

Vol. I.]

The Canada

[No. I.]

FARMERS' ALMANAC

For the Year of Our Lord,

1848:



BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR,

and till the Twentieth day of June, the eleventh year of the Reign of Her most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA.

Calculated for the Meridian of Montreal in Latitude 45° 30' 26" North, and Longitude 73° 34' 29" West, from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, but arranged so as to serve without essential variation for every other portion of Canada.

Astronomical Part by O. WELLS, Provincial Surveyor.

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EXPLANATION OF THE CALENDAR PAGES.—At the head of the respective pages for each month are given the ordinary tables of the changes and quadratures of the Moon. These tables, together with the first 3 vertical columns, it is presumed require no explanation. The 4th and 5th columns show the mean times of the rising and setting of the Sun. The quantities are only set down to the nearest minute, the uncertainty of the observed times of the rising or setting of heavenly bodies on land, caused by the varying amount of horizontal refraction and the general liability to the intervention of terrestrial objects in such observations, renders a closer approximation unnecessary for ordinary practical purposes. In the sixth column, marked "souths," are given the times which should be shown by a well regulated clock or watch when the Sun is on the meridian. The seventh column contains the mean times of the rising or setting of the Moon. The quantities are only set down to the nearest minute, for the reasons mentioned above in respect to the Sun.

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES AND TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

In the year 1848 there will be 4 Eclipses of the Sun, 2 of the Moon, and a Transit of Mercury.

I.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 5th, visible at Montreal as follows:—

	H. M.	
Begins	7 40	} Mean time
Greatest Phase	8 21	
Ends	9 1	
Duration of visibility, 1 hour 21 minutes. Magnitude of the Eclipse (Sun's diameter = 1) 0.26 on the southern limb.		

II.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon, March 19th, invisible at Montreal.

Conjunction in Right Ascension	4 23	} Mean time
Moon rises at time of last contact with dark shadow	6 12	
Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1.601 on the northern limb.		} Evening.

III.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, April 3d, invisible at Montreal. The mean time of conjunction in Right Ascension will be at 3 hours 15 minutes in the evening. This Eclipse will be seen only from the Southern Ocean.

IV.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 28th, invisible at Montreal. Conjunction in Right Ascension at 3 hours 14 minutes mean time in the evening. The visibility of this Eclipse will be confined to a small part of the Great Southern Ocean.

V.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon, September 12th and 13th, visible at Montreal as follows:

First contact with the Dark Shadow	11 37.0	} Mean time in the
First total immersion in the Shadow	0 25.3	
Middle of the Eclipse	1 24.7	
Last total immersion in the Shadow	2 14.1	
Last contact with the Shadow	3 12.4	} morning of the 13th.

Duration of visibility 3 hours 35 minutes 24 seconds. Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1.702 on the southern limb.

VI.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, September 27th, invisible at Montreal. Mean time of conjunction in Right Ascension, 3 hours 38 minutes in the morning. This Eclipse will be chiefly visible from the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

VII.—A Transit of Mercury, November 9th. The geocentric appearance of this Transit will be as follows:

	H. M.	
First contact of Limbs	6 7.4	} Mean time
Least distance of centres 2' 45" 4	8 49.8	
Last contact of Limbs	11 32.0	
Angle from North Pole		} Of first contact 75° towards the West.
		} Of last contact 125° towards the East.

The Ingress will be visible from the greater portion of Europe, and Asia, and the whole of Africa, and South America. The Egress from the western extremity of Europe, the greater part of Africa, and North America, and the whole of South America.

EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

☉ The Sun,	♄ Saturn,	° Degrees,	} Of Arc.	♋ Cancer, The Crab,
☾ The Moon,	☿ In Conjunction,	' Minutes,		} Of Time.
☿ Mercury,	☽ In Quadrature,	" Seconds,		
♀ Venus,	♁ In Opposition,	d. Days, h. Hours,		♎ Libra, The Balance,
♁ The Earth,	♊ Ascending Node,	m. Minutes,		♏ Scorpio, The Scorpion,
♂ Mars,	♋ Descending Node,	s. Seconds,		♐ Sagittarius, The Archer,
♃ Jupiter,	N North, S. South,	γ Aries, The Ram,		♑ Capricornus, The Goat,
♅ Herschel, or	E. East,	♉ Taurus, The Bull,		♒ Aquaries, The Waterman,
The Georgian,	W. West,	♊ Gemini, The Twins,		♓ Pisces, The Fishes.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS. D. H. M.

Vernal Equinox,	(Spring begins)	March 20 6 25 Morning.
Summer Solstice,	(Summer begins)	June 21 3 21 "
Autumnal Equinox,	(Autumn begins)	Sept. 22 5 25 Evening.
Winter Solstice,	(Winter begins)	Dec., 21 11 6 Morning.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters,	B. A.	Solar Cycle,	9
Golden Number,	6	Roman Indiction,	6
Epact,	26	Julian Period,	6561

The year 5609 of the Jewish era commences on September 28th, 1848. The year 1265 of the Mohammedan era commences on November 27th, 1848.

MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Septuagesima Sunday,	February,	20	Low Sunday,	April,	30
Quinquagesima Sunday,	March,	5	Rogation Sunday,	May,	28
Ash Wednesday,	"	8	Ascension Day,—Holy Thursday,	June,	1
First Sunday in Lent,	"	12	Pentecost,—Whit Sunday,	"	11
Palm Sunday,	April,	16	Trinity Sunday,	"	18
Good Friday,	"	21	Corpus Christi,	"	22
Easter Sunday,	"	23	Advent Sunday,	December,	3

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

Circumcision,	January,	1	St. Peter and St. Paul,	June,	29
Epiphany,	"	6	All Saints' Day,	November,	1
Annunciation,	March,	25	Conception B. V. M.,	December,	8
Good Friday,	April,	21	Christmas Day,	"	25
Ascension Day,	June,	1	The Birth Day of Her Most Gracious Majesty,	May,	24
Corpus Christi,	"	22			

EMBER DAYS.

March,	15 17 18	September	30 22 23
June,	14 16 17	December,	30 22 23

VENUS will be morning star till the 22nd day of July, thence evening the remainder of the year.

HERSCHEL'S WEATHER TABLE.—The following table and accompanying remarks, being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon, in their positions respecting the earth, will show what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the Moon into any of its quarters:—

If the new moon, the first quarter, the full moon, or the last quarter happens.	IN SUMMER.		IN WINTER.	
	Between midnight and 2 A. M.	Fair.		Hard frost, unless wind is S. or S. W.
— 2 and 4, A. M.	Cold, with frequent showers.		Snow and stormy.	
— 4 and 6, A. M.	Rain.		Stormy with snow.	
— 6 and 8, A. M.	Wind and rain.		Stormy.	
— 8 and 10, A. M.	Changeable.		Rain if the wind be W., snow if E.	
— 10 and 12, A. M.	Frequent showers.		Cold and high wind.	
At 12 noon and 2, P. M.	Very rainy.		Snow or rain.	
Between 2 and 4, P. M.	Changeable.		Fair and mild.	
— 4 and 6, P. M.	Fair.		Fair.	
— 6 and 8, P. M.	{ Fair, if wind N. W. Rainy, if S. or S. W.		Fair and frosty, if wind is N. or N. E. Rain or snow, if S. or S. W.	
— 8 and 10, P. M.	{ Ditto.		Ditto.	
— 10 and midnight	Fair.		Fair and frosty.	

OBSERVATIONS.—First. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, are to midnight, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following; the space for this calculation occupies from 10 at night till 2 next morning.—Secondly, the nearer to mid-day, or noon, these phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet the weather may be expected during the next 7 days.—Thirdly, the space for this calculation occupies from 10 in the forenoon to 2 in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e. from 4 to 10, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

If the new moon does not appear till the 4th day it indicates a troubled air for the whole month. When on her 4th day the moon appears spotless with her horns unblunted, neither flat nor quite erect, but between both, it promises fair weather for the greatest part of the month.—An erect moon denotes wind; though, if she appears with short and blunted horns, rain may be expected. If the moon, either at her first appearance or within a few days after, has her lower horn obscured and dusky, it denotes foul weather before the full; but if she be so discovered about the middle, storms may be expected about the full; and if her upper horn be affected, about the wane.

