As indicated on the cover and title page The Methodist Almanac for 1866 was printed by Poe & Hitchcock of Cincinnati and Chicago. Two other large towns—St. Louis and Detroit—also seem to have issued the 1866 Almanac. For Iowa, however, the firm of J. N. Waggoner of Dubuque carried an advertisement for several months in the Dubuque Daily Times beginning with December 16, 1865, indicating that he had for sale "very cheap" in his "New Book Store" at 98 Main Street albums in "new styles, all sizes, richly bound, direct from manufacturers." Mr. Waggoner also had a choice assortment of prayer and hymn books, as well as standard works in history, poetry, and theology. On February 23, 1866, the Times advertisement was changed to indicate that Mr. Waggoner had for sale all the school books used in the "Schools of Dubuque City and County, and in the adjacent Districts of Illinois and Wisconsin," which he was prepared to sell "singly or by the dozen" at the "lowest prices."

The name of Joseph N. Waggoner also appears in the *Iowa State Gazetteer for 1865*. This ponderous volume declared on the title page it contained "descriptive and historical sketches of counties, cities, towns and villages... to which is added A SHIPPERS GUIDE and a CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY." Three other Dubuque book dealers were included in a list that advertised book dealers in towns from Adel to Winterset.

The Methodist Almanac for 1866 was not the only venture Waggoner made in almanacs. The New North-Western Almanac for 1864 was also distributed at Dubuque by Joseph N. Waggoner, indicating his presence in business in the Key City as early as 1863.

Who was this enterprising merchant and what was his background? Joseph N. Waggoner was born in Pennsylvania in 1820. He married Eliza H. Hamilton of New York State. The Waggoners made their home in Galena, Illinois, where Joseph entered in business. The Census of 1860 showed the 40-year old Waggoner to be a "book merchant" with property valued at \$8,300. Five children ranging from nine years to one month had been born in Illinois. A sister-in-law, a cook, and a house servant completed the Waggoner household.

His success in Galena may have led Joseph Waggoner to establish a second book store in Dubuque about 1863. At any rate, it was while identified with the Key City of Iowa that his name was associated with the two above-mentioned almanacs. For a short time Waggoner appears to have located his business at 5th and Main streets but for most of his stay in Dubuque his address was 98 Main Street. He continued to live in Galena but boarded at the Tremont House and the Waller House in Dubuque.

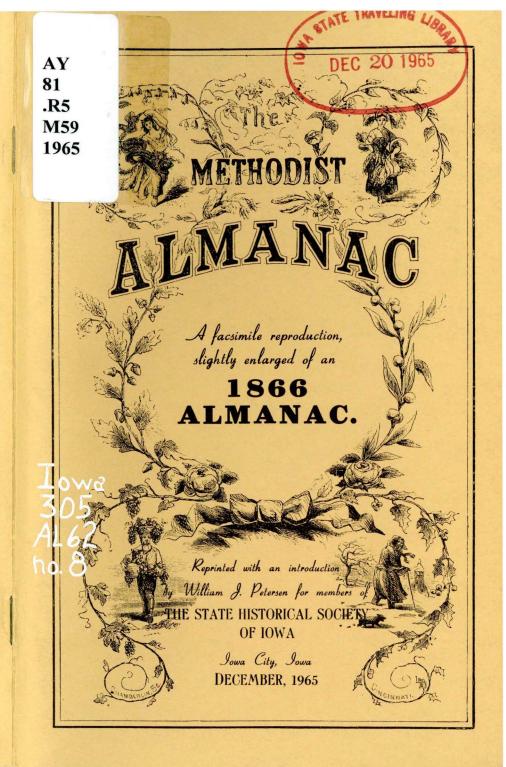
The Dubuque venture was not continued for any great length of time for the Waggoner name appeared for the last time in Childs & Arntzen's the Dubuque City Directory of 1873-1874. At the time Joseph N. Waggoner advertised himself as a "wholesale and retail dealer in books, music, pianos, organs, etc.; stationery, wallpaper and window curtains."

The Jo Daviess County Atlas of 1872 listed Joseph N. Waggoner as keeping a "complete stock of books, stationery and paper, new pianos, organs and musical merchandise."

In studying *The Methodist Almanac* the reader is reminded of a statement by Moses Coit Taylor in his *History of American Literature* in 1878. Almanacs, according to the learned Dr. Taylor, were "the one universal book of modern literature, the supreme and only literary necessity even in households where the Bible and the newspaper are still undesired and unattainable luxuries." The almanac was a "best seller" everywhere and nowhere were they more popular than on the frontier. Since much of Iowa still lay beyond the frontier, and since Reverend Pillsbury had forged deep into that frontier country, *The Methodist Almanac of 1866* is especially appropriate at this time.

Office of the Superintendent State Historical Society of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa WILLIAM J. PETERSEN





THE METHODIST ALMANAC FOR 1866

Editor's Historical Introduction

Literally thousands of almanacs of every kind were brought into Iowa by the pioneers who crossed the Mississippi prior to the Civil War. Perhaps as many were brought into the Hawkeye State in the period between 1860 and 1890 when Iowa gained more than a million inhabitants. Of this vast number of almanacs many have been given to the State Historical Society of Iowa. Because of this fortunate circumstance we have been able to share our Almanac Series with our membership.

The present Methodist Almanac, which is the seventh in the series, has been loaned by Mrs. F. A. (Beulah Pillsbury) Heldridge of Milford. In addition to depicting the various religious almanacs that were common in post Civil War days, The Methodist Almanac is interesting because it once was owned by Samuel Pillsbury, a circuit-riding Methodist preacher who had given long service to the Illinois-Wisconsin district, but who removed to Iowa in 1863 and settled in the Gardner log cabin, scene of the Spirit Lake Massacre. Pillsbury Point in Arnolds Park, on the southern tip of Lake Okoboji, is named for this intrepid pioneer preacher. The Northwestern Christian Advocate of January 23, 1889, carried an obituary on Samuel Pillsbury, a portion of which follows:

PILLSBURY.—Rev. Samuel Pillsbury, superannuate of Rock River conference, was born in Johnsbury, N. Y., July 12, 1802, and died in Milford, Iowa, Oct. 29, 1888. He spent his young life in Vermont, whither the family moved in 1806. Reaching man's estate he moved to Monroe County, N. Y., where in 1829, he married Eliza Ann Latta, who for fifty-four years was his loving and efficient helpmate. Converted in 1820, he immediately united with the M. E. church, and was soon appointed classleader. As a school teacher he gave himself to diligent study; his gifts and graces were soon recognized, and he was licensed to preach. In 1835 he came west, and in 1836 was persuaded to join the old Illinois conference; was duly admitted into full connection, and ordained deacon by Bishop Soule, and at the organization of the Rock River conference, in 1840, was ordained elder by Bishop Waugh. When "Father Pillsbury" joined the Illinois conference it also embraced in its territory Wisconsin and all the northwest. Being one of those pioneer preachers of the heroic type, a man fitted by nature to be the companion of such men as Cartwright, Brunson, and the Mitchells, he was at once recognized as especially fitted for the responsible work of laying the foundations on the frontiers. In that, then new northwest, he served as pastor for twelve different circuits. On all he did grand work; hundreds were converted under his labors, and by careful and thorough organization did much to plant Methodism. He organized the first classes at Kenosha, Troy, Hart Prairie, Delavan, Elkhorn, and Janesville, and was one of the first regular pastors at

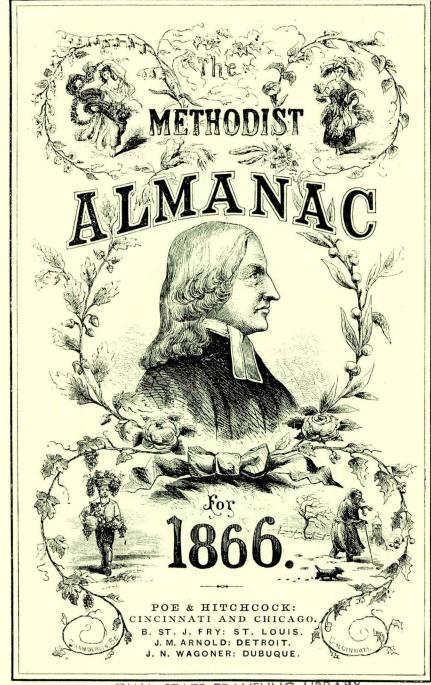
Of his removal to Iowa the Advocate continues:

After Father Pillsbury became superannuated he lived in Winnebago County, Ill., until 1863, when he moved with his family to Iowa, and made a home on the now well-known Pillsbury point, overlooking the beautiful West Okoboji lake. Here he lived in quiet retirement, a genial, kindly Christian gentleman, firm in his faith and deeply interested in all the work of the church.

A son—Samuel L. Pillsbury—was born in Illinois in 1836 and came with his father to Lake Okoboji in 1863. According to *The Spirit Lake Beacon* of September 30, 1920:

He came to Dickinson County with his brother Wilbur in 1863 and took up a residence in the Gardner cabin, now a part of Arnolds Park but then called Okoboji. In the fall of 1870 he was united in marriage to Francis I. Phippen in the log house located

(Continued on inside back cover)



DES MOINES, IOWA

unb.

ARE TOUINSURED?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF AGENCIES.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.



CORPORATED 181

5

7. 7

It is the duty of every poor man to insure his cottage, every moderate man his residence, every rich man his mansion, so that dependent, loved ones may not be made to suffer the unforeseen calamity of fire. The dwellings should ALL be insured.

IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY DEBTOR TO INSURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF HIS CREDITOR, AND IT IS THE DUTY OF THE CREDITOR TO SEE THAT HE DOES IT, AND IF HE WILL NOT DO IT, TO DO IT HIMSELF.

Merchants of the wiser sort have a proverb that "the business that will not pay for Insurance will not pay to follow." All Merchants should insure.

MANUFACTURERS SHOULD INSURE, OF COURSE. THE SPECIAL DANGERS OF FIRE ARE TOO APPARENT IN MILLS AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS TO NEED ANY URGENT APPEALS.

Every man should insure, the burning of whose property would injure or inconvenience himself, his family, or his neighbors.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION POLICIES

Issued at as favorable rates and rules as are consistent with reliable indemnity.

Agencies in all the Principal Cities and Towns Throughout the United States. Policies Issued Without Delay.

THE

METHODIST ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1866.

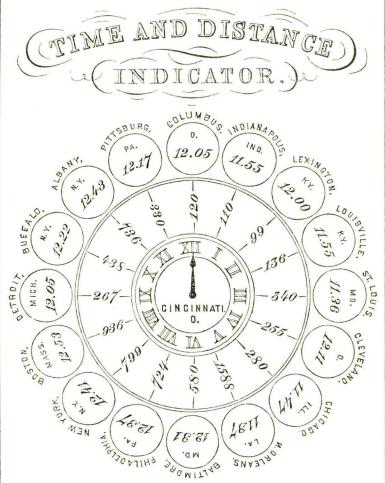
BEING THE NINETIETH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.



ASTRONOMY

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO: PUBLISHED BY POE & HITCHCOCK.

R. P. THOMPSON, PRINTER.



The above Indicator represents the distance and difference in time from Cincinnati to the principal cities in the Union. The figures on the lines denote the distance; those in the small circles the time. Thus, when it is 12 o'clock in Cincinnati, it is 11 o'clock and 36 minutes at St. Louis, 340 miles distant. The difference in time is, of course, 24 minutes.

THE

METHODIST ALMANAC.

1866.

CALCULATED IN MEAN OR CLOCK TIME.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

	11. Parthenope.	35. Leucothea.	59. Elpis.
THE SUN.	12. Victoria.	36. Atalanta.	60. Echo.
	13. Egeria.	37. Fides.	61. Danaë.
MAJOR PLANETS.	14. Irene.	38. Leda.	62. Erato.
1. Mercury.	15. Eunomia.	39. Lætitia.	63. Ausonia.
2. Venus.	16. Psyche.	40. Harmonia.	64. Angelina.
3. Earth.	17. Thetis.	41. Daphne.	65. Cybele.
4. Mars.	18. Melpomene.	42. Isis.	66. Maia.
5. Jupiter.	19. Fortuna.	43. Ariadne.	67. Asia.
6. Saturn.	20. Massilia.	44. Nysa.	68. Leto.
7. Uranus.	21. Lutetia.	45. Eugenia.	69. Hesperia.
8. Neptune.	22. Calliope.	46. Hestia.	70. Panopæa.
	23. Thalia.	47. Aglaia.	71. Feronia.
ASTEROIDS.	24. Themis.	48. Doris.	72. Niobe.
1. Ceres.	25. Phocæa.	49. Pales.	73. Clytie.
2. Pallas.	26. Proserpina.	50. Virginia.	74. Galatea.
3. Juno.	27. Euterpe.	51. Nemausa.	75. Eurydice.
4. Vesta.	28. Bellona.	52. Europa.	76. Freia.
5. Astræa.	29. Amphitrite.	53. Calypso.	77. Frigga.
6. Hebe.	30. Urania.	54. Alexandra.	78. Diana.
7. Iris.	31. Euphrosyne.	55. Pandora.	79. Eurynome.
8. Flora.	32. Pomona.	56. Melete.	80. Sappho.
9. Metis.	33. Polyhymnia.	57. Mnemosyne.	81. Terpsichore
10. Hygeia.	34. Circe.	58. Concordia.	82. Alcmene.

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

	1
The Sun.	H Uranus.
New Moon.	N. Neptune.
D First Quarter of Moon.	Ascending Node.
O Full Moon.	O Descending Node.
(Last Quarter of Moon.	D Days.
ŏ Mercury.	H Hours.
♀ Venus.	M Minutes.

⊕ or 5 Earth.

& Mars.

4 Jupiter.

h Saturn.

H Hours. ☐ Quartile, or Quadrature,
M Minutes. differing 90° in longitude.
s Seconds. ★ Sextile, differing 60° in

8 Opposition, differing 180° longitude.
in longitude or right as-

e Evening.

d Conjunction, having the

Δ Trine, separated 120° in

ascension.

longitude.

same longitude or right

Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, and the other Asteroids are now generally indicated by a circle O, inclosing the number indicating the order of their discovery.

ECLIPSES.

In this year there will be five eclipses, three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A partial eclipse of the Sun, March 16th. Invisible in the United States.

II. A total eclipse of the Moon, March 30th, in the evening. Visible as follows:

PRINCIPAL PLACES.	Enters shadow.	Beginning of Total Eclipse.	End of Total Eclipse.	Leaves shedow,					
	н м	н м	н м	н м					
Boston	9 54	11 0	12 39 morn.	1 46 morn., Mar. 31.					
Albany		10 48	12 27 morn.	1 34 morn., Mar. 31.					
Cincinnati	8 59	10 5	11 44 eve.	12 51 morn., Mar. 31.					
Chicago	8 47	9 53	11 32 eve.	12 39 morn., Mar. 31.					

III. A partial eclipse of the Sun, April 14th. Invisible.

IV. A total eclipse of the Sun, September 24th. Invisible.

V. A partial eclipse of the Sun, October 7th. Eclipse begins near midnight on the 7th, and ends early on the 8th. Invisible in the United States.

THE SEASONS.

CARDINAL POINTS.	Month.	Boston.			Albany.			Ci	incin	mati.	Chicago,		
		D	н	M	D	н	м	D	н	M	D	н	M
Vernal Equinox		20	3	110	20	2	59 e	20	2	16 e	20	2	4 e
Summer Solstice	June	20	11	51 m	20	11	39 m	21	10	56 m	21	10	44 m
Autumnal Equinox	Sept	23	2	8 m	23	1	56 m	23	1	13 m	23	1	1 m
Winter Solstice	Dec	21	7	7 e	21	7	55 e	21	7	12 e	21	7	0 е

Spring, 92 days, 20 hours, 40 min. Summer, 93 days, 14 hours, 17 min. Autumn, 89 days, 17 hours, 59 min. Winter, 89 days, 1 hour, 35 min.

ASPECTS OF THE PLANETS.

VENUS will be morning star till February 25th, then evening star till December 10th, then morning star. Mars will be morning star during the whole of this year. Jupiter will be morning star till July 21st, then evening star for the rest of the year. Saturn will be morning star till April 27th, then evening star till November 2d, then morning star the rest of the year.

Mercury may be visible in the west just after sunset, about March 25th, July 23d, and November 17th; also in the east, just before sunrise, about January 13th, May 11th, September 6th, and December 26th, at all of which times it is at its greatest brilliancy.

Venus will be at its superior conjunction with the Sun on February 25th, after which it will emerge from the Sun's rays, moving direct till it arrives at its greatest elongation east on October 1st; but it does not attain its greatest brilliancy till November 5th, after which it rapidly lessens in splendor as it moves toward the inferior conjunction, which occurs on December 11th.

THE METHODIST ALMANAC.

0

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

SPRING.	SUMMER.	AUTUMN.	WINTER.
¥ Pisces, March 20. γ Aries, April 20. 8 Taurus, March 20.	II Gemini, June 21. ⊆ Cancer, July 23. Ω Leo, August 23.	M Virgo, Sept. 23. L□ Libra, Oct. 23. M Scorpio, Nov. 22.	↑ Saggitarius, Dec. 21. ↑ Capricornus, Jan. 20. ∴ Aquarius, Feb. 18.

Sun north of the Equator, 186 days, 10 hours, 57 min. Sun south of the Equator, 178 days, 13 hours, 43 min.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND ERAS.

Julian Period, 6579. Roman Indiction, 9.

Solar Cycle, 27. Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number, 5. Epact, (Moon's age January 1st,) 14. Dominical Letter, G.

Dominical Letter, G. Christian Era, 1866.

. Amer. Independence, (to July 4th,) 90.

The year 5627 of the Jewish era commences in September.

The year 1283 of the Mohammedan era begins in May.

The Solar Cycle consists of 28 years, after the lapse of which the same days of the week return to the same days of the month throughout the year.

The Lunar Cycle consists of 19 years, or 235 lunations, which differ from 19 Julian years of 365¼ days by only about an hour and a half; so that, supposing the new moon to happen on the 1st of January in the first year of the cycle, it will again happen on that day after the lapse of 19 years.

The cycle of the Indictions is a period of 15 years, used in the Roman Empire under Constantine and his successors.

The Julian Period is a multiple of the three numbers, 28, 19, and 15, making a cycle of 7980 years: which period will bring round the years of the three cycles again in the same order. The beginning of this period is January 1, 4713 B.C.

FESTIVAL DAYS, HOLIDAYS, FASTS, ETC.

NATIONAL FESTIVALS.

Jan. 1. New-Year's Day.

Feb. 22. Washington's birthday.

July 4. Independence Day.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS, FASTS, ETC.

Jan. 1-7. Annual week of prayer.

Feb. 22. Prayer for colleges.

Mar. 30. Good Friday.

April 1. Easter Sunday.

Oct. 2. Centenary of American

Methodism. Special religious services and thank - offerings will continue through the month.

Dec. 25. Christmas.

And all Thanksgiving and Fast Days appointed by the National or State authorities.



"He saith to the snow, Be thou on the earth: likewise to the small rain and to the great rain of his strength. . . . Out of the South cometh the whirlwind, and cold out of the north. By the breath of God, frost is given, and the breadth of the waters is straitened." Job XXXVII, 6-10.

JANUARY, the first month in the present, as it was also in the Julian calendar, was so named from Janus, a double-faced divinity of the Roman mythology. It was anciently dedicated to him, because from its situation it might be considered as looking back upon the past and forward to the opening year.

Moon's Phases.		В	oston.	N	. York	('in'ti.	C	hicago	St	. Paul	S	an Fr
-	D	н	M	H	М	н	м	н	м	н	М	н	M
LAST QUARTER	8	4	18 e	4	6 e	3	24 e	3	11 e	3	2 e	0	54 e
NEW MOON	16	3	53 e	3	41 e	2	59 e	2	46 e	2	37 e	0	29 e
FIRST QUARTER	23	4	10 e	3	58 e	3	16 e	3	3 e	2	54 e	0	40 e
FULL MOON	30	3	45 e	3	33 e	2	51 e	2	37 e	2	29 e	0	21 e

Эау	ay	Shadow	CINCINNATI.	ALBANY.	BOSTON.	NASHVILLE.
of	of	at the Noon-mark.	ST. LOUIS.	DETROIT.	CLEVELAND.	LITTLE ROCK.
K	f W		s. FRANCISCO.	MILWAUKEE.	CHICAGO.	SANTA FE.
Month.	Ve	Afternoon.				
th.	eek.	Atternoon.	RISES. SETS SETS.	RISKS, SETS. SETS.	RISES. SETS. SETS.	RISES. SETS. SETS.
		H M S	H M H M H M	H M H M H M	HMHMHM	HMHMHM
1	M	12 3 52	7 21 4 39 rises.	7 32 4 28 rises.	7 30 4 39 rises.	7 11 4 49 rises.
2	T	12 4 26	7 20 4 40 6 44	7 32 4 28 6 35	7 30 4 39 6 35	7 10 4 50 6 44
3	W	12 4 54	7 20 4 40 7 47	7 31 4 29 7 40	7 30 4 40 7 40	7 10 4 50 7 47
4	T	12 5 21	7 20 4 40 8 46	7 31 4 29 8 41	7 30 4 41 8 41	7 10 4 50 8 46
5	F	12 5 48	7 19 4 41 9 46	7 30 4 30 9 43	7 30 4 42 9 43	7 09 4 51 9 46
6	S	12 6 14	7 19 4 41 10 45	7 30 4 30 10 43	7 30 4 43 10 43	7 09 4 51 10 45
7	S	12 6 40	7 18 4 42 11 45	7 29 4 31 11 41	7 30 4 44 11 41	7 08 4 52 11 45
8		12 7 06	7 18 4 42 morn	7 29 4 31 morn	7 29 4 45 morn	7 08 4 52 morn
9	T	12 7 31	7 17 4 43 0 36	7 28 4 32 0 38	7 29 4 46 0 38	7 08 4 52 0 36
10	W	12 7 55	7 17 4 43 1 31	7 27 4 33 1 34	7 29 4 47 1 34	7 07 4 53 1 31
11	T	12 8 9	7 16 4 44 2 26	7 27 4 33 2 30	7 29 4 48 2 30	7 07 4 53 2 26
12	F	12 8 42	7 15 4 45 3 21	7 26 4 34 3 27	7 28 4 49 3 27	7 06 4 54 3 21
13	S	12 9 05	7 14 4 46 4 14	7 25 4 35 4 20	7 28 4 50 4 20	7 05 4 55 4 14
14	S	12 9 27	7 13 4 47 5 07	7 24 4 36 5 14	7 27 4 52 5 14	7 04 4 56 5 07
15	M	12 9 48	7 13 4 47 5 59	7 23 4 37 6 06	7 27 4 53 6 06	7 03 4 57 5 59
16	T	12 10 09	7 12 4 48 sets.	7 22 4 38 sets.	7 26 4 54 sets.	7 03 4 57 sets.
17	W	12 10 29	7 11 4 49 6 07	7 21 4 39 5 59	7 26 4 55 5 59	7 02 4 58 6 07
18	T	12 10 48	7 10 4 50 7 22	7 20 4 40 7 16	7 25 4 56 7 16	7 01 4 59 7 22
19	F	12 11 07	7 09 4 51 8 29	7 19 4 41 8 25	7 25 4 58 8 25	7 00 5 00 8 29
20	S	12 11 25	7 09 4 51 9 35	7 18 4 42 9 33	7 24 4 59 9 33	6 59 5 01 9 35
21	S	$12 \ 11 \ 4\overline{2}$	7 08 4 52 10 42	7 17 4 43 10 42	7 24 5 00 10 42	6 58 5 02 10 42
22	M	12 11 58	7 07 4 53 11 50	7 16 4 44 11 52	7 23 5 01 11 52	6 57 5 03 11 50
23	T	12 12 13	7 06 4 54 morn	7 15 4 45 morn	7 22 5 03 morn	6 56 5 04 morn
24	W	12 12 27	7 05 4 55 0 56	7 14 4 46 1 00	7 21 5 04 1 00	6 55 5 05 0 56
25	T	12 12 41	7 04 4 56 2 03	7 13 4 47 2 08	7 21 5 05 2 08	6 54 5 06 2 03
26	F	12 12 54	7 03 4 57 3 06	7 12 4 48 3 12	7 20 5 06 3 12	6 53 5 07 3 06
27	S	12 13 07	7 02 4 58 4 06	7 11 4 49 4 13	7 19 5 08 4 13	6 52 5 08 4 06
28	S	12 13 18	7 01 4 59 5 02	7 10 4 50 5 08	7 18 5 09 5 08	6 51 5 09 5 02
29	M	12 13 28	7 00 5 00 5 52	7 09 4 51 5 58	7 17 5 10 5 58	6 50 5 10 5 52
30	T	12 13 38	6 59 5 01 6 35	7 08 4 52 6 40	7 16 5 12 6 40	6 49 5 11 6 35
31	W	12 13 47	6 58 5 02 7 16	7 06 4 54 7 20	7 15 5 13 7 20	6 48 5 12 7 16
1	200	Miles Car	the services book in the	- * *		

Domestic Calendar.

