeping child's breath,  
The pavilion of clouds was unfurled,  
And the sun, like a spirit triumphant o'er death,  
Smiled out on this beautiful world!

# THE GARDENERS' CALENDAR.

## JANUARY.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Crocuses, snowdrops, and other bulbs appear; hoe and rake round roots. Protect sprouting tulip leaves. Plant roses in mild weather and bulbs without delay; keep plants dry.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Trench up for spring crops; sow peas, beans, radishes, lettuces, spinach; protect mushroom-beds with straw; sow cauliflowers, cabbages, celery, &c., in frames; also herbs, onions, and parsley on a warm border.

## FEBRUARY.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Sow hardy, half-hardy, and tender annuals, as weather will permit; pot off well-rooted cuttings of bedding-out plants; strike cuttings of dahlias, sow climbers in heat, plant ranunculuses, daisy, thrift, pansies, &c.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Sow cabbage, broad beans, peas, parsnips, parsley, &c.; plant out cauliflowers from seed pans; prick out seedlings of celery, lettuce, and cabbage on a warm border; plant autumn-sown onions, hardy herbs, early potatoes.

## MARCH.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Sow German and French asters and ten-week stocks; divide and pot lobelias; propagate bedding-out plants, dahlias, and hollyhocks; put in cuttings of chrysanthemums; harden off calceolarias; sow polyanthus in pots or boxes; plant and prune roses.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Shelter rhubarb but give it light and air; sow cucumbers, tomatoes, &c., for May and June; sow broccoli, celery, onions, lettuces, radishes, endive, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, turnips, carrots, peas, beans; plant potatoes.

## APRIL.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Plant biennials and perennials, pot carnations and picotees; propagate and plant out pansies; finish transplanting roses; continue sowing annuals; sow and plant climbers; prune shrubberies, &c.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Continue sowing as last month; finish planting horseradish and artichokes; sow beet, herbs, scarlet-runners, &c.; look to cucumbers; continue to prick out and plant seedlings of cabbage, cauliflower, &c.; earth up, thin, and weed advancing crops.

## MAY.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Remove bulbs when leaves decay; prepare beds for summer plants; thin out early annuals, and top them; plant out lobelias, calceolarias, verbenas, stocks, &c.; sow hardy annuals for late flowering.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Prick out celery; thin onions, carrots, and parsnips; continue sowings of previously mentioned seeds; plant marrows and tomatoes; sow main crop of scarlet-runners; disbud wall-trees, hoe between strawberries, and cut away runners.

## JUNE.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Strike chrysanthemums for autumn bloom; plant out dahlias; put in cuttings of wallflowers, pipings of pinks, &c.; trim roses, peg down trailing plants, sow annuals for autumn. Water plants in pots, seedlings, &c., in the evenings.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Top beans as they show blossom; sow dwarf kidney beans; fresh line cucumber-beds; continue sowings of successions; water freely; prune fruit trees, remove foreright shoots; stop vine shoots which show for fruit.

## JULY.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—All vacancies should be filled up by bedding-out plants; put in cuttings of chrysanthemums; propagate roses by cuttings, selecting new wood; bud in wet weather. Biennials or perennials may be sown for next season.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Stake scarlet-runners; pick off blossoms of potatoes. As ground becomes clear, well manure, and prepare for Brussels sprouts cabbage, and winter greens; sow peas, beans, radishes, onions, lettuce, parsley, &c.

## AUGUST.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Continue to put in cuttings and pipings of pansies and pinks; part and plant polyanthus; sow intermediate stock. Propagation for next season should be commenced, as cuttings now strike freely.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Sow carrots, turnips, spinach, radishes, lettuce, and onions; continue to plant celery; stick late sorts of peas and beans; remove useless shoots of cucumbers; thin beds, and plant out late greens, &c.

## SEPTEMBER.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Sow annuals for winter; roses may be budded; propagate bedding-out stock; plant snowdrops, hyacinths, &c.; re-pot choice plants; finish planting spring biennials and perennials; pot off first-struck cuttings of the season.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Sow turnips for spring turnip-tops; plant cabbage nine inches apart; earth up celery and other crops; make last sowing of lettuce; thin spinach; sow corn salad in drills; thin and weed carrots, turnips, and onions.

## OCTOBER.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Sow annuals to flower in spring; cut down dahlia-stems, but leave the tubers in the ground to ripen; get in hardy bulbs without delay; finish potting picotees and carnations; plant anemones, tulips, and pansies.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Weed spinach, carrots, &c.; earth up celery and leeks; fill up vacancies with greens; plant out spring crop of cabbage; mushroom-beds should be ready for spawning; manure and ridge up ground for next year.

## NOVEMBER.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Plant tulip-beds, and trim climbing plants, as Virginia creepers, ivy, honeysuckles, jasmines, &c.; also roses. Take up dahlias; attend to bedding-out plants in frames; give water and air when necessary.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Finish planting cabbages, lettuces, cauliflowers, &c.; sow a few beans and peas; cut down asparagus; manure artichokes, currant-bushes, and raspberries, cutting the canes of latter. Plant fruit trees; in pruning retain the best shoots. Ridge up earth for benefit of frosts.

## DECEMBER.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Finish planting crocuses, jonquils, hyacinths, &c.; also roses. Now is the best time for alterations; prepare compost heaps; protect plants, close pits and frames at night, and water sparingly. Plant rose-stocks, for budding.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Sow a few peas and beans; draw earth over former sowings; stir the soil among winter crops when the weather is dry and mild; take up and pot herbs; protect mushroom-beds; earth up celery and cabbage, and trench up.

## HOW TO MAKE A WILL.

State in plain English as concisely as you can how you wish to dispose of your property. Never use what you believe to be a legal term, if there is any other ordinary word which expresses your meaning. For instance, avoid the word "heirs." Rather speak of "children," unless you wish to use the word in a purely legal sense.

The only legal formality to which your attention need be directed is as to the execution of the will. It must be signed by you, or if you cannot write, by someone, in your presence, on your behalf. The signature must be below the writing of the will, at the foot or end of it. It must be signed in the presence of not less than two witnesses. They must both see you sign it, and must then sign themselves. They must each see the other sign, and you must see both of them sign. If you cannot write you must have two witnesses besides the person who signs for you.

If alterations or interlineations are made before the will is signed, you and your witnesses should sign your names opposite to them in the margin of the will. No alteration or interlineation must be made after the will is signed.

If you want to alter your will at any time, make a new one. Never try to make a codicil, otherwise you will probably cause litigation after your death.

Nobody to whom you give anything by the will should be a witness, nor should the wife or husband of anyone to whom you have given anything. A person whom you have made executor, if you have not given him or his wife anything for himself or herself, may be a witness. The will would not be void if any of such persons were witnesses, but the gifts to them would be void.

A person under the age of 21 years cannot make a will. Generally speaking, a married woman cannot make a will during the lifetime of her husband. Married women who have property which they believe they have the right to dispose of by will, in the lifetime of their husbands, should consult a solicitor about making it.

Any person marrying after making a will must make another, as marriage revokes it. A will may be also revoked by merely making another will or destroying it with the intention of revoking it.

