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Mercury is so near the Sun, that it cannot often be seen. It is visible at the time of its greatest Elongation, when it may be about 14 hours before or behind the Sun, being a morning star from the Inferior to the Superior Conjunction, and an evening star from the Superior to the Inferior Conjunction.

Moon's Place.—When the Moon is in the summer signs, viz:— γ , δ , η , θ , ι , and κ , it is more than 12 hours above the horizon, and consequently gives more light than it can while it is in the winter signs, when it shines less than twelve hours in the twenty four.

The influence of the Moon upon vegetation is not now much thought of, but is well known that light is as necessary to plants as heat; grass which grows in the shade, appears to be composed mostly of water, not making half as much hay as that which grows exposed to the sun; nor is it unreasonable to suppose that plants which have moonlight at their first coming up, may have more substantial leaves than those which have dark nights at their first coming up, and may, on that account, be more hardy, and more capable of supporting the inclemency of the season.

Prognostics of the weather.—Sir Humphrey Davy states the following facts. Red clouds, or red tinged with purple, in the west at sunset, portend fine weather, because they show that the air is dry, for the air when dry refracts more red rays. The most certain indication of wet weather is the halo or circle around the moon, which is produced by water, and the larger the circle, the nearer the clouds are to us. Rainbows are always in clouds opposite the sun; and in climates where rains are usually brought by west wind, if a rainbow appears in the west it indicates that the rain is coming, but if it appears in the east, it proves that the rain is passing away. The old proverb is often correct:—"A rainbow in the morning," &c.—When swallows fly high, fine weather may be expected; when they fly near the ground, rain is approaching. They are in pursuit of flies and gnats, which delight in warm air; warm air is moister and lighter than cold air, and when the warm and moist air is near the ground, the cold air flows down into it and produces rain, but when the warm air is high, there is less chance of its mixing with cold air, and throwing down moisture.

For the Bowel Complaint.—Take from a gill to a gill and a half of molasses, mixed with a half a glass of Rum or Brandy, at a draught. Children above four years old may take a quantity in proportion to their age. This will generally succeed, if taken the first or second day. They who have long had the complaint, should use a Decoction of Logwood and live upon very fat broth and toasted Bread. Children from one to three years old should not have this complaint checked, until it has continued 24 hours, unless it is very violent or attended with vomiting, after this time has elapsed, give a drink made by boiling the twigs of oak till the liquor tastes as rough as strong tea, mixed with an equal quantity of milk, in which the powder of bones burnt white has been boiled; it may be sweetened. If they have had the Complaint a long time and their common food brings it on after it is checked, feed them if you can, upon broth made from very fat mutton or beef, seasoned only with salt, and bread toasted and crumbled fine.

To raise cabbage plants.—Choose a situation that is shaded in the afternoon—the insect that destroys them will not sit on damp ground. Sow as early as you can work the ground; make the bed very fine and leave no chips or stones that will be quickly dry on the surface, as they would be occupied by the insects. If you must sow in an open situation, sprinkle a pint of fine salt on a bed, 12 feet long, after your seed is raked in, and water your plants at their first coming up for 4 or 5 days so frequently that the top of the ground may never appear dry. Do not plant Cabbage often in the same ground—the worm which makes it club-footed or turnip-rooted will soon occupy the ground and continue there, as it never becomes a winged insect, like the maggot which eats the roots early in the season. The injury done to Cabbage by the maggot may be in a great measure prevented by watering with a mixture of 5 parts of water, and one of brine in which fish or flesh have been pickled; a pint should be given to each plant within a week after they are transplanted, and the watering repeated the next week. The maggot is produced by a fly which deposits its eggs about the roots of the plants the first warm evenings in June and thenceforward; the salt prevents them from hatching.