How to CURE COLDS .- Hall's Journal of Health says the moment a man is satisfied can, and in three cases out of four he will be almost well in thirty-six hours.

If he does nothing for his cold for fortyis nothing that he can swallow that will, by any possibility, do him any good; for the cold, with such a start, will run its course of about a fortnight, in spite of all that can be done, the way of physic, is a hinderance and not a good.

"Feed a cold and starve a fever," is a mischievous fallacy. A cold always brings a the fever subsides; but every mouthful swallowed is that much more fuel to feed the fever. and, but for the fact that as soon as a cold is fairly seated, nature, in a kind of desperation, steps in and takes away the appetite, the commonest cold would be followed by very serious always fatal.

These things being so, the very fact of waiting forty-eight hours gives time for the cold to fix itself in the system; for a cold does not place for them as possible. Give them straw usually cause a cough till a day or two have beds to sleep upon. Comfortable animals will passed, and then waiting two days longer, thrive best, and give back the best returns for gives it the fullest chance to do its work.

To Make Crullers .- Take two cupfuls of sugar, the same amount of sweet milk, two large spoonfuls of butter, two eggs, two spoonfuls of soda, four of cream of tartar, and, if desired, a spoonful of essence of lemon. Incorporate the ingredients carefully, and fry with new lard.

a pound of butter, one pound of sugar, three has enough to do in Winter, and that well pounds of flour, half a pint of water, one tea- done is often the most important and profitaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, and ble labor of the whole year. Keep stirring. caraway-seeds to your taste. Roll them out and do good .- Maine Cultivator. and cut in diamonds, stamping them with any pattern you choose.

thick cream, two of sugar, one coffee-cupful ally very successful when properly done. It of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream is only advisable with valuable fruit or choice quick oven.

Rural Calendar.

FARMING IN WINTER .- What shall a farmer, as a farmer, do in the Winter? He has much that he has taken cold, let him do three to do in Winter peculiar to his profession-in things: 1. Eat nothing. 2. Go to bed, cover his house, in his barn, in the woods and at up warm, in a warm room. 3. Drink as much | market. There is no need of his being idle. cold water or as much hot herb tea as he He has a great deal to do for the promotion of his interest. In the first place, if the rigors of the season drive him in doors, let him think himself a lucky man; for it is to the eight hours after the cough commences, there | family that his first and most important duties are. Has he a wife and children? Let him make the first his companion, friend, and equal, and let him devote his thoughts and labors for the instruction and improvement and what is swallowed in the mean time in of his children. See that they go to school, and are furnished with snitable books. See that their Winter evenings are employed in useful reading and study, with innocent amusements intermixed, rather than in visfever, the cold never beginning to get well till iting the haunts of dissipation and ruin. Let the Winter be devoted to the fireside and the calls of social intercourse.

Having every thing in order in the house, both as it respects the physical, moral, and intellectual wants of the family, let his next attention be devoted to the domestic animals results, and in frail people would be almost of the barn and fold. See that they are well fed. Keep the stalls clean. Blanket the horse, and if you do the same to the cows, so much the better. Make sure of as warm a a very little outlay.

In the day-time, when your children are at school, go into the woods, and cut and haul out wood enough to keep a year's stock of seasoned fuel beforehand. This is economy. Take an opportunity for good sleighing to convey to market whatever you have to sell, and to make the necessary purchases for the NEW-YEAR'S CAKE.—Take three-fourths of use of the family. In short, every farmer

Moving Trees.-Large, choice trees can be moved in Winter by digging them up, with a GINGER SNAPS.—Take one tablespoonful of mass of frozen earth attached. The earth ginger, one of lard, one teaspoonful of sale- may be six to ten feet across, according to the ratus, half a pint of molasses, half a teacup- size of the tree. Oxen and chains, or ropes, ful of water, with a sufficiency of flour. will be necessary to draw them to large holes Knead soft, roll thin, and bake in a quick oven. previously dug to receive them. This is an COOKIES.—One teacupful of butter, one of expensive way of moving trees, but it is usuof tartar, and flour to knead soft. Bake in a ornamental trees, desired for immediate effect.



"Fire and hail, snow and vapor, stormy wind fulfilling his Word." Psa, extviii, 8.

FEBRUARY derives its name from Februam, an old Sabine word signifying "purging or purification," because on the 15th of this month the Romans kept the Februa, a general festival of expiation and purification for the year, which, in the old calendar, closed with this month. When Julius Cæsar, as Pontifex Maximus, reformed the calendar, February was made the second month, and on every fourth year a day was inserted to keep the position of the equinoxes at the same date. The insertion of one day in every four years was too much, and the excess by the year 1582 amounted to ten days. In this year Pope Gregory XIII readjusted the calendar, which is hence named Gregorian.

Moon's Phases.		Boston.	N. York.	Cincin'ti.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	San Fr.
	D	н м	н м	н м	н м	н м	н м
LAST QUARTER	7	2 55 e				1 49 e	
NEW MOON	15	5 29 m	5 17 m	4 35 m	4 22 m	4 13 m	2 05 m
FIRST QR. *22d	21	*0 4 m	11 53 e	11 10 e	10 58 e	10 48 e	8 40 e

of	Day of V	Shadow at the Noon-mark.	CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. S. FRANCISCO.	ALBANY DETROIT MILWAUK	г.	BOSTON. CLEVELAND. CHICAGO.	NASHVILLE. ITTLE ROCK. SANTA FE.
Month.	Week.	Afternoon.	RISES. SETS. SETS.	eises. sets. s	ETS.		D D C SETS. SETS.
		H M S	H M H M H M	H M H M	н м	H M H M H M H	MHMHM
1	T	12 13 55	6 57 5 03 rises.	7 07 4 53 r	ises.	7 14 5 14 rises. 6	48 5 12 rises.
2	F	12 14 02	6 56 5 04 8 32	7 05 4 55	8 30	7 13 5 16 8 30 6	47 5 13 8 32
3	S	12 14 08	6 55 5 05 9 29	7 04 4 56	9 28	7 12 5 17 9 28 6	46 5 14 9 29
4	S	12 14 14	6 54 5 06 10 24	7 03 4 57 1	0 25	7 11 5 18 10 25 6	45 5 15 10 24
5	M	12 14 18	6 53 5 07 11 19		1 22	7 10 5 19 11 22 6	44 5 16 11 19
6	T	12 14 22	6 52 5 08 morn		norn	7 08 5 21 morn 6	43 5 17 morn
7	W	12 14 25	6 51 5 09 0 15		0 19	7 07 5 22 0 19 6	42 5 18 0 15
8	T	12 14 28	6 50 5 10 1 09		1 14	7 06 5 23 1 14 6	41 5 19 1 09
9	F	12 14 30	6 48 5 12 2 03		2 09	7 05 5 25 2 09 6	40 5 20 2 03
10	S	12 14 31	6 47 5 13 2 57		3 03	7 04 5 26 3 03 6	39 5 21 2 57
11	S	12 14 31	6 46 5 14 3 47		3 54	7 02 5 27 3 54 6	38 5 22 3 47
12	M	12 14 30	6 45 5 15 4 35		4 41	7 01 5 29 4 41 6	37 5 23 4 35
13	T	12 14 28	6 44 5 16 5 20		5 25	6 59 5 30 5 25 6	36 5 24 5 20
14	w	12 14 26	6 42 5 18 6 02		6 06	6 58 5 31 6 06 6	35 5 25 6 02
15	T	12 14 23	6 41 5 19 sets.	1 2 2 2 2 1	ets.	6 57 5 32 sets. 6	34 5 26 sets.
16	F	12 14 20	6 40 5 20 7 20	The second second second	7 17	6 56 5 34 7 17 6	33 5 27 7 20
17	S	12 14 15	6 39 5 21 8 29		8 28	6 54 5 35 8 28 6	32 5 28 8 29
$\frac{1}{18}$		12 14 10	000000000000000000000000000000000000000				
19		12 14 10			9 40	6 53 5 36 9 40 6	31 5 29 9 39
20	T	12 14 05 12 13 58	6 37 5 23 10 48 6 35 5 25 11 55	0 2012	$\frac{0}{2} \frac{50}{00}$	6 51 5 37 10 50 6 6 50 5 39 12 00 6	30 5 30 10 48
21	W	12 13 50	0 00 0 22 00	00 00		0 10 7 10	29 5 31 11 55
21	T	12 13 51 12 13 43			norn	6 48 5 40 morn 6 6 47 5 41 1 04 6	28 5 32 morn
	1530	12 13 45	The same of the same of the same		1 04		27 5 33 0 58
23	-	12 13 35 12 13 26			2 03	6 45 5 43 2 03 6	26 5 34 1 57
24			6 31 5 29 2 52		2 58	6 44 5 44 2 58 6	24 5 36 2 52
25		12 13 16	6 29 5 31 3 47		3 53	6 42 5 45 3 53 6	23 5 37 3 47
26	M	12 13 06	6 28 5 32 4 32		4 37	6 41 5 46 4 37 6	22 5 38 4 32
27	T	12 12 55	6 27 5 33 5 13	A Section of the Control of the Cont	5 17	6 39 5 47 5 17 6	22 5 38 5 13
28	W	12 12 44	6 26 5 34 5 50	6 29 5 31	5 52	6 38 5 49 5 52 6	21 5 39 5 50

Domestic Calendar.

WHEN TO WEAR INDIA RUBBERS .- We have noticed that many persons wear India rubber think of saving the offal from the cattle or over-shoes in cold, dry weather, to keep their horse manger, but throw it away, or into the feet warm. This is an injurious and evil manure heap. In either case the seed is lost, practice. India rubber shoes are very com- and in the last it becomes a great nuisance, if fortable and valuable for covering the feet the manure be applied to hoed crops. An old during wet, sloppy weather, but they should writer says he "saved sufficient hay chaff one never be worn on any other occasion-their Winter from feeding twenty-three head of sole use should be to keep out water. They animals, to stock down ten acres of meadow." should, therefore, be put off whenever the Would it not be better, however, to cut the wearer enters a house, and be worn as little grass earlier and thus lessen the quantity of as possible, because they are air-tight, and seed which shells out in feeding? both retain and restrain the perspiration of the feet. The air can not be excluded from tered with refuse straw. It absorbs the them, nor from any other portion of the body liquid, and prevents much of this valuable for any length of time, without sensibly affect- part of the manure from running to waste. ing the health. It is our opinion that no habit It augments the quantity of the manure, and tends more to good health than clean feet and adds largely to the comfort of the stock. A clean, dry stockings, so as to allow the free dry, sheltered, well-littered barn-yard, is a perspiration of the nether extremities .- Scien- pleasant place in Winter-you will be intific American.

TO PREVENT TAKING COLD FROM WET FEET .-Wet feet and cold feet are apt to cause disease | much better for being looked at! when a person remains inactive, as there is nothing to counterbalance the unequal flow of blood which will take place toward the internal parts. A person in ordinary health may walk or work in the open air for hours, with wet feet, without injury, provided the follow

MUFFINS. - Mix a quart of wheat flour smoothly with a pint and a half of lukewarm | The Althea, with its several varieties of flowmilk, half a teacupful of home-made yeast, ers, both single and double, may be used with two beaten eggs, a heaping teaspoonful of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter.

will do without a foundation.

and water, with a little bit of glue in it, made scalding hot, will restore old rusty black Italian crape.

Rural Calendar.

SAVE YOUR HAY-SEED .- Many farmers never

CATTLE YARDS .- These should be well litclined to spend considerable time there-and we all know that cattle and sheep thrive

SCREENS AND ORNAMENTAL HEDGES .- It is often desirable to plant screens or division hedges, both for ornament and for shelter. Among deciduous plants for this use, the one most commonly employed is the Privet; and it well deserves to be first in the rank, on feet are well rubbed, and dry stockings and account of its tenacity of life, rapid growth, shoes are put on immediately upon arriving numerous branches, and thick, small, shining, home. It is not the mere state of wetness dark green and half persistent foliage. The that causes the evil, but the check of perspi- common Barberry is well adapted for screens, ration and the unequal circulation that will bearing the shears well. The yellow blossoms which it produces in June, followed by bright scarlet berries, make it quite ornamental. good effect; and the Japan Quince, for low hedges, has much to recommend it: its leaves Set the batter in a warm place to rise. When are small and thick, dark shining green, and light, butter your muffin cups, turn in the very lasting; its strong thorns render it immixture, and bake the muffins a light brown. penetrable by small animals, and its beautiful RAG MATS .- Cut small bits of cloth, the crimson blossoms in the early Spring make it size of a half dollar or less, then with a needle appear quite gay. The common Hawthorn and strong thread sew through the center of | may be used for this purpose, and often makes the piece on the foundation, which ought to a valuable and beautiful hedge. For shelter be woolen cloth. The more pieces you sew in Winter, hedges of evergreen are the best. on, the longer it will last. Old stockings can The American Arbor Vitæ is probably the be used up in this way. Another mode is to most easily managed, and bears clipping so take seams and hems of old garments, and readily that it may always be kept in perfect braid them three strand, then commence at trim. Hemlock is more ornamental, but reone end and sew in a circle or square. This quires more pruning to form it. For high screens, the Norway Spruce is one of our most To RENOVATE BLACK CRAPE.—Skim milk valuable trees. If planted close, they develop themselves well at the bottom, and afford a valuable shelter from the winds. On the prairies they are invaluable.

1866



"The Lord hath his way in the whirlwind and in the storm, and the clouds are the dust of his feet." NAHUM I, 3.

MARCH, generally stormy and boisterous, is fitly named from Mars, god of confusion and war. To him the Romans dedicated their first month. He was the progenitor of Romulus, the founder of the city, and their most worshiped divinity. Their devotion must have been constant, for in the course of seven centuries the temple of Peace was closed but twice.

Moon's Phases.		Boston.		N. York.		Cincin'ti.		Chicago.			St. Paul.			San Fr.				
	D	н	M	Н	M		H	M		н	M		н	M		н	M	
FULL MOON	1	7	8 m	6	57	m	6	14	m	6	1	m	5	52	m	3	44	m
LAST OR	9	11	8 m	10	57	m	10	15	m	10	2	m	9	43	m	7	45	m
NEW MOON	16	4	53 e	4	41	e	3	59	e	3	46	e	3	37	e	1	29	0
FIRST OR	23	8	18 m	8	7	m	7	25	m	7	12	m	7	3	m	4	55	m
FULL MOON	30	11	47 e	11	36	m	10	53	e	10	40	e	10	31	0	8	23	0

Day of M	Day of Y	at	dow the -mark.	S	S	Г.	LO	JAT UIS.			D	E	BAN FRC	IT.			CLI	EV	EL	ANI	Э.	L	IT.	ΓL	EF	ROC FE.	K.
Month.	Week.	Afte	rnoon.	1	D ses.	1.5	D RTS.	88		1	D srs.	1	D ets.	SK	-		D ses.	1 3	D ets.	SE	_		D ses.		D Te.	SET	
		H	M S	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
1	T	12 1	2 31	6	24	5	36	ris	es.	6	28	5	32	ris	es.	6	36	5	50	ris	es.	6			40	ris	es.
2	F	12 1	2 20	6	23	5	37	7	17	6	26	5	34	7	15	6	34	5	51	7	15	6	19	5	41	7	17
3	S	12 1	12 07	6	22	5	38	8	14	6	25	5	35	8	14	6	33	5	52	8	14	6	18	5	42	8	14
4	S	12 1	1 53	6	20	5	40	9	10	6	23	5	37	9	12	6	31	5	54	9	12	6	17	5	43	9	10
5	M	12 1	1 40	6	19	5	41	10	05	6	22	5		10	08	6	29	5	55	10	08	6	16	5	44	10	05
6	T	12 1	1 25	6	18	5	42	10	59	6	21	5	39	11	03	6	28	5	56	11	03	6	15	5	45	10	59
7	W	12 1	1 11	6	17	5	43	11	53	6	19	5	41	11	58	6	26	5	57	11	58	6	14	5	46	11	53
8	T	12 1	10 56	6	16	5	44	mo	rn	6	18	5	42	mo	rn	6	24	5	58	mo	rn	6	13	5	47	mo	rn
9	F	12 1	10 40	6	14	5	46	0	45	6	16	5	44	0	51	6	23	5	59	0	51	6	12	5	48	0	45
10	S	12 1	10 25	6	13	5	47	1	35	6	15	5	45	1	41	6	21	6	01	1	41	6	11	5	49	1	35
11	S	12 1	10 09	6	12	15	48	2	24	6	13	15	47	2	30	6	19	16	02	2	30	6	10	5	50	2	24
12	M	12	9 53	6	10		50		09	6	12	1	48	3	14	6	18	6	03	3	14	6	09	5	51	3	09
13	T	12	9 36	6	09	1	51	1 2	52	6	11	5	49	3	56	6	16	6	04	3	56	6	08	5	52		52
14	W	12	9 19	6	07	5	53	4	33	6	09	5	51	4	36	6	14	6	05	4	36	6	07	5	53	4	33
15	T	12	9 02	6	06	5	54	5	12	6	08	5	52	5	13	6	12	6	06	5	13	6	06	5	54	5	12
16	F	12	8 45	6	05	5	55	set	S.	6	06	5	54	set	s.	6	11	6	08	set	S.	6	05	5	55	set	S.
17	S	12	8 28	6	04	5	56	7	19	6	05	5	55	7	19	6	09	6	09	7	19	6	04	5	56	7	19
18	S	12	8 10	6	02	15	58	8	30	6	03	15	57	8	32	6	07	6	10	8	32	6	03	5	57	8	30
19	M	12	7 52	6	01	100	59	9	41	6	01	5	59	9	45	6	06	6	11	9	4.5	6	02		58	9	41
20	T	12	7 34	6	00		00	10	49	6	00		00	10	54	6	04	6	12	10	54	6	01	5	59	10	49
21	W	12	7 16	5	59	6	01	11	53	5	59	6	01	11	59	6	02	6	13	11	59	6	00	6	00	11	53
22	T	12	6 58	5	58	6	02	mo	rn	5	58	6	02	mo	rn	6	00	6	14	mo	rn	5	59	6	01	mo	rn
23	F	12	6 39	5	56	6	04	0	52	5	56	6	04	0	58	5	59	6	15	0	58	5	58	6	02	0	52
24	S	12	6 21	5	55	6	05	1	48	5	55	6	05	1	54	5	57	6	16	1	54	5	56	6	04	1	48
25	S	12	6 03	5	54	16	06	2	32	5	53	16	07	2	37	5	55	6	18	2	37	5	55	6	05	2	32
26		12	5 44	5	52	1		3	18	5	52	1	08	3	22	5	53	1	19	3	22		53		07		18
27	T	12	5 26	5	51	100	09	3	52	5	51	6	09	3	54	5			20	3	54	5	52		08		52
28		12	5 07	5	50	100	10	4	24	5	49	1	11	4	24	5	50	1000	21	4	24	5	51		09	4	24
29	T	12	4 49	5	49	6	11	4	57	5	48	6	12	4	56	5	48	6	22	4	56	5	50	6	10	4	57
30	F	12	4 30	5	47	6	13	5	25	5	46	6	14	5	22	5	46	6	23	5	22	5	49	6	11	5	25
31	S	12	4 12	5	46	6	14	5	57	5	45	6	15	5	53	5	45	6	24	5	53	5	48	6	12	5	57
																-	-				-		_				

Domestic Calendar.

KEEPING SILKS IN GOOD ORDER.-Colored silks should not be kept folded in white paper, as the chlorid of lime used in bleaching the paper will be apt to impair the color of the silk. Brown or blue paper is better; the yellowish, smooth India paper is best of all. Silk intended for dresses should not be kept long in the house before it is made up, as lying in the folds will have a tendency to im- the big birds will not drive off the little ones. pair its durability, by causing it to cut or It is a very good way to fix the bird-box upon split. Hard silk should never be wrinkled, because the thread is easily broken in the crease, and it never can be rectified. To take ground; then plant the post firmly in the the wrinkles out of silk scarfs or handker- ground, and teach the children and fools not chiefs, moisten the surface evenly with a sponge and some weak glue, and then pin the on a mattress or feather-bed, taking pains to the smaller birds. On the top of a barn or draw out the silk as light as possible. When carriage-house, or upon a post twenty feet dry, wrinkles will have disappeared.

To CLEAN SILVER .- When silver has become much spotted, tarnished, or discolored, it may be restored by the following process: Having dissolved two spoonfuls of powdered alum in a quart of moderately-strong ley, stir in a gill of soft soap, and remove the scum that may rise to the surface. After washing the silver in hot water, take a sponge and cover every article all over with this mixture. Let the things rest about a quarter of an hour, frequently turning them. Next wash them off in hot soap-suds, and wipe them dry with a soft cloth. Afterward brighten them with rouge powder, or with whiting and alcohol.

A GOOD MIXTURE FOR LEATHER .- Procure a tin vessel, with a cover to it; take one pint gases, which would otherwise escape, to be of tanner's oil, one pint of linseed-oil, one absorbed into the soil. pint of tallow, and one pint of lard; melt them all together, and you have a preparation | better that the trimming should be delayed for shoes and boots which, if regularly used, till about the first of June, as trees then will keep the leather always as soft as a glove and the feet dry. It will be next to impossible to wear the uppers out, and you will have no corns. It is excellent for harness.

FROSTED FEET .- To cure the intolerable itching that follows frost-bitten toes, it is necessary to totally exclude the air from the affected | should be fed at the barn, and have shelter in part. If it is not accompanied with swelling, gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, applied so as to form a complete coat, is a simple and easy beef. Nearly every season the earliest fatremedy. It dries soon, and does not adhere | tened bring the best prices; and pastures reto the stocking, and generally lasts till they main longer productive, if not fed too closely are well. If the flesh becomes swollen and painful, plasters of good sticking-salve are of great service, or, if highly inflamed, any milk poultice. Burns and scalds may be treated in for this purpose, as, unlike other roots, they the same manner. So says a correspondent can be allowed to remain in the ground all of the "Country Gentleman."