JANUARY. [31 days.

D. H. M. D. H. M.

☾ New Moon, 6 7 13 Morning. | ☽ First Quarter, 13 6 52 Morn.

☾ Full Moon, 20 7 10 Morning. | ☾ Last Quarter, 28 7 4 Morn.

DAYS.	Events, Aspects, &c.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
		RISES.	SETS.	South.	P. r. & s.	
1 Sa.	Circumcision.	7 41	4 27	12 4	♌ 2 44	
2 SUN	2d Sunday after Christmas. ♀ ♂ ☾	7 41	4 27	12 4	♌ 3 42	
3 Mo.	Cicero born B. C. 107. Storm of	7 41	4 28	12 5	♌ 4 40	
4 Tu.	Earthquake in Canada, 1663.	7 41	4 29	12 5	♌ 5 36	
5 We.	Msc. in Affghnsth., 1842. ♀ ♂ ☾ snow	7 41	4 30	12 6	♌ 6 30	
6 Th.	Epiphany. ♃ ♂ ☾	7 40	4 31	12 6	♌ ☽ sets	
7 Fr.	Senelon died, 1715. with high winds.	7 40	4 32	12 6	♌ 6 17	
8 Sa.	Lucian, P. & M.	7 40	4 33	12 7	♌ 7 23	
9 SUN	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	7 39	4 34	12 7	♌ 8 33	
10 Mo.	♃ ♂ ☾ Royal Exchange burnt, 1838.	7 39	4 35	12 8	♌ 9 43	
11 Tu.	Linneus died, 1778. More moderate	7 39	4 36	12 8	♌ 10 2	
12 We.	☾ Perigee. for a few days.	7 38	4 38	12 8	♌ 10 54	
13 Th.	Hilary Bp. Halley died, 1801.	7 38	4 40	12 9	♌ ☽ Morn.	
14 Fr.	♂ ♂ ☾ Cold frosty weather.	7 37	4 41	12 9	♌ 1 14	
15 Sa.	Queen Elizabeth crowned, 1559.	7 37	4 43	12 9	♌ 2 22	
16 SUN	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	7 36	4 44	12 10	♌ 3 30	
17 Mo.	Jupiter Souths 11h. 14m. P. M.	7 36	4 45	12 10	♌ 4 33	
18 Tu.	Prisca, V. & M.	7 35	4 46	12 11	♌ 5 31	
19 We.	♃ ♂ ☾ Look out for a	7 35	4 48	12 11	♌ 6 24	
20 Th.	Fabian Bp. Am. Independ. ack. 1783.	7 34	4 50	12 12	♌ ☽ rises	
21 Fr.	Agnes, V. & M. considerable	7 33	4 51	12 12	♌ 6 33	
22 Sa.	Vincent, Mart. Byron born, 1778.	7 32	4 52	12 12	♌ 7 35	
23 SUN	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	7 31	4 53	12 12	♌ 8 35	
24 Mo.	Mars Souths 6h. 34m. P. M. fall of	7 30	4 54	12 13	♌ 9 34	
25 Tu.	Conversion of St. Paul. snow	7 29	4 56	12 13	♌ 10 33	
26 We.	Dr. Jenner died, 1823, about these	7 28	4 57	12 13	♌ 11 32	
27 Th.	☾ Apogee. Duke of Sussex d. 1673.	7 27	4 58	12 13	♌ ☽ Morn.	
28 Fr.	Henry the VIII died, 1547. days.	7 26	5 0	12 13	♌ 0 30	
29 Sa.	♃ in Sup. ♂ ☾ Cold.	7 25	5 2	12 13	♌ 1 28	
30 SUN	4th Sunday after Epiphany. King	7 24	5 4	12 14	♌ 2 25	
31 Mo.	[Charles I. beheaded, 1649, aged 49	7 23	5 6	12 14	♌ 3 23	

Value of different kinds of food.—Several practical agriculturists have tried experiments to ascertain the comparative value of different kinds of food for domestic animals. 100 lbs. of good hay is taken as the standard, and the figures opposite the name of each article, show how many lbs. is requisite to afford an equal quantity of nutriment. It is true, that experiments of this kind do not always agree, as food varies in quality; some animals fatten easier than others, and the mode of feeding whether ground or unground, cooked or uncooked, may have considerable influence; but taking every thing together, the following will be found nearly correct:

Hay,	100.	Oat Straw,	165.	Rata Bagas,	300.	Potatoes,	201
Lucerne,	92.	Barley Straw,	175.	Common Turnips,	494.	Peas,	47
Red Clover Hay,	94.	Pea Straw,	169.	Mangold Wurtzel,	317.	Corn,	53
New Wheat Straw,	272.	Cabbages,	419.	Carrots,	276.	Barley,	53
		Oats,	67.	Wheat,	46.		

Hemp seed given to hens in winter, causes them to lay well.

Always
than you
food; c

"The ancients," says Pliny, "considered him a bad husbandman who buys what his farm can produce; or who does in the day time what he may do at night; or who on a good day is employed more within doors than in the fields."

- 1 The^m substitution made. Continual Rain from middle of Nov. to
- 2 December. Heavy ordinary weather. No possibility of planting
- 3 for the winter. Some of the preceding night frost on 2-3-4-5
- 4 Heavy frost
- 5 The^m weather to 3rd
- 6 do. do. do. do
- 7 " " "
- 8 " " "
- 9 very cold stormy weather
- 10 26th day before 1st Jan.
- 11 26th day do. do. do.
- 12 mild weather
- 13 do. do.
- 14 very mild weather and freezing
- 15
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Always purchase cattle that have been fed on lands of a poorer quality than your own; but you must not too suddenly put them to the richer food; or they will be liable to various diseases.

THE FARMERS' CREED.—We believe in small farms, and in having them thoroughly cultivated. The soil loves to eat as well as the owner, and should be fed.—We believe in attending to things in the proper season; in having a place for every thing, and in keeping every thing in its place.—We believe in the total annihilation of weeds, caterpillars, &c. and in raising large crops,—so managed as to make land better and the farmer richer.—We believe in *improving*, and in going to the bot-



tom of things, and therefore in deep ploughing.—We believe that the best fertilizer of the soil is industry, backed by enterprise, perseverance and intelligence, without which lime, gypsum, bones, green manure, marl or plaster, will be of little use.—We believe in comfortable stabling, good feed, and kind treatment for our horses, cattle, &c.—We *sincerely* believe in a clean kitchen, buttery and dairy, a tidy wife, a clear conscience, home-made wearing apparel, well ventilated sleeping rooms, and a systematic arrangement of our affairs both in-doors and out of doors.—*And lastly*,—We firmly disbelieve in procrastination; in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poorer every year; in starved cattle; in a want of system; in farmer's sons becoming clerks and merchants; in farmer's daughters being unwilling to work; and in all farmers who are, or seem to be, ashamed of their vocation.

—*Seed* should be selected from the earliest and most perfect growth of the preceding year. Late sowing require one-third more grain to the acre, than if put in early. Land, if too highly manured, is apt to cause, during the hot season, a too rapid growth of the straw, at the expence of the seed. The condition of the land will generally indicate the *particular period at which each species of seed ought to be sown*, for when the land is in a mellow state between drought and moisture, the seed may with confidence be put in. Some kinds, however, prefer a dry and warm soil; others, that which is more humid and tenacious. Thus, barley, rye and buckwheat, succeed best on the former; and wheat and oats on the latter. *The depth at which seed should be sown*, is a matter of great nicety and importance. If too deeply buried, germination is impeded, and may be altogether prevented; while, if sown too shallow, sufficient moisture is not left in the surface to afford the requisite nourishment for the roots. Wheat; barley and oats, require more covering than rye or buckwheat; however, the proper depth must be ascertained by the nature of the soil. If stiff, more moderate covering should be used than if light and porous.

—Avoid a low and damp site for a dwelling house. Build sufficiently distant from your barn and stock-yard to avoid accidents by fire.

