

- Full Moon, 5th d., 5 h. 15 m., afternoon, bearing East.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 12th d., 9 h. 20 m., afternoon, below the horizon.
 ☾ New Moon, 21st d., 1 h. 31 m., afternoon, bearing South.
 ☾ First Quarter, 28th d., 10 h. 21 m., morning, below the horizon.

P. M.	Days Week.	☾'s upper limb.		☾'s declin. North.	☾ show clock.	Length of days.	Moon.		☾ South.	☾'s place
		Rises.	Sets.				Rises.	Sets.		
1	SU.	5 40	6 28	4 44	3 19	12 48	1 36	3 11	8 39	☾
2	M.	5 39	6 29	5 7	3 21	12 50	2 52	3 42	9 21	☾
3	Tu.	5 37	6 30	5 39	3 13	12 53	4 18	4 6	10 23	☾
4	W.	5 35	6 31	5 53	2 55	12 56	5 28	4 28	11 15	☾
5	Th.	5 33	6 33	6 16	2 37	13 0	6 50	5 2	morn.	☾
6	F.	5 31	6 34	6 38	2 20	13 5	7 51	5 24	0 7	☾
7	Sa.	5 30	6 35	7 1	2 3	13 8	9 30	6 8	1 1	☾
8	SU.	5 28	6 36	7 23	1 46	13 12	10 44	6 24	1 57	☾
9	M.	5 26	6 38	7 46	1 29	13 15	11 51	7 6	2 59	☾
10	Tu.	5 24	6 39	8 8	1 12	13 18	morn.	7 55	3 53	☾
11	W.	5 22	6 40	8 30	0 56	13 20	0 46	8 52	4 49	☾
12	Th.	5 21	6 41	8 52	0 40	13 21	1 33	9 54	5 43	☾
13	F.	5 19	6 43	9 13	0 24	13 27	2 6	11 0	6 33	☾
14	Sa.	5 17	6 44	9 35	0 9	13 30	2 33	A. 5	7 19	☾
15	SU.	5 15	6 45	9 56	S. 5	13 33	2 57	1 7	8 2	☾
16	M.	5 14	6 47	10 18	F. 19	13 36	3 20	2 8	8 44	☾
17	Tu.	5 12	6 48	10 39	0 32	13 39	3 36	3 10	9 23	☾
18	W.	5 10	6 49	11 0	0 17	13 41	3 53	4 11	10 3	☾
19	Th.	5 9	6 50	11 21	1 0	13 44	4 12	5 14	10 43	☾
20	F.	5 7	6 51	11 41	1 13	13 47	4 34	6 18	11 26	☾
21	Sa.	5 6	6 52	12 1	1 26	13 50	4 58	7 24	A. 11	☾
22	SU.	5 4	6 54	12 22	1 38	13 53	5 28	8 30	0 59	☾
23	M.	5 2	6 55	12 42	1 49	13 56	6 4	9 38	0 51	☾
24	Tu.	5 0	6 56	13 1	2 0	13 59	6 51	10 42	2 47	☾
25	W.	4 59	6 58	13 21	2 11	14 2	7 48	11 40	3 44	☾
26	Th.	4 57	6 59	13 40	2 21	14 4	8 53	morn.	4 42	☾
27	F.	4 56	7 0	13 59	2 31	14 7	9 7	0 31	5 53	☾
28	Sa.	4 54	7 1	14 18	2 40	14 9	14 22	1 9	6 32	☾
29	Su.	4 53	7 2	14 37	2 49	14 11	A. 29	1 42	7 24	☾
30	M.	4 51	7 3	14 55	2 57	14 12	1 55	2 9	8 14	☾

☾ The column of the moon's position gives the time of high water at Portsmouth, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport, Tanco, &c.

This mode of propagating the potato-tuber is somewhat peculiar. A large onion, set in the ground early in spring, breaks into several (6 or 15) separate onions, which grow in a cluster of three or four good sized bulbs at the bottom, and a number of small ones lying on the top. These last vary in size from that of a nutmeg to that of a small hen's egg. The small ones are the seed for the next year's crop. The smallest will grow into very large, single bulbs; while the larger ones will grow into two or three middling sized,—the average annual increase, taking large and small together, is about tenfold. This description readily suggests the proper mode of cultivation,—which is to set out the small onions for the purpose of producing the large ones for table use, and to set out a sufficient number of large ones for the purpose of producing the small ones for seed. The first should have a moderately rich soil, the last a soil rather barren. They should be put out as early in the spring as the season will admit—put them in rows far enough apart to allow a hoe to pass between them, and three or four inches apart in the rows—just cover with earth—the y may be stuck in the ground with the thumb and finger.