Rural Calendar.

PREPARE FOR THE BIRDS .- If you wish to secure the assistance of the nicest little garden-help in the world, put up plenty of birdboxes. For the sake of good taste, make the boxes like little cottages. Have them with doors or holes of different sizes, so the martins can get in at some, the blue-birds at others, and the little wrens at others still; then the top of a stout post, so it will stand about eight feet high when the post is set in the to disturb the little feathered folks in their cottage homes. The boxes for martins should silk with some toilet-pins around the selvedge, be placed higher and more retired than for high, are good locations. The martins will keep off the hawks from the chicken-yard, and the blue-birds and wrens will snap up myriads of pestiferous insects that would prey upon the fruit; and all will cheer you with their grateful music, and repay your pains a thousand-fold .- Ohio Farmer.

SPRING WORK .- Among the first things to be done, as the Spring opens, is the hauling of manure to the fields. For top-dressing grass land, let it be spread early, and as evenly as may be. If the spreading can be done just before a rain, the better. The raking of it down, or drawing a brush harrow over it, to bring it into as close contact with the soil as possible, prevents evaporation, and causes the

The orchard now requires attention. It is trimmed will heal over, and the wounds be covered with a new growth of bark and wood, sooner than if trimmed earlier.

Let the working animals be so cared for as to make them strong to labor. Stock cattle will like to run abroad in fine weather, but cold storms. Let them not lose flesh between hay and grass, especially those intended for in Autumn.

PARSNIPS .- There is nothing better for milch cows in the Spring. They will pay to raise



"Thou visitest the earth and waterest it: thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God which is full of water: thou preparest them corn when thou hast so provided for it. Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly, thou settlest the furrows thereof, thou makest it soft with showers, thou blessest the springing thereof." PSALM LXV, 9, 10.

1866

APRIL, the season of bursting buds and springing flowers, is named from the Latin word Aprilis, "opening," because in this month vegetation opens to the sunshine and the air its tender shoots and tiny leaves. Fickleness is characteristic of April. full of sunshine and showers, smiles and tears.

Moon's Phases.		Boston.	N. York.	Cincin'ti.	Chicago.	St Paul.	San Fr.
	D	н м	н м		нм		н м
LAST QUARTER	8	3 58 m	3 46 m	3 4 m	2 51 m	2 42 m	0 34 m
N. Moon. \$14th	15	2 19 m	2 8 m	1 25 m	1 12 m	1 3 m	*10 55 e
FIRST QUART	21	5 46 e	5 36 e	4 52 e	4 39 e	4 30 e	2 22 е
FULL MOON	29	4 39 e	4 27 e	3 45 e	3 32 e	2 23 e	1 25 e

of	Day of	8	nado t the			ST	. 1	LOL	AT JIS. ISC			D	E٦	BAN	IT.	Ξ.		CLI	EV	EL	ANI	Э.	L	IT.	TL	E	ROC FE.	K.
Month.	Week,	Aft	erno	on.	1	D ses.	SF	D ets.	88	-	1	D ses.	1	D crs.	88	-		Dises.	1	D sts.	BE.	- 1	RI	D ses.	81	D ets.	SK.	-
2 I 3 4 4 5	SMTWTF	H 12 12 12 12 12 12	M 3 3 2 2 2 2	8 54 35 17 59 42 24	H 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		H 6 6 6 6 6 6	M 15 16 18 19 20 22	H ris 8 9 10 11	M es. 51 45 39 28	H 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	M 43 42 40 39 38 36	6	M 17 18 20 21 22 24	H ris 8 9 10 11 mc	55 50 45 34	H 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	43 41 39 38 36	H 6 6 6 6 6	M 26 27 28 29 30 31	H ris 8 9 10 11 mo	55 50 45 34	H 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	M 47 46 45 44 42 41		M 13 14 15 16 18 19	9 10	51 45 39 28
7	S	$\frac{12}{12}$	1	07 50	5 5	37	1	23	0	$\frac{17}{03}$	5 5	35	6	$\frac{25}{26}$	0	$\frac{23}{09}$	5 5	33	6	32	0	$\frac{23}{09}$	5 5	40 39	6	20	0	$\frac{17}{03}$
9 1 10 11 12 13	MTWTFS	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	1 1 1 0 0 0	33 17 00 45 29 14	5555555	35 34 32 31 30 29	666666	25 26 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 3 4 4	46 24 04 42 19 58	5555555	32 31 29 28 26 25	6 6 6 6	28 29 31 32 34 35	1 2 3 3 4	51 27 06 42 17 54	5555555	29 28 26 24 23	6 6 6 6	34 36 37 38 39 40	1 2 3 4 4	51 27 06 42 17 54	55555	38 37 36 35 34 32	6 6 6 6	22 23 24 25 26 28	1 2 3 4	46 24 04 42 19 58
16 I 17 18 19	S M T W T	11	59 59 59 59	58 48 30 17 03	5 5 5 5 5	27 26 25 24 22	6 6 6 6	33 34 35 36 38	set 8 9 10 11	31 89 43 40	5 5 5 5 5 5	23 22 21 19 18	6 6 6 6	37 38 39 41 42 43	set 8 9 10 11	36 45 49 46	5 5 5 5 5 5	18 16 15 13	6 6 6 6 6	41 42 44 45 46 47	8 9 10 11 mo	36 45 49 46	5 5 5 5	30 29 28 27	6 6 6 6	30 31 32 33	9 10	31 39 43 40
21 22 23 24 25 26	FSSMTWFF	11 11	58 58 58 58 58 57 57 57	50 38 25 14 02 51 41 31	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	21 20 19 18 17 16 14 13	1	39 40 41 42 43 44 46 47	1 1 2 2 3 3	13 50 26 58 30 59	5555555	17 15 14 13 11 10 09 07		45 46 47 49 50 51 53	1 1 2 2 3 3	18 53 27 58 28 55	5555555	08 07 05 04 02	6	48 49 50 51 52 53 54	1 1 2 2 3 3	32 18 53 27 58 28 55	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	25 24 23 22 21 20 19	6 6 6 6 6	35 36 37 38 39 40 41	0 1 1 2 2 3 3	27 13 50 26 58 30 59
29	SM	11 11 11	57 57 57	$\frac{22}{13}$ 04	5 5	12 11 10	6	48 49 50	5 5	$\frac{31}{02}$ $\frac{38}{38}$	5 5	06 05 04		54 55 56	4 5	$\frac{26}{55}$ 30	5 4 4	58	6	56 57 58	4 6	26 55 30	5 5 5		6	42 43 44	5	$\begin{bmatrix} 31 \\ \hline 02 \\ 38 \end{bmatrix}$

Domestic Calendar.

LIQUID SOAP .- The following recipe for making soft soap is worth a ten-dollar bill to every | first of April take a few large turnips and cut poor, tired woman who desires to dispatch her week's washing in one-quarter less time than usual and in as good style. It is worth trying. Provide two ounces borax, two ounces sal soda, one pound hard soap; dissolve in one quart of rain-water; simmer together, but do not boil, and the compound is ready for use.

TO CLEAN BROCHE SHAWLS .- Take two tablespoonfuls each of honey, soft soap, and alcohol. Spread your shawl on a sheet doubled several times, and, with a cloth or sponge, rub the part you wish to clean with the mixture, till it is thoroughly saturated; then rub with clear, soft water in the same manner till the shawl is of a dingy white; then rinse in two waters, dry and press, and it will look as good as new.

Furs .- Fine furs should be kept in a cool place. An experienced dealer will tell, the moment he puts his hand on a piece of fur, if it has been lying in a warm, dry atmosshabby, entirely destroying the rich, smooth

dust and dirt, fresh milk, which has not been skimmed, is spread upon the wood, which is then rubbed with a fine woolen rag, till it is completely dry. This has to be repeated sevan offensive smell, the advantage that the be carried to the ground will act as a fertilizer. furniture can be used again without delay.

PEPPER.-Pepper is an almost universal condiment. Black pepper irritates and inflames the coating of the stomach, red pepper does not; it excites, but does not irritate; consequently it should be used instead of black gourd. A pleasing effect may be produced by pepper. It was known to the Romans, and setting up a few cedar-poles, six or eight feet has been in use in the East Indies from time immemorial, as it corrects that flatulence which attends the large use of vegetable food. Persons in health do not need any pepper in the other. The vines will cover the cords, their food; but to those of weak and languid and hang down in graceful festoons. stomachs, it is manifold more beneficial to use cayenne pepper at meals, than any form of sleepiness or debility.

of corn starch, three eggs well beaten, one cup of sweet cream. Sweeten to taste, flavor with lemon, if desired, and heat just to the boiling | Grape cuttings may be easily sprouted by inpoint.

Rural Calendar.

How to Raise Early Tomatoes .- About the out the hearts of them, to form a sort of cup. Fill the cavities with earth, and plant two or three tomato-seeds in each. When the seeds have well sprouted, pull up all but the healthiest plant in each turnip, and let those that remain stand where they will have the benefit of the sun. The plants will grow very thrifty; the decaying turnip furnishes it food. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, set the turnips in well-prepared soil, not less than three feet apart, and make lath frames, or take stout brush, four or five feet long, and stick around your tomato plants, and let the tomatoes grow up through them. The fruit will be much fairer, ripen better, and be much more conveniently gathered.

TREE WASH .- Orchards infested with lichens and moss upon the trunks and larger branches of trees should now be cleansed with a saturated solution of caustic soda, made by heating sal soda to redness, and then dissolvphere; it renders the fur harsh, dry, and ing it in water in the proportion of one pound of soda to one gallon of water. This is the softness which it will have if kept in a cold best tree-wash known. Unlike potash, it will not injure live portions of the tree, but will To Polish Furniture.-The simplest and decompose all the fungi, cocoons, ova of inbest thing for polishing fine parlor furniture | sects, etc.; and early Spring will find trees so is milk. After cleaning the furniture from | treated ready to avail of nature's laws in the production of fruit, health, growth of wood, etc. This season of the year, while the tree is in its normal condition, the saturated soda wash may be used without the slightest ineral times. Milk offers, besides not producing | jury, and any portion of the wash that may

> VINES IN THE FLOWER GARDEN. - A VERY gra eful and pretty feature in a flower garden is the introduction here and there of climbing plants, such as the morning-glory, cobœa scandens, Canary-bird flower, or ornamental high, and covering them with creepers. Set two or three within a few feet of one another, and extend stout cords from the top of one to

To insert Cuttings .- Cuttings, if inserted in a mere mass of earth, will hardly throw wine, brandy, or beer that can be named; out roots, while, if inserted at the sides of the because it stimulates without the reaction of | pot, so as to touch the pot in their whole length, they seldom fail to become rooted A NICE DESSERT .- Three even teaspoonfuls plants. The art is to place them to touch the bottom of the pot. They are then to be plunged in a bark or hot bed, and kept moist. serting them in a slanting position in the soil.



"Lo, the Winter is past, the rain is over and gone: the flowers appear on the earth: the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." CANTICLES II, 11, 12.

 MAY adorns the year with her flowers and the promises of fruit and harvest. The month was named in honor of Maja, the daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury, and one of the goddesses worshiped among the Romans, or from some word denoting youthful hilarity and loveliness.

Moon's Phases.		В	osto	n.	N.	Yo	rk.	Cir	ein	'ti.	Ch	ica	go.	St.	Pr	ul.	Sa	n F	r.
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NEW MOON	14	10	14	m	10	3	m	9	20	m	9	7	m	8	58	m	6	50	m
FIRST QUART	21	5	13	m	5	2	m	4	20	m	4	7	m	3	58	m	1	50	m
FULL MOON	29	8	33	m	8	22	m	7	40	m	7	27	m	7	Y8	m	5	10	m

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Domestic Calendar.

To CLEAN PAINT .- To one pint of soap add two tablespoonfuls of turpentine; then take two quarts of warm water and one pint of make a weak suds, and wash your woodever it is used, removing all stains, etc. Soap should never be rubbed on paint or varnish; for it is always sure to leave unsightly streaks or blotches.

To CLEAN SILKS .- It is said that the pulp of potatoes, scraped into water, cleans the finest kinds of silk without injury to the fabric or color. Ladies who use trails of silk as be overrun, and the land needlessly exhausted. mops to take up tobacco-juice and other fluids | The soil must be stirred so that it will more from the sidewalks, will do well to notice the above item, as it may be of service to them in the cleaning process.

Bread .- It is not generally known that the sourness of milk and cream may be immediately corrected by the addition of a small tecting crops against drought. quantity of the common carbonate of magnesia, in powder. Half a teaspoonful-about of milk or cream, if only slightly sour; a and other vermin take their leave; and where larger quantity in proportion to the degree of sourness. From two to three grains may be added to every pound of flour to prevent sourness in bread, so injurious to some constitutions. Carbonate of soda is sometimes employed for the same purpose, but it communiand, in the case of milk or cream, is worse than the disease .- Scientific American.

MARBLE CAKE.-Whites of eight eggs, two cupfuls of white sugar, two and a half cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of butter, one-Then take the same proportions, using red sugar in place of the two cupfuls of white waves of pink and white.

a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinquick-lime through a sieve, till it has ac- small tree produces fruit. quired the consistence of thick paste. With this cement broken vessels and cracks of all siderable degree of fire.

Rural Calendar.

Hoeing .- Now that the planting is completed, another task demands our attention. Though the soil may have been well prepared, skim milk, putting enough of the soap in to or the seed never so carefully selected and planted, without after and careful cultivation work. It will leave a beautiful gloss wher- our crops will fail to arrive at satisfactory maturity. A frequent and faithful stirring of the soil is as necessary to the growth of our cultivated crops as rain and sunshine. It will not answer to lose our zeal as soon as the seeds are planted, as those do who think farming consists of merely planting and harvesting. Weeds must be eradicated, else the corn may readily absorb and retain moisture. And this work must commence with the early growth of the plants. The plow, the hoe, and the cul-To Correct Sourness in Milk, Cream, and | tivator should be kept in lively use during this month. The frequent stirring of the soil is the cheapest and most effectual way of pro-

SHEEP IN THE APPLE ORCHARD .- When sheep are allowed the range of the orchard, using it equal to four grains-may be added to a pint as their pasture ground, the borer, curculio, before the fruit has been small, gnarled, and wormy, in a year or two the trees will begin, with proper trimming and tillage, to bear nice, large, and well-formed apples. The smell of the sheep, and their presence, drive off the noxious insects. They also fertilize the soil, cates a very unpleasant flavor to the bread, and in a great measure keep it free from briers and weeds where the plow and the hoe can not work.

PROPAGATING FRUIT TREES .- The Chinese have a singular method of propagating fruit trees. They strip a ring of bark, about an half cupful of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful | inch in width, from a bearing branch, in the of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Spring of the year. The place is then surrounded with a ball of rich earth or loam, bound to the limb with a piece of matting. sugar; put it in pans, first a layer of white | Over this is suspended a small vessel containand then the pink dough, and you will have ing water, and having a hole in the bottom a beautiful cake. When cut, it will be in just large enough to let the water drop slowly through on the ball of earth, in order to keep FIRE AND WATER-PROOF CEMENT .- To half | it constantly moist. Roots spring out from the branch just above the ring, and enter the egar, in order to curdle; then separate the ball of earth, where they grow and spread out. curd from the whey, and mix the whey with In the Autumn the limb is cut off just below four or five eggs, beating the whole well to- this ball, and then planted out at the time of gether. When it is well mixed, add a little the fall of the leaf. The following year this

TRANSPLANTING VEGETABLES. - In transplanting cabbages, tomatoes, and other vegkinds may be mended. It dries quickly, and etables, thoroughly drench the sprouting-bed resists the action of water, as well as a con- with water two or three hours before lifting the plants.



"Consider the lilies how they grow: they toil not, they spin not: and yet, I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Luke XII, 27.

JUNE was anciently dedicated to Juno, and a festival was held in her honor during this month. The name is also supposed to have been given in honor of the goddess, who was one of the chief divinities worshiped among the Romans. It is with us the first of the Summer months, the season of roses, the time when the forests are in their full glory, and the fields are burdened with the ripening grain.

Moon's Phases.		Boston.	N. York.	Cin'ti.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	San Fr.
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3	S	11 57	50	4	42	7	18	11	02	4	31	7	29	11	05	4	25	7	31	11	05	4		0	10	11	02
4	M	11 58	3 00	4	42	7	18	11	48	4	31	7	29	11	50	4	24	7	32	11	50	4	50	7	10	11	48
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22	F	12	39	4	38	7	22	1	08	4	26	7	34	1	02	4	23	7	40	1	02				12	1	08
23	S	12	52	4	38	7	22	1	40	4	26	7.	34	1	33	4	23	7	40	1	33	4	48	7	12	1	40
$\overline{24}$	S	12 2	05	4	38	17	22	2	15	4	26	17	34	2	07	4	24	7	40	2	07	4	48	7	12	2	15
25	M	12 2	2 17	4	38	7	22	2	53	4	26	7	34	2	44	4	24	7	40	2	44	4	48	7	12	2	53
26	T	12 2	2 30	4	38	7	22	3	34	4	27	7	33	3	24	4	24	7	40	3	24	4	48	7	12	3	34
27	W	12 5	42	4	39	7	21	ris	es.	4	27	7	33	ris	es.	4	25	7	40	ris	es.	4	48	7	11	ris	es.
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THE METHODIST ALMANAC.

Domestic Calendar.

DAIRY WORK .- May, June, and September are the dairy months. The best butter and the best cheese are usually made in these months. If you are not neat, you do not know how to make cheese or butter. Uncleanliness affects not only the looks but the quality of the butter. Broad, shallow glass pans are the best, but the most expensive. In these milk seldom turns sour in Summer haps better. Some prefer the plow for workthunder-storms. Tin pans are good, but unless the dairy-woman is scrupulously neat, the seams will be filled with residuum of milk and become very foul, giving a flavor to each successive panful. The principal requi- former to four or five of the latter, should be sites for prime butter are good cows, good applied after the plants are dressed the first pasture for them, clean pans, cool, airy cellars, clean churns. Let the cream be churned vals of one or two weeks. This is the most before it is sour or bitter; and when the butter comes, at least three thorough workings will be necessary to drive out all the buttermilk.

PRESERVING BUTTER .- Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar, and one ounce of common saltpeter; take one ounce of this composition for one pound of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use. The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich and marrowy consistence and fine color, and never acquires a brittle hardness nor tastes salty. The butter lose their young chickens from neglect to scald thus cured requires to stand three weeks or a month before it is used. If it is sooner opened, the salts are not sufficiently blended | feed is beneficial. with it, and sometimes the coolness of the niter will be perceived, which totally disappears afterward.

A LEMON PIE.-Take two lemons; squeeze out the juice, and grate the lemons fine, removing the seeds; three cups of water, three cups of sugar, one egg, two-thirds of a cup of flour; beat the egg well with half a cup of cation of these scales. Iron in any form will water and the flour; then stir lemons, juice, answer a good purpose. and all together. This will fill three pies.

BUTTER BISCUIT .- Take two teacupfuls of butter, and rub it well into some dry flour; then add two eggs well beaten, and one quart of sweet milk, with flour enough to make a with a fork, and bake.

COTTAGE BEER .- Twenty drops wintergreen, ment, and cork tightly in bottles.

Rural Calendar.

TILLING CORN .- For the corn-fields there is not the least advantage in hilling at all, any further than that, in the use of the plow, cultivator, horse-hoe, and hand-hoe, you naturally throw a little earth toward the hill, in order to keep the surface about it free from weeds, and loose. Otherwise, entirely flat cultivation would be quite as well, and pering among corn, others the cultivator, and others the horse-hoe.

CABBAGES .- Hoe cabbages often. A mixture of salt and wood-ashes, one part of the time, and repeated during the season at intersalutary and effective stimulant that can be applied. Look often through the beds, and remove carefully all dead and decaying leaves. These injure the plants, and restrain their growth.

CARE OF CHICKENS .- Young chickens should never be fed with boiled eggs, nor should they have access to water otherwise than mixed with their food, till several days old. Many people are in the habit of mixing dough with cold water. This is wrong. The Indian meal ought to be cooked, or at least scalded. Many the meal, and wonder what the matter was. Red pepper occasionally mixed with their

IRON FOR PEACH-TREES .- The scales of iron that accumulate around the anvil of a blacksmith's shop are more valuable than manure for peach-trees. A shovelful put round a healthy peach-tree will be very likely to keep it in good condition; and it is said that trees already diseased have recovered by the appli-

Mules vs. Horses .- Which is the most profitable animal to raise, the horse or the mule? 1st. An average lot of two-year-old mules will sell for as much as an average lot of threeyear-old colts, and perhaps more. 2d. It does very stiff dough. Knead it well, and then not require the same amount of food for a add to it one-half its size of light dough; mule as for the horse. 3d. The mule is less knead together, and let it rise. When light, liable to disease and unsoundness. 4th. The roll it out and cut into round cakes, prick mule lives to a much greater age than the horse. 5th. The mule will perform more labor, according to his size, on feed on which a twenty drops essence cinnamon, twenty drops horse would starve. In a word, it would be essence cassafras, one pint molasses, one table- difficult to find a more hardy, long-winded, spoonful ginger, half pint yeast, five quarts strong-legged, uncomplaining, and altogether hot and five quarts cold water. Let it fer- lovable creature for the use of man than the mule.



"I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall give her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit."

"Put ve in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe." Joel III, 13.

JULY, in the old Roman calendar, was the fifth month of the year, and named Quintilis; but after the death of Julius Cæsar it was, in honor of him, named Julius, or July, because he was born on the fourth day before the Ides of this month. Our wheat, rve, and barley harvest is usually garnered in July.

