



EXHIBITING A SPECIMEN OF YOUNG BRAMAH'S HANDIWORK!

1873—APRIL—30 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 4th, 6-36 ev. | Last Quar. 20th, 5-47 mn.
Full Moon, 12th, 9-51 nt. | New Moon, 26th, 10-42 nt.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon. Rises & Sets.	Age.
1 Tu	<i>The Book of Common Prayer</i> was ordered to be printed in the English language, 1545.	5 36r	Sets After	4
2 W	Arthur, Prince of Wales, died at Ludlow Castle, at the age of fifteen, shortly after his marriage with Catherine of Aragon, a Spanish princess in her 18th year, 1502.	6 34s	Midnight	5
3 Th		5 32r	1 13	6
4 F	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	6 39s	2 14	7
5 S	"A cold April, much bread and little wine." SPANISH PROVERB.	5 27r	2 53	8
6 S	Palm Sunday.			
7 M	The Rev. Mr. Hackman murdered Miss Reay as she was stepping out of Covent Garden Theatre, 1779.—Act of Parliament passed for retaining Bonaparte at St. Helena, 1816.	6 39s	3 39	9
8 Tu		5 23r	4 7	10
9 W	Spenser born, 1552.	6 43s	4 26	11
10 Th	Wellington defeated Marshal Soult at the battle of Toulouse, 1814.	5 19r	4 43	12
11 F	GOOD FRIDAY.	6 46s	4 57	13
12 S	Rodney defeated the French fleet under the Comte de Grasse, 1782.	5 14r	5 10	14
13 S	Easter Sunday.	6 50s	5 23	15
14 M	Joseph Bramah born, 1749.	5 9r	Rises P.M.	16
15 Tu	Aphra Behn (a poetess, whose works were remarkable for their disregard of decency and morals) died, 1689. On her tombstone in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey is inscribed—	6 53s	9 1	17
16 W		5 4r	10 19	18
17 Th	"Here lies a proof that wit can never be Defence enough against mortality."	6 57s	11 40	19
18 F	Great poetess, O, thy stupendous love	5 1r	After Mid- night	20
19 S	The world admires, and the Muses praise."	6 59s	A.M.	21
20 S	Low Sunday.—1st Sun. aft. Easter.	4 57r	1 55	22
21 M	(Athens made the capital of the kingdom of modern Greece, 1833.	7 3s	2 42	23
22 Tu	The celebrated naval adventurer, Paul Jones, burnt a sloop in Whitehaven harbour, 1778.	4 53r	3 17	24
23 W	Shakespeare died, 1616. St. George.	7 6s	3 41	25
24 Th	The "Society of the Friends of Ireland" suppressed by proclamation, 1830.	4 48r	4 1	26
25 F	Oliver Cromwell born at Huntingdon—"the son of Robert Cromwell, a gentleman well connected in that county"—1599.	7 9s	4 17	27
26 S		4 45r	4 33	28
27 S	2nd Sunday after Easter.	7 13s	4 48	29
28 M	The vault of Henry VIII. opened, and the body of the unfortunate Charles I. inspected by Sir Henry Hallford and other gentlemen, 1813. The body was tolerably entire and in good condition, amidst the gums and resins used for its preservation.	4 40r	Sets P.M.	1
29 Tu		7 16s	9 35	2
30 W		4 37r	10 53	3
		7 19s	After Mid-	4

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

JOSEPH BRAMAH, the inventor of the celebrated lock which bears his name, and several other valuable pieces of mechanism, was the son of a farmer of the village of Staunborough, near Earsley, in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1749—his father renting a small farm under Lord Strafford, Joseph was the eldest of five children, and as his father intended him to "follow the plough," he was early set to work upon the farm. At a very early age he manifested an intuitive genius for mechanics, by constructing musical instruments in his leisure hours. In this way he made a violin from a solid block of wood, which his relations, with pardonable pride, frequently exhibited to his neighbours and friends, and which was long preserved as a curious specimen of his ingenuity. This feat was, in the main, executed with tools made for him out of old files and razor-blades, by the village blacksmith—himself a skilled mechanic—of whose friendly aid and counsel the lad was very glad, and afterwards showed his gratitude by making him foreman of the smith's department in his workshop. For a while Bramah was engaged upon his father's farm; but, becoming incapacitated by an injury to his ankle, he had to seek another sphere of usefulness—and found one more compatible with his aspirations in the shop of the village carpenter, Allott. Entering as an apprentice, he speedily became an adept in the various kinds of work—making with equal dexterity ploughs, window-frames, fiddles, or violoncellos. One of the latter, which is in existence still, and is considered even now a good instrument, he was fortunate enough to sell for three guineas. Having completed his apprenticeship, Bramah went to London, making the journey on foot. A few years afterwards he commenced business on his own account; and an accident, which happened to him in the course of his daily work, again proved his helper, by affording him leisure, which he put to good account by producing an improved water-closet, from the manufacture of which he soon derived a good income. In the following year he patented the "Bramah Lock," which, for all practical purposes, may be considered impregnable. Indeed, during sixty-seven years it remained inviolate, in spite of a premium of £200 offered to anyone who should pick it. Many futile attempts were made—and it was not till 1851 that Hobbs, the American locksmith, after sixteen days' experiments with elaborate instruments, eventually mastered it, and obtained the reward. The success of his lock gave new vigour to Bramah's inventive faculty; and in succession he patented several machines of invaluable utility—notably the hydraulic press, the beer-engine, and a contrivance for numbering and dating bank-notes. The latter he undertook at the solicitation of the Governor of the Bank of England—and so well did it answer, that it accomplished the work of a hundred clerks more accurately than it had ever been done before. The prodigious power and wondrous adaptability of the hydraulic press are well known, and are forcibly exemplified in the parts it has played in some of the greatest engineering feats of the age—such as the construction of the Britannia Tubular