A will is construed as speaking from immediately before the death of the testator or person making it. It includes property acquired after the date of the will as well as that in the testator's possession or control at the date of it. All kinds of property may be disposed of by will.

Gifts to children or to children's children take effect although they die in the lifetime of the testator, if any of their children are living at the time of the death of the testator. They take effect as if the death of the child to whom the gift was made had happened immediately after the death of the testator. Thus, A has three children, B, C, and D. A leaves all his property to be equally divided amongst them. C dies in A's lifetime, and leaves one child E. If E survives A, the gift to C does not lapse. But if B, C, and D had been strangers to A, i.e., not children or descendants of children, the gift to C would have lapsed, and his descendants would have had no claim to it.

The above concise and excellent instructions are taken from the Form of Will published by Abel Heywood and Son, Publishers, Manchester. Price Sixpence.

## BOOK BACKS,

It is a common device in large private libraries to disguise the place the door occupies by painting a continuation of the shelves and books upon it. Charles Dickens devised titles for some of these books, of which the following are specimens:—

- Five Minutes in China (2 vols.).
- Forty Winks at the Pyramids (2 vols.).
- Mr. Green's Overland Mail.
- Abernethey on the Constitution.
- Captain Cook's Life of Savage.
- A. Carpenter's Bench of Bishops.
- Toot's Universal Letter Writer (2 vols.).
- Orson's Art of Etiquette.
- Downeaster's Complete Calculator.
- History of the Middling Ages (6 vols.).
- Jonah's Account of the Whale.
- Captain Parry's Virtues of Cold Tar.
- Kant's Eminent Humbugs (10 vols.).
- Bowwowdom: a Poem.
- The Quarrelly Review (4 vols.).
- The Gunpowder Magazine (4 vols.).
- Steele. By the Author of "Ion."
- The Art of Cutting Teeth.
- Malthus's Nursery Songs (2 vols.).
- Paxton's Bloomers (3 vols.).
- On the Use of Mercury by the Ancient Poets.
- Drowsy's Recollections of Nothing (3 vols.).
- Heavyside's Conversations with Nobody (3 vols.).
- Commonplace Book of the Oldest Inhabitant (2 vols.).
- Growler's Gruffology, with Appendix (4 vols.).
- The Books of Moses and Sons (2 vols.).
- Teazer's Commentaries.
- King Henry the Eighth's Evidences of Christianity (3 vols.).
- Miss Biffin on Department.
- Morrison's Pills' Progress (2 vols.).
- Lady Godiva on the Horse.
- Munchausen's Modern Miracles (5 vols.).
- Richardson's Show of Dramatic Literature (6 vols.).
- Hansard's Guide to Refreshing Sleep (as many volumes as required to fill up).
- Mr. Forster suggested the following:—
- Doctor Klitchener's Life of Captain Cook.
- Adam's Antecedents, from the Family Papers.
- The Poetry of Doctor's Common. Proctor.
- Vestiges of the Unnatural History of Taxation.
- The Corn Question. By John Bunyan.
- Retreat of the Ten Thousand. By the Earl of Cardigan.
- Savage on Civilisation (2 vols.).
- Mr. J. Horner on Poet's Corner.

## EVERLASTING LIFE OF SEEDS.

A most interesting observation, referring to the power of germination in seeds which are hundreds, and even thousands, of years old, is said to have been made by Professor Hendreich, in Greece. In the silver mines of Laurium, only the slags left by the ancient Greeks are at present worked off, in order to gain, after an improved modern method, silver still left in the dross. This refuse ore is probably about two thousand years old. Among it, the seed of a species of glaucium or poppy was found, which had slept in the darkness of the earth during all that time. After a little while, when the slags were brought up and worked off at the melting ovens, there suddenly arose a crop of glaucium plants, with a beautiful yellow flower, of a kind unknown in modern botany, but which is described by Pliny and others as a frequent flower in ancient Greece.



LOCH LEVEN CASTLE.

## DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

1. Lay the man at once flat on his stomach, with his face to the ground, and a folded coat or bundle under his chest. 2. Place your hands flat between his shoulder-blades and make firm pressure, so as to squeeze the air out of his chest; then turn the body slowly on to one side and a little beyond. Replace him quickly on his face. Count four, to mark four seconds of time, and then repeat the process, commencing by squeezing the air out of his chest again. 3. Wet clothes should be removed and dry ones substituted, each bystander contributing. The body to be rubbed dry briskly, and the face kept from contact with the ground by an assistant. Do not squeeze the air out of the patient's chest if he is breathing, but wait and watch, merely drying the body and changing the clothing.

## WHAT TO DO WHEN THE CLOTHES TAKE FIRE.

Three persons out of four rush right up to the burning individual and begin to paw with their hands without any definite aim. It is useless to tell the victim to do this or that, or call for water. In fact, it is generally best to say not a word, but seize a blanket from a bed, or a cloak of any woollen fabric—if none is at hand take any woollen material—hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch them out higher than your head, and running boldly to the person make a motion of clapping in the arms, mostly about the shoulders. This instantly smothers the fire and saves the face. The next instant throw the unfortunate person on the floor. This is an additional safety to the face and breast, and any remnant of flame can be put out more leisurely.

## TREATMENT OF BURNS AND SCALDS.

First send for medical aid. Put the sufferer to bed, removing all remains of clothing about the injured parts with extreme caution, so as not to tear the skin or break a blister. Cover all the injured parts tenderly with clean cotton wadding, it relieves by excluding the air: to dredge well with flour forms, for the same reason, a good dressing. Avoid cold applications; they allay pain, but unless the cold be maintained the momentary relief is followed by aggravation of suffering. In extensive burns cold water freely applied is not unattended with danger. From 36 to 50 hours after the injury the blisters will present a milky appearance, and show surrounding inflammation; they may then be opened with the point of a large needle, and the dressing may be simple wax and oil spread on lint; but so much depends on circumstances, and the state of health of the sufferer, that it is desirable as soon as possible to secure medical attendance. To recover a person in a state of insensibility from the effect of smoke, dash cold water in the face, or cold and hot alternately. Should this fail, turn him on his face, with the arms folded under the forehead; apply pressure along the back and ribs, and turn the body gradually on the side, then slowly on the face, repeating the pressure on the back; persevere with these alternate rolling movements until respiration is restored; a warm bath will then complete the recovery.

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The new Act for the compulsory registration of births and deaths came into operation on the 1st of January, 1875, and effected some important changes. Parents are required to see to the registration of births within six weeks, under a penalty of 40s. In default of the parents from absence, illness, or other cause, the occupier of the house, a person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child, may sign a register of birth.

Deaths must be registered within five days, but registration may be delayed for fourteen days, provided written information of the death, together with a medical certificate of its cause, be forwarded to the registrar within five days. The penalties for neglecting to register within fourteen days, and for disobeying the requisition to register afterwards, are the same as in the case of births. Deaths are to be registered by the "nearest relatives present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness;" but in default of such relatives, any relative living in the district, any person present at the death, the occupier or other inmates of the house, or the person causing the burial, may sign the register as informant.