—Keep notes of all remarkable occurrences on your farm. Recording even your errors may be of service to you.

If you will not listen to Reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.

Farming in Winter.—We copy the following sensible remarks upon this subject, from "The Maine Cultivator."—"What shall a farmer, as a farmer, do, to occupy his hours, in the winter? He has *much* to do in the winter peculiar to his profession—in his house, in his barn, in the woods, and at market. There is no need of his being idle. He has a great deal to do for the promotion of his interest. In the first place, if the rigours of the season drive him in-doors let him think himself a lucky man; for it is to the family that his most important duties are due. Has he a wife and children? Let him make the first his companion, friend, and equal; and let him devote his thoughts and labours to the instruction and improvement of his children. See that they are well and tidily clad. See that they go to school, and are furnished with suitable books. See that their winter evenings are employed in useful reading and study, with innocent amusements intermixed, rather than in visiting haunts of dissipation and ruin. Let the winter be devoted to the duties of the fire-side, 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 his family, let his next attention be devoted to the domestic animals of the barn and fold. See that they are well fed. Keep the stalls clean. Blanket the horses; and if you do the same to the cows, so much the better. Make sure of as warm a place for them as possible. Give them straw beds to sleep upon. Comfortable animals will thrive best, and give back the best returns.—In the day time, when your children are at school, cut and haul home wood enough to keep a year's stock of seasoned fuel beforehand. This is real economy. In short, every farmer has enough to do in winter; and that, *well* done, is often the most important and profitable labor of the whole year. Keep stirring, and do good.

TO MAKE BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

<p>Do, dear Jane, mix up the cakes; Just one quart of meal it takes; Four the water in the pot, Be careful that it's not too hot; Sift the meal well through your hand; Thicken well—don't let it stand; Stir it quick—clash—clatter— Oh! what light delicious batter. Now listen to the next command: On the dresser let it stand Just three quarters of an hour, To feel the gentle rising power Of powders melting into yeast, To lighten well this precious feast. See, now it rises to the brim— Quick—take the ladle, dip it in;</p>	<p>So let it rise until the fire The girdle heats as you desire. Be careful that the coals are glowing, No smoke around its white curls throwing, Apply the suet softly, lightly— The griddle's face shines more brightly. Now pour the batter on—delicious! Don't, dear Jane, think me too officious, But lift the tender edges ably— Now turn it over quickly, sprightly. 'Tis done—now on the white plate lay it, Smoking hot, with butter spread, 'Tis quit—enough to turn our head, Now I have eaten—thank the farmer That grows this luscious mesty elshmer— Yes, thanks to all—the cook that makes— These light, delicious buckwheat cakes.</p>
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A *farm*'s wife should know something of rural affairs, and a great deal of domestic economy. A young farmer once married a very pretty doll-like city girl, who scarcely knew the difference between an axe and a harrow. The husband being from home, the hired man broke the plough, and applied for advice, to the lady of the house, who answered, "why, can't you take the *cart* in its place?"

The length of England, from north to south, that is from Berwick upon Tweed to the Isle of Wight, is 368 miles, and from east to west, that is from Sandwich to the Land's End in Cornwall, is 279 miles.

☾ New Moon, 4 8 48 Evening. | ☽ Full Moon, 18 11 3 Evening.
 ☾ First Quarter, 11 3 2 Evening. | ☾ Last Quarter, 27 3 28 Morning.

DAYS. M. WEEK.	Events, Aspects, &c.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
		RISES	SETS	Souths	P	R. & S.
1 Tues.	♀ ♂ ☾ James Stuart died, 1788.	7 22	5 7	12 14	♄	7 16
2 Wed.	Purification of V. M. <i>Cold weather</i>	7 21	5 8	12 14	♃	5 39
3 Thur.	Blasius Bishop. <i>but becomes mor.</i>	7 20	5 9	12 14	♃	5 56
4 Fri.	Cess. of host. by G. B. and U. S. 1783.	7 19	5 10	12 14	♃	☽ sets
5 Sat.	Agatha, V. & M. ♃ ♂ ☾ <i>moderate</i>	7 17	5 12	12 14	♃	6 15
6 SUN	5th Sunday after Epiphany. ♃ ♂ ☾	7 16	5 13	12 14	♃	7 27
7 Mon.	☾ Perigee. <i>with a fall</i>	7 15	5 14	12 14	♃	8 40
8 Tues.	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1507.	7 14	5 16	12 14	♃	10 12
9 Wed.	Hotel Dieu founded at Quebec, 1637.	7 12	5 18	12 15	♃	11 4
10 Thur.	Queen V. mar. 1840—Canada ceded to Eng. 1763—Con- stitution. Act of 1791 susp. 1838—Union of the Can. 1841	7 10	5 20	12 15	♃	Morn.
11 Fri.	♃ ♂ ☾ <i>of snow.</i>	7 9	5 21	12 15	♃	0 14
12 Sat.	Jupiter South 9h. 20m. P. M.	7 8	5 22	12 15	♃	1 22
13 SUN	3d Sunday after Epiphany.	7 7	5 23	12 14	♃	2 26
14 Mon.	Valentine Bp. Cap. Cook killed, 1779	7 5	5 25	12 14	♃	3 25
15 Tues.	♃ ♂ ☾ <i>Changeable</i>	7 3	5 27	12 14	♃	4 18
16 Wed.	Ghent Treaty ratified, 1815.	7 2	5 28	12 14	♃	5 5
17 Thur.	Michael Angelo died, 1563.	7 0	5 30	12 14	♃	5 41
18 Fri.	♃ ♂ ☾ <i>weather with signs of a storm.</i>	6 58	5 31	12 14	♃	☽ rises
19 Sat.	Bonaparte occupies the Tuilleries, 1806	6 56	5 32	12 14	♃	6 22
20 SUN	Septuagesima Sunday.	6 54	5 34	12 14	♃	7 22
21 Mon.	Mars Souths 5h. 39m P. M.	6 53	5 35	12 14	♃	8 17
22 Tues.	Gen. George Washington born, 1732.	6 51	5 36	12 14	♃	9 20
23 Wed.	☾ Apogee. <i>Cold nights,</i> [1833.	6 49	5 37	12 14	♃	10 18
24 Thur.	St. Mathias A. Great Snow Storm.	6 47	5 39	12 14	♃	11 16
25 Fri.	Earl of Essex beheaded, 1601.	6 46	5 41	12 13	♃	Morn.
26 Sat.	Sir J. Colborne Administrator, 1838.	6 45	5 42	12 13	♃	0 13
27 SUN	Sexagesima Sunday. <i>High wind</i>	6 43	5 43	12 13	♃	1 10
28 Mon.	Explosion on board the Princeton.	6 42	5 44	12 13	♃	2 4
29 Tues.	[1844. <i>and a fall of snow.</i>	6 41	5 46	12 13	♃	2 56

A vine-dresser, had two daughters and a vine-yard: when his eldest daughter got married, he gave her a third of his vine yard; and yet he raised the same quantity of fruit; when his youngest daughter married, he gave her the half of what remained, and still the product of his vine-yard was the same. This plainly shows that a little land well cultivated, is more profitable than a great deal poorly cultivated. Hence the saying, "you may admire a large farm, but cultivate a small one."

A sensible person never sneers at those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow. A "lady" once left a party because a mechanic entered.—She afterwards became the wife of a basket-maker, and died a washer-woman.

Flies have the power of walking on panes of window glass and on ceilings of rooms, by squeezing out the air between the inside or bottoms of their feet and the surface they walk on, being supported by the pressure of the atmosphere against the outside of their feet.

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The learned Hakewell ascribes the longevity of the ancients to temperance in meat and drink, anointing the body, the use of saffron and honey, warm clothing, fewer and smaller doors and windows, less physic and more exercise.

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The farmer, above all others, must not trust too much to his help, but see for himself, for it is diligence only, in every department, that will crown his efforts with success.

The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable, with interest, about twenty years after date.