Moon's Phases.		В	oston.	N	Yorl	k.	Cincir	ı'ti.	Ch	icago.	St.	Paul.	Sa	n I	r.
	D	н	M	1	M		H M		н	M	н	M	н	M	
LAST QUARTER	5	9	20 n	1 5	91	m	8 26	m	8	13 m	8	4 m	5	56	m
N. Moon. 11th	12	12	51 n	11:	40 1	m	*11 5	7 e	*11	141 e	*11	1 35 e	::9	27	e
FIRST QUART	19	10	59 n	1 10	481	m	10 5	m	9	52 m	9	43 m	7	35	m
FULL MOON	27	11	28 n	11	17 r	m	10 34	m	10	21 m	10	12 m	8	4	m

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Day	Day	Sì	ado	w		CIN	C	INN	AT	1.		P	L	BAN	VY.		1	B	0	STO	N.			NA	SI	IVI	LLE	E.
y	A		t the		1	ST	Г.	LO	JIS			D	ET	TRO	IT.	1	1 9	CLE	EV	EL	ANI	D.	L	ITT	TL	EF	100	K.
of	of	Noon	i-ma	ark.	15	. F	RA	NC	ISC	0.		MII	W	AU	KFI	- 1	1			CA			-	SA	N	TA	FF	
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n	leek.	Aft	erno	on	10	D	6	HD	(0	D	0	FD	6	0	10	FD	0	HD	6	(2)	10	AD I	0	0	(0
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-		н	M	8	H	M	H	M	н	м	II	M	н	M	Н	M	11	M	н	M	н	M	H	M	н	M	H	M
1	S	12	3	29	4	39	7	21	ris		4	28	7	32	ris		4	26	7		ris			49	7	11		
	M	-	3		1		1										1-						1	- 30			ris	2318.0727
2		12		41	4	39	7	21	10	18	4	28	7	32	10	18	4	26	7	40	10	18	4	49	7	-	10	18
3	T	12		53	4	40	7	20	10	52	4	28	7	32	10	50	4	27	7	40	10	50	4	50	7	-	-	52
4	W	12	4	03	4	40	7	20	11	26	4	29	7	31	11	23	4	28	7	40	11	23	4	50	7	10	11	26
5	T	12	4	14	4	40	7	20	mo	rn	4	29	7	31	11	59	4	29	7	39	11	59	4	50	7	10	mo	rn
6	F	12	4	24	4	41	7	19	0	04	4	30	7	30	mo	rn	4	29	7	39	mo	nrn	4	51	7	09	0	04
7	S	12	4	34	4	41	7	19	0	40	4	30	7	30	0	33	4	30	7	39	0	33	4	51	7	09	0	40
8		12		43	4	42		-	1	25	-		-		-		-		-		_		-	51	_			-
					15		7	18			4	31	7	29	1	16	4	31	7	38	1	16	1			09	1	25
9	M	12		53	4	42	7	18	2	15	4	31	7	29	2	05	4	31	7	38	2	05		52		08		15
10	T	12	-	01	1	43	7	17	3	11	4	32	7	28	3	01	4	32	7	38	3	01	1	52		08	3	11
11	W	12	5	10	4	43	7	17	4	12	4	33	7	27	4	02	4	33	7	37	4	02	1	53	7	07	4	12
12	T	12	5	18	4	44	7	16	set	S.	4	34	7	26	set	S.	4	33	7	37	set	S.	4	53	7	07	set	S.
13	F	12	5	25	4	44	7	16	8	19	4	34	7	26	8	22	4	34	7	36	8	22	4	54	7	06	8	19
14	S	12	5	32	4	45	7	15	8	58	4	35	7	25	9	00	4	35	7	35	9	00	4	54	7	06	8	58
15	S	12	5	38	4	46	7	14	9	33	4	35	17	25	9	33	4	36	7	35	9	33	4	55	7	051	9	33
16	M	12	5	44	4	47	7	13	10	06	4	36	7	24	10	04	4	37	7	34	10	04	15	55				06
17	T	12	5	50	4	47	7	13	10	37	4	37	4	23		34	4	38	7	34	10	34	1	56				37
18	W	12	-	55	1-	48		-	-				1	-		-	1				-		1	-				-
	1		-	-	4	-	7	12	11	08	4	37	7	23	11	03	4	38	7	33	11	03	1	56		-		08
19	T	12		59	4	49	7	11	11	40	4	38	7	22	11	33	4	39	7	32	11	33	1	57				40
20	F	12	-	03	4	49	7	11		rn	4	39	7	21	mo		4	40	7	31	me			58			mo	
21	S	12	6	06	4	50	7	10	0	15	4	40	7	20	0	07	4	41	7	30	0	07	4	58	7	02	0	15
22	S	12	6	08	4	51	7	09	0	51	4	41	17	19	0	42	4	42	7	29	0	42	4	59	7	01	0	51
23	M	12	6	10	4	51	7	09	1	32	4	42	7	18	1	22	4	43	7	29	1	22	5	00	7	00	1	32
24	T	12	6	12	4	52	7	08	2	17	4	43	7	17	2	07	4	44	7	28	2	07	5	00	7	00		17
25	w	12		13	4	53	7	07	3	07	4	44	7	16	2	57	4	45	7	27	2	57	1			59		07
26	T	12		13	4	54	7	06	4	72 8	4	45	100	15	3	51	4	46	7	26	3	51	1			59	7	00
1000			200		1000	170000		-		00	1	-	7				1	1,120,23					10				77	
27	F	12	6	12	4	55	7	05	ris		4	46	7	14	ris		4	47		25		es.					ris	
28	S	12	6	11	4	56	7	04	7	34	14	47	7	13	7	37	4	48	7	24	7	37	5	03	6	57		34
29	S	12	6	10	4	57	7	03	8	21	4	48	7	12	8	22	4	49	7	23	8	22		04		56		21
30	M	12	6	08	4	58	7	02	8	56	4	49	7	11	8	55	4	50	7	22	8	55	5	05	6	55	8	56
31	T	12	6	05	4	59	7	01	9	30	4	50		10	9		4		7	21	9	28	15	06	6	54	9	30
			_		_	5.5	_			30	-	50			-	201	-		•		-			201	_			

Domestic Calendar.

WHOLESOME SUMMER DRINK .- Take of the best Jamaica ginger-root, carefully bruised, two ounces: cream of tartar, one ounce; and again place it over the fire. Keep it well stirred till the sugar is perfectly dissolved, and then pour it into an earthen vessel, in which you have previously put two drams lukewarm temperature; then add a tablespoonful of yeast, stirring them well together, will foam and sparkle like soda water.

HARD BUTTER WITHOUT ICE .- Put a trivit, or any open, flat thing with legs, in a saucer; put on this trivit the plate of butter, and fill very hard by supper-time.

ALMOND BISCUITS .- One pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of Valentia almonds, long satisfied that the best time to cut timber blanched and chopped, four eggs, and a little is in Summer, provided it is not left in the pounded sugar. Mix well, and put on tins in log, but is immediately worked up into rails, small rounds. Bake in a quick oven till boards, or whatever is intended. It dries rapbrown.

ene of milk, five beaten eggs, a tablespoonful it will become thoroughly seasoned, and will of flour, and three of sugar. Add nutmeg to finally harden so as almost to resemble horn. the taste, and bake the custard in cups of pieplates in a quick oven.

TEA-CAKE .- Beat the whites of four eggs to a light froth, beat the yolks of the same with presence of the water, or sap, in great abunda cup and a half of sugar, one cup of sour ance in Winter, and especially toward the cream, half a cup of butter; flavor with latter part, hastens this incipient decay. lemon. A little soda; flour to make a stiff Rails cut and split in Summer, and the bark batter

jar in the oven, and let them remain till the the New England Farmer says he cut and juice is all out of them. To a pint of sirup split a chestnut-tree early in Summer, and add a pint of white sugar, pounded, and made quite hot. Before the sugar is added, boil the sirup very slowly for two minutes; then add the sugar, and boil it ten minutes.

CORN BEEF .- Fresh beef, boiled in very salt water, is nicer, sweeter, and tenderer than that which has been pickled before cookingand any family that can get fresh beef may corn it as they want it.

Rural Calendar.

SAVING MANURE.-Large additions may be made to the compost heaps by cutting coarse swamp-grasses and weeds which are unfit for water, six quarts; to be boiled for about five fodder. Cut them before the seed is formed, minutes, then strained. To the strained otherwise many will ripen and be scattered liquor add one pound of the best white sugar, over the farm with the manure. Decomposition goes on rapidly aided by the heat of Summer, and sink-slops, contents of privies, etc., will be offensive unless plaster, muck, or other absorbents are used to retain the escaping of tartaric acid and the rind of one lemon, gases. Remember that every ounce of amand let it remain till the heat is reduced to a monia lost is equivalent to the loss of perhaps a bushel of grain.

Making Hay .- Great difference of practice and bottle for use. The corks must be well and opinion exists as to the methods and time secured. The drink will be in a high perfectof harvesting. Some cut their grass while tion in four or five days, and when opened the dew is on it: others cut it when perfectly dry, and say that if so cut it need not be spread, but will dry in the swath in one or two days. As to the time of cutting grass, we should avoid both extremes of very early the saucer with water; turn a common flower- or very late. Just before the seed of timothy pot upside down over the butter, so that its is ripe is, upon the whole, the best time for edge shall be within the saucer and under the this best of grasses for the scythe. Clover water. Stop up the hole in the flower-pot should be cut when in full blossom; instead with a cork, then drench the flower-pot with of spreading, the best farmers make it into water; set in a cool place till morning; or if small cocks, and leave it thus to cure, which done at breakfast-time, the butter will be it will do without shriveling or losing its color

TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER .- We have been idly, and becomes hard and sound. Cut and CREAM CUSTARD .- Mix a pint of cream with saw basswood in Summer, and in a few weeks Cut it in Winter, and it will be so long in seasoning as to become partly decayed before the process can be completed. No doubt the peeled to hasten drying, have lasted twice as CURRANT JELLY .- Put your currants in a long as Winter-cut rails. A correspondent of "it dried the best and brightest wood he ever cut."

> RASPBERRY SUCKERS, not much needed for fruit-bearing canes next year, should be cut off as soon as they show themselves above ground, as there can be no doubt that they rob the parent plant. The ground in a raspberry patch should not be dug over. This is one reason why so many suckers spring up.



"In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun, which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race. His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and his circuit unto the ends of it, and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof." Psa. xix, 4-6.

AUGUST, originally named Sextilis, or sixth, in the Roman calendar, was, after the establishment of the empire, called by its present name in honor of Augustus, the second of the Cæsars. It is usually our hottest month, but the mornings are dewy and the evenings cool.

Moon's Phases.		В	oste	n.	N.	Yo	rk.	Cir	icin	'ti.	Ch	ica	go,	St.	Pa	ul.	Sa	n F	r.
					н														
LAST QUARTER	3	2	32	e	2	22	e	1	38	e	1	25	e	1	16	e	11	08	n
NEW MOON	10	9	52	m	9	41	m	8	58	m	8	45	m	8	36	m	6	28	11
FIRST QUART	18	4	31	m	4	20	m	3	37	m	3	24	m	3	15	m	1	07	n
FULL MOON																			

of	Day of V		ado t the	e		S	۲.	LOI	JIS.			D	ET	BAI FRC	IT.	Ξ.		CLE	EV	EL	ANI	Э.	L	IT	TL	EF	ROC FE.	K.
Month.	Week.	Afte	rno	on.	1	D ses.		D sts.		Ts.	1	D ses.	1	D ets.	1	T8.		D		D Ts.	811			D SES.	-	D TE.	SKI	
		H	M	S	H	M	Н	M	H	M	H	M	Н	M	Н	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H		H	M
1	W	12	6	02		59	7	01	ris	es.	4	51	7	09	ris	es.	4	52		20	ris	es.	5	06		54	ris	es.
2	T	12	5	58	5	00	7	00	10	43	4	52	7	08	10	36	4	53	7	18	10	36	5	07	6	53	10	43
3	F	12	5	53	5	01	6	59	11	25	4	53	7	07	11	17	4	54	7	17	11	17	5	08	6	52	11	25
4	S	12	5	48	5	02	6	58	mo	rn	4	54	7	06	m	rn	4	55	7	16	mo	rn	5	09	6	51	mo	rn
5	S	12	5	42	5	03	6	57	0	10	4	55	17	05	0	01	4	56	7	15	0	01	5	10	6	50	0	10
6	M	12	5	36	5	04	6	56	1	01	4	56	7	04	0	51	4	57	7	14	0	51	5	11	6	49	1	01
7	T	12	5	29	5	05	6	55	2	00	4	57	7	03	1	49	4	58	7	12	1	49	5	12	6	48	2	00
8	W	12	5	22	5	06	6	54	3	00	4	59	7	01	2	50	4	59	7	11	2	50	5	12	6	48	3	00
9	T	12	5	14	5	07	6	53	4	14	5	00	7	00	4	07	5	00	7	10	4	07	5	13	6	47	4	14
10	F	12	5	05	5	08	6	52	set	s.	5	01	6	59	set	9.	5	01	7	08	set	s.	5	14	6	46	set	S.
11	S	12	4	56	5	10	6	50	7	30	5	02	6	58	7	31	5	02	7	07	7	31	5	15	6	45	7	30
12	S	12	4	46	5	11	6	49	8	04	5	03	6	57	8	03	5	03	7	06	8	03	õ	16	6	44	8	04
13	M	12	4	3 5 1	100	12	1	48	8	37	5	05	1	55	8	35	5	04	7	04	8	35	5	17	6	43	8	37
14	T	12	4		1000	13	1	47	9	08	5	06		54		04	5	05	100	03	9	04	5	1		42		08
15	W	12	4			14	100	46	9	40	5	07		53	9	34	5	07		01		34	5	19	6	41	9	40
16	T	12	4	02		15		45	10	14	5	08		52	100	100	5	08	7	00	10	07	5	20	6	40	10	14
17	F	12	3	50	1	17	1.50	43	10	49	5	10	1	50	-	Ver. 2	5	09		58	10	41	5	21	6	39	10	49
18	S	12	3	37				42		26	5	11		49		16	5	10			11	16	5	22	6	38	11	26
19	S	12	3	23	-	19		41			5	12	1	48			5	11		- 1	11	59	5	23	6	37	mo	rn
1000	M	12	1000	09		20	120			09	5	14		46			5	12				1200	5	24		36		09
21	T	12	2	55		21		39	0	57	5	15	1	45		47	5	13		52		47	5			35	0	57
22	W	12	$\overline{2}$	40		22		38	1	48	5	17		43	1		5			51	1	38	5	-		34		48
23	T	12	2	25		23		37		44	5	18		42		35	5			49	2	35	5	27	6	33	2	44
24	F	12	2	09	5	24	1	36		42	5	19		41	3	34	5			48	3	34		28	6	32	3	42
25		12	1	-	5	25	1	35	ris		5	21		39		- 1	5	17	-	46			5	29	6	31	rise	es.
26	S	12	1	36	5	27	16	33	6	54	5	22		38	6	54	5	18	6	44	6	54	5	30		30	-	54
27	M	12	1			28		32	7	29	5	23		37	7	27	5	19	-	43	7	27	5	-	000	29		29
28	T	12	1			29		31	8	06	5	24		36		02	5			41	8	02	5		-	28		06
29	W	12	0	-	5	30	1	30	8	44	5	25		35	8	38	5		6	39	8	38	5			27		44
30	T	12	0	26	5	31	100	29	9	29	5	27	6	33	9	22	5	501		38	9	22	5			26		29
31	F	12	0		5	32		28		10	5	28		32	10	02	5	23		36		02	1	35		200		10
-	-		0	0 11	.0	04		-0	10	10	10	40	.0	() desi	110	0-	.0	20	9	30	10	7 86		30	-			-

Domestic Calendar.

BLACKBERRY JELLY .- Gather the fruit when perfectly ripe, and in very dry weather. Put you will clear out fence corners and cut off the blackberries into a jar and place the jar vexatious intruders, the sun will do all it can in hot water, keeping it boiling till the juice to help you kill them. If your wheat is is extracted from the fruit. Pass it through troubled with the weevil, thrash it out and a fine sieve or jelly-bag without much press- leave it in the chaff. It will raise a heat fatal ure. For every pint of juice add fourteen to its enemy, without injuring itself. Every ounces of sugar, and boil in a clean preserv- farmer should have a little nursery row of ing-pan about five and twenty minutes, care- apple, pear, peach, and plums of his own raisfully taking off the scum as it rises to the ing. Plant the seed; when a year old, transsurface. Place it hot in small jars, and cover | plant into rows eight inches apart in the row, it down with thin tissue-paper dipped in and two feet between the rows. During July, brandy, and brown paper over it. Keep it in August, and September, you may bud them a cool, dry place.

four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, sort. This is a good month to sow down falone ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon. low field to grass. Plow thoroughly; harrow Boil the vinegar and sugar together, and pour till the earth is fine; be liberal of seed, and then over the plums, three mornings in succession. The fourth morning put them all over the fire-simmer, but not boil. Put the them in hollows. The early part of the month spices in layers with the plums, before the vinegar is poured on.

SUPERIOR TOMATO CATSUP .- Take half a strain them through a tin colander to separate the skin and seeds from the pulp and juice, to which latter add a pint of sliced and, while hot, add three tablespoonfuls of black pepper, one of cayenne, two of mustard-seed, one of cloves-each ground. When will keep better.

of tart apples and throw them in water; peel done many times; the result was invariably two lemons and scald the peel, letting it re- in favor of the rows on which the stalks were main on the stove; cut the lemons and put left uncut. This is a matter of much importthem with the apples in the kettle, and pour ance, and should not be overlooked in conseon the lemon water, making about a quart in quence of haste or idle prejudice. all. Put a plate over them, and stew slowly till perfectly to a pulp. Then throw them vator says: "The potato itself exhausts the into a jelly bag, and let it drip. Measure one soil but very little, as its elements are derived pound of sugar to each pint of juice, and boil mainly from the atmosphere; but the potato twenty minutes. Put it in molds, or into jelly | top exhausts more than any other one vegecups if intended to keep.

CRUMPETS .- Take two pounds of flour, two eggs, one half teacup of yeast, one pint of sweet milk; add a little salt, and mix thoroughly.

Rural Calendar.

WORK FOR AUGUST .- If, during this month, with choice sorts, remembering that a first-Pickled Plums .- Seven pounds of plums, rate fruit will live just as easily as a worthless cover in with a harrow and not with a bush, which drags the seeds into heaps, or carries should be improved by all who wish to put in a crop of buckwheat or turnips. If your pastures are getting short, let your milch-cows bushel of ripe tomatoes, slice, and mix with have something every night in the yard. two tablespoonfuls of salt. Put them in a Corn sown broadcast would now render adbrass or copper kettle, and stew them over a mirable service. Peas for Fall use may be gentle fire four or five hours. When cool, planted even as late as the end of the month. The extra early succeeds best.

TOPPING INDIAN CORN .- Experience has demonstrated that the grain fills better, ripens onions, and stew three hours longer. Then earlier, and is of greater weight when the turn the liquid into an earthen or stone jar, stalks are left on than when they are topped. We mutilate no other product in this way. Why should we mutilate the corn plant? Let those who question the assertion about cutcool, add half a gallon of strong wine or cider | ting the stalks when the corn is in the milk, vinegar, and it is then fit for use. To pre- make an experiment in order to satisfy their serve this catsup pure and fine, bottle it up incredulity. Let them select a piece of corn and keep it in a cool place. If the bottles are of uniform growth, and cut the top stalks packed in a box of dry sand or ashes, they from every other row, and at harvest measure and weigh the corn from each. This will de-APPLE JELLY,-Wash and pare half a peck cide the question at once. We have seen this

POTATO TOPS .- A New York potato cultitable, as its elements are derived more from the soil. Potato tops, then, should all be carefully buried where they are dug. If the practice were universally followed, no crop would

exhaust the soil less."



"He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle and herb for the service of man, that he may bring forth food out of the earth; and wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart." Psa. civ, 14, 15.

SEPTEMBER, from the Latin "septem," was the seventh month in the ancient Roman calendar, and retained its name even after the year was made to commence with January. In like manner the remaining months were called October, from "octo," eight; November, from "novem," nine; and December. from "decem," ten.

Moon's Phases.		Boston.	N. York.	Cincin'ti.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	San Fr.
	D	н м	н м	н м	н м	н м	н м
LAST QUARTER	1	7 26 e	7 13 e	6 31 e	618 e	6 9 e	4 1 0
NEW MOON	8	9 31 e	9 19 e	8 36 e	8 26 e	8 14 e	6 6 e
FIRST QUART	16	10 44 e	10 32 e	9 50 e	9 37 e	9 28 e	7 20 a
FULL MOON					8 14 m		

Day of	Day of		shade at th	0		S	Т.	LO	UIS.			D	E.	BAI	TIC			CL	EV	EL	ON.	D.	1	IT	TL	E		CK.
Month.	A	-		_	-	ED ED	-	ID	-	;O.	-	MII	1	M	-	E.	-		1	EA ED	GO.	(2)	-	SA	1	HD	FE	
th.	eek.	M	lornir	ng.		SES.		ETS.	1	TS.	11	ISES.	1	ETS.	1	T9.	11	ISES.	1	ETS.	1	T8.	11	ISES.	1 3	ST8.		TS.
1	-	Н	M		H		H	-		M	H		H		H	M	B		H	M	H	M	Н	M	н	M		M
1	S	11	59	-	5	34		26	ris		5	29		31	ris	ses.	5	24	6	34	ris	ses.	5	36	6	24	ris	ses.
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Domestic Calendar.

PEAR MARMALADE .- To six pounds of small pears take four pounds of sugar; put the pears into a saucepan with a little cold water; quarter, and core them; put to them three teacupfuls of water, set them over the fire, roll the sugar fine, mash the fruit fine and till it is thick like jelly, then put it in tumjelly.

Indian method by which they treat green farm, and all of it should be seen to in Sepcorn for making succotash, etc., during the tember. Earth of some kind is needed for this Winter. When the green corn is fit for use. a pit is dug, from two to three feet in diameter at top, and gradually enlarging at bottom, say five feet down, from six to eight feet in heap. Loam from the sides of walls-on the diameter. A large fire is then built near by, field side-is often found doing no other servon which stones are heated, and when red hot, ice than forming steps for cattle to overreach the stones and live coals are shoveled into the the wall. Every farm has matter enough of bottom of the pit, and sprinkled over with this kind, though the owners are not always fine loose dirt. The corn is then thrown in sensible of it. with husks on, just as it is pulled from the stalk, till the pit is full. Then comes a thin leaves fall, take cuttings from current bushes layer of loose dirt, then hot stones-enough and cut out all the eyes or buds in the wood, to close the pit-and the whole covered with leaving only two or three at the top; then earth to retain the heat. When the whole push them, about half the length of the cutcools off, which takes several days, the pit is ting, into mellow soil, where they will take opened and the corn is found to be most de- root and run up a single stock, forming a lightfully cooked. When cool, the husks are beautiful symmetrical tree. They will start stripped off and the corn dried in the sun; off and grow earlier by some six weeks the when thoroughly dried, the corn is shelled off enext season. If you wish it higher, you have easily, and is then packed away in bags for only to cut the eyes out again a second year. use.

PRESERVATION OF HERBS .- Every diligent | hight. This places the fruit out of the way of housekeeper should complete her stock of fowls, and prevents gooseberries, which may herbs without delay, as the frost will soon be treated in the same way as currants, from place them beyond her reach. Many of these mildewing, which often happens when the are very useful, and at times will be found fruit lies on or near the ground, and is shaded almost invaluable. When gathered and dried by a superabundance of leaves and sprouts. in the shade, they should be carefully packed | It changes an unsightly bush, which cumbers away beyond the reach of vermin, dampness, and disfigures the garden, into an ornamental or other injury, and those which are fragrant dwarf tree. The fruit is larger and ripens should be closely sealed up in jars, air-tight better, and will last on the bushes by growing boxes, or paper bags, to retain their odor. If in perfection till the Fall. the herbs are pulverized, as for puddings or sausages, it is all the better for them.

tard-seed, cloves, and cinnamon, and cover scalding.

Rural Calendar.