## DOG LICENSES.

The following provisions of the Licenses Act 41 and 42 Vic., ch. 45, are applicable to Great Britain:—Dogs under six months of age are still exempt from duty. Where in a prosecution for keeping a dog without license any question arises as to the age of the dog, proof of such age is to lie on the defendant. When all the hounds in a pack are paid for, a license is not required for any hound not twelve months old, so long as it has not been entered in, or used with, the pack. Blind persons keeping dogs for their guidance do not require licenses for such dogs. Shepherds' dogs and dogs kept and used solely for tending cattle or sheep on a farm are now exempt from duty, provided the owner signs a declaration and delivers it to the nearest supervisor of excise, who will without charge issue a "certificate of exemption." On application supervisors will furnish the form of declaration above referred to. For a farmer or shepherd the exemption is to extend to one or two dogs in each case only. An occupier of a sheep farm owning sheep which feed on unenclosed land can claim exemption for three dogs when the number of his sheep exceeds 400; for four dogs when the number of sheep amounts to 1,000; and for an additional dog for every 500 beyond 1,000; but in no case for more than eight dogs. £20 of a penalty is forfeited for delivering a false declaration, and persons refusing to show such "certificate of exemption" to any excise or police officer shall forfeit £5. The police are now empowered to prosecute parties before a court of summary jurisdiction for keeping dogs without licenses. When the Excise prosecute as formerly no costs are to be awarded, and the justices have no power to mitigate the penalty to less than one-fourth of £5. When the police prosecute costs may be awarded, and the magistrates may mitigate the penalty to any amount they think fit. One-half of the penalties recovered by the police is to be handed over to the revenue, and the other half goes to the Police Superannuation Fund. The licenses and certificates of exemption are to be renewed annually in January.

## SOME CURIOUS MATTERS OF BRITISH INTEREST.

### THE COSTS OF ENGLISH WARS.

According to the official returns the wars cost the country during the present century upwards of ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF MONEY, 63 per cent of which was expended in the 14 years of war, and the remaining 37 per cent only in 22 years of peace.

	1801 to 1814.	1815 to 1836.	Total 36 Years.
	£	£	£
Navy.....	237,441,798	137,719,606	375,161,404
Army.....	337,993,912	204,406,907	542,400,819
Ordnance..	58,198,904	34,176,949	92,375,853

£633,634,614    £376,303,462    £1,009,938,076

One source of public expenditure bore very hard, consisting of subsidies paid to foreign countries between 1793 and 1814:—

	£	£	£
1793..	833,273	1801.. 690,114	1808.. 2,897,873
1794..	2,559,245	1802.. 285,451	1809.. 2,579,039
1795..	5,724,961	1803.. 212,275	1810.. 2,110,543
1796..	32,870	1804.. 103,424	1811.. 2,367,473
1797..	1,684,586	1805.. 35,341	1812.. 3,908,521
1798..	127,013	1806.. 595,847	1813.. 6,786,022
1799..	849,812	1807.. 859,082	1814.. 7,620,918
1800..	2,613,177		

Advanced to Louis XVIII. to reseal him on the throne of France, £200,000.

To Hanover, £500,000. To Denmark, £121,198.

Making a grand total of £46,289,459.

This is the price of glory, but who shall tell the value of the slain?

### THE STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. T. H. Farrer (Board of Trade) wrote a remarkable paper in the *Fortnightly Review* on the Strength of England, which he shows to have increased enormously within the last sixty years, the population in particular having more than doubled. During the height of the war with Napoleon in 1811 the population of Great Britain was 12,000,000, fettered by 5,000,000 of hostile Irishmen; whereas in 1871 it was 27,000,000, with 5,000,000 of Irishmen comparatively friendly and tranquil. Of wealth we need not speak, but our people now eat 30 lbs. of wheat per head per annum more than they did in 1831, while the whole import of meat from abroad can be shown to be additional supply. Mr. Farrer adds incidentally some curious statistics about conquest. Great Britain has conquered since 1740 2,650,000 square miles and 250,000,000 of people in all quarters of the world, while Russia has conquered in the same time 1,642,000, occupied by 17,183,000 people. The English conquests are all either productive or self-supporting, while Russian conquests in Asia bring little except expense. Take Central Asia:—"The population of the Khanates is under 4,000,000. The revenue of the provinces of Turkestan and Orenburg is £882,000, and the expenditure £1,566,000, showing a deficiency of nearly £500,000. Schuyler estimates the money loss of Russia by Turkestan, at the time he writes, at £2,000,000. Terentyeff admits a deficit of £2,800,000 between 1868 and 1877. The railways are nil. The external trade is scarcely worth mentioning, probably not nearly so large as the trade of India with Central Asia, which was estimated by the Indian Government in 1865 at £500,000."—*March, 1878.*

### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Financial Reform Almanack gives the following as the composition of the present House of Commons:—

Army, navy, and volunteer interest .....	239
Aristocratic interest .....	176
Official interest .....	102
Magisterial interest .....	286
Law interest .....	122
Moneyed interest .....	32
Railway interest .....	145
Liquor (brewers and distillers) .....	20
Literary, professional, and scientific .....	78
Manufacturing and commercial .....	120

### ENGLISH RIVERS.

The following is a list of the rivers of England laid before the House of Lords' select committee last session on conservancy, drainage, and navigation boards, states the following as the rivers having catchment basins of above 1,000 square miles:—The Thames, which is 201 miles in length, and has tributaries of the united length of 463 miles; the Severn, length 178 miles, and tributaries 450 miles; the Trent, 167 miles, and tributaries 293 miles; Ouse (Cambridge), 156 miles, and tributaries 212 miles; Wye, 148 miles, and tributaries 223 miles; Nene, 99 miles, and tributary 11 miles; Witham, 89 miles, and tributaries 188 miles; Mersey, 68 miles, and tributaries 629 miles; Humber, 37 miles, and tributaries 55 miles; Tyne, 35 miles, and tributaries 174 miles. The catchment basin of the Medway is only three square miles below 1,000; the length of that river is 69 miles, and its tributaries 62 miles.

### THE TUNNEL FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE.

Operatives connected with the submarine tunnel have already begun on the other side of the Channel, several pits having been sunk to the depth of 110 yards. At the same time the French and English committees have definitely drawn up the conditions of working for the route. The property of the tunnel is to be divided in half by the length—that is to say, each company will possess half of the line, reckoning the distance from coast to coast at low tide. Each company will cover the expenses of its portion. The general work of excavation will be done, on the one hand by the Great Northern of France, and on the other by the Chatham and South-Eastern Companies, the two latter having each a direct route from London to Dover. All the materials of the French and English lines will pass through the tunnel in order to prevent unnecessary expenses and delay of transhipment, as in England and in France railway companies use each other's lines, and goods can pass from one line to another without changing vans. It is understood that an arrangement will be established for a similar exchange of lines between all the English and continental railway companies when the tunnel is completed. The tunnel will belong to its founders. At the expiration of thirty years the two Governments will be able to take possession of the tunnel upon certain conditions.

# MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	In.	Ft.	Ys.	Pls.	Ch.	Fs.
Foot .....	12					
Yard .....	36	3				
Pole or Perch .....	198	16½				
Chain .....	792	66	22	4		
Furlong .....	7,920	660	220	40	10	
Mile .....	63,360	5,280	1,760	320	80	8

## PARTICULAR MEASURES OF LENGTH.

12 lines 1 inch.	A fathom 6 feet.
3 inches 1 palm.	A cable's length, 240 yards.
4 inches 1 hand.	A degree 69½ miles, or 60 nautical miles.
A cubit 18 inches.	A league 3 miles.
A pace, milit., 2 ft. 6 in.	
A pace, geomet., 5 feet.	

## SQUARE OR SURFACE MEASURE.

	In.	Ft.	Yds.	Pls.	Ch.	R.
Square foot..	144	1				
Square yard..	1,296	9	1			
Rod, Pole, or Perch .....	39,204	272½	30½	1		
Square Chain .....	627,264	4,356	484	16	1	
Road .....	1,568,160	10,890	1,210	40	2½	1
Acre .....	6,272,640	43,560	4,840	160	10	4
A square mile contains 640 acres, 2,560 roods, 6,400 chains, 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.						

## OLD APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

	Troy.
20 Grains .....	1 Scruple .....
3 Scruples .....	1 Drachm .....
8 Drachms .....	1 Ounce .....
12 Ounces .....	1 Pound .....
Apothecaries compounded by this weight, but bought and sold their drugs by avoirdupois.	

## NEW APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Ounce .....	437½ grs.
Pound, 16 oz. ....	7,000 "
Same as Avoirdupois.	

## FLUID MEASURE.

60 Minims .....	1 Fluid Drachm.
8 Drachms .....	1 Ounce.
20 Ounces .....	1 Pint.
8 Pints .....	1 Gallon.

## PARTICULAR WEIGHTS.

A stone, Horseman's weight .....	14 lb.
A Firkin of Butter .....	56 "
A Firkin of Soap .....	64 "
A Barrel of Raisins .....	112 "
A Barrel of Soap .....	256 "
A Fodder of Lead, London and Hull..	19½ cwt.
" " Derby .....	22½ "
" " Newcastle .....	21½ "

## MEASURES OF TIME.

60 Seconds .....	1 Minute.
60 Minutes .....	1 Hour.
24 Hours .....	1 Day.
7 Days .....	1 Week.
28 Days .....	1 Lunar Month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days .....	1 Calendar Month.
12 Calendar Months .....	1 Year.
365 Days .....	1 Common Year.
366 Days .....	1 Leap Year.

## ANGULAR MEASURE.

60 Seconds .....	1 Minute.
60 Minutes .....	1 Degree.
30 Degrees .....	1 Sign.
90 Degrees .....	1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360 deg. ..	1 Circumference, or Great Circle.

## CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

1728 Cubic Inches .....	1 Cubic Foot.
27 Cubic Feet .....	1 Cubic Yard.
40 Do. of Rough, or....	1 Ton or Load.
50 Do. of Hewn Timber	
42 Cubic Feet of Timber....	1 Shipping Ton.
108 Cubic Feet .....	1 Stack of Wood.
128 Cubic Feet .....	1 Cord of Wood.
40 Cubic Feet .....	1 Ton Shipping.

## LIQUID MEASURE. Gals. Qts. Pts.

Four Gills one Pint .....	1		
Quart .....	1	2	
Gallon .....	1	4	8
Firkin or Quarter Barrel .....	9	36	72
Kilderkin or Half Barrel .....	18	72	144
Barrel .....	36	144	288
Hogshead of Ale (1½ barrel)....	54	216	432
Puncheon (2 barrels) .....	84	336	672
Butt of Ale (3 barrels) .....	108	432	864

Practically, the only measures in use are gallons and quarts, the others are merely nominal; e.g., the hogshead of 54 gallons, old measure, contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3.55 gills imperial measure, and of wine six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon. Of imported wines the following are the usual measurements:

Pipe of Port or Masdeu .....	115 Gallons.
" Teneriffe .....	100 "
" Marsala .....	93 "
" Madeira and Cape .....	92 "
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas .....	117 "
" Sherry and Tent .....	108 "
Aum of Hock and Rhenish .....	30 "
Hogshead of Claret .....	46 "

## DRY OR CORN MEASURE.

4 Quarts .....	1 Gallon.
2 Gallons .....	1 Peck.
4 Pecks .....	1 Bushel.
3 Bushels .....	1 Sack.
12 Sacks .....	1 Chaldron.
8 Bushels .....	1 Quarter.
5 Quarters .....	1 Load.

## MEASURES OF WEIGHT.—AVOIRDUPOIS.

27½ Grains .....	1 Drachm ..	27½	} Grains.
16 Drachms .....	1 Ounce ..	437½	
16 Ounces .....	1 Pound ..	7,000	} Grains.
8 Pounds .....	1 Stone of Butcher's Meat.		
14 Pounds .....	1 Ordinary Stone.		
28 Pounds .....	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4 Quarters .....	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		}
20 Cwt. ....	1 Ton.		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and common dealings.

## HAY AND STRAW.

Truss of Straw, 36lb.	
Truss of Old Hay, 56lb. (after 1st September).	
Truss of New Hay, 60lb.	
Load, 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lb.;	
Old Hay, 18 cwt.; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb.	

## WOOL. cwt. qr. lb.

7 Pounds .....	1 Clove ..	0	0	7
2 Cloves .....	1 Stone ..	0	0	14
2 Stones .....	1 Tod .....	0	1	0
6½ Tods .....	1 Wey .....	1	2	14
12 Sacks .....	1 Last .....	39	0	0

## TROY WEIGHT.

3 1-6 Grains .....	1 Carat.
24 Grains .....	1 Pennyweight.
20 Pennyweights .....	1 Ounce .....
12 Ounces .....	1 Pound .....

# A CALENDAR

*For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any Given Time within the Present Century.*

YEARS 1801 TO 1900.

										31	28	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	30			
										Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	..	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week in any year of the present century, first look in the table of years for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For Example:—To know what day of the week May 4 will be on in the year 1876, in the table of years look for 1876, and in a parallel line, under May, is fig. 1, which directs to col. 1, in which it will be seen that May 4 falls on Thursday

**LEAP YEARS.**

1804	1832	1860	1888	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1808	1836	1864	1892	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1812	1840	1868	1896	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1816	1844	1872	..	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1820	1848	1876	..	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1824	1852	1880	..	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1828	1856	1884	..	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

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

## BUILDING CLUBS.

### PURCHASE AND SALE OF PROPERTY.

Table of Payments required for the purchase of a house of the value of £100, and exhibiting the minimum amount to be paid at every instalment for each sum of £100 advanced to members on mortgage security, in order that the entire debt (including principal and interest) may be repaid in the time specified in the first column; also showing the total amount which would be paid as interest upon the £100 during the time the member might select in which to redeem his property.