FORCE OF HABIT.—Experience teaches me that I fail oftener from inattention to *little matters*, than for want of general knowledge in the practice of farming. And this inattention in nine cases out of ten, is the legitimate offspring of habit; the reason why habit takes such an erroneous direction arises from the fact that our minds are naturally attracted by the *magnitude* of objects, without considering that this magnitude is only attained by the accumulation of single atoms.—For instance, we will suppose two farmers, A and B, start at once in the business of farming, with £250 capital each. A saves six per cent. a year by economy, whilst B sinks property at the same rate. For a time, we shall hardly be able to notice any difference in their thrift; but in a few years, we find A a wealthy farmer, and B sinking to poverty. A fraction short of twelve years, would suffice, at compound interest to place A in possession of £500, and B with £125. Twelve years more would give A £1000, and B £62 10. Another 12 years would give A £2000 and B £31 5. Thus we see the result of habit in these two men in the important results produced, supposing Providence favoured both alike. But this is not all: habits generally acquire strength with the lapse of time. The man who sinks in the ratio of six per cent. at first, would soon reach twelve, and so on until he was ruined. Suppose, we look at the practice of these men. They neither of them are dissipated, and are good at work. But A has learned to calculate a little closer. He knows that it requires no more to keep a good cow than a bad one. Hence, we find him in the possession of a little better stock. His cows give at least a quart of milk each per day more than B's; his sheep yield a little more wool, and his wool, in addition, is a little finer; thus, he saves a few pounds. A seizes with avidity a few leisure hours to haul his muck, etc. for manure; whilst B feeling a little tired, or the oxen being in a pasture at some distance, thinks best to omit it until he can hire a hand and get a good lot of it. Thus A has a little more manure, and a little better crop. So we see A not only producing more, but the foundation of his prosperity widening in every direction.—But some one will say we can't help habit, it's second nature. Asking your pardon, sirs, I demur in this statement. You have the power of reasoning and the faculty of judging, given you by your Creator, and no earthly power can hinder your exercising it. Accustom yourselves in every branch of your business, to ask this one question, is the method I pursue, all things considered, the best? Make a calculation of the profit and loss of every crop, and increase or diminish each kind, as more or less profitable; having reference to the permanent improvement of the soil. I have frequently been surprised at the results I have obtained in such calculations, and frequently altered my course, much to my advantage.

Hens Management.—Mrs. Dakin, of Poughkeepsie, gathered from 30 hens, in a little more than 8 months, 3,532 eggs, and raised 200 chickens; her mode of managing was as follows:—Provide for them a warm dry shelter in winter, and during nights the year round: Feed with oats soaked in warm water 12 hours before feeding, or with oats and rye ground, 2 bushels of oats to 1 of rye; Burn clam shells, pound them fine and let them have as many as they will eat, and you may have eggs from January to December. *To prevent the Pip or Gapes*, change the male every year, and your chickens will be healthy.

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"SOW, AND YE SHALL REAP."—Besides lime and numerous other enriching substances, the cost of the mere animal manures applied to the soil of England, amounts to over seventy-five million pounds; yet the grateful soil yields back with interest, all that is thus lavished upon it. And so it would do in this Colony, if the farmers would trust the earth with a portion of their capital. But this they rarely do. A farmer who has made money by farming seldom spends it in his business, but in some other occupation. He buys more land when he ought to buy more manure, or invests his money in some joint stock company, or buys shares in some gold or lead mine, thus converting sunshine into moonshine, but time will prove that the barn-yard is the richest mine, and whatever temptation stocks or shares may offer, the best investment for a farmer is *live stock and plough-shares*.

The Scottish Thistle.—This ancient emblem, with its motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, is represented of various species in royal bearings, coins and coats of armour; so that there is some difficulty in saying which is the genuine original thistle. The origin of the national badge itself is thus handed down:—When the Danes invaded Scotland, it was deemed unwarlike to attack an enemy in the night, instead of a pitched battle by day; but on one occasion the invaders resolved to avail themselves of this stratagem; and to prevent their tramp from being heard, they marched barefooted. They had thus neared the Scottish force unobserved, when a Dane unluckily stepped with his naked foot upon a prickly thistle, and instinctively uttered a cry of pain, which discovered the assault to the Scots, who ran to their arms, and defeated the foe with a terrible slaughter. The thistle was immediately adopted as the insignia of Scotland.

Dr. Franklin's Wife.—In a sketch of his life and habits, Dr. Franklin says: "It was lucky for me that I had a wife as much disposed to industry and frugality as myself. She assisted me cheerfully in my business, folding and stitching pamphlets, and tending shop, purchasing old linen rags for making paper, &c. We kept no idle servants; our table was plain and simple; our furniture of the cheapest sort. For instance, my breakfast was, for a long time, bread and milk, (no tea,) and I ate out of a two-penny porringer with a pewter spoon. But mark how luxury will enter families, and make a progress in spite of principle. Being called one morning to breakfast, I found it in a china bowl, with a spoon of silver. They had been bought for me without my knowledge, by my wife, and had cost the enormous sum of three and twenty shillings, for which she had no other excuse or apology to make, but that she thought *her husband deserved* a silver spoon and china bowl, as well as any of her neighbors. This was the first appearance of plate or china in our house.

Heaves in Horses.—A distinguished farmer and veterinary, recommends the following as the best treatment for horses troubled with the heaves; "Feed no hay, but give in its place a *quantum sufficit* of clean bright straw, with as many oats as the animal will eat, having previously soaked them in cold water for five hours, with from three gills to a pint of oil-neal, (flax-seed) every day." Horses so treated are said to have worked well, and experienced almost complete relief.

☾ New Moon, 5 8 23 Morning. | ☽ Full Moon, 19 4 16 Evening.
 ☾ First Quarter, 11 11 47 Evening. | ☾ Last Quarter, 27 8 24 Evening.

DAYS.	Events, Aspects, &c.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
		RISES.	SETS.	souths.	Pl.	R. & S.
1 Wed.	David Archbishop,	6 38	5 47	12 12	♊	3 45
2 Thur.	Chad. Bp. ♀ ♂ ♃ <i>Signs of a</i>	6 36	5 48	12 12	♋	4 30
3 Fri.	Battle at Pointe au Pélé, 1838,	6 34	5 49	12 12	♋	5 12
4 Sat.	1st Congress met, 1789. <i>thaw,</i>	6 33	5 50	12 12	♋	5 51
5 SUN.	Quinquagesima Sunday ☉ Ecl. vis	6 31	5 52	12 12	♋	sets.
6 Mon.	♄ Perigee, <i>which turns</i>	6 29	5 53	12 11	♋	7 32
7 Tues.	Pepetua M. <i>Frig-te Randolph blew up, 1778.</i>	6 27	5 55	12 11	♌	8 46
8 Wed.	Ash Wednesday, <i>out to be</i>	6 25	5 56	12 11	♌	10 0
9 Thur.	Rizzio Assassinated, 1569.	6 23	5 58	12 11	♌	11 11
10 Fri.	♂ ♂ ☾ <i>a fall of snow</i>	6 21	5 59	12 10	♌	Morn.
11 Sat.	Napoleon mar. Marie Louise, 1810.	6 19	6 0	12 10	♌	0 18
12 SUN.	1st Sunday in Lent. <i>Fine</i>	6 17	6 1	12 10	♌	1 20
13 Mon.	♃ ☾ <i>Herschel discovers Planet G. Sidus, 1781. weather.</i>	6 15	6 2	12 10	♌	2 25
14 Tues.	Admiral Byng shot, 1757.	6 12	6 4	12 9	♌	3 3
15 Wed.	<i>but nights rather cool.</i>	6 10	6 7	12 9	♌	3 46
16 Thur.	Jesuits burnt, 1649.	6 8	6 8	12 9	♌	4 13
17 Fri.	Mars sets 0h. 47m. A. M.	6 7	6 9	12 9	♌	4 46
18 Sat.	Edward Kg.	6 6	6 11	12 8	♌	5 27
19 SUN.	2d Sunday in Lent. ☉ Ecl. invis.	6 5	6 12	12 8	♌	Orises
20 Mon.	☉ Enters ♀ Spring commences.	6 4	6 13	12 8	♌	7 11
21 Tues.	Benedict Abbot. <i>Equinoctial</i>	6 2	6 14	12 7	♌	8 11
22 Wed.	♄ Apogee. <i>squalls about these</i>	6 0	6 15	12 7	♌	9 7
23 Thur.	Revolution in Greece, 1821.	5 58	6 17	12 7	♌	10 4
24 Fri.	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 56	6 19	12 6	♌	11 1
25 Sat.	Annunciation of V. M. Lady Day.	5 54	6 20	12 6	♌	11 55
26 SUN.	3rd Sunday in Lent. <i>days.</i>	5 52	6 21	12 6	♌	Morn.
27 Mon.	Peace of Amiens, 1802.	5 50	6 22	12 5	♌	0 48
28 Tues.	Canada ceded to France, 1632.	5 48	6 23	12 5	♌	1 36
29 Wed.	Santa Anna Presi. Mexico, 1833.	5 46	6 24	12 5	♌	2 22
30 Thur.	Paris capitulates, 1814. <i>Variable</i>	5 45	6 25	12 4	♌	3 4
31 Fri.	Alexander enter Paris. <i>weather.</i>	5 43	6 26	12 4	♌	3 43