MAKE COMPOST .- September is a month prolific in fevers. Physicians and other philosophers suppose that the state of the atmosphere cover it, and set it over the fire till the pears is impure at this season in consequence of the are soft, then put them into cold water; pare, decaying, in large quantities, of vegetable matter in our gardens, and near our dwellings. It is certain that the air in September near some dwelling-houses is quite offensive, smooth, put the sugar to it, stir it together and probably unwholesome. It is a shame for farmers to let this matter lie and rot where it blers or jars, and, when cold, secure it as a is likely to produce disease, instead of converting it to a most useful purpose. All the foul CURING GREEN CORN .- The following is the matter of the house drain is valuable on a purpose, and every farm has enough of it in some quarter. Peat mud is not the only article that is to be used to increase the manure

> PROPAGATING CURRANTS .- As soon as the They have been known to attain six feet in

Sowing Grain. - Seeding wheat grounds should be finished in this month. If sown too Mangoes .- Take large green peppers and early, it is liable to suffer from the fly; if too melons-melons that are half ripe are very late, from rust. Those who sow acres by the good-take out the inside, and put them in hundred, must sow early and late both. But weak brine for four or five days. Then fill moderate fields should be seeded by the middle them with nasturtion, cabbage, green toma- of this month. In preparing the land, if the toes, and onions chopped. Season with mus- surface does not naturally drain itself, it should be so plowed as to turn the water into with cold, strong vinegar. They require no furrows between each land-standing water, and, yet more, ice, upon it, being fatal to it,



"For the seed shall be prosperous; the vine shall give her fruit and the ground shall give her increase, and the heavens shall give their dew." ZECH. VIII, 12.

OCTOBER is the month of gladness and plenty. The vines yield their grapes, and the corn-fields their increase; the orchards shake off their ripened fruit, and the woods drop their mast. The frosts of Autumn begin to change the foliage of the trees, and the forests flaunt in the gayety and splendor of a bride newly decked for the nuptials.

Moon's Phases.		В	osto	n.	N.	Yo	rk.	Cir	icin	'ti.	Ch	ica	go.	St.	Pa	ul.	Su	n F	r.
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FIRST QUART	16	4	40	e	4	28	e	3	45	e	3	32	0	3	23	e	1	15	0
FULL MOON	23	7	29	6	7	17	е	6	34	e	6	21	0	6	12	е	4	4	e
LAST QUARTER	30	10	2	m	9	50	m	9	7	m	8	54	m	8	45	m	6	37	n

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25

Domestic Calendar.

EAT FAT .- The celebrated Dr. Hooker gives more than cream or rich milk.

with a wooden spoon over a gentle fire till all have burst and the juice flows freely from them; strain it off without pressure, and pass fire, stir in it, till dissolved, fourteen ounces pound of juice, and boil the jelly quickly for be very clear, and of a beautiful pale rose-

APPLE CREAM .- Pare and boil good rich baking apples till soft, rub the pulp through a hair sieve, add sugar while warm; when remember that a horse is much more easily cold, stir in a sufficient quantity of sweet taught by gentle than by rough usage. If cream, and serve cold.

A COLD PICKLE .- Chop finely and mix together one gallon of green tomatoes, six green of your footstep. As to his food, you should peppers, and six onions; salt them well, and do by him as by yourself-"little and often." let them stand over night. Squeeze dry, and As for his work, begin early, and then you to each gallon add one tablespoonful of ground | need not hurry. Remember, it is the speed, pepper and the same quantity of allspice, and | and not the weight, that spoils many a trueone pint of mustard-seeds. Use strong wine hearted worker. or cider vinegar to cover the pickle, and let it stand a month before using.

cabbage, spread it in layers in a stone jar, with salt over each layer. Put two spoonfuls gether. Meal of corn alone, or clear corn, is of whole black pepper and the same quantity apt to fatten the hens too much, while they do of allspice, cloves, and cinnamon in a bag, not, in order to be kept in good laying condiand scald them in two quarts of vinegar, and | tion, require such concentrated food. pour the vinegar over the cabbage, and cover it tight. Use it two days after.

SCALDING MILK .- In Cornwall, England, milk, after having been cooled some hours, is scalded over a very slow fire, and then again less fruit-and little of that. Such orchards cooled. The cream is taken off from twentyfour to thirty hours from the time of milking, without disturbing too many of the roots. as needed. Cream from milk thus managed The present month is a good time to perform is delicious, and so rich and thick that a common dinner-plate may be laid in the pan on | ing and Summer fallows are as good for fruitthe cream without breaking its surface.

Rural Calendar.

OCTOBER HINTS .- Much profitable labor may the following results of observations as to the be done on the farm in October. The chief use of fat: Of persons who between the ages business will be to secure the root crops, and of fifteen and twenty avoid fat, the greater to husk the corn and properly store the fodportion die with consumption before the age der. Permanent improvements in buildings, of thirty-five. Nine-tenths of those who die fencing, and draining, add to the available with consumption are persons who never used capital, and should not be neglected from fat meat. Dr. Dixon confirms these state- false economy; the present month is a favorments, and observes that "this is the whole able time for this work. Finish gathering secret of the benefit of cod-liver oil." It is a apples before exposed to injury from frost, nutriment only, and has no medicinal virtues and market or store for future use. Cooked apples are valuable food for stock, when too GRAPE JELLY .- Strip from their stalks some poor to dry. Examine buildings thoroughly, fine ripe black-cluster grapes, and stir them and make all needed repairs. Clear out eave troughs, and arrange drains to carry away surplus water, especially from the manure heaps. Now is a favorable time for painting it through a jelly-bag, or through a twice- buildings. Butter properly made early in folded muslin. Weigh, and then boil it rap- October is of the best quality. Store suffiidly for twenty minutes. Draw it from the cient for Winter use, working it well. Beets and carrots should be harvested and stored in of good sugar, roughly powdered, to each the cellar or in pits from the middle to the last of the month. Remove all tops and feed fifteen minutes longer, keeping it constantly to cattle. Leave them exposed a day or two stirred and perfectly well skimmed. It will before storing, to part with superfluous moisture. Plant abundance of fruit and ornamental trees about the dwelling, in the fields, and by the road-side.

THE HORSE .- If you have the care of horses, you use him well, he will be grateful; he will listen for, and show his pleasure at the sound

CORN AND COB-MEAL FOR HENS .- A lady, who always contrives to have plenty of eggs, PICKLED CABBAGE. - Shred red and white says that the best food for hens is a dough made of meal from corn and cobs ground to-

PLOWING OLD ORCHARDS .- How many old orchards there are that have been seeded down and the land suffered to lie in grass till the trees produce cracked, gnarled, and worthshould be plowed-and as deep as may be this labor. The earlier, the better. Fall plowtrees as for any farm crop.



"We all do fade as a leaf." ISAIAH LXIV, 6.

"All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away." 1 PETER I, 24.

1866

NOVEMBER, with his blasts, strips the leaves from the trees, withers the grass with his frosts, and nips the latest vegetation with his cold. As falls the year, so perishes man: and the simile is common in both sacred and secular poetry. Long ago Homer declared that, as the generation of the leaves, so also are the generations of men. One perishes, another is renewed; and out of death comes life as out of life comes death.

Moon's Phases.		Boston.	N. York.	Cincin'ti.	Chicago.	St Paul.	San Fr.
NEW MOON First Quart	15	9 24 m	9 11 m	8 29 m	9 16 m	8 7 m	5 59 m
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6		11	43	46	6	54	5	06	5	38	7	02	4	58	5	41	6	39		48	5	41	6		170	12		38
7	W	11	43	50	1	55	100	05		ts.	7	03	4	57	se		6	41	-	46	se		6	49		11	se	
8		11	43	54	6	56	1	04	1	00	7	04	1	56		51	6	42		45	5	51	6		-	10		00
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17	S	11	45	10	7	05	4	55	1	01	7	14	4	46	0	57	6	53	4	37	0	57		58		02		01
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27	T	11	47	52	7	14	100	46	10	37	7	24	4	36	10	30	7	05		30	10	30	7	05	4	55		37
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Domestic Calendar.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS .-- If there be any thing among the temporals to make life pleasant, it lumber and labor are so scarce and so high, is in the walls of a well-ordered house, where few will think of building new barns; but all is adjusted to please-not by its finery or | they should try to make the old ones comfortcostliness, but by its fitness, its air of neat- able. And this especially on the approach of ness and content, which invite all who enter Winter. If the siding is poor, board it up on to taste its comforts. The woman who does the inside of the studs, and fill up the space not make this a grand item in all her routine | between with swale hay, straw, or shavings. of duties, has not yet learned the true dignity | If the underpinning is loose, chink it up before of her station-has not yet acquired the alpha frost. If the floors of the stall are rotten or of that long alphabet which is set before her; and one who despises this noble attainment, despises her best worldly good, and indirectly and break their legs. Any handy farmer can despises her family, her neighbors, and the profitably attend to such jobs on rainy days, Word of God. "She looketh well to the ways of her household," was spoken by the wisest | nails. man that ever lived, and will be told a memorial of all those who have been eminent for this noble character.

HUSK BEDS.-Now-the husking season-is the time to secure the best and most durable under which it is performed. Soils which are sort of under-beds. All the inner husks of the corn should be saved for this purpose. True, it takes a great many to make a bed, but when once the sack is filled, it is a bed for life, and the lightest and softest thing of the kind that to be washed and gullied by the same causes. any one could desire. The husks curl up as Again, the particular time in the Fall at which they dry, and never mat down afterward. Moreover, no insects ever lodge in them as ver- and this must be determined by the objects min do in straw. They are perfectly cleanly; and, being of a tough and strong texture, they in grass, and it is wished to have the sward will not wear out for years. We regard a good rotted by the following Spring, the plowing husk bed cheap for five dollars. A young married couple, to the end of life, live they ever so long, will have no occasion to fill a new under-bed if they once have their sacks filled the commencement of cold weather, but little with good, soft, well-dried corn-husks.

PUMPKIN PIE .- Halve the pumpkin, take out the seeds, wash it clean, and cut it into the grass will be found alive, and by being small pieces. These are to be stewed gently till soft, then drained, and strained through a sieve. To one quart of the pulp add three on the land, or increase the expense of cultipints cream or milk, six beaten eggs, together with sugar, mace, nutmeg, and ginger, to the taste. When the ingredients are well mixed, pour them upon pie-plates having a bottom crust, and bake forty minutes in a hot oven.

To PRESERVE CRAB APPLES .- To one pound of crab apples, take one pound of sugar; put the sugar in a kettle with just enough water then pour over the apples.

oil and spirits of turpentine; rub with flandel. the ashes also make a good absorbent.

Rural Calendar.

MAKE THE BARNS COMFORTABLE. - When worn thin, repair them, or pull them up and lay dirt floors before the stock break through with small expense, except for boards and

FALL PLOWING .- The question is often asked, whether Fall plowing is advisable? It may be advantageous or injurious, according to the character of the soil and the circumstances too loose in their texture, are liable to have their soluble matter drenched out of them, if stirred late in the Fall, by the heavy rains of Winter and Spring. Hillsides are also liable plowing should be done is an important point, which it is sought to attain. If the land is should be done early in Autumn, in order that the warm weather may bring on decomposition before Winter. If plowing is deferred till change will take place in the sward before Spring-so little that if cross-plowed much of again brought to the surface, will grow and obstruct the growth of the crop which is put vation.

COAL ASHES FOR GRASS LAND .- The ashes of mineral coals differ greatly in quality. Nearly all, however, may add valuable ingredients to the soil, and must produce a very good effect upon heavy, clayey land. Joseph Morgan, of Pennsylvania, thinks we do not sufficiently value them, and says that he has made use of to keep it from burning; let it boil up, then the article for more than twenty years, and, skim and put in the apples. Let them cook if well applied, prefers it to barn-yard manure till you can run a straw through them, then in some locations; that it is improved by lying skim out and boil the juice down to a jelly, a few years exposed; and that, with the addition of a little phosphate and plaster of Paris, To OLEAN BRASS .- Take oxalic acid, 1 part; he has raised on a heap of coal ashes as fine rotten-stone, 6 parts; mix with equal parts of | pumpkins as he ever saw. The cinders among



"He giveth snow like wool; he scattereth the hoar frost like ashes; he casteth forth his ice like morsels: who can stand before his cold?" PSA. CXLVII, 16, 17.

DECEMBER closes the year. In our retrospect of the months and the seasons, we can best adopt the words of Thomson in his grand hymn:

> These, as they change, Almighty Father, these Are but the varied God: the rolling year Is full of Thee !"

Moon's Phases.		В	osto	n.	N.	Yo	rk.	Cir	cin	'ti.	Ch	ica	go.	St.	Pa	ul.	Sa	n F	r.
	D	н	M		н	M		н	M		н	M		н	M		н	M	
NEW MOON	6	0	41	m	0	30	m	11	47	0	11	34	e	11	6	е	9	5	0
FIRST QUART	14	0	1	m	11	48	e	11	5	e	10	53	e	10	35	е	8	34	0
FULL MOON	21	3	52	е	3	39	е	2	56	e	2	43	0	2	26	е	12	25	e
TAST OHAPTED																			

Day of M	0	1	hado at th	8		S	т.	LO	UIS.			D	ET	BAI TRC		Ξ.		CLE	EV	EL/	AND	o.	L	IT.	TL	EF	ROC FE.	K.
Month.	Week.	M	ornii	ıg.	1 7	D sks.	100	D ets.	88	-	100	D ses.	1	D ets.		rs.	1	D ses.	SE	D Ts.	8K	- 1		D ses.	- 0	D TP.	SE	-
	1 ~	н	M	8	H		H		H	M	H	10000	H		H	M	H			M	H	М	H		H	M	H	M
1	1	11	49	15	7	17	4		ris	-	7	27	4	33	-	-	7			122-1	ris		7	07	4	-	ris	
2		11	49	41	7	18		42	2	37	7	28	4	32	2	37	7	10		28	2	37	7			52	2	37
3	1	11	50	04	7	18	100	42	3	32	7	28	4	32	3	34	7	11	-	28	3	34	7	08		52	3 4	32
4		11	50 50	29	7	19 19	4	41	5	29 23	7	29 30	4	31 30	5	32 28	7	13 14		28 28	4 5	$\frac{32}{28}$	7	09	4	51 51	5	29 23
6		11	51	19	7	19	4	41	6	17	7	30	4	30	6	23	7	15	100	28	6	23	7	09	-	51	6	17
7		-	51	45	7	20		40	se	5	7	31	4	29	-	ts.	7	16	-	28	se		7	10		50	se	
8		11	52	12	7	20	4	40	6	09	7	7000	4	28	5	59	7	17		28		59	17	10		50	1300	09
-9	-	11	52	39	7	20	1	40	7	01	7	32	14	28	6	52	7	17		28	6	52	7	10	4	50	7	01
10		11	53	06	7	21		39	7	55	7	32	4	28	7	47	7	18		28	7	47	7	11		49	7	55
11	T	11	53	34	7	21	4	39	8	52	7	32	4	28	8	45	7	19	4	28	8	45	7	11	4	49	8	52
12	W	11	54	02	7	21	4	39	9	50	7	33	4	27	9	45	7	20	4	28	9	45	7	11	4	49	9	50
13		11	54	31	7	21	4	39	10	50	7	33	4	27	10	46	7	21		28	10	46	7	11		49		50
14		11	54	59	7	22	4	38	11	51	7	33	4	27	11	50	7	22			11	50	7	12		48	11	51
15	S	11	55	28	7	22	4	38	mo	rn	7	33	4	27	mo	rn	7	22	-	1	mo		7	12	4	48	mo	rn
16	1-	11	55	57	7	22	4	38	0	55	7	34	_	26	0	56	7	23	_	29		56	7	12	4	48		55
17	M	11	56	27	7	22	4	38	2	00	7	34		26	2	03	7	24	_	29	2	03	7	12	4	48	100	00
18		11	56	56	7	23	4	37	3	10	7	34	-	26	3	14	7	24	-	29	3	14	7	13	4	47	3	10
19	W	11	57	26	7	23	4	37	4	20	7	34	4	26	4	26	7	25		30	4 5	26 36	1	13	4	47	-	20
20 21	T		57 58	56 26	7	23 23	4	37	5	29	7	34		$\frac{26}{26}$	5 ris	36	7	26 26		$\frac{30}{31}$	ris	-	7	13 13	44	47		29
22	1 - 1		58	56	7		4	37 37	ris 6	es. 04	7	34	4	26	5	es. 54	7	27		31		54	7		4	47	ris	04
$\frac{22}{23}$	1	-	59	26	7	23		37	7	$\frac{04}{12}$	7			26	7	03	7	27		32	_	03	7	13	4	47	7	$\frac{12}{12}$
24		12	09	1	7	23	1	37	8	19	7	34		26	8	12	7	27	_	32	8	12	7	13	4	47	8	19
25	T	12	0	25	7	22	1	38	9	25	7	34		26	9	19	7	28		33	9	19	7	12	4	48	9	25
26		12	0	55	7	22	4	38	10	29	7	34	4	26	10	25	7	28		4000	10	25	7	12	4	48	10	29
27	T	12	1	24	7	22	1	38	11	29	7	34	4	26	11	27	7	28			11	27	7	12	_	48	11	29
28		12	1	54	7	22			mo		7	33	4	27		rn-	7	29	4	35	mo	rn	7	12	4	48	mo	rn
29	S	12	2	23	7	22	4	38	0	28	7	33	4	27	0	28	7	29	4	36	0	28	7	11	4	49	0	28
30	8	12	2	52	7	21	4	39	1	$\overline{26}$	7	33	4	27	1	27	7	29	4	36	1	27	7	11	4	49	1	26
31	M	12	3	21	7	21	4	39	2	21	7	33	4	27	2	24	7	30	4	37	2	24	7	11	4	49	2	21

Domestic Calendar.

PREMIUM CORN BREAD .- To two quarts of meal add one pint of bread sponge; water rise; then knead well for the second time, and | that they take so much room, we should prebake an hour and a half.

powder, quarter of a pound of sugar; beat the yolk of an egg separately, half a gill of bake immediately.

BAKED SQUASH .- Take Winter squash, cut in halves, partially clean them inside, and to stock, otherwise they may do them great bake slowly in an oven an hour and a half; then scrape the inner surface and remove the squash from the rind-which has served as a and before the cold weather sets in. They are dish in baking-mash, and serve for the table. of a cold, watery nature, and, unless cooked, Or, cut the squash into several pieces, take off | we doubt whether they are near as beneficial the rind, clean inside, and bake slowly.

Indian Cakes .- Six well-beaten eggs, one quart of milk warmed, a small lump of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one pint and one-half Ininches thick.

FRIED POTATOES .- How few cooks know how to fry potatoes! There is nothing so easy to land State Agricultural Society, the first preget and yet so palatable for breakfast, with mium was awarded for hams cured thus: To a thick, tender beefsteak, or a mutton chop one hundred and fifty pounds of ham take one fizzing from the gridiron. To fry raw po- and a half ounces saltpeter, four quarts fine tatoes properly, they should be pared, cut salt, with enough molasses to make paste; lengthwise into slices an eighth of an inch in rub well on the flesh side; let it lie four weeks, thickness, dropped into a pan over the fire then hang and smoke two days before removcontaining hot beef drippings, turned fre- ing from the smoke-house; paint with black quently, nicely browned all over but never pepper and strong vinegar; after which, bag burned. The addition of a little salt and them. Hang in a cool, well-ventilated and pepper, while in the pan, and a little flour dry room, and no fly will touch them. dredged over them, is an improvement.

CHRISTMAS NUTS .- Take one and a half teacupfuls sugar, four teacupfuls buttermilk, if you feed corn in the ear to cattle during the two teaspoonfuls saleratus, two eggs, a little day, they will not digest it well; but a few salt, and flour enough to form a dough. Beat | nubbins fed at night, after the animal has the eggs light and mix them with the milk, add the saleratus, turn this into the flour, then add the sugar, and knead well. Roll out to one-half inch thick, cut into little round animal. cakes about an inch in diameter, put them into a pan of hot lard, and take them out his supply of ice from the nearest stream to when a nut-brown color.

PIE CRUST .- Take one pint of buttermilk, of salt, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and flour | may be piled up in the open air, and no other enough to form a dough. Mix the lard and protection is necessary than a good thatch flour by rubbing them together; then add the of hemlock or pine boughs over the pile. The other ingredients, knead well, and it is ready to roll out. Tender and good.

Rural Calendar.

KEEPING PUMPKINS .- Pumpkins for stock are best kept in a dry loft with the flooring sufficient to wet the whole; add one-half pint | quite open, so as to allow air to circulate as of flour, and a tablespoonful of salt; let it freely as possible between them. Were it not place the dough in the oven, and allow it to fer storing them in a single tier; but usually, for want of this, when a large crop is to be CHRISTMAS BUNS .- One pound of flour, six secured, they must be piled upon each other. ounces of butter, two teaspoonfuls of yeast In this case, we would recommend their not being placed more than three or four feet deep. If piled together in too large heaps, milk, and a few drops of essence of lemon; they gather moisture, and rot rapidly. When frozen, they may be preserved a long time: but they should be cooked before giving them injury. On the whole, we prefer feeding our pumpkins as fast as possible after ripening. to animals in frosty weather as they are in milder; or, indeed, any kind of fruit, though stock of good breed usually do well upon them. In feeding pumpkins to milch cattle. be careful to separate the seeds from them, as dian meal. Bake in buttered tins, about two they tend to increase the watery secretions and diminish the lacteal.

CURING HAMS .- At a late fair of the Mary-

FEEDING CORN TO STOCK .- A farmer who has had much experience in wintering stock, says, eaten hay and is ready to lie down, will all be re-chewed with the cud and thoroughly digested, adding profitably to the keeping of the

ICE-HOUSES .- Every farmer should gather his farm. With regard to accumulating large stocks, it may be stated enormous ice-houses one large teacupful of lard, one teaspoonful are not necessary. Hundreds of tuns of ice waste will be far less than the expense of building the cheapest board ice-houses.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

STATISTICS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Chur	CH PROPER	тү, 1864.	Sı	UNDAY SCI	HOOLS, 1864	
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Churches.	Parson'ges	Prob. Value.	S. Schools.	Officers & Tench's.	Scholars.	Vols. in Library.
NEW ENGLAND STATES-							
Maine	1982/3	92	\$522,937	268	2,721	16,216	57,057
New Hampshire	90	46	268,050	110	1,464	10,225	32,21
Vermont	206	112	497,325	263	2,668	16,535	57,69
Massachusetts	213	67	1,609,250	231	4,432	31,432	102,95
Rhode Island	18	8	194,900	21	479	3,688	16,11
Connecticut	157	56	663,100	157	2,328	12,973	60,15
EASTERN MIDDLE STATES-							
New York	1,6391/4	6531/2	6,057,833	2,3841/2	27,640	159,041	3,437,00
New Jersey	406	111	1,691,675	553	8,041	46,269	149,04
Pennsylvania	1,341	200	2,143,440	1,399	19,233	101,929	369,13
Delaware	158	11	298,625	151	1,709	10,038	31,69
Maryland	372	44	817,520	271	3,449	17,468	44,85
Virginia	15	2	35,500	9	117	829	1,69
District of Columbia	18	5	161,700	20	407	3,007	7,44
WESTERN MIDDLE STATES-						.,	- 1
Ohio	1,7841/2	328	3,116,178	1,765	20,747	120,604	332,29
Indiana	1,156	262	2,119,365	1,154	10,980	66,436	180,34
Michigan	260	160	793,500	713	6,874	34,841	101,85
Kentucky	42	9	72,320	32	378	2,175	4,84
West Virginia	227	27	198,675	177	1.847	8,892	28,78
Illinois	905	314	2,162,635	1,441	14,322	84,561	229,40
THE NORTH-WEST-							
Iowa	270	102	537,525	570	6,571	36,006	93,15
Wisconsin	225	135	462,475	528	4,788	25,983	75,69
Minnesota	73	43	94,960	184	1,364	6,521	21,18
THE WEST-							
Missouri	68	22	193,285	75	703	4,400	9,90
Arkansas			************	1		60	*******
Nebraska	11	8	19,400	36	224	1,439	3,72
Kansas	34	6	52,340	106	763	3,945	10,99
Colorado Territory	1	******	16,000	8	71	470	95
THE PACIFIC COAST-							
California	82	57	341,087	112	915	5,674	24,91
Oregon	30	18	66,650	45	336	2,017	9,27
Nevada	4	4	60,700	10	74	388	2,62
Washington Territory	4		10,100	8	61	390	2,30
Total	10,0081/6	2,9021/6	\$25,218,990	12,8021/2	145,706	873,422	5,401,31

CENSUS OF THE M. E. CHURCH BY STATES-1864.