Time Required to pay off Mortgage.		Payment per Week.	Payment per Month.	Total Payments per Annum.		Total Interest Paid.	Principal to be Repaid.	Total Amnt. Paid, incl'g Principal & Interest.	
Years.	Months.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4	9½	0 9 2½	2 0 0	24 0 0	0 15 0 0	100 0 0	0 125 0 0	22 5 9 3	20 7 0 1
5	0½	0 8 10	1 18 4	23 0 0	0 15 10 10	100 0 0	0 135 10 10	21 5 11 1	21 7 2 6
6	8	0 6 11	1 10 0	18 0 0	0 20 0 0	100 0 0	0 120 0 0	22 5 12 11	22 7 4 11
8	4	0 5 9½	1 5 0	15 0 0	0 24 12 0	100 0 0	0 124 12 0	23 5 14 9	23 7 7 5
9	1	0 5 4½	1 3 4	14 0 0	0 26 15 1	100 0 0	0 126 15 1	24 5 16 7	24 7 9 11
10	5½	0 4 9½	1 0 10	12 10 0	0 30 16 0	100 0 0	0 130 16 0	25 5 18 6	25 7 12 6
12	5	0 4 2	0 18 4	11 0 0	0 36 11 8	100 0 0	0 136 11 8	26 6 0 6	26 7 15 3
14	9	0 3 0	0 16 3	9 15 0	0 43 13 4	100 0 0	0 143 14 0	27 6 2 7	27 7 18 1
16	7½	0 3 5½	0 15 0	9 0 0	0 49 11 0	100 0 0	0 149 11 0	28 6 4 9	28 8 1 1
18	2½	0 3 3½	0 14 2	8 10 0	0 54 11 2	100 0 0	0 154 11 2	29 6 7 0	29 8 4 4
20	1	0 3 0½	0 13 4	8 0 0	0 60 16 3	100 0 0	0 160 16 3	30 6 9 6	30 8 7 9
								31 6 12 1	31 8 11 5
								32 6 14 10	32 8 15 4
								33 6 17 11	33 8 19 7
								34 7 1 1	34 9 4 0
								35 7 4 6	35 9 8 10
								36 7 8 3	36 9 14 0
								37 7 12 2	37 9 19 6
								38 7 16 5	38 10 5 5
								39 8 1 0	39 10 11 10
								40 8 5 10	40 10 18 9
								41 8 11 1	41 11 6 2
								42 8 16 8	42 11 14 2
								43 9 2 10	43 12 2 8
								44 9 9 5	44 12 11 11
								45 9 16 7	45 13 1 10
								46 10 4 4	46 13 12 6
								47 10 12 8	47 14 3 11
								48 11 1 9	48 14 16 4
								49 11 11 7	49 15 9 8
								50 12 2 4	50 16 4 2
								51 12 14 0	51 17 0 0
								52 13 5 8	52 17 16 0
								53 13 18 1	53 18 13 2
								54 14 11 7	54 19 11 9
								55 15 6 3	55 20 11 11
								56 16 2 3	56 21 13 9
								57 16 19 11	57 22 17 5
								58 17 19 1	58 24 3 0
								59 19 0 1	59 25 10 7
								60 20 0 3	60 27 0 2

### INSURANCE TABLE.

10 Years.      14 Years.

Age. Premium      Age. Premium.

Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	5 9 3	20	7 0 1
21	5 11 1	21	7 2 6
22	5 12 11	22	7 4 11
23	5 14 9	23	7 7 5
24	5 16 7	24	7 9 11
25	5 18 6	25	7 12 6
26	6 0 6	26	7 15 3
27	6 2 7	27	7 18 1
28	6 4 9	28	8 1 1
29	6 7 0	29	8 4 4
30	6 9 6	30	8 7 9
31	6 12 1	31	8 11 5
32	6 14 10	32	8 15 4
33	6 17 11	33	8 19 7
34	7 1 1	34	9 4 0
35	7 4 6	35	9 8 10
36	7 8 3	36	9 14 0
37	7 12 2	37	9 19 6
38	7 16 5	38	10 5 5
39	8 1 0	39	10 11 10
40	8 5 10	40	10 18 9
41	8 11 1	41	11 6 2
42	8 16 8	42	11 14 2
43	9 2 10	43	12 2 8
44	9 9 5	44	12 11 11
45	9 16 7	45	13 1 10
46	10 4 4	46	13 12 6
47	10 12 8	47	14 3 11
48	11 1 9	48	14 16 4
49	11 11 7	49	15 9 8
50	12 2 4	50	16 4 2
51	12 14 0	51	17 0 0
52	13 5 8	52	17 16 0
53	13 18 1	53	18 13 2
54	14 11 7	54	19 11 9
55	15 6 3	55	20 11 11
56	16 2 3	56	21 13 9
57	16 19 11	57	22 17 5
58	17 19 1	58	24 3 0
59	19 0 1	59	25 10 7
60	20 0 3	60	27 0 2

Table of Payments required for the purchase of a house of the value of £100, and showing the amount paid for interest and amount of principal repaid upon every £100 borrowed, to be repaid in 16 years and 7½ months.

Years, commencing from Year of Mortgage.	Payments per Month.	Total Payments per Year.	Interest on Debt.	Principal Repaid.	Amnt. Payable on Redeeming at the end of each Year.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	0 15 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	96 0 0
2	0 15 0	9 0 0	4 16 0	4 4 0	91 16 0
3	0 15 0	9 0 0	4 11 10	4 8 2	87 7 10
4	0 15 0	9 0 0	4 7 5	4 12 7	82 15 3
5	0 15 0	9 0 0	4 2 9	4 17 3	77 18 0
6	0 15 0	9 0 0	3 17 10	5 2 2	72 15 10
7	0 15 0	9 0 0	3 12 9	5 7 3	67 8 7
8	0 15 0	9 0 0	3 7 5	5 12 7	61 16 0
9	0 15 0	9 0 0	3 1 10	5 18 2	55 17 10
10	0 15 0	9 0 0	2 15 11	6 4 1	49 13 9
11	0 15 0	9 0 0	2 9 8	6 10 4	43 3 5
12	0 15 0	9 0 0	2 3 2	6 16 10	36 6 7
13	0 15 0	9 0 0	1 16 4	7 3 8	29 2 11
14	0 15 0	9 0 0	1 9 2	7 10 10	21 12 1
15	0 15 0	9 0 0	1 1 8	7 18 4	13 13 9
16	0 15 0	9 0 0	0 13 8	8 6 4	5 7 5
7½ months	0 15 0	5 11 0	0 3 7	5 7 3	0 0 0

P.S.—This latter Table is the one usually selected.

### A NEW WAY OF PAYING OFF LOANS.

The following is a New Way of Paying off Loans out of Life Incomes by the operation of a Building or Freehold Land Society in connection with an Insurance Office:—

"Where the money is advanced to an individual, A.B., he insures his life, through the Society, by a single premium, to cover the successive sums left unpaid, which sums being paid by the Insurance Office in the event of his death before all the instalments have been paid, leaves the property free of charge, for the advantages of the representatives of A.B., or of others, as may be settled by him.