Splitting Stove Wood.—A cheap and simple contrivance, costing but a few minutes labor. Every man who splits up Stove Wood, knows that, by the usual way, about two-thirds of his time is spent in setting up the block. To save this time, we submit the following plan: take a large flat block of wood, 6 or 8 inches thick, and about 2 feet wide, cut a large hole through the middle 8 or 9 inches square, set the block you wish to split on an end in this hole, and with your ax you can split it as fine as you wish, without once touching it with the hand.

"Drunkenness," says Shakespeare, "is an egg from which all vice may be hatched."

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To preserve Eggs—Put a layer of salt in the bottom of a jar, stick the eggs into the salt, small end downwards, till a layer of eggs is made; another layer of salt and of eggs is then made, and so on successively, till the jar is full.

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A single Weed may draw out the nourishment that would have given fullness to half-a-dozen ears. To be free from taxes, is far less important than to be free from weeds.

DRAINING—IRRIGATION.—In the advancement of agriculture in England, draining bears a most important part. It is now being adopted in all well cultivated districts, and the beneficial effects are every where apparent. It is not improbable that the excessive moisture of the climate in England, requires more thorough draining of the land, to remove the excess, than with us. The drains most frequently used in English husbandry, are blind, or covered, so that there is no loss in the cultivation of the land. From a careful inquiry as to the beneficial results of systematic draining, I am satisfied that in very many instances, the product of the land has been more than doubled, and its value increased in like proportion.

The depth and width of the drains must of necessity vary, as the nature of the soil, the quantity of water to be removed, and the descent which may be obtained in the drains, may render necessary. I should judge from what observation I was enabled to make, that from thirty inches to four feet was the usual depth, though in many instances a much deeper drain is used. Proof. Johnston recommends that drains should be at least three feet in depth, and his recommendation meets with much favor. Draining tiles are generally preferred, and they are at present probably the cheapest article that can be had for the construction of permanent drains in most parts of the kingdom. Considerable care is necessary in covering them. It is said, and I doubt not truly, that the number of acres of land heretofore worthless, which have been rendered valuable and productive by means of systematic and thorough draining, now amounts to many millions of acres. Much, however, yet remains to be done, before the entire country will be brought under such a complete system as will enable the farmer to realize from his land all that good husbandry in this respect would give him.

The actual decrease of moisture in well drained portions of the kingdom, has been satisfactorily established. The health of those districts where thorough draining has been resorted to, has been obviously improved. This is so apparent, that those engaged in the inquiry as to the causes of the surprising mortality which still exists in some sections of the country, have made careful examinations as to the results on health, and have given it as their opinion that the mortality in these districts has been diminished more than one-third. The subject in this point of view is attracting much attention, and it will doubtless be urged upon the public until a thorough system is adopted throughout the entire kingdom.

In Ireland it is far more needed than in England, much less having been done. That Ireland can support her own population, if proper means are adopted in the cultivation of her soil, no person who has visited that fertile isle can for a moment doubt.

That land may be greatly improved by thorough draining, in this colony, is apparent from the success that has attended what little has been done. Many of our farmers are turning their attention to it, and wherever an Englishman or a Scotchman settles, an example is given in this respect which it would be well for others to imitate. Was the practice of draining more common than it is, the productions of the land, and the greater certainty of a crop, would satisfy every farmer, that much might be learned in this matter, to his advantage, by following a practice which has proved so advantageous to the farmers of England.

Irrigation is practised to a considerable extent, and when judiciously conducted, with most surprising results. In many sections of the country every little stream is used to advantage. Dams are erected, and slight ditches, so as to water the whole surface, are cut through the fields, and the land is flooded as occasion requires. The increased product is in many cases very great. The grass land is mostly benefited, but on some grain crops I saw it used to advantage, though great care is required, lest the crop should be injured by an excess of water. In the neighborhood of some of the large towns, where the streams receive the wash of the sewers, I have observed a remarkable fertility in the meadows and grass lands.

The agriculture of England never could have attained its present state of improvement, had not attention been given to the adoption of every available means to enrich their lands, and thus secure a bountiful return in the crops. There are, it is true, many portions of the country, where these and other improvements have not been fully carried out,—but those portions are constantly lessening in extent, and the time is not far distant, when they will in a great measure be only known in the recollection of the past.

If this practice is thus useful in the moist climate of England, how much more advantageous would it prove with us, when our lands are so often parched by the burning heat of summer, which is rarely known there. Irrigation and draining should go together, as there is danger frequently of a surplus of water, and the drains will take off what is more than sufficient for the healthful growth of the grain or plants.

It has been said, that the methods of English husbandry cannot be adopted here. It is true, there are some practices there that are not applicable here, but, it will be of immense advantage to our farming interests, if attention is given to practices which have been successfully adopted elsewhere. In this way we may learn from the experience of others, select those methods which are suited to our climate; and thus, without loss of time, avail ourselves of their experience, which has cost years of labour and vast expenditure of means. Draining and irrigation may be adopted wherever necessary, and without such an expenditure as to render them burdensome. The increase of crop, the advantage to health, and the reclaiming of land now unproductive in many cases, would lead to results most beneficial to the agricultural interests of this colony.

Frosted House Plants, before being permitted to thaw, should be freely sprinkled with cold water; or, if badly frosted, they should be immersed, pot and all, under cold water, which will remove the frost without injuring the plants.

A little salt sprinkled in starch while it is boiling will prevent it from sticking; it is likewise good to stir it with a clean spermaceti candle.

Suet keeps good the year round, if chopped and packed, in a stone jar, covered with molasses. Mince meat may be kept equally well, if boiled, chopped and similarly packed.

Never wash marble mantle-pieces with soap suds, without you wish to destroy their polish.

☾ New Moon, 3 8 29 Evening. ☽ Full Moon, 18 9 37 Morning.
 ☾ First Quarter, 10 9 55 Morning. ☾ Last Quarter, 26 9 26 Morning.