STATES & TERRITORIES	No. in Soc'y.	STATES & TERRITORIES.	No. in Soc'y.	STATES & TERRITORIES.	No.in Soc'y
Arkansas	262	Maine	23,144	Ohio	115,639
California	4,269	Maryland	56,575	Oregon	2,685
Colorado Ter	265	Massachusetts	30,316	Pennsylvania	105,533
Connecticut	18,179	Michigan	32,403	Rhode Island	3,268
Delaware	12,389	Minnesota		Vermont	14,525
Dist. of Columbia	4,459	Missouri	9,361	Virginia	658
Illinois	89,181	Nebraska	1,557	Washington Ter	321
Indiana		Nevada	281	West Virginia	15,348
Iowa		New Hampshire	10,155	Wisconsin	23,495
Kansas	5,574	New Jersey	45,816		
Kentucky		New York		Total	922,512

THE METHODIST ALMANAC.

31

SUMMARY OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	TR. P	REAC	HKRS.	Local	Numbi	ERS IN SO	CIETY,	BENEVOI	ENT CONTRIB	UTIONS.
CONFERENCES.	Effect.	Sup	Total.	Pres.	Members	Probat.	Total.	Miss. Sub.	S. S. Un.	Tract So.
Baltimore	72	21	93	93	12,037	1,693	13,730	\$18,348 77	\$31 00	\$5 0
Black River	164	33	197	- 162	19,953	1,941	21,894	8,869 30	461 56	441 3
California	90	11	101	100	3,912	538	4,450	2,388 75	142 30	.51 00
Cent. German.	72	10	82	23	7,826	1,063	8,889	9,075 73	329 09	465 20
Cent. Illinois	137	13	150	247	16,652	1,465	18,117	9,160 72	340 81	266 7
Central Ohio	103	17	120	156	15,322	1,536	16,858	12,797 01	221 47	335 8
Cincinnati	144	15	159	209	25,105	2,115	27,220	24,762 53	575 79	289 0
Colorado	14		14	8	214	15	229	1,000 00	43 75	45 20
Delaware, col.	33	1	34	94	6,504	328	6,832	435 95		3 3
Des Moines	65	9	74	144	8,422	1,311	9,733	3,205 20	46 25	53 60
Detroit	90	12	102	172	14,559	1,579	16,138	9,083 51	171 21	148 3
E. Baltimore	202	28	230	155	29,246	4,296	33,542	22,937 72	549 57	523 23
East Genesee	160	26	186	151	19,492	1,615	21,107	10,304 82	306 52	200 93
East Maine	78	17	95	79		1,907	10,622			
	208	32	240		8,715					164 4
Erie		12	117	278	25,523	2,284	27,807	24,491 47	803 70	878 3
Genesee	105			78	7,366	638	8,004	4,880 78	329 87	111 0
German Miss.	34	***	34	27	3,465	1,151	4,616	1,167 04	490 26	379 02
Holston	42	4	46	55	5,799	695	6,494	70.001.00	86 00	
Illinois	149	20	169	371	26,029	2,945	28,974	19,921 30	461 30	370 1
India Mission.	26	:":	26	9	117	92	209	***************************************		
Indiana	100	15	115	217	21,936	2.760	24,696	10,559 83	229 30	255 50
Iowa	89	5	94	210	14,966	1,450	16,416	6,112 03	98 90	109 78
Kansas	45	6	51	104	4,086	1,337	5,423	2,515 30	61 50	65 68
Kentucky	30	1	31	27	2,489	411	2,900	779 70	3 60	2 78
Liberia Miss	21	3	24	42	1,350	102	1,452	*************		********
Maine	97	27	124	84	10,503	1,709	12,212	4,459 88	229 22	371 90
Michigan	125	11	136	190	12,748	1,739	14,487	7,376 64	260 27	72 58
Minnesota	82	8	90	108	5,996	1,033	7,029	2,852 56	173 85	73 08
Miss'ri & Ark.	68	6	74	143	7,161	1,464	8,625	1,590 25	33 00	7 3
Nebraska	21		21	16	1,309	320	1,629	731 05	12 90	6 38
Nevada	14	5450	14		2,000	0.00	2,020	101 00	12 00	0 00
Newark	148	7	155	93	20,686	2,513	23,199	16,729 50	814 03	826 48
New England.	171	30	201	113	18,070	2,014	20,114	18,784 50	410 41	569 30
	95	28	123	93	10,567	1,550	12,117	5,320 54	272 35	235 20
N. Hampshire	124	20	144		22,703	3,652	26,365			
New Jersey	244	41	285	156			37,229	17,271 15	698 31	702 21
New York	161		196	202	32,807	4,422		25,813 82	1,172 91	1,272 49
N. York East.		35	126	200	28,218	3,404	31,622	34,911 93	855 02	150 49
N'th Indiana.	108	18	113	268	20,269	5,023	25,292	13,528 46	225 92	232 62
North Ohio	. 97	16	73	131	13,282	862	14,144	11,607 64	284 17	267 53
N. W. German	69	5		49	4,636	1,047	5,683	4,498 85	141 87	169 80
N.W. Indiana	103	18	121	161	15,562	1,376	16,938	8,029 72	242 98	174 69
N. W. Wiscon.	35	3	38	41	2,260 27,034	445	2,705	785 40	77 57	21 40
Ohio	150	22	172	226	27,034	2,069	29,103	22,160 42	536 76	1,385 7
Oneida	141	39	180	128	16,884	1,914	18,798	10,203 27	352 88	325 13
Oregon	42	8	50	66	2,592	436	3,028	1,458 10	172 30	76 38
Philadelphia	261	11	272	352	45,970	6,179	52,149	57,593 44	1,371 81	4,126 5
Pittsburg	215	22	237	225	34,889	5,365	49,254	42,082 96	1,262 53	446 70
Providence	120	13	133	85	14,353	1,608	15,961	12,715 18	526 64	347 7
Rock River	139	29	168	212	16,910	1,590	18,500	15,078 94	786 90	537 6
S. E. Indiana.	74	15	89	133	15,370	1,307	16,677	8,789 68	161 25	595 3
South. Illinois	108	10	118	338	17,311	3,167	20,478	6,852 29	298 22	553 5
S. W. German	81		81	100	5,624	776	6,400	5,095 50	177 57	336 20
Troy	164	34	198	126	22,381	2,053	24,434	12,243 62	528 65	1,190 6
Upper Iowa	107	15	122	172	12,010	1,486	13,496	6,959 56	339 12	370 7
Vermont	121	17	138	87	11,826	1,476	13,302	7,114 19	277 54	363 2
Wash'ton, col.	21	1.1	21	43	7,877	317	8,194	43 25		
	76	12	88	155	12,303		14,810	3,497 43	47 55	45 6
W. Virginia W. Wisconsin	68	9	77			2,497	6 000			
Wissensin				114	6,177	743	6,920	2,883 95	86 45	64 7
Wisconsin	113	17	130	156	10,186	1,496	11,682	7,078 83	272 75	1,179 7
Wyoming	95	15	110	136	13,295	2,068	15,363	6,435 29	283 16	316 -73
m + 1 100°	0.107	070	0.000	0.110	000 000	304 405	005.005	Door con	010.000	
Total, 1865	6,121		6,993	8,113	820,860	104,425	925,285	\$607,607 58	\$19,389 96	
Last year	5,856	965	6,821	8,205	829,379	98,941	928,320	497,867 17	14,606 59	17,198 0
	0.07	-								
namaaaa	265		172			5,484		\$109,740 41	\$4,783 37	\$5,383 24
Increase Decrease	100	93		92	8,519		3,035			go,oco a

METHODIST LITERARY INSTITUTIONS

I, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES,

			For	_	STUDENTE, 1864-	TR,	1864-	5.		Enc I	ne	Vol
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Persident or Principal.	anded	Male	Female	Col. Classes.	Gram. Sch'l.	All others	lue of Build-	dowment on nterest	ome	s. in Library.
ion College	Albion, Mich	Albion, Mich George B. Jocelyn, D. D 1860	1860	7 95	92 144	:	961	:	\$45,000 00			1,000
	Meadville, Penn	George Loomis, D. D 1817	1817	9	:	:	:	:	67,000 00	\$80,000 uo	\$6,450 00	8,500
der University	Baldwin City, Kan	John W. Locke, A. M	1858	9 141	150	::	163	::1	00 000 06	93 755 00	3 375 00	1,000
-	Mt Vernon lowa	William F King A M	1857	38		120	99	66 342	45,000 00	_	6,000 00	009
	Carlisle Penn	Herman M. Johnson, D. D.	1783	8 138	~	90	48	:				24,375
esville University	Galesville, Wis.	George Gale, L.L. D.	1859	4 5		9	44	:	18,000 00			2,300
	Lima, N. Y.	John W. Lindsav, D. D.	1849	0.0	-	10	:	27	45,000 CO	57,000 00	5,000 00	5,000
	Berea, Ohio.	William Nast. D. D.	1864	4	00		:	:	12,800 00		1,200 00	300
	Red Wing, Minn		1854	7 16	157	25	261	37	17,000 00	20,000 00	2,500 00	2,000
	Bloomington, Ill	Oliver S. Munsell, D. D.	1850	6.23	:	10	17	209				::
	Greencastle, Ind	Thomas Bowman, D. D.	1837	7 31	-	105	140	69	50,000 00	00 000,69	8,000 00	10,000
-	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Charles Elliott, D. D	1850	2	94	43	105	22	40,000 00	-		1,653
	Appleton, Wis	Appleton, Wis G. M. Steele, A. M 1848	1848	8 16	1116	57 1	170	53	78,000 00	25,000 00	3,500 00	6,000
Kendree College	Lebanon, Ill	Lebanon, IllRobert Allyn, D. D.	1835	6 226	:	50	168	118	57,600 00		5,900 00	6,500
	Mt. Union. Ohio	O. N. Hartshorne, LL. D	1858	8 215	5 155	8.7	00	280	97,250 00		4,680 00	1,600
	Evanston, Ill	Henry S. Noves, A. M	1855	7 13	22	33	94	:	21,373 60	178,565 67	00 000'6	4,000
_	Delaware, Ohio		1844	9 41	0	225	139	46	85,000 00	125,000 00	11,000 00	7,700
	Santa Clara, Cal	Edward Bannister, D. D	1851	6 6		:	:	:	25,000 00	5,000 00	5,200 00	009
	Favette, Iowa.	William Brush, A. M.	1858	7 15	5 155		12 202	38	50,000 00		3,000 00	200
	Middletown, Conn	Joseph Cummings, D. D.		7 11	-	_	:	2	109,051 00	247,861 00	18,596 89	14,400
	Salem, Oregon	Salem, Oregon Thomas M. Gatch, A. M.	1853	-		:	:	:	41,000 00	20,000 00	5,000 00	009

I. THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTES.

III. SEMINARIES AND ACADEMIES.

Name.	Location.	PRINCIPAL.	Founded	Instructors	STUDI 1864		Value of Buildings, etc
	THE SHARE SHOWN SHOWN		d	tors	Male.	Fem.	lings,
Amenia Female Seminary	Amenia, N. Y	Sydney P. York, A. M.		6	2	54	\$25,000
Athens Female College	Athens, Tenn	Erastus Rowley, A. M.	1851	3	•••	75	12,000
Baltimore Female College	Baltimore, Md	N. C. Brooks, LL. D	1849	12	7.07	120	50,000
Battle-Ground Institute	Battle-Gr'd, Ind	D. Holmes, D. D	1858	15	181	$\frac{140}{261}$	25,000
Beaver Female Seminary	Beaver, Penn	R. T. Taylor, A. M	1855	10	53	145	35,000 40,000
Bordentown Female Col'ge Brookville College	Brookville Ind	W R Goodwin A M	1851	11	103	107	15,000
Brunson Institute	Point Bluff, Wis.	S. S. Benedict	1856				
Central Ohio Conf. Semin'y	Maumee City, O	Russel B. Pope, A. M.	1861	3			10,000
Church Hill Institute Clark Seminary	New Canaan, Ct	J. L. Gilder, A. M	1854		7 00	7.00	
Clark Seminary	Aurora, Ill	G. W. Quereau, A. M.	1855	10	166	166	80,000
Colorado Seminary	Coolville Ohio	A M Osborna	1859	ï	19	24	2,000
Coolville Seminary Dansville Seminary	Dansville, N. Y	Joseph Jones, A. B.	1857	6	114	117	19,510
Danville Academy	Danville, Ind	O. H. Smith, A. M	1858	6	112	102	20,000
Delaware Academy	Delhi, N. Y	Silas Fitch	1820	7	97	136	36,000
Des Moines Conf. Seminary	Indianola, Iowa	O. H. Baker, A. M	1860	5	55	70	10,000
East Genesee Conf. Semin'y East Maine Conf. Seminary	Ovid, N. Y.	J. J. Brown, A. M	1050		•••		*********
East Maine Conf. Seminary	Ear Chire Wis	S. A. Hall	1861		•		**********
Eau Claire Wesleyan Sem'y Evansville Seminary	Evansville, Wis	Henry Colman, A. M.	1856	6	81	135	10,500
Falley Seminary	Fulton, N. Y	John P. Griffin, A. M.	1834	9	239	235	17,217
Female Collegiate Institute				8		70	
Fort Edward Institute	Et Edward N Y	Joseph E King D. D.	1854	15	300	200	73,000
Fort Plain Seminary	Fort Plain, N.Y	B.I. Diefendorf, A.M.	1853	7	75	65	25,000
Fort Wayne Female Col'ge. Genesee Wesleyan Semin'y	Lima N V	C. W. Bonnett A. M.	1832		248	109 366	40,000
Gouverneur Wesleyan Sem.	Gouverneur, N.Y.	Geo. G. Dains, A. M	1826	6	107	178	6,200
Grand Prairie Seminary	Onarga, Ill	Warren Taplin, A. B.	1863	6	87	149	10,000
Hartford Collegiate Instit.	Hartford, Kan	S. Lewis	1863				•••••
Hedding Sem'y & Central) Illinois Female College	Abingdon, Ill	J. T. Dickinson, A. M.	1855	6	100	102	25,000
Hillsboro Female College	Hillsboro, O	A.T. Thompson, A.M.	1856				
Illinois Female College	Jacksonville, Ill	Chas. Adams, D. D	1850	12		230	75,000
Indiana Female College				4		76	20,000
Irving Female College Jonesville Academy	Longsville N V	Fannar E King A M	1840		 35	25	9,652
Linden Hill Academy	New Carlisle, O	James C. Fove, A. B.	1852	2	20	30	3,000
Maine Weslevan Seminary	Kent's Hill, Me	H. P. Torsey, L.L. D.,	1823				50,000
Middlet'n In. & Prep. Sch'l. Moore's Hill Collegiate Ins.	Middletown, Ct	Dan'l H. Chase, LL.D.	1835				
Moore's Hill Collegiate Ins.	Moore's Hill, Ind.	Thos. Harrison, A. M.	1856	6	120	120 90	20,000
				5	35	25	12,000 20,000
Napa Collegiate Institute Newbury Seminary	Newbury, Vt	Geo. C. Smith. A. M	1834	8	186	238	12,000
New Carlisle Institute	New Carlisle, Ind.	Sam'l C. Miller, A. M.	1861	4	101	104	8,500
N. H. Conf. Sem. & Fem. Col.	Sanb'n Br., N. H.	Henry Lummis, A.M.	1845				
New York Conf. Seminary.	Charl'teville, N.Y.	S. G. Gale, A. M	1851	7	90	70	20,000
North-West'n Female Col.	Evanston, III	L. H. Bugbee, A. M	1800	8	100	100	20,000
Northern Indiana College. North'n Missouri Col. Inst.	Lonisiana Mo	T A Parker A M	1862	5	95	100	4,000
Ohio Wesleyan Female Col.	Delaware, Ohio	P. S. Donelson, D. D	1853			316	60,000
Olney Male and Fem. Col.	Olney, Ill	J. C. Finley, A. M	1859	4	50	70	7,000
Oneida Conf. Seminary Pennington Seminary &)	Cazenovia, N. Y	A. S. Graves, A. M	1824	9	278	261	50,000
Female Collegiate Ins.	Pennington, N.J.	D. C. Knowles, A. M.	1839	9	105	45	20,000
Perry Academy	Perry, N. Y	M. R. Atkins, A. M	1853	5	92	99	19,250
Pittsburg Female College.	Pittsburg, Penn	I. C. Pershing, D. D	1855	22		419	80,000
Portland Academy							•••••
Providence Conf. Sem. &) Musical Institute		J. T. Edwards, A. M.			164	168	45,000
Ripley Female College Rockport Collegiate Inst'te	Poultney, Vt	John Newman, D. D.	1835	11	88	208	75,000. 31,765
Rockport Collegiate Instite	Rockport, Ind	wm.s. nooper, A.M.	1000	1 1	00	041	01,100

SEMINARIES AND ACADEMIES-Continued.

Name.	LOCATION.	PRINCIPAL.	Founded.	Instructors	STUD 1864		Value Buil etc.,
	Adda.		ed	tors	Male.	Fem.	Value of Buildings, etc
Rock River Seminary	Mt. Morris, Ill	W.T. Harlow, A. M	1839				
Santiam Academy	Lebanon, Oregon	L.T. Woodward, A.M.	1854		***		
S. Illinois Female College	Salem, Ill	J. S. Moore, A. M	1854	5	25		\$4,000
Spring Mountain Academy	Spring Mount. O.	D. H. Taylor, A. B	1855	1	16	20	3,000
Springfield Female College	Springfield, O	Jas. H. Herron, A. M.	1842	7		70	20,000
Springfield Wesl. Sem'ry and Female Col. Inst.		M. C. Dean	and the same of				
	Springville, N.Y.	David Copeland, A.M.	1828	6	100	120	8,000
Stockton Female Institute	Stockton, Cal	H. W. Hunt, A. M	1859				********
Stockwell Collegiate Inst.	Stockwell, Ind	J. A. Rich, A. M	1860	5	170		30,000
Thorntown Academy	Thorntown, Ind	Jno. C. Ridpath, A.B.	1855	6	137	205	10,000
Umpqua Academy	Wilbur, Oregon	T.F. Royal	1854				
Valparaiso Male & Fem. Col.	Valparaiso, Ind	B. W. Smith, A. M	1859	7	138	162	25,000
Waterloo Academy	Waterloo, Wis	A. M. Stephens	1862				*******
Wesley Academy	Wesley, Ind	A. Orear	1858	3	95	56	
Wesleyan Academy	Wilbraham, Mass	Edward Cooke, D. D.	1824	10	286	232	103,000
Wesleyan Female College	Cincinnati, O	Richard S. Rust, D. D.	1842	12	***	211	70,000
Wesleyan Female College	Wilmington, Del.	John Wilson, A. M	1837	15		157	
Western Reserve Seminary	W. Farm'gton, O.	J. M. Leonard, A. M.	1854	8	120	156	20,000
West River Classical Inst.	West River, Md	R. G. Chaney, A. M	1851	3	75		5,000
Whitewater College	Centerville, Ind	W. H. Barnes, A. M	1848				
Will'sport Dickinson Sem.	Willi'sport, Penn.	T. Mitchell, D. D	1847	10	215	125	40,000
Willoughby Collegiate Ins.					73	181	********
Wyoming Seminary	Kingston, Penn	Reuben Nelson, D. D.	1844	8	293	165	35,000
Xenia Female College	Xenia, Ohio	William Smith, A. M.	1850	9	37	192	19,000

CIRCULARS asking for information were sent to all our collèges and seminaries, so far as known, but from some of them we have received no returns. In such cases, as well as we were able from other sources, we have filled out the required statistics. The following schools should probably be added to the above list, but as we could learn nothing concerning them, they have not been included: Knoxville Female Seminary, Tennessee; Lansing Academy, Michigan; Nebraska Conference Seminary; Rogersville Union Seminary, New York; and St. Cloud Institute, Minnesota. The following table contains the summary as reported:

SUMMARY.

GRADE OF INSTITUTION.	Numb	Instru	STUDENTS.		
GAADA OF INSTITUTION.	er	tors	Male.	Female	
Universities and Colleges	22 3 84	144 9 464	3,009 112 5,556	1,217 8,060	
Total	109	617	8,677	9,277	

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY, in New York, third Monday in November.

TRACT Society, in New York, second or third week in December.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, in New York, second week in January.

CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY, in Philadelphia, between the 1st and 20th of November.

Public anniversaries are held also at such times and places as may be determined by the several Boards of Managers.

CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM.

METHODISM was introduced into America in the year 1766. This year completes its first century. In view of this fact, and as a memorial of its introduction, its progress, and its results, the last General Conference resolved that the Centenary should be celebrated by all our churches and people with devout thanksgiving, by special religious services, and by liberal thank-offerings. Two departments of Christian enterprise are to be placed before our people: one connectional, central, and monumental, the other local and distributive. To arrange for carrying out this plan, a committee was appointed by direction of the General Conference; and they, after fully considering the matter, recommend contributions from our people to any or all of the following objects, or for any local purpose that the donor may name:

To Garrett Biblical School, at Evanston, Ill., \$50,000.

To Methodist General Biblical Institute in New England, \$50,000.

For a Biblical Institute in the Eastern Central States, \$50,000

For a Biblical Institute in Cincinnati or vicinity, \$50,000.

For a Biblical Institute on the Pacific Coast, \$50,000.

For the erection of a Centenary Mission House at New York, \$50,000.

For the Irish Connectional Fund, \$50,000.

For the Theological Training School at Bremen, \$10,000.

For the Chartered Fund for worn-out preachers, widows, and orphans, such sums as contributors may desire to appropriate.

It is expected that a large amount of funds will be collected where no specified object is named by the contributor. For the proper distribution of these funds, a Board of ten Trustees, called "The Centenary Connectional Educational Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church," has been authorized to secure a suitable charter, and obtain a legal existence for the holding and using the property that may come into their hands. The disposition of the local and distributive collections is left to the several Conferences. A Central Centenary Committee is appointed, of whom W.C. Hoyt is Corresponding Secretary, to whom all letters relating to the Centenary jubilee should be addressed, at 200 Mulberry-street, New York.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Name.	ENTERED THE MINISTRY.	Elected Bishop.	Years in Min- istry when elected	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Thomas Archibald Morris.	Ohio Conference	1836	20	Springfield, Ohio.
Edmund Storer Janes	Philadelphia Conference1830	1844	14	New York.
	Philadelphia Conference1826	1852	26	Odessa, Delaware.
Matthew Simpson	Pittsburg Conference1833	1852	19	Philadelphia, Penn.
	New Hampshire Conference, 1839	1852	13	Concord, N. H.
	Illinois Conference	1852	22	
	New York Conference1843	1864	21	Cincinnati, Ohio.
	Ohio Conference1833	1864	31	
	Erie Conference1841	1864	23	Cleveland, Ohio.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, TREASURER.
REV. DANIEL WISE, D. D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
Office, 200 Mulberry-Street, New York.