"Thus, A.B., aged 25, applies to the Building Society for £100 secured on a house, and to be repaid in the form of rent in 10 years, with the interest at the rate of 5 (?) per cent on unpaid principal. The Society insures life with British Imperial for single premium of £5. 18s. 6d., so as to cover risk. It charges A.B. this sum as discount, and advances him therefore £94. 18s. 6d.; he repays the Society the interest and £10 as principal by annual, quarterly, or weekly instalments as rent: with this the Insurance Company has nothing to do, it only receives the single premium, and in the event of death pays the claim. The Building Society retains the policy as Collateral Security in the event of the member's decease, it receives the money insured from the Insurance Office, and hands it over with the house or land to the representative or person nominated by the member A.B.

## POSTAL REGULATIONS, SAVINGS BANKS, &c.

### RATES OF POSTAGE

To all parts of the Kingdom, for prepaid letters:  
Not exceeding 1 oz. .... 1d.  
Exceeding 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz. 1½d.  
And ½d. additional for every 2 oz. up to 12 oz.

A letter exceeding the weight of 12 oz. is liable to a postage of 1d. for every oz., beginning with the first oz. A letter posted unpaid is chargeable with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently paid is chargeable with double the deficiency.

### POST CARDS.

Post Cards, bearing a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only. They are to be obtained at all Post-offices, in packets of twelve for 7d. and 8d. Foreign Post-cards at 1½d. each.

### POSTAGE ON INLAND REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS & BOOK PACKETS.

**PREPAID RATE.**—On each Registered 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. No book packet may exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or one foot six inches in length, nine inches in width, and six inches in depth.

**UNPAID RATE.**—A newspaper or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, will be charged one penny for every 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz., deducting the amount of stamps affixed. No packet of newspapers must exceed 14 lbs. in weight, nor may it exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

**NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.**—Stamped halfpenny newspaper wrappers may be purchased single or in any number, according to the undermentioned scale of prices, viz.:—1 for ¾d.; 2 for 1½d.; 3 for 1½d.; 4 for 2½d.; 5 for 3d.; 6 for 3½d.; 7 for 4d.; 8 for 4½d., and so on. These wrappers, uncut, in quarter reams, containing 120 sheets of 14 wrappers on each sheet, £3. 18s.

### REGISTRATION.

On the prepayment of a fee of twopence, any letter, newspaper, or book packet may be registered to any place in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies. The Post-office will not in any way undertake the safe conveyance of unregistered letters, and all such found to contain coin, &c., will be charged on delivery with a double registration fee.

Registered-Letter envelopes, bearing a 2d. stamp for the payment of the Registration fee, are sold at all Post-offices, and by Rural Messengers. These are sold for 2½d. each, or 2s. 2½d. for a packet of 12, the Registration fee being included in the prices.

### GOVERNMENT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

The lives of persons of either sex between the ages of 16 and 60, may be insured for not less than £20 nor more than £100. The sums charged for deferred annuities, or deferred monthly allowances, vary with the age and sex, health, habits, and occupation of the persons.

### POST-OFFICE TELEGRAMS.

The charge for telegrams throughout the United Kingdom, the Scilly, Orkney, and Shetland Islands, is 1s. for the first 20 words.

### MONEY ORDERS.

Money-orders are granted in the United Kingdom at the following rates:—

For sums under 10s., 2d.; 10s. and under £2, 3d.  
1d. extra for every additional £1 up to £10.

### MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE ABROAD.

Foreign orders are issued at the following rates:—  
If payable in France, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Italy, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, or Constantinople:—

On sums not exceeding £2, 9d.; £5, 1s. 6d.; £7, 2s. 3d.; £10, 3s.

If payable in any other place abroad:—

On sums not exceeding £2, 1s.; £5, 2s.; £7, 3s.; £10, 4s.

### POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

No deposit of less than a shilling is received, nor any pence, and not more than £30 in one year. No further deposit is allowed when the amount standing in depositor's name exceeds £150, exclusive of interest. Interest is allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum—that is, one halfpenny per pound per month. When the principal and interest reach to £200 no further interest is paid until the sum at the depositor's credit is reduced below that amount. Deposits already made in other savings banks may be easily transferred to the Post-office. Separate accounts may be opened in the names of wife and children. The wife's deposits become her separate property.

**SAVINGS BANKS FUNDS: PROFIT AND LOSS.**—As usual, the Post-office Savings Banks produced a profit last year, the interest allowed and the expenses amounting to less by £145,849 than the interest accrued on the funds in the hands of the Government. As usual, also, the balance was the other way in regard to the funds of the trustee savings banks and friendly societies in the hands of the Government, the amount of interest allowed to these depositors being such as to exceed by £127,617 the interest actually accrued on those funds. The deficiency has to be paid from the public purse.

### THE GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

The rates of postage for correspondence posted in the United Kingdom addressed to any of the countries in Class A are—Letters 2½d. per ½ oz., Post Cards 1½d. each, Book and Pattern Packets 1d. per 2 oz., Newspapers 1d. per 4 oz. each.

To the countries comprised in Class B the rates are, for Letters 6d. per ½ oz., Post Cards (except British India, to which Post Cards are not forwarded) 3d. each, Book and Pattern Packets 2d. per 2 oz., Newspapers 1d. per 4 oz. each; correspondence intended for transmission *via* Brindisi is, however, subject to the following rates:—Letters 8d. per ½ oz., Post Cards (except British India) 4d. each, Book and Pattern Packets 3d. per 2 oz., Newspapers 2d. per 4 oz. each.

**Class A**—Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States.

**Class B**—Bermuda, Brazil, British Guiana, Ceylon, French Colonies (East and West Indies and Cochinchina), Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Japan, Labuan, Mauritius and dependencies, all the Netherland Colonies, all the Portuguese Colonies, and all the Spanish Colonies.

# STAMPS, TAXES, EXCISE DUTIES, &c.

## STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT, or Memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged .....	0	0	6
APPRAISAL or VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisal shall not exceed £5	0	0	3
Exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10 ..	0	0	6
and 6d. for every additional £10.			
<b>APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES:—</b>			
If no premium .....	0	2	6
For every £5 and fractional part .....	0	5	0
<b>ARTICLES of clerkship to attorney or solicitor, in England or Ireland .....</b>			
In Superior Courts, Scotland .....	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, Scotland .....	60	0	0
<b>ARMORIAL BEARINGS.....</b>			
If painted on any carriage .....	2	2	0
<b>BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES, of any kind whatsoever, except bank notes:—not exceeding £5 .....</b>			
Exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10 ..	0	0	1
" 10 ..	0	0	2
" 25 ..	0	0	3
" 50 ..	0	0	9
" 75 ..	1	0	0
Every £100, and also for every fractional part of £100, of such amount..	0	1	0
By the Stamp Act of 1850 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 97) the distinction between inland and foreign bills of exchange was abolished.			
<b>BILL OF LADING.....</b>	0	0	6
<b>CERTIFICATE.—Of goods, &amp;c, being duly entered inwards .....</b>			
Of birth, marriage, or death (certified copy of) .....	0	4	0
For registry of designs .....	5	0	0
<b>DRAFT, or Order, or Letter of Credit, for payment of any sum to bearer or order, on demand.....</b>			
.....	0	0	1
<b>ECCLESIASTICAL LICENSES:—</b>			
For licensing a building for the performance of Divine service .....	0	10	0
<b>LEASE, or Agreement for a Lease:—</b>			
If the term is definite, and does not exceed 35 years, or is indefinite.	£0	0	6
If definite, and exceeds 35 years, but does not exceed 100 years.	£0	3	0
If the term, being definite, exceeds 100 years.	£0	6	0
£5 .....	0	1	0
10 .....	0	1	6
15 .....	0	1	6
20 .....	0	1	6
25 .....	0	1	6
50 .....	0	1	6
75 .....	0	1	6
100 .....	0	1	6
For every full sum of £50, or fractional part—	0	5	0
" 100 ..	1	10	0
" 200 ..	3	0	0
<b>LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY £20 and above:—</b>			
Lineal issue or Lineal ancestor.....	£1	per cent.	
Brothers and sisters of the predecessor, and their descendants .....	£3	per cent.	
Brothers and sisters of the father and mother of the predecessor, and their descendants .....	£5	per cent.	
Brothers and sisters of a grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, and their descendants .....	£6	per cent.	
Any other person .....	£10	per cent.	
Legacy to husband or wife .....	Exempt.		
<b>PASSPORT .....</b>	0	0	6