DAYS. M. WEEK.	Events, Aspects, &c.	THE SUN.				MOON.	
		RISES.	SETS.	Souths	P.	R. & S.	
1 Sa.	♀♂☾♂♂☾	5 41	6 28	12 4	☾	4 19	
2 SUN.	1th Sunday in Lent. ♀♂☾	5 39	6 29	12 4	☾	5 57	
3 Mo.	☉ Eclipsed invisible.	5 37	6 30	12 3	☾☽	sets	
4 Tu.	St. Ambrose. ☾ Perigee. <i>Variable</i>	5 35	6 31	12 3	☾	7 35	
5 We.	Danton executed, 1793. <i>weather.</i>	5 33	6 33	12 3	☾	8 50	
6 Th.	Austria dec's war against France, 1809	5 32	6 34	12 2	☾	10 2	
7 Fr.	Raffaello b. 14-3. <i>with considerable</i>	5 30	6 35	12 2	☾	11 7	
8 Sa.	♂♂☾ <i>rain.</i>	5 28	6 37	12 2	☾	Morn.	
9 SUN.	5th Sunday in Lent. ♀♂☾♂♂♀	5 26	6 39	12 1	☾	0 8	
10 Mo.	U. States Bank incorp. 1816. <i>A cold</i>	5 24	6 40	12 1	☾	1 1	
11 Tu.	Treaty bet. Eng. & Prus. 1758. <i>snop.</i>	5 23	6 41	12 1	☾	1 46	
12 We.	Jupiter sets 1h. 19m. A. M. <i>with wet</i>	5 21	6 42	12 1	☾	2 25	
13 Th.	Catholic Emancipation assented, 1829	5 19	6 44	12 0	☾	2 59	
14 Fr.	Mars sets 0h. 16m. A. M. <i>snow.</i>	5 17	6 46	12 0	☾	3 30	
15 Sa.	Battle of Culloden, 1746.	5 16	6 47	12 0	☾	3 58	
16 SUN.	Palm Sunday.	5 14	6 48	12 0	☾	4 26	
17 Mo.	Dr. Franklin d. 1790. <i>Some good</i>	5 12	6 49	11 59	☾	4 53	
18 Tu.	☾ Apogee. <i>weather for</i>	5 10	6 50	11 59	☾	☽ rises	
19 We.	Alphege Abp. <i>the sugar</i>	5 8	6 51	11 59	☾	7 58	
20 Th.	Abernethy died, 1831. <i>makers.</i>	5 6	6 52	11 59	☾	8 55	
21 Fr.	Good Friday.	5 4	6 53	11 58	☾	9 50	
22 Sa.	Fielding born, 1707.	5 2	6 54	11 58	☾	10 42	
23 SUN.	Easter Sunday. <i>Prospects of the</i>	5 0	6 56	11 58	☾	11 32	
24 Mo.	Defoe died, 1731. <i>opening</i>	4 59	6 57	11 58	☾	Morn.	
25 Tu.	Saint Mark Evan. <i>of the navigation</i>	4 58	6 58	11 58	☾	0 18	
26 We.	Brock's monument destr'd 1840. <i>for</i>	4 56	6 59	11 58	☾	1 0	
27 Th.	Sir Wm Jones died, 1794. <i>the</i>	4 55	7 0	11 57	☾	1 39	
28 Fr.	Battle of York. (U. C.) 1813. <i>season.</i>	4 54	7 1	11 57	☾	2 15	
29 Sa.	♂♂☾ <i>Fair, with</i>	4 52	7 3	11 57	☾	2 50	
30 SUN.	Low Sunday. <i>cool nights.</i>	4 51	7 5	11 57	☾	3 24	

[Washington 1st Pres. 1789]

Caterpillars.—“ This is one of the worst enemies to an orchard when neglected; but easily destroyed by a little attention. In the spring, when the nests are small and the insects young and tender, they never venture abroad in the early part of the day, when the dew is on the trees, or in bad weather; they may then be effectually destroyed by crushing them in the nest. This attention, continued a short time every spring, will destroy those in existence, and will prevent their increase in future years; if left till grown strong, they wander from their nests, and cannot be effectually overcome without great trouble and expense.

Warts on the udder and teats of cows may be easily removed by simply washing them in a solution of alum and water.

To destroy Insects on Trees, shrubs, &c.—Tie up some flower of sulphur in a piece of gauze, and dust trees, &c. with it.

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There is a tree in South America whose fruit resembles roast beef in taste ; the butter tree grows in Africa, and the bread tree is to be found in the South Sea Islands. A person once observed that if they could but be grafted one into the other, a sandwich tree might be produced.

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If you wish to preserve your teeth, clean them well every night after you have eaten your last meal.

Soap suds is an excellent manure for bushes and young plants.

STOCK.—Animals, of every kind, from the horse down to the chicken,



must be treated with gentleness; men or boys who are rash and ill-tempered should not be permitted to have charge

of them. Animals that are kept in constant fear of suffering never thrive well, and often, from unkind treatment, become vicious intractable. An animal may be kept short at a small saving of food, but at a loss in the condition of the beast. It is similar to salting a hog with a pound of salt,—a saving of salt but loss of bacon. One dollar saved by short feeding, will be a loss of at least five dollars. The severe cold of this climate renders it essential that cattle, of every kind, should be provided with good and sufficient stables. Liebig asserts, and he is good authority, that our clothing is merely an equivalent for a certain amount of food, and that every farmer should be aware that animals provided with warm quarters, require much less food than those that are not; the farmer should also remember that a want of comfort is a waste of flesh. Give a sufficiency of food and drink with great regularity. A meal ten minutes later than the usual time, causes the beast to fret, which lessens flesh. They should have plenty of clean litter, with such arrangement, there will be an incredible saving of food.—*Tight stables*, should always be ventilated for the breath and manure causes impure air.—*A damp stable* produces more evil than a damp house, it is there we find horses with bad eyes, coughs, greasy heels, swelled legs, &c. Nothing contributes more to the health and appearance of cattle, than frequent currying and rubbing.—Hard driving immediately after eating grain kills the horse. Drive moderately, and let your horse drink often, but not much at a time, for a load of cold water greedily swallowed will be very apt to chill and deaden the tone of his stomach, yet two or three swallows are really necessary to cool his mouth. Feed through the day, as little as you please, but when you put up for the night, do not allow your horse to stand for any length of time, chopping up his fodder, and attempting to appease his hunger on hay, but see that he has a half bushel of oats or a peck of corn, in order that he may soon fill himself, and lay down to enjoy his night's rest.

Animals are entirely the creatures of habit; never suffer them to acquire any bad habits; do not permit a young cow to kick without some-kind of penalty instantly following the act; and let that penalty be as quickly over as possible, a single blow with a switch, never, in any case, striking twice, is perhaps best; at all other times, be gentle, kind and soothing. This course if pursued, without omission, will teach an animal in a short time just what you want. Never tie a cow's legs nor coax her with a "mess" while milking, but let her know in a calm and decisive manner, who is to have authority in the case. In rendering young animals gentle and familiar, great patience is often needed. Do not attempt to accomplish too much at once. A person cannot break an animal properly who has not a perfect control of his own temper.

Colts.—Teach them but little at a time—first, to stand tied or hitched; be sure that the halter is strong enough to hold them, for should they break loose a few times, they will hardly ever forget it. Next learn them to be lead.—*In riding*, teach them first to walk well, before you attempt to make them trot. Never frighten them by throwing on the saddle or harness.—*In working*, give them a moderate load, and put them with horses that never balk. When they have worked a few days in one place, or in one manner, make a change, and they will soon become accustomed to all kinds of work. Should they be a little unruly at first, never mind it, do not strike them, but persevere, and never let them feel that they have conquered.

It is asserted that, by bad management and carelessness in breeding, the flocks of Spain—once the most celebrated in the world—have become so reduced that they have, in many instances, had to import bucks from Saxony to improve them. This is one of the unpleasant results of carelessness in the management of animals. Of what consequence is it from what stock we breed if we exercise not the requisite pains to preserve its excellence? If we sell annually our *best* calves, lambs, colts, pigs, &c., and propagate from the meanest, what can we expect? Would not the farmer best consult his interest by reserving for such purposes, his best animals and his best productions? Why thus madly sacrifice future prospects to present gains?

Sheep, must be fed well, kept dry, have salt often, and pure air, and be grazed in a hilly stony pastures.

Potatoes.—Afford from one-fifth to one-seventh of their weight in dry starch, and one-fourth may be considered as nutritive matter. The best are heavier than the inferior ones. *How to preserve*; they should be dug during dry weather, exposed as little as possible to the air or light, and kept in a state similar to that before they were dug, with a slight degree of moisture to prevent rotting, and a temperature so low as to keep them from vegetating.

A farmer should be well acquainted with the nature of soils, and with the various plants adapted to them; many useful plants flourish best in what is called poor land; and if cultivators were perfectly acquainted with the art of adapting plants to soils, much manure might be saved which is frequently wasted by injudicious application.