The following table presents the statistics of this society as given in the last annual report:

	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Volumes in Library	Bible Classes	Infant Scholars	Етрепаев	For Sunday School Union	S. S. Adv'es taken	Conversions.
Total Last year	13,213 13,088	149,577 148,582	861,484 841,706	2,529,087 2,473,418	17,463 17,275	131,075 121,596	\$216,466 45 168,695 23	\$17,839 47 12,978 48	222, 276 206, 281	18,892 20,233
Increase	125	995	19,778	55,669	188	9,479	\$47,771 22	\$4,860 99		1,34
Last yes Increase Number of book Last year Increase Average circulati	containd Cit to feells, (camber ar	ned in neinn ifteen (Germ of 18	n the sati, co pages an)mo pa	Sunday unting of an l ges prin	Schooleach 18mo	ol Adv page o book	ocate, priof the new	he year inted at w series	373,104 10,440 490,296 469,750 26,306 1,351 8	4,000 0,000 3,225 0,000 3,225 0,281 1,804 3,477 9,100
	pts fo	or the	year 1	864			\$17	,839 47 ,614 52	6,218	,400

TRACT SOCIETY.

REV. DANIEL WISE, D. D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. REV. JAMES PORTER, D. D., TREASURER.

Office, 200 Mulberry-Street, New York.

The last annual report of this Society, presented in January, 1865, gives the following summary of operations during the year 1864:

Total receipts for the year, \$12,610.91, being \$3,892.66 in excess of the previous year.

Disbursements, \$12,017.41, or \$6,498.56 more than in 1863. Of this amount \$6,602.36 were appropriated to the army, and distributed mainly through the agencies of Christian Commission.

The circulation of the Good News during the Summer was 95,000, and now 87,000. The average circulation was 90,500. Total number of copies printed, 1,086,000. Four new tracts were added to the list during the year. The whole number of pages of tracts printed during the year was 14,464,000, being 8,860,000 more than the previous year. To this should be added about 2,000,000 pages of tracts published in Germany for the use of our missions there.

The Society has the following Assistant Treasurers, to whom funds may be sent or applications made for aid: At Cincinnati, J. M. Phillips; Boston, J. P. Magee; Chicago, Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D.; Pittsburg, J. L. Read; Buffalo, H. H. Otis.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

REV. BISHOP MORRIS, D. D., PRESIDENT. REV. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

REV. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., FIRST ASSISTANT COR. SECRETARY, New York.

REV. J. M. TRIMBLE, D. D., SECOND ASSISTANT COR. SECRETARY, Columbus, O.

REV. T. CARLTON, D. D., TREASURER.

REV. ADAM POE, D. D., ASSISTANT TREASURER, Cincinnati, O.

REV. D. TERRY, RECORDING SECRETARY.

Office, 200 Mulberry-Street, New York.

GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE 1864-8.

I DISTRICT.—New England, Providence, Maine, East Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont Conferences, ELISHA ADAMS, New Hampshire Conference.

II DISTRICT.—New York, New York East, Troy, Black River, Oneida, California, and Oregon Conferences, John Miley, New York East Conference.

III DISTRICT.—Philadelphia, Newark, New Jersey, Wyoming, Baltimore, and East Baltimore Conferences, S. Y. Monroe, Newark Conference.

IV DISTRICT.—East Genesee, Genesee, Erie, Pittsburg, and West Virginia Conferences, C. A. Holmes, Pittsburg Conference.

V DISTRICT.—Ohio, Cincinnati, North Ohio, Central Ohio, Kentucky, and Central German Conferences, L. B. Gurley, Central Ohio Conference.

VI DISTRICT.—Detroit, Michigan, North-Western Indiana, Indiana, South-Eastern Indiana, and North Indiana Conferences, J. S. SMART, Detroit Conference.

VII DISTRICT.—Rock River, Central Illinois, Illinois, Southern Illinois, and South-Western German Conferences, James Leaton, Illinois Conference.

VIII DISTRICT.—Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, North-West Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Iowa, and North-West German Conferences, Chauncey Hobart, North-West Wisconsin Conference.

IX DISTRICT.—Iowa, Des Moines, Missouri and Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado Conferences, D. P. MITCHELL, Kansas Conference.

The receipts during the year 1864 were \$558,993.26; being an average of 60.2 cents a member, and an increase of \$129,224.51 over the previous year.

The number of missionaries employed and members received into the Mission Churches is exhibited in the following summary:

FOREIGN MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Members.	DOMESTIC MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Members
Liberia	19	1,493	German	240	22,787
South America	9	125	Indian	11	1,026
China	27	159	Scandinavian	31	2,146
Germany	43	4,132	French	1	63
India	47	164	Welsh	3	116
Bulgaria	3				
Scandinavia	13	949	Total Domestic	286	26,138
			Total Foreign	161	7,022
Total	161	7,022	Grand Total	447	33,160

In addition to those employed in the above work there are nearly a thousand ministers who are engaged on the frontiers or in destitute localities, in city missions, among the freedmen, and as missionaries to the South, in charges that can not support themselves. Besides the missions enumerated above, there has been established a third class, designated as "Missions in the United States and Territories, not included in the bounds of any Annual Conference." This class includes all our missions in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Eastern Idaho, Montana, and the Southern States where the war broke up or put an end to all religious organizations existing before the rebellion. Special attention is called to the Disciplinary Plan for the support of missions, and particularly to the feature requiring monthly missionary lectures or prayer meetings in each charge or society. Wherever this plan has been thoroughly tested, it has been found to develop an interest in the subject of missions, and the contributions have been largely increased.

CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

At the last General Conference an association was established under the denomination of "The Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The object of the organization is to enable the several Annual Conferences to establish and extend their Christian influence and power throughout the United States and Territories, by aiding, wherever necessary, to secure suitable houses of public worship, and such other Church property as may promote the general design.

The society is controlled by a Board of Managers, consisting of twenty-five laymen and as many clergymen—not exceeding that number—as shall be determined at each annual meeting; and by a General Committee of nine members, chosen by the bishops from nine districts into which the Annual Conferences are divided. The annual meetings of the society are held in the city of Philadelphia, in November. The following officers have been chosen, and all communications respecting the business of the society should be directed to them: Thomas T. Tasker, President; Rev. Samuel Y. Monroe, Corresponding Secretary, 119 North Sixth-street, Philadelphia; Colson Hieskell, Treasurer, 1122 Arch-street, Philadelphia.

GENERAL CONFERENCE TRUSTEES.

THE following Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church were elected by the General Conference in 1864, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1865:

Board of Trustees

REV. BISHOP D. W. CLARK, D. D., PRESIDENT.
MARCELLUS B. HAGANS, ESQ., SECRETARY, Cincinnati, O.
REV. ADAM POE, D. D., TREASURER, Cincinnati, O.

REV. JOSEPH M. TRIMBLE, D. D., REV. WILLIAM NAST, D. D.,

ADAM N. RIDDLE, ESQ.,
JUDGE JOHN FUDGE,
HON, THOS. H. WHETSTONE (dec'd

REV. WILLIAM YOUNG, HON. THOS. H. WHETSTONE, (dec'd.)

This Board is authorized to receive and apply, under the General Conference, all donations, bequests, grants, etc., to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In response to inquiries upon the subject, the Trustees suggest the following

Form of Bequest.

I give and devise to "The Board of Trustees of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States," a corporation under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Ohio, the sum of ——— dollars, for the uses and purposes of said Church, and for which moneys the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.

BOOK CONCERN.

NEW YORK.—Thomas Carlton, Book Agent; James Porter, Assistant Book Agent; Daniel D. Whedon, D. D., Editor of the Quarterly Review and General Books; Daniel Curry, D. D., Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal; Daniel Wise, D. D., Editor of the Sunday School Advocate, Sunday School Teachers' Journal, Sunday School Books, and Tract Publications.

CINCINNATI.—ADAM POE, Book Agent; LUKE HITCHCOCK, Assistant Book Agent, Chicago; JOHN M. REID, D. D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate; ISAAC W. WILEY, D. D., Editor of the Ladies' Repository and General Books; WILLIAM NAST, D. D., Editor of the Christian Apologist, and German Books.

AUBURN, N. Y .- DALLAS D. LORE, D. D., Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate.

PITTSBURG, PENN.—SAMUEL H. NESBIT, D. D., Editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

CHICAGO, ILL.—THOMAS M. EDDY, D. D., Editor of the North-Western Christian Advocate.

ST. LOUIS.—Benjamin F. Crary, D. D., Editor of the Central Christian Advocate.

SAN FRANCISCO.—ELEAZER THOMAS, Editor of the California Christian Advocate.

SALEM, OREGON.—HENRY C. BENSON, D. D., Editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate.

THE METHODIST ALMANAC.

OUR GENERAL CONFERENCES.

GENERAL CONFERENCES.	PLACE.	DATE.	No Confer- ences	Delegates in Conference	No. Preach-	No. Church Members.
Organization of the Church	Baltimore	Dec. 25, 1784	3		104	18,000
First General Conference		Nov. 1, 1792	17		266	65,980
Second General Conference	Baltimore	Oct. 20, 1796		***	293	56,664
Third General Conference			7		287	64,894
Fourth General Conference	Baltimore	May 7, 1804	7	107	400	113,134
Fifth General Conference	Baltimore	May 6, 1808	7	129	540	151,995
First Delegated General Conference			8	90	688	195,357
Second Delegated General Conference	Baltimore	May 1, 1816	9	104	695	214,235
Third Delegated General Conference			11	89	904	256,881
Fourth Delegated General Conference			12	125	1,272	328,523
Fifth Delegated General Conference	Pittsburg	May 1, 1828	17	***	1,642	421,156
Sixth Delegated General Conference			19	197	2,200	548,593
Seventh Delegated General Conference			22	145	2,929	650,103
Eighth Delegated General Conference	Baltimore	May 1, 1840	28	143	3,865	852,918
Ninth Delegated General Conference			33	179	4,621	1,171,356
Tenth Delegated General Conference	Pittsburg	May 1, 1848	23	150	3,841	639,066
Eleventh Delegated General Conference.	Boston	May 1, 1852	29	178	4,513	728,700
Twelfth Delegated General Conference	Indianapolis.	May 1, 1856	38	218	5,161	800,327
Thirteenth Delegated Gen'l Conference.			47	221	6,987	994,447
Fourteenth Delegated Gen'l Conference.	Philadelphia.	May 2, 1864	49	216	8,205	928,320

*The Southern Conferences seceded from the Church in 1846, thus reducing the number of members during this period.

METHODISM IN 1866.

DESIGNATION.	Bishops	Conferences.	Preachers	Members	Probationers	Sunday Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars
American Methodism—								
Methodist Episcopal Church		60			104,425	13,391	152,745	917,932
Methodist Episcopal Church South*		24	2,494		107,308	******		
Canada Methodist Episcopal Church	2	3				196	1,597	
African Methodist Episcopal Church	3		500	75,000				100,000
Evangelical Association		12	405	50,336	1,172	644	6,472	
Primitive Methodists, Canada			******	5,854		******		4,999
New Connection Methodists, Canada				8,028				********
Canada Wesleyan Conference			591	53,467	2,928	749		44,572
Eastern British America Conference			148	15,029				*******
American Wesleyan Church				21,000				
Methodist Protestant Church				90,000			*********	********
Foreign Methodism-								
British Wesleyan Conference			1,492	330,827	19,091	4,986	98,401	537,311
Irish Wesleyan Conference				20,031				
French Conference			26	1,658	168	37	258	1,859
Australia Conference				42,042	*******			
Foreign Missions			******	62,545		******		
Primitive Methodists, England			868	149,106		2,000		168,000
United Methodist Free Churches, Engl'd.			269	65,689	6,133	1,087		146,282
New Connection Methodists, England			149	24,289				
Bible Christians, England			227	25,832	*******			40,000
Wesleyan Reform Union, England		l	18	9,750				18,000

*Statistics last reported.

POLITICAL CALENDAR.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Vice-PresidentSalary, 8,00
	The Cabinet.
	WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York SECRETARY OF STATE Salary, \$8,00
ŀ	HUGH M'CULLOCH, of Indiana SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY Salary, 8,00
ı	EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania Secretary of War Salary, 8,00
	GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut Secretary of the Navy Salary, 8,00
	JAMES HARLAN, of Iowa Secretary of the Interior Salary, 8,00
ŀ	JAMES S. SPEED, of Kentucky

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, CHIEF JUSTICE. Salary, \$6,500.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine,	Associate	Justice.	DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois,	Associate	Justice.
SAMUEL NELSON, of N.Y.,	66	6.6	NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio,	66	66
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn.,	66	66	SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa,	66	66
JAS. M. WAYNE, of Georgia.	66	64	STEPHEN J. FIELD, of Cal.,	6.6	66

There is one vacancy, occasioned by the death of John Catron, of Tennessee. The salary of the Associate Justices is \$6,000.

Court meets annually on the first Monday in December, at Washington.

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Regular Session convened Monday, December 4, 1865.

Senate.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, PRESIDENT pro tem. JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, CLERK.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
KENTUCKY.	MISSOURI.	PENNSYLVANIA.
Garrett Davis1867 James Guthrie1871	J. B. Henderson1869 B. G. Brown1867	Edgar Cowan1867 C. R. Buckalew1869
LOUISIANA.	NEVADA.	RHODE ISLAND.
R. K. Cutler 1867 C. Smith1869	James W. Nye1867 Wm. N. Stewart1871	Wm. Sprague1869 H. B. Anthony1871
MAINE.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	TENNESSEE.
Lot M. Morrill1869 W. P. Fessenden1871	Daniel Clark1867 Aaron H. Cragiu1871	Judge Patterson Joseph S. Fowler
MASSACHUSETTS.	NEW JERSEY.	VERMONT.
Charles Sumner1869 Henry Wilson1871	William Wright1869 John P. Stockton.1871	Jacob Collamer1867 Solomon Foote1869
MARYLAND.	NEW YORK.	VIRGINIA.
J. A. J. Creswell1867 Reverdy Johnson.1869	Ira Harris1867 Edwin D. Morgan 1869	James S. Carlile1867 J. G. Underwood1869
MICHIGAN.	OHIO.	WEST VIRGINIA.
Zach. Chandler1869 J. M. Howard1871	John Sherman1867 Benj. F. Wade1869	P. G. Van Winkle.1869
MINNESOTA.	OREGON.	WISCONSIN.
Alex. Ramsay1869 Daniel S. Norton.1871	B. F. Harding1869 Geo. H. Williams1871	Timothy O. Howe.1867 Jas. R. Doolittle1869
	KENTUCKY. Garrett Davis	Garrett Davis

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

CALIFORNIA.	LOUISIANA	NEW JERSEY.	OREGON.
1. D. C. M'Ruer.	1. M. F. Bonzano.	1. J. F. Starr.	1 Henderson.
2. William Higby.	2. A. P. Field.	2. W. A. Newell.	PENNSYLVANIA.
3. John Bidwell	3. W. D. Mann.	3. C. Sitgreaves.	ACTION AND ACTION OF THE PARTY
CONNECTICUT.	4. T. M. Wells. 5. R. W. Taliaferro.	4. A. J. Rogers.	1. S. J. Randall.
1. Henry C. Deeming.	5. K. W. Tallaferro.	5. E. R. V. Wright.	2. C O'Neill. 3. L. Myers.
2. Samuel L. Warner.	MAINE.	NEW YORK.	4. W. D. Kelley.
3. Aug. Brandegee.	1. J. Lynch.	1, S. Tabor.	5. M. R. Thayer.
4. John H. Hubbard.	2. S. Perham.	2. T. G. Bergen.	6. B. M. Boyer.
DELAWARE.	3. J. G. Blaine. 4. J. H. Rice.	3. J. Humphrey.	7. J. M. Broomall.
1. J. A. Nicholson.	5. F. A. Pike.	4. M. Jones.	8. S. E. Ancona. 9. T. Stevens.
ILLINOIS.		5. N. Taylor. 6. H. J. Raymond.	10. M. Strouse.
1. John Wentworth.	MARYLAND.	6. H. J. Raymond.	11. P. Johnson.
2. J. F. Farnsworth.	1. H. M'Cullough.	7. J. W. Chandler. 8. J. Brooks. (Cont.)	12. C. Dennison.
3. E. R. Washburne. 4. A. C. Harding.	2. E. H. Webster. 3. C. E. Phelps.	9. W. A. Darling.	13. U. Mercur.
5. E. C. Ingersoll.	4. F. Thomas.	10. W. Radford.	14. G. F. Miller.
6. B. C. Cook.	5. B. G. Harris.	11. C. H. Winfield.	15. A. J. Glossbrenne 16. W. H. Koontz.
7. H.P.H. Bromwell.	MASSACHUSETTS.	12. J. A. Ketchum.	17. A. A. Barker.
8. S. M. Cullom.	1. T. D. Elliott.	13. E. N. Hubbell. 14. C. Goodyear.	18. S. F. Wilson.
9. L. W. Ross.	2. 0. Ames.	15, J. A. Griswold.	19. G. W. Schofield.
10. A. Thornton. 11. S. S. Marshall.	3. A. H. Rice.	16	20. C. V. Culver.
12. W. R. Morrison.	4. S. Hooper.	17. C. T. Hulburd.	21. J. L. Dawson.
13. A. J. Kuykendall.	5. J. B. Alley.	18. J. M. Marvin.	22. J. K. Moorehead. 23. T. Williams.
S.W. Moulton, at large	6. D. W. Gooch.	19. D. Hebbard, jr.	24. G. V. Lawrence.
INDIANA.	7. G. S. Boutwell. 8. J. D. Baldwin.	20. A. H. Laflin. 21. R. Conkling.	
1. W. E. Niblack.	9. W. B. Washburne.	22. S. T. Holmes.	RHODE ISLAND.
2. M. C. Kerr.	10. H. L. Dawes.	23. T. T. Davis.	1
3. Ralph Hill.		24. T. M. Pomeroy.	2
4. J. H. Farquhar. 5. G. W. Julian.	MICHIGAN.	25. D. Morris.	TENNESSEE.
6. E. Dumont.	1. F. C. Beaman. 2. C. Upson.	26. G. W. Hotchkiss.	1. Nath. G. Taylor.
7. D. W. Voorhees.	3. J. W. Longyear.	28. R. Hart.	2. Horace Maynard
8. G. S. Orth.	4. T. W. Ferry.	29. B. Van Horn.	3. Wm. B. Stokes.
9. S. Colfax.	5. R. E. Trowbridge.	30. J. M. Humphrey.	4. Edmund Cooper. 5. Wm. B. Campbell
10. J. D. Defrees.	6. J. F. Driggs.	31. H. Van Aernam.	6. Dorsey B. Thoma
11. T. N. Stillwell.	MINNESOTA.	OHIO.	7. Isaac R. Hawkin
IOWA.	1. W. Windom.	OHIO.	8. John W. Leftwice
1. J. F. Wilson.	2. I. Donnelly.	1. B. Eggleston.	VERMONT.
2. H. Price. 3. W. B. Allison.	MISSOURI.	2. R. B. Hays. 3. R. C. Schenck.	
4. J. B. Grinnell.	1. J. Hogan.	4. W. Lawrence.	1. F. S. Woolbridge.
5. J. A. Kasson.	2. H. T. Blow.	5. F. C. Le Blond.	2. J. S. Morrill. 3. P. Baxter.
6. A. W. Hubbard.	3. T. E. Noell.	6. R. W. Clark.	S. F. Daxter.
KANSAS.	4. J. W. M'Clurg.	7. S. Shellabarger.	WEST VIRGINIA.
1. S. Clarke.	5. S. H. Boyd. 6. R. T. Van Horn.	8. J. R. Hubbell.	1. C. D. Hubbard.
KENTUCKY.	7. B. F. Loan.	9. R. P. Buckland. 10. J. M. Ashley.	2. Geo. R. Latham.
1. L. S. Trimble.	8. J. F. Benjamin.	11. H. S. Bundy.	3. Kilian V. Whaley
2. Geo. H. Yeaman.	9. G. W. Anderson.	12. W. E. Finck.	WYGGG VETN
3. Henry Grider.	NEVADA.	13. C. Delano.	WISCONSIN.
4. Aaron Harding.	1. H.G.Worthington.	14. M. Welker.	1. H. E. Paine.
5. L. H. Rousseau.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	15. T. A. Plants.	2. I. C. Sloan.
6. Green Clay Smith. 7. Geo. S. Shanklin.	1. — Marston.	16. J. A. Bingham. 17. E. R. Eckley.	3. A. Cobb. 4. C. O. Eldridge.
8. Wm. H. Randall.	2. Edw. H. Rollins.	18. R. P. Spaulding.	5. P. Sawyer.
9. Samuel M'Kee.	3. Jas. W. Patterson.		6. W. D. M'Indoe.

The States which, in consequence of the rebellion, have lost their representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Texas. As soon as loyal governments are again established, these States will be entitled to elect members of Congress. One delegate is allowed from each of the Territories to sit in the House of Representatives.

REBELLION RECORD FOR 1864-5.

Constitution goes into effect .- 3. Fight be- whole army arrives before Savannah, bringtween General Sherman and General Hood; ing 7,000 negroes and 10,000 horses and mules. defeat of the latter .- 4. Destruction of six Aggregate loss on the march, 1,000 men .-United States vessels by two new rebel cruis- 13. St. Albans raiders released. Sherman capers, the Chickamauga and Olustee, announced. tures Fort M'Allister, on the Ogeechee. Naval 7. Night attack by rebels on Union troops in expedition under Admiral Porter sails from front of Petersburg, Va., repulsed .- 8. Presi- Hampton Roads .- 15. Battle of Nashville; dent Lincoln re-elected by 407,000 majority, 1,000 rebels captured .- 16. Completion of the carrying all but three States. M'Clellan re- exchange of 10,000 prisoners at Savannah. signs his commission .- 11. Rebel manifesto to | Sherman demands the surrender of Savannah foreign governments.-15. Sherman's army 17. Thomas pursues Hood beyond Franklin. concentrates at Atlanta .- 16. With 47,000 men | capturing the rebel hospital and 3,000 wound-Sherman begins his march from Atlanta .- | ed .- 20. Hardee escapes from Savannah with 17. The rebels repulsed in a night attack on his army. The President issued a proclamathe Union lines at Bermuda Hundred .- 18. A | tion, calling for 300,000 volunteers, for one, severe fight between rebel and Union troops | two, or three years, and ordered a draft to be at Strawberry Plains, Tenn. Forty-five Union | made on the 15th of February, in case there scouts captured by the rebel General Moseby, is any deficiency. Great rebel salt-works at at Charlestown, Va. Rebel Legislature aban- | Saltville, West Virginia, destroyed by General dons Milledgeville .- 19. Norfolk, Va., Fernan- Burbridge .- 21. Sherman's army occupies Sadina and Pensacola, Fla., opened for trade, the blockade being partially raised by procla- 15th, estimated at 7,000; rebel loss 51 guns. mation of President Lincoln. Fire at New- 18,000 small arms, 3,000 killed, 9,000 wounded bern, N. C.; fifteen large buildings destroyed; in blowing up some buildings to arrest the 22. Sherman writes to the President: "I beg flames, several soldiers were torn to pieces .-20. Milledgeville entered by the army .- 21. Sol- of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty diers hold a mock legislature in the capitol .-22. Battle between rebel and Union troops at cotton."-23. Torpedo boat exploded at Fort Rood's Hill, Va., without important results .-25. An agent from England, with a numer-English peace petition .- 30. Battle of Franklin, Tenn. Thomas retires to Nashville.

by forces under the command of General Sherman .- 5. Congress met .- 7. Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, was nominated by the President, and unanimously confirmed by the Sen-

1864.—November 2. Maryland Free State by the enemy at that point.—12. Sherman's vannah. Union loss in Tennessee, since the and prisoners. Farragut made Vice-Admiral. to present to you, as a Christmas gift, the city of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of Fisher, without damaging the rebel works.