	£	s.	d.
<b>PATENT for Inventions (Letters):—</b>			
On petition for grant of letters patent	5	0	0
On certificate of notice to proceed..	5	0	0
On warrant of law officer for patent..	5	0	0
On the sealing of letters patent.....	5	0	0
On specification .....	5	0	0
On the letters patent, before the expiration of the third year .....	50	0	0
On the letters patent, before the expiration of the seventh year .....	100	0	0
On certificate of objection .....	2	0	0
On certificate of every search .....	0	1	0
On certificate of entry of assignment ..	0	5	0
On certificate of assignment of license ..	0	5	0
On application for disclaimer .....	5	0	0
On caveat against disclaimer .....	2	0	0
Office copies, for every 90 words .....	0	0	2
<b>RECEIPT, £2 or upwards (penalty for giving receipt without stamp, £10)..</b>	0	0	1

## HOUSE DUTY.

On inhabited houses of the annual value of £20, occupied as a farmhouse by a tenant or servant, or in which articles are exposed for sale, a duty of 6d. in the £; all others.....	0	0	9
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## INCOME TAX.

Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, &c. ..	0	0	5
Schedule B, Occupiers of Farms, &c... ..	0	0	2½
" Scotland and Ireland .....	0	0	1½
Schedules C, D and E, Incomes.....	0	0	5
If under £150, exempt; if under £400, £120 allowed.			

## VARIOUS EXCISE LICENSES AND DUTIES.

<b>Brewer's Licence and Duties:—</b>			
On becoming a brewer .....	0	12	6
Duty per 50 barrels .....	0	12	6
<b>BEER RETAILERS:—</b>			
Beer not drunk on the premises ....	1	2	0½
Beer drunk on the premises .....	3	6	1½
Dogs of any kind (penalty £5) .....	0	7	6
<b>Game Licenses, if taken out after 5th April and before 1st November, to expire on 5th April following.....</b>			
After 5th April, expire 31st October.	2	0	0
After 1st November, expire 5th April	2	0	0
Gamekeepers .....	2	0	0
Game Dealer's Licence .....	2	0	0
Gun (License to carry) .....	0	10	0
<b>Hawkers and Pedlars, per year:—</b>			
Travelling with a horse or an ass ..	4	0	0
If more than one horse, for each ..	4	0	0
<b>House Agents, letting houses above £25 a year.....</b>			
Malt, from barley, bush, and 5 per cent.	0	2	7
Maltsters, making not exc. 50 qrs.....	0	7	10½
" " 100 ..	0	15	9
" " 200 ..	1	11	6
" " 300 ..	2	7	3
" " 450 ..	3	10	10½
" " 550 ..	4	4	6½
exceeding 550 ..	4	14	6
<b>Medicines (Patent) dealers, &amp;c.:—</b>			
For each Licence .....	0	5	0
<b>Passage Vessels, on board which liquors and tobacco are sold.....</b>			
Pawnbrokers .....	7	10	0
Retailers of cider and perry .....	1	2	0½
Retailers of table-beer.....	0	5	0
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in.....	0	5	3