To make calicoes wash well.—Infuse three gills of salts in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot and leave until cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

Called into being by the same Almighty Power, created of the same clay, and tending with all the rapidity of time alike to one common dust, man was designed by nature and Nature's God to meet on grounds of common equality. When we see a fellow man we ought always to see in him the workmanship of the same Almighty hand, emanating from the same All-creating source, encased with a clay destined to the same final decay with ourselves.

☾ New Moon, 3 2 21 Morning. | ☽ Full Moon, 18 1 47 Morning
 ☽ First Quarter. 9 10 2 Evening. | ☾ Last Quarter, 25 6 52 Evening.

DAYS.	EVENTS, ASPECTS, &c.	"H" SUN.			MOON.	
		RISES.	SETS.	South.	P	R & S.
1 Mon.	St. Philip and St. James. ♀ ♂ ☾	4 49	7 6	11 57	☽	3 59
2 Tues.	☽ Perigee. <i>Fine weather,</i>	4 48	7 7	11 57	☽	4 38
3 Wed.	Invent of Cross. <i>but nights</i>	4 47	7 8	11 57	☽	☽ sets
4 Thur.	Siege of Quebec, 1776. <i>rather cool.</i>	4 45	7 9	11 57	☽	8 48
5 Fri.	Bonaparte died, 1821	4 43	7 11	11 57	☽	9 53
6 Sat.	St. John, Port. Lat.	4 42	7 12	11 56	☽	10 51
7 SUN	2nd Sun. aft. Easter. ♂ ♂ ☾ ♀ ♂ ☾	4 40	7 13	11 56	☽	11 42
8 Mon.	Ice Bridge broken at Quebec, 1836	4 37	7 14	11 56	☽	Morn.
9 Tues.	Test Act repealed, 1828 <i>changeable;</i>	4 36	7 15	11 56	☽	0 14
10 Wed.	Attempt to steal the Crown, 1671	4 35	7 17	11 56	☽	1 1
11 Thur.	Chatham died, 1778 <i>Some</i>	4 33	7 18	11 56	☽	1 33
12 Fri.	Percival assassinated, 1812 <i>rain.</i>	4 32	7 19	11 56	☽	2 3
13 Sat.	Jupiter sets 11h. 31m. P. M.	4 31	7 20	11 56	☽	2 30
14 SUN	3rd Sunday after Easter.	4 30	7 21	11 56	☽	2 57
15 Mon.	☽ Apogee. <i>Much talk concerning</i>	4 29	7 23	11 56	☽	2 25
16 Tues.	Battle of Stratton, 1643. <i>responsibl</i>	4 28	7 24	11 56	☽	3 54
17 Wed.	♂ ♂ ♀ <i>Government, about thes</i>	4 27	7 25	11 56	☽	4 25
18 Thur.	Mars sets 11h. 22m. P. M. <i>days.</i>	4 26	7 26	11 56	☽	☽ rises
19 Fri.	Dunstan Abp. <i>Fair an</i>	4 25	7 29	11 56	☽	8 39
20 Sat.	Lafayette died, 1834	4 24	7 30	11 56	☽	9 31
21 SUN	4th Sunday after Easter. <i>mild durin</i>	4 23	7 31	11 56	☽	10 18
22 Mon.	Pope born, 1688. <i>the day, bu</i>	4 22	7 32	11 56	☽	11 1
23 Tues.	Linnaeus born, 1707. <i>night.</i>	4 21	7 33	11 56	☽	11 41
24 Wed.	Queen Victoria born, 1819. <i>ralhe.</i>	4 20	7 34	11 57	☽	Morn.
25 Thur.	Cap. Cook takes Grenada. 1759. <i>cool.</i>	4 19	7 35	11 57	☽	0 17
26 Fri.	Augustine Abp.	4 18	7 36	11 57	☽	0 51
27 Sat.	♂ ♂ ☾ <i>Look ou</i>	4 17	7 37	11 57	☽	1 24
28 SUN	Rogation Sunday.	4 16	7 38	11 57	☽	1 58
29 Mon.	King Charles II. Restored, 1660. <i>fo</i>	4 15	7 39	11 57	☽	2 43
30 Tues.	Voltaire died, 1778. <i>rain.</i>	4 16	7 40	11 57	☽	3 12
31 Wed.	☽ Perigee. ♀ ♂ ☽	4 15	7 40	11 57	☽	3 53

Oats should be the first grain sown in Canada. It is argued by many that the cause of the inferior quality of oats here, is from sowing them too late; it is nothing strange to see the most luxuriant crops of oats, destroyed by the rust, when in a green state, in August and the beginning of September, when if they had been sown in season, they would have been harvested and under cover. Late oats are never so heavy as the early sown.

Moss on Roofs accelerates the decay of shingles, but may be prevented or destroyed by sprinkling white lead on the upper part of the roof, so that the rain may wash it over the roof.

"A stitch in time saves nine." In killing weeds, remember this adage, which is as important here, as in darning stockings.

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Castor Oil made Palatable.—Castor oil may be most easily taken mingled with orange juice, if the orange be not sweet and ripe. The difference between this and any other mode of taking this harmless and valuable medicine is truly surprising.

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Between the first of May and the first of June, brush all your woollens, pack them away in a dark place and cover them with linen, that is if you wish to preserve them from moths.

LIST OF PLANTS AND QUANTITY OF SEED RECOMMENDED BY THE
GARDENER'S INSTRUCTOR, FOR A WELL SIZED GARDEN.

- Artichoke*.—An ounce of seed will produce 600 plants.
- Asparagus*.—One ounce will be sufficient for 1000 plants.
- Beans*.—English Dwarf; requires 1 quart of seed for every 60 feet of row.
- Beans*.—Kidney Dwarf; one quart of seed will plant from 350 to 400 hills, or from 230 to 260 feet of row.
- Beans*.—Pole, or Running; one quart of Lima, or large running beans will plant about 300 hills, or 250 feet of row.
- Beet*.—One ounce may be allotted for every perch, or pole.
- Borecole, or Kale*.—An ounce will produce 4000 plants.
- Broccoli*.—One ounce is sufficient for 4000 plants.
- Cauliflower*.—An ounce of this seed will produce 4000 plants.
- Cabbage*.—One ounce will produce 4000 plants.
- Cardoon Artichoke*.—An ounce will produce 600 plants.
- Carrot*.—Half an ounce may be allotted for every pole.
- Celery*.—An ounce of seed will produce 10,000 plants.
- Corn Salad, or Feticus*.—One ounce of seed will sow about 2 poles of ground.
- Cucumber*.—One ounce of seed is sufficient for 200 hills.
- Egg Plant*.—An ounce of seed will produce 4000 plants.
- Endive, or Succory*.—An ounce will yield 5000 plants.
- Leek*.—One ounce of seed may be allotted for 3000 plants.
- Lettuce*.—An ounce will produce, say 10,000 plants.
- Melon*.—One ounce of seed will produce from 120 to 150 hills.
- Melon Water*.—An ounce will plant from 40 to 50 hills.
- Oxion*.—One ounce of seed may be allotted for every pole.
- Parsley*.—Two ounces may be allowed for three perches.
- Parsnip*.—Two ounces may be allotted for three perches.
- Pepper*.—One ounce of seed will produce 3000 plants.
- Peas*.—One quart will plant from 150 to 200 feet of row.
- Potatoes*.—From twelve to sixteen bushels may be allotted for an acre.
- Potatoes, Sires*.—Half a peck of seed, properly managed, will yield 15 bushels.
- Pumpkin*.—One quart of field pumpkin will plant from 500 to 600 hills, and one ounce of the finest kinds will plant from 50 to 80 hills.
- Radish*.—Four ounces will do for every three perches, if sown broadcast, and about half the quantity if sown in drills.
- Salsify*.—Two ounces of this seed will plant three perches.
- Shallots*.—Four bushels of bulbs will plant forty poles.
- Spinach*.—If cultivated in drills, four ounces will plant five perches of land. If broadcast, it will require double the quantity.
- Squash*.—An ounce of seed will plant from 50 to a hundred hills, according to sorts and size.
- Tomato*.—One ounce of seed will produce 4000 plants.
- Turnip*.—From two to three pounds of seed is sufficient for an acre of land. A practical farmer asserts that the best time to sow Turnip seed is the last of July, after the disappearance of the black fly, by which means you secure a finer growth of tops for cattle, and the turnips are more solid.
- N. B. The ground on which the above quantities of seed is sown must be kept clear of weeds.