1865 .- JANUARY 1. The bulk-head of the ously-signed peace petition, to be presented to Dutch Gap Canal removed by explosion. At President Lincoln, arrives at New York. At- Savannah the people resolved to accept peace, tempt by rebel incendiaries to burn New York. submitting to the National authority under 26. President Lincoln refuses to receive the the Constitution.-11. The State Convention of Missouri, at St. Louis, abolished slavery .-15. Fort Fisher captured by General Alfred H. 1864.— DECEMBER 2. Millen, Ga., captured Terry, assisted by the fleet under the command of Admiral Porter. Fort Caswell, commanding the Old Inlet, and all the fortifications near the mouth of Cape Fear River, occupied by the United States troops .- 16. Genate, as Chief Justice of the United States, to eral Sherman issues an order providing homes fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the for the freedmen. General R. Saxton aplate Chief Justice Taney. Raid on the Weldon pointed Inspector of Settlements and Planta-Railroad, by General Warren, destroying Jar- tions .- 21. General Grierson, with a force rett's Depot, twenty miles of rail, and two 3,000 strong, destroys a great part of the bridges, with a loss of 100 men .- 9. Captain | Mobile and Ohio Railroad in General Hood's Duncan, one of Sherman's scouts, left the rear. He also strikes the Mississippi Central army, descended the Ogeechee River, and Railroad below Grenada, destroying thirty brought to General Foster, at Hilton Head, miles of it, with several locomotives and fifty the first direct tidings from Sherman .- 10. Sus- | cars, together with extensive factories. About sex Court-House burned, in retaliation for the | 700 prisoners were taken, including Brigadiermurder of several soldiers of the Union army, General Gholson. There were also brought

THE METHODIST ALMANAC.

away 1,000 negroes and as many horses .-31. Congress passes a joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery.

his left wing toward Hatcher's Run. He advanced to the intrenched lines and threw up intrenchments, gaining four miles .- 9. General Lee issued an order, announcing that he dent Johnson appoints Thursday, June 1, as a had assumed command of the entire military | day of national humiliation and prayer. force of the insurgent commands .-- 11. First movement against Wilmington. Branchville fell into Sherman's hands.-15. Confederates evacuate Charleston .- 17. Fort Anderson attacked by the fleet. Sherman occupies Columbia .- 18. The flag of the Union raised on Sumter by a detachment from the Twenty-first United States Colored Troops. Fort Anderson forces take possession of Wilmington. Including those captured at Fort Anderson, we took 700 prisoners and thirty guns.

1865 .- MARCH 6. General Schofield commenced his march from Newbern to Goldsboro .- 7. Bill passed in Confederate Congress to arm the slaves. Charlottesville surrendered to General Sheridan.-10. Sheridan captures 14 guns and 1,300 men twenty miles from Lynchbetween Wade Hampton and Kilpatrick .-11. General Sherman entered Fayetteville, and communication with Wilmington, by way of Cape Fear River, was at once established. 14. Sherman starts for Goldsboro.-15. Kilpatrick met the enemy's cavalry, about five miles from Fayetteville, in the evening. His infantry coming up, he attacked and drove | Military Commission. the enemy from his advanced line, capturing 3 guns and 200 prisoners.—25. Battle between Generals Grant and Lee. Fort Steadman captured by a rush of three corps of Lee's army. At length, however, the enemy were driven 3,000 men.-29. Sheridan moves on Dinwiddie Court-House.

1865 .- APRIL 3. The Union forces under General Weitzel occupy Richmond, which, with January 1, 1863.-6. All fugitive-slave laws Petersburg, was evacuated by the rebel forces. Great rejoicings all through the loyal States on account of the fall of Richmond .- 9. Surrender of General Lee and his whole army to General Grant.-12. Mobile occupied by the freed slaves in South Carolina, Louisiana, Ten-Union forces. General Stoneman occupies Salisbury, N. C .- 14. Assassination of Presi-DENT LINCOLN by J. Wilkes Booth, an actor, and attempted murder of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State. Mr. Frederick Seward injured. 15. Death of President Lincoln. The whole country in mourning. Andrew Johnson, Vice- stitution, passed by Congress and ratified by President, takes the path prescribed by the twenty-two States .-- Laus Dec.

Constitution, and becomes President of the United States .- 26. John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of the President, is shot and killed 1865 .- FEBRUARY 5. General Grant extends | by a party of cavalry sent out to arrest him. Harrold, an accomplice, is taken. General Johnson surrenders to the Union forces, with all the troops in his department .- 29. Presi-

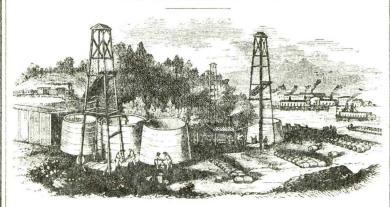
1865 .- MAY 4. General Dick Taylor and forces surrender to General Canby .- 5. Jeff. Davis makes a speech at Powelton, Ga., reiterating the statement that he would soon return at the head of a large army .- 10. Capture of Jefferson Davis in the guise of a woman, and his whole party. Colonel Harden, of the First Wisconsin, and Colonel Pritchard, evacuated during the night .- 21. The Confedor of the Fourth Michigan, led the capturing erates evacuate Wilmington .- 22. The Union party. Trial of the conspirators commenced. 23. General Smith sends officers to General Canby, at Baton Rouge, to negotiate for a surrender .- 26. Surrender of Kirby Smith and army to General Canby .- 29. President Johnson issues his Amnesty Proclamation.

1865 .- June 2. Formal surrender of Galveston to General Canby .- 5. The United States forces take possession of the city and hoist the old flag .- 24. The blockade raised by procburg. An action took place at Fayetteville lamation of the President, and unrestricted commercial intercourse restored.

1865 .- July 7. David E. Harrold, Atzerott, Payne, and Mrs. Surratt suffered the extreme penalty of the law-having been convicted of treason, and an attempt upon the lives of the Vice-President and Secretary, and participation in the murder of President Lincoln, by a

SUMMARY OF RESULTS .-- 1. Emancipation, by constitutional enactment, in Western Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, and Maryland .- 2. Emancipation in the District of Columbia .- 3. Slavery abolished back, having lost in the engagement about and forever prohibited in all the Territories .-4. Recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia .- 5. 3,000,000 of slaves declared free by the proclamation of the President, repealed .- 7. Inter-State slave-trade abolished. 8. Negroes admitted to equal rights in the United States courts as parties to suits and witnesses .- 9. Schools for the education of nessee, and Eastern Virginia, where, within three years, to educate the negro was punishable with death .- 10. All negroes, bond or free, enrolled as a part of the military force of the nation .- 11. The abolition and prohibition of slavery, by an amendment of the Con-

MISCELLANEOUS.



PETROLEUM.

WITHIN twenty years petroleum, or rock-oil, was collected in small quantities where it flowed from the surface of the earth, and sold in bottles as a sovereign lotion for rheumatic limbs. Its offensive smell was endurable as a remedial agent, but not as an illuminating oil. Science and labor have subsequently taken it under their protection, and made it one of the chief staples of commercial enterprise. It is found in our homes as a burning fluid, in our machineshops as a lubricator, in our laboratories as an indispensable chemical, in our warehouses as most valuable merchandise. It enters into a hundred various combinations. Cosmetics and dyes are manufactured from it, and we may yet employ it in as many forms as we use India rubber. But we do not depend upon the scanty and impure oozings from the surface for our supply. We have bored into the secret chambers of the earth, and drawn from the vast reservoirs that lie beneath us. So vast are the oil resources of our country, that we have scarcely begun to develop them. We have already shipped to foreign ports millions of gallons, and yet the foreign demand is only partially supplied. If, heretofore, cotton was our most valuable export, it must now yield to petroleum. Of the exports for 1864, 24,000,000 gallons were refined, and more than 8,000,000 gallons crude, representing a money value abroad, at the price of two shillings a gallon for refined oil, of about £3,250,000 in gold. At the current rate of exchange, during the past year, this has given us a purchasing power in European markets amounting to \$45,000,000 in United States currency.

Petroleum may justly be considered as one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed by Providence on man. It increases our national wealth, gives employment to our railroad and shipping interests, and supplies the place of gold as a purchasing medium in foreign markets. Its discovery seems to have been providential, occurring just at the moment when our whale fisheries were giving out, and when we had but very little cotton or other produce for shipment to meet our obligations in foreign markets.

FINANCIAL HONOR IN THE CHURCH

A GENTLEMAN of wealth, who had been much addicted to frolic and sport, was converted, and became a member of one of our city congregations. This congregation had adopted the ad valorem principle as a means of defraying its expenses. In a few months after this gentleman's conversion, the deacons waited on him in order to make their assessment; and knowing that he was rich, and that his proportion of the expenses would amount to a pretty handsome sum, they feared that he would not be willing to bear it, and their demand might give him serious offense and prove an injury to him. Hence, they approached their business with some trepidation and great caution. At first he was at a loss to know the reasons of their great diffidence. The deacons, perceiving this, became, of course, more explicit. The gentleman was surprised. "What on earth," said he, "do you mean? Did you suppose that I would be unwilling to pay my full proportion? When I was a man of the world, and united with a company in any scheme of pleasure, I would have deemed myself a mean man had I not paid my full proportion of the expenses. Go to the assessor's book, and put me down for my proportion of the expenses of the Church. Do you think that I intend to be a meaner man now, since I have become a servant of God, than I was when a servant of the devil?"

MAKING FUN OF PEOPLE.

Once, when traveling on a stage-coach, says a writer in a cotemporary, I met with a young lady who seemed to be upon the constant look-out for something laughable. Every old barn was made the subject of a passing joke, while the cows and sheep looked demurely at us, little dreaming that folks could be merry at their expense.

All this was, perhaps, harmless enough. Animals were not sensitive in that respect. They are not likely to have their feelings injured because people make fun of them; but when we come to human beings, that is quite another thing.

So it seemed to me; for, after a while, an aged woman came running across the fields, lifting up her hand to the coachman, and, in a shrill voice, begging him to stop. The good-natured coachman drew up his horses, and the old lady, coming to the fence by the roadside, squeezed herself through between two posts which were very near together.

The young lady in the stage-coach made some ludicrous remark, and the passengers laughed. It seemed very excusable; for, in getting through the fence, the poor woman made sad work with her old black bonnet, and now, taking a seat beside a well-dressed lady, really looked as if she had been blown there by a whirlwind.

This was a new piece of fun, and the girl made the most of it. She caricatured the old lady upon a card, pretended to take a pattern of her bonnet, and in various other ways sought to raise a laugh at her.

At length the poor woman turned a pale face toward her, and said:

"My dear girl, you are now young, and healthy, and happy. I have been so,

too, but that time is past. I am now old and forlorn. The coach is taking me to the death-bed of my only child. And then, my dear, I shall be a poor old woman, all alone in the world, where merry girls will think me a very amusing object. They will laugh at my old-fashioned clothes and sad appearance, forgetting that the old woman has loved and suffered, and will live forever."

The coach now stopped before a poor-looking house, and the old lady feebly descended the steps.

"How is she?" was the first trembling inquiry of the mother.

"Just alive," said the man who was leading her into the house.

The driver mounted his box, and we were upon the road again. Our merry young friend had placed the card in her pocket. She was leaning her head upon her hand; and you may be sure I was not sorry to see a tear upon her fair young cheek. It was a good lesson, and one which we greatly hoped would do her good.

PARENTAL OVERSIGHT.

LORD SHAFTESBURY recently stated, in a public meeting in London, that he had ascertained from personal observation that of adult male criminals in that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that, if a boy lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in his favor and only one against him as to an honorable life thereafter. This is a fact of startling importance to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility. Certainly a parent should secure and exercise absolute control over his child till sixteen. It can not be a very difficult matter to do this, except in very rare cases; and if that control is not wisely and efficiently exercised, it must be the parent's fault—is owing to parental negligence or remissness. Hence the real source of ninety-eight per cent. of the crime, in a country like England or the United States, lies at the door of the parents.

It is a fearful reflection! From eight to sixteen! In these few years are the destinies of children fixed in forty-nine cases out of fifty. Fixed by parents! Let every father and mother solemnly vow: "By God's help I'll fix my darling's destiny for good, by making home more attractive than the streets."

WHAT WILL THEY SAY?

Mankind are governed, more than many are willing to confess, by the silent self-queries, "What will people think?" and "What will people say?" Think of it, reader, if these be not among your own perpetual inward questionings. Is it not every day, perchance, that you halt in some purpose or pursuit, and suffer the imagined verdict of the outside world—of your friends, acquaintances, the community? There are thousands who fancy themselves independent, but who are daily and hourly servitors of those tyrant queries: "What will people think, what will they say?" Never mind what they'll think or say, so long as you outrage no duty or decency; but only do what your own judgment dictates as best, as right and proper for yourself. This is the kind of independence that will sooner or later command respect.



WOOED AND WON: A PASTORAL ODE.

BY ARTHUR J. MUNBY, ENGLAND.

I sar with Doris, the shepherd maiden; Her crook was laden with wreathed flowers; I sat and wooed her through the sunlight wheeling, And shadows stealing, for hours and hours.

And she, my Doris, whose lap incloses
Wild Summer roses of faint perfume,
The while I sued her, kept hush and hearkened,
Till shades had darkened from gloss to gloom.

She touched my shoulder with fearful finger; She said, "We linger, we must not stay; My flock's in danger, my sheep will wander— Behold them yonder, how far they stray!"

I answered bolder, "Nay, let me hear you, And still be near you, and still adore! No wolf nor stranger will touch one yearling— Ah! stop, my darling, a moment more!"

She whispered, sighing: "There will be sorrow Beyond to-morrow, if I lose to-day; My fold unguarded, my flock unfolded— I shall be scolded and sent away!"

Said I, replying: "If they do miss you, They ought to kiss you when you get home; And well rewarded by friend and neighbor Should be the labor from which you come." "They might remember," she answered meekly,
"That lambs are weakly, and sheep are wild;
But if they love me, it's none so fervent—
I am a servant, and not a child."

Then each hot ember glowed quick within me, And love did win me to swift reply: "Ah! do but prove me, and none shall bind you, Not fray, nor find you until I die."

She blushed and started, and stood awaiting, As if debating in dreams divine; But I did brave them—I told her plainly She doubted vainly—she must be mine.

So we, twin-hearted, from all the valley Did rouse and rally her nibbling ewes; And homeward drove them, we two together, Through blooming heather and gleaming dews.

That simple duty such grace did lend her, My Doris tender, my Doris true; That I, her warder, did always bless her, And often press her to take her due.

And now in beauty she fills my dwelling With love excelling and undefiled; And love doth guard her, both fast and fervent, No more a servant, nor yet a child,

SEEKERS FOR TRUTH.

TRUTH seek we both; Thou, in the life Without thee and around; I seek it in the heart within: By both can Truth be found. The healthy eye can through the world
The great Creator track—
The healthy heart is but the glass
Which gives creation back.—Schiller.



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HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, SORE EYES, PIMPLES ON THE SKIN, and OLD SORES, the treatment with the Pills should be continued a longer time than with less stubborn diseases. In order to break up immediately attacks of acute diseases, such as BILIOUSNESS, FEVER OF ALL KINDS, and all violent attacks of COLDS, JAUNDICE, INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN AND KIDNEYS, BRUISES, PAINS IN THE BOWELS, BACK, SIDE, BREAST, and HEAD, PLEURISY, COLIC, and CRAMPS, the treatment that the following the state of the the treatment must be followed up with a rigid course, and the disease will be cut short just in proportion as the system is diseased, and is brought under the influence of the medicine. It will prove literally true, that "a stitch in time saves nine."

In the first place, get the body into perspiration, and, at the same time, produce an action on the liver, bowels, and kidneys. In sweating the body, the feet must be put into a tub of hot water, with a handful of wood ashes, for ten or fifteen minutes, some hot tea or lemonade

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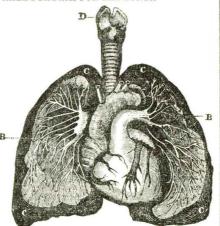
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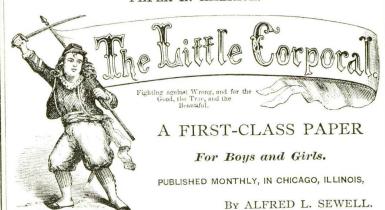
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on what is now the Allen place and went to housekeeping in the Gardner cabin owned by Mr. Pillsbury's father. They lived there until spring when they moved to a farm one mile north of Milford.

The earliest religious almanacs bore general rather than denominational titles, usually revolving around the word "Christian." Thus, between 1800 and 1850 the simple title The Christian Almanack appeared in various combinations and gradually expanded to include such areas as New England, or New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, or the "Western District." The Protestant Sabbath Almanack for 1834 and The Family Christian Almanac for the United States for 1841, the latter issued over a number of years by the American Tract Society, illustrate the more generalized type of almanacs for the period. In order not to lose sight of what originally was the major purpose of almanacs there also appeared The Christian Calendar and New-England Farmer's Almanack for 1826.

Appearing contemporaneously with the above were a series of almanacs designed to prove helpful to clergymen of many faiths. The Clergyman's Minor Almanac for 1809 and The Clergyman's Almanack for 1810 were issued annually and apparently filled a definite need for a number of years. In order to be all-embracing, no doubt, there also appeared Poor Clergyman's Almanac, or An Astronomical Diary and Serious Monitor for 1809. To insure that the sheep as well as the shepherd might be remembered, The Pious Man's Almanack for 1814 was printed in Boston.

As population grew and congregations expanded the need arose for almanacs directed to various denominations. In Milton Drake's classic 2-volume work, Almanacs of the United States, the compiler lists a wide variety of denominational almanacs of which the following are representative.

The Methodist Almanack for 1827. (Boston).

The Methodist Almanac for 1834. (New York).

The New England Almanac & Methodist Register for 1831. (Boston).

The Congregational Almanac for 1846. (Boston).
The Unitarian Annual Register for 1847. (Boston).

The Unitarian Congregational Register for 1848. (Boston and New York).

The Universalist Register and Almanac for 1836. (Utica, New York).

The Universalist Companion, with an Almanac and Register for 1849.

(Boston).

The Churchman's Almanac for 1831. (New York) Protestant Episcopal

The Lutheran Almanac for 1836. (Troy, New York) Lutheran Revival Society.

The Lutheran Almanac for 1842. (Baltimore).

The Baptist Almanac, for the Middle States for 1820. (Philadelphia).

Almanac and Baptist Register for 1841. (Philadelphia) Amer. Baptist

Friends' Almanac for 1841. (Philadelphia).

The Moral Almanac for 1841. (Philadelphia) Tract Association of Friends.

The Presbyterian Almanac for 1844. (Philadelphia) Presbyterian Board of Publication.

The United States Catholic Almanac; or Laity's Directory for 1833. (Baltimore).

The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, and Laity's Directory for 1839. (Baltimore).

The Catholic Almanac for 1848. (Baltimore).

Since churches, to a greater or less degree, were associated with the great moral crusades of that period it might be well to note such almanacs as the National Temperance, American Anti-Slavery, Anti-Masonic, Anti-Mormon, and Tobacco and Health Almanac. Of this group, the Temperance crusade and the Anti-Slavery crusade brought forth the largest number, hundreds of almanacs were printed dealing with these subjects.

(Continued on outside back cover)

As indicated on the cover and title page The Methodist Almanac for 1866 was printed by Poe & Hitchcock of Cincinnati and Chicago. Two other large towns—St. Louis and Detroit—also seem to have issued the 1866 Almanac. For Iowa, however, the firm of J. N. Waggoner of Dubuque carried an advertisement for several months in the Dubuque Daily Times beginning with December 16, 1865, indicating that he had for sale "very cheap" in his "New Book Store" at 98 Main Street albums in "new styles, all sizes, richly bound, direct from manufacturers." Mr. Waggoner also had a choice assortment of prayer and hymn books, as well as standard works in history, poetry, and theology. On February 23, 1866, the Times advertisement was changed to indicate that Mr. Waggoner had for sale all the school books used in the "Schools of Dubuque City and County, and in the adjacent Districts of Illinois and Wisconsin," which he was prepared to sell "singly or by the dozen" at the "lowest prices."

The name of Joseph N. Waggoner also appears in the *Iowa State Gazetteer for 1865*. This ponderous volume declared on the title page it contained "descriptive and historical sketches of counties, cities, towns and villages... to which is added A SHIPPERS GUIDE and a CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY." Three other Dubuque book dealers were included in a list that advertised book dealers in towns from Adel to Winterset.

The Methodist Almanac for 1866 was not the only venture Waggoner made in almanacs. The New North-Western Almanac for 1864 was also distributed at Dubuque by Joseph N. Waggoner, indicating his presence in business in the Key City as early as 1863.

Who was this enterprising merchant and what was his background? Joseph N. Waggoner was born in Pennsylvania in 1820. He married Eliza H. Hamilton of New York State. The Waggoners made their home in Galena, Illinois, where Joseph entered in business. The Census of 1860 showed the 40-year old Waggoner to be a "book merchant" with property valued at \$8,300. Five children ranging from nine years to one month had been born in Illinois. A sister-in-law, a cook, and a house servant completed the Waggoner household.

His success in Galena may have led Joseph Waggoner to establish a second book store in Dubuque about 1863. At any rate, it was while identified with the Key City of Iowa that his name was associated with the two above-mentioned almanacs. For a short time Waggoner appears to have located his business at 5th and Main streets but for most of his stay in Dubuque his address was 98 Main Street. He continued to live in Galena but boarded at the Tremont House and the Waller House in Dubuque.

The Dubuque venture was not continued for any great length of time for the Waggoner name appeared for the last time in Childs & Arntzen's the Dubuque City Directory of 1873-1874. At the time Joseph N. Waggoner advertised himself as a "wholesale and retail dealer in books, music, pianos, organs, etc.; stationery, wallpaper and window curtains."

The Jo Daviess County Atlas of 1872 listed Joseph N. Waggoner as keeping a "complete stock of books, stationery and paper, new pianos, organs and musical merchandise."

In studying *The Methodist Almanac* the reader is reminded of a statement by Moses Coit Taylor in his *History of American Literature* in 1878. Almanacs, according to the learned Dr. Taylor, were "the one universal book of modern literature, the supreme and only literary necessity even in households where the Bible and the newspaper are still undesired and unattainable luxuries." The almanac was a "best seller" everywhere and nowhere were they more popular than on the frontier. Since much of Iowa still lay beyond the frontier, and since Reverend Pillsbury had forged deep into that frontier country, *The Methodist Almanac of 1866* is especially appropriate at this time.

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