**THE MERCHANTS' READY RECKONER.**  
SHOWING THE RELATIVE VALUE OF THE STANDARD WEIGHTS.

At per Ounce, 16 drs.	Is per Pound, 16 oz.	At per Pound, 16 oz.	Is per Stone, 7 lbs.	Per Stone, 14 lbs.	Per Quar., 28 lbs.	Per Half Cwt., 56 lbs.	Per Cwt., 112 lbs.	Per Barrel, 196 lbs.	Per Bag, 280 lbs.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 0	0 4	0 0	0 13	0 3	0 7	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 4 8	0 4 1
0 0	0 8	0 0	0 0	0 7	1 2	0 2 4	0 4 8	0 8 2	0 5 10
0 0	1 0	0 0	0 5	0 10	1 9	0 3 6	0 7 0	0 12 3	0 11 8
0 1	1 4	0 0	0 7	1 2	2 4	0 4 8	0 9 4	0 16 4	0 17 6
0 1	1 8	0 1	0 8	1 5	2 11	0 5 10	0 11 8	0 24 0	1 3 4
0 1	2 0	0 1	1 1	1 9	3 6	0 7 0	0 14 0	1 0 5	1 9 2
0 1	2 4	0 1	1 4	2 0	4 1	0 8 2	0 16 4	1 4 6	1 15 0
0 2	2 8	0 2	1 7	2 4	4 8	0 9 4	0 18 8	1 12 8	2 6 8
0 2	3 0	0 2	1 9	2 7	5 3	0 10 6	1 1 0	1 16 9	2 12 6
0 2	3 4	0 2	1 5	2 11	5 10	0 11 8	1 3 4	2 0 10	2 18 4
0 2	3 8	0 2	1 7	3 2	6 5	0 12 10	1 5 8	2 4 11	3 4 2
0 3	4 0	0 3	1 9	3 6	7 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	2 9 0	3 10 0
0 3	4 4	0 3	1 10	3 9	7 7	0 15 2	1 10 4	2 13 1	3 15 10
0 3	4 8	0 3	2 0	4 1	8 2	0 16 4	1 12 8	2 17 2	4 1 8
0 3	5 0	0 3	2 2	4 4	8 9	0 17 6	1 15 0	3 1 3	4 7 6
0 4	5 4	0 4	2 4	4 8	9 4	0 18 8	1 17 4	3 5 4	4 13 4
0 4	5 8	0 4	2 5	4 11	9 11	0 19 10	1 19 8	3 9 5	4 19 2
0 4	6 0	0 4	2 7	5 3	10 6	1 1 0	2 2 0	3 13 6	5 5 0
0 4	6 4	0 4	2 9	5 6	11 1	1 2 2	2 4 4	3 17 7	5 10 10
0 5	6 8	0 5	2 11	5 10	11 8	1 3 4	2 6 8	4 1 8	5 16 8
0 5	7 0	0 5	3 0	5 5	12 3	1 4 6	2 9 0	4 5 9	6 2 6
0 5	7 4	0 5	3 2	5 8	12 10	1 5 8	2 11 4	4 9 10	6 8 4
0 5	7 8	0 6	3 4	6 0	13 5	1 6 10	2 13 8	4 13 11	6 14 2
0 6	8 0	0 6	3 6	7 0	14 0	1 8 0	2 16 0	4 18 0	7 0 0
0 6	8 4	0 6	3 7	7 7	14 7	1 9 2	2 18 4	5 2 1	7 5 10
0 6	8 8	0 6	3 9	7 3	15 2	1 10 4	3 0 8	5 6 2	7 11 8
0 7	9 0	0 7	3 11	7 7	15 9	1 11 6	3 3 0	5 10 3	7 17 6
0 7	9 4	0 7	4 1	8 0	16 4	1 12 8	3 5 4	5 14 4	8 3 4
0 7	9 8	0 7	4 2	8 5	16 11	1 13 10	3 7 8	5 18 5	8 9 2
0 7	10 0	0 7	4 4	8 9	17 6	1 15 0	3 10 0	6 2 6	8 15 0
0 8	10 4	0 8	4 6	9 4	18 1	1 16 2	3 12 4	6 6 7	9 0 10
0 8	10 8	0 8	4 8	9 0	18 8	1 17 4	3 14 8	6 10 8	9 6 8
0 8	11 0	0 8	4 9	9 7	19 3	1 18 6	3 17 0	6 14 9	9 12 6
0 8	11 4	0 8	4 11	9 11	19 10	1 19 8	3 19 4	6 18 10	9 18 4
0 8	11 8	0 8	5 1	10 2	20 5	2 0 10	4 1 8	7 2 11	10 4 2
0 9	12 0	0 9	5 3	10 6	21 0	2 2 0	4 4 0	7 7 0	10 10 0
0 9	12 4	0 9	5 4	10 9	21 7	2 3 2	4 6 4	7 11 1	10 15 10
0 9	12 8	0 9	5 5	11 1	22 2	2 4 4	4 8 8	7 15 2	11 1 8
0 9	13 0	0 9	5 8	11 4	22 9	2 5 6	4 11 0	7 19 3	11 7 6
0 10	13 4	0 10	5 10	11 8	23 4	2 6 8	4 13 4	8 3 4	11 13 4
0 10	13 8	0 10	5 11	11 11	23 11	2 7 10	4 15 8	8 7 5	11 19 2
0 10	14 0	0 10	6 1	12 3	24 6	2 9 0	4 18 0	8 11 6	12 5 0
0 10	14 4	0 10	6 3	12 6	25 1	2 10 2	5 0 4	8 15 7	12 10 10
0 11	14 8	0 11	6 5	12 10	25 8	2 11 4	5 2 8	8 19 8	12 16 8
0 11	15 0	0 11	6 6	13 1	26 3	2 12 6	5 5 0	9 3 9	13 2 6
0 11	15 4	0 11	6 8	13 5	26 10	2 13 8	5 7 4	9 7 10	13 8 4
0 11	15 8	0 11	6 10	13 8	27 5	2 14 10	5 9 8	9 11 11	13 14 2
1 0	16 0	1 0	7 0	14 0	28 0	2 16 0	5 12 0	9 16 0	14 0 0

**COMMISSION OR BROKERAGE TABLE.**

Sum.	2½	5	7½	10	12½	Sum.	2½	5	7½	10	12½
Per Ct.											
£ s.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.								
0 1	0 4	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 11	0 3	0 6	0 10	1 1	1 4
0 2	0 8	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 12	0 6	0 7	0 10	1 2	1 6
0 3	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 13	0 4	0 11	0 11	1 3	1 7
0 4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 14	0 4	0 8	1 1	1 4	1 9
0 5	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 15	0 4	0 9	1 1	1 6	1 10
0 6	0 1	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 16	0 4	0 9	1 2	1 7	2 0
0 7	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 17	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1
0 8	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	1 0	0 18	0 5	0 10	1 4	1 9	2 3
0 9	0 2	0 5	0 8	0 10	1 1	0 19	0 5	0 11	1 5	1 10	2 4
0 10	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 1	1 3	1 0	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6

# CALVING TABLE.

Showing at a glance when FORTY WEEKS will expire, from any day throughout the year.

Jan.	Oct.	Feb.	Nov.	Mar.	Dec.	Apr.	Jan.	May	Feb.	June	Mar.	July	Apr.	Aug.	May	Sep.	June	Oct.	July	Nov.	Aug.	Dec.	Sep.
1	8	1	8	1	6	1	6	1	5	1	8	1	7	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	7
2	9	2	9	2	7	2	7	2	6	2	9	2	8	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	8
3	10	3	10	3	8	3	8	3	7	3	10	3	9	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	9
4	11	4	11	4	9	4	9	4	8	4	11	4	10	4	11	4	11	4	11	4	11	4	10
5	12	5	12	5	10	5	10	5	9	5	12	5	11	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	11
6	13	6	13	6	11	6	11	6	10	6	13	6	12	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	12
7	14	7	14	7	12	7	12	7	11	7	14	7	13	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	13
8	15	8	15	8	13	8	13	8	12	8	15	8	14	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	14
9	16	9	16	9	14	9	14	9	13	9	16	9	15	9	16	9	16	9	16	9	16	9	15
10	17	10	17	10	15	10	15	10	14	10	17	10	16	10	17	10	17	10	17	10	17	10	16
11	18	11	18	11	16	11	16	11	15	11	18	11	17	11	18	11	18	11	18	11	18	11	17
12	19	12	19	12	17	12	17	12	16	12	19	12	18	12	19	12	19	12	19	12	19	12	18
13	20	13	20	13	18	13	18	13	17	13	20	13	19	13	20	13	20	13	20	13	20	13	19
14	21	14	21	14	19	14	19	14	18	14	21	14	20	14	21	14	21	14	21	14	21	14	20
15	22	15	22	15	20	15	20	15	19	15	22	15	21	15	22	15	22	15	22	15	22	15	21
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	£100.	£50.	£25.
5 Years ...	£1 10 0	£0 15 0	£0 7 6
6 " .....	1 4 6	0 12 0	0 6 2
7 " .....	1 0 6	0 10 6	0 5 2
8 " .....	0 17 6	0 8 9	0 4 5
9 " .....	0 15 0	0 7 6	0 3 9
10 " .....	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3

Thus a Member saving 6d. every working day, would have £100 at the end of ten years.

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Term.	Monthly Repayment.	Annual Repayment.	Average Payment for Principal and Interest.	
5 Years ..	£1 19 1	£23 9 0	£20 0 0	£3 9 0
7 " .....	1 9 4	17 12 0	14 5 9	3 6 3
10 " .....	1 2 2	13 6 0	10 0 0	3 6 0
12 " .....	0 19 4	11 12 0	8 6 8	3 5 4
14 " .....	0 17 6	10 10 0	7 2 10	3 7 2

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JOINER AND BUILDER  
PENISTONE.**

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RICH, STRONG, AND LASTING.

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