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a big ship.

Successful Farming.—The Farmers' Cabinet relates an instance of a farmer in the neighborhood of Amherst, N. H., who commenced in the world as a day laborer, and who, notwithstanding he has at various times sustained heavy pecuniary losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least *one hundred thousand dollars*

"This man, when thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay, and sand, in the chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible, three of those fields was sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after the harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year is hauled in the spring on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and, after one or two cross ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye has been taken the year previous, the stubble of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the mean time, has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels; all which grain at the present low prices, would amount to more than *two thousand dollars* annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is withal very highly improved."

Cure for Typhus Fever.—Put one tablespoon-ful of yeast in a gill of warm Porter, stir it well, and while warm give it to the patient, repeating it every 6 hours, while any symptoms of the fever remain; then reduce it to 10 hours, and as the patient gets better, increase the distance of time till it becomes once in 24 hours. This remedy has been used in fever Hospitals with great success.

Rocks are easily broken in pieces by building a fire on them, and throwing on water while hot.

Waggon Grease.—Mix together lard and pulverized soap-stone. This mixture diminishes friction.

	D. M. H.		D. M. H.
☾ New Moon,	1 9 45 Morning.	☽ Full Moon,	16 4 4 Evening.
☾ First Quarter,	8 0 21 Evening.	☾ Last Quarter,	24 1 33 Morning.
	☾ New Moon,	30d. 5h. 26m. Evening.	

DAYS. M. WEEK.	Events, Aspects, &c.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
		RISES.	SETS.	souths	Pl.	r. & s.
1 Thur.	Ascension day. Holy Thursday.	4 15	7 41	11 58	☾	☾ sets.
2 Fri.	Riots in London, 1780. Fair.	4 15	7 41	11 58	☾	8 31
3 Sat.	REIGN OF TERROR IN FRANC, 1793. Changeable	4 14	7 42	11 58	☾	9 21
4 SUN.	Sunday after Ascension. ☽ ☾ ☾	4 14	7 43	11 58	☾	10 19
5 Mon.	Bouaface Bp. [☽ ☾ ☾	4 13	7 44	11 58	☾	11 3
6 Tues.	Bentham died, 1832. weather but	4 13	7 45	11 58	☾	11 35
7 Wed.	Reform Bill sanctioned, 1832. fine	4 12	7 46	11 59	☾	Morn.
8 Thur.	Gen. Jackson died, 1845. growing	4 12	7 47	11 59	☾	0 5
9 Fri.	Cholera first appears in MONTREAL, 1832. season.	4 12	7 48	11 59	☾	0 36
10 Sat.	Mars sets 10h. 37m. P. M.	4 11	7 48	11 59	☾	1 2
11 SUN.	Pentecost. Whit Sunday.	4 11	7 49	11 59	☾	1 29
12 Mon.	☾ Apogee. Look out for	4 11	7 49	12 0	☾	1 57
13 Tues.	Bolivar proclaimed Dictator, 1828.	4 11	7 49	12 0	☾	2 27
14 Wed.	Jupiter sets 9h. 47m. P. M. rain	4 10	7 50	12 0	☾	3 0
15 Thur.	☽ ☾ ☽ Magna Charta sig'd, 1215	4 10	7 50	12 0	☽	3 38
16 Fri.	Duke of Marborough d. 1722. with	4 10	7 50	12 0	☽	☾ rises
17 Sat.	St. Alban, Martyr.	4 10	7 50	12 1	☽	8 16
18 SUN.	Trinity Sunday. heavy	4 10	7 51	12 1	☽	9 2
19 Mon.	Gov. Craig leaves for Eng. 1811.	4 11	7 51	12 1	☽	9 42
20 Tues.	Accession Queen Victoria, 1837.	4 11	7 51	12 1	☽	10 19
21 Wed.	☾ Enter. ☽ Summer commences.	4 11	7 52	12 1	☽	10 54
22 Thur.	Corpus Christi. thunder.	4 11	7 52	12 2	☽	11 27
23 Fri.	☽ ☾ ☽ Newfoundl'd. dis'd, 1497.	4 12	7 52	12 2	☽	11 59
24 Sat.	St. John Baptist,	4 12	7 53	12 2	☽	Morn.
25 SUN.	First Sunday after Trinity.	4 12	7 53	12 2	☽	0 33
26 Mon.	George IV. d. 1830. Fair weather,	4 13	7 53	12 3	☽	1 9
27 Tues.	Dr. Dodd executed, 1777.	4 13	7 53	12 3	☽	1 49
28 Wed.	☾ Perigee. Very sultry,	4 13	7 52	12 3	☽	2 32
29 Thur.	St. Peter Ap. ☽ ☾ ☾ but nights	4 14	7 52	12 3	☽	3 21
30 Fri.	Roscoe died, 1831. rather cool.	4 14	7 52	12 3	☽	☾ sets.

[Earl of Argyle, beh'd, 1685.]

"Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account for some time, both of your expenses and your income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you discover how wonderfully small trifling expenses amount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may be for the future saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

Silks and Satins put out the kitchen fire.

The other day we observed a young mechanic, who had just married an amiable girl, pass with the *head of a spinning-wheel* in his hand. Depend upon it that young man has got an excellent wife, who will increase rather than diminish his little capital.

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Temperance puts wood on the fire, flour in the barrel, meat in the tub, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole composition of man.

slac

Cisterns for Farm-Buildings.—Pure, wholesome water, as a constant beverage for man or animals, is essential to sound health. Its relative salubrity depends on the various animal, vegetable, or mineral particles, with which it may be impregnated, and the places whence it is procured. The transparency or purity of that obtained from wells or springs, varies according to the strata of earth through which it percolates. The most wholesome fluid is derived from springs issuing from pure sand-stone or primitive rocks, or from sandy soils, principally composed of granite or quartz, where it has undergone a perfect filtration. The water of lakes and ponds has similar properties in general, as that of rivers or brooks, but being less agitated, and containing more organic matter in a state of decomposition, it acquires a greater degree of impurity, and consequently is less fit for culinary use; though, on account of its softness, it may be employed with advantage for washing.

Rain-water collected in the vicinity of cities or populous towns, as well as in the neighborhood of marshes or mines, especially during summer, is always more or less impure. It should not be used, if it can be avoided, except for washing, or watering plants, unless it be purified by filtration or other means. The fluid obtained by dissolving snow is somewhat purer; but of all natural waters, that obtained by melting hail is the most pure, as it contains fewer extraneous particles, in consequence of its congealing high in the air, so that it cannot combine with noxious ingredients. Like all water, however, which falls from the clouds, it contains minute quantities of air, carbonic and nitric acids, carbonate of ammonia and other salts.

Well, or pump-water, is generally less pure than any of the preceding, as it frequently contains large quantities of carbonate or sulphate of lime, which are the cause of its "hardness," and the property of curdling soap. In all large towns, that have long been inhabited, the wells are generally rendered unfit for use, in consequence of the ground having been tainted by church-yards, vaults, and other nuisances, which, doubtless, is the cause of much suffering, and even of the shortening of life. Therefore, in all regions where lime-stone or other impurities in the soil abound, or where the farmers unavoidably have to sink their wells to a great depth, we would recommend the construction of cisterns near all the principal farm-buildings for retaining the water which may fall from their roofs. By this means a large supply of wholesome water may be had all the year round, at a comparative small cost, which will not only be essential in all purposes about the house, but will be found useful in irrigating the garden, as well as for the watering of stock.

The most convenient and durable mode of constructing a cistern, is, to make it of a circular form, under ground, with the bottom and sides lined with stone or bricks laid in hydraulic cement; and in many cases mortar may be plastered directly on the sides of the pit without the aid of bricks or stone. A cistern, eight feet in diameter and nine feet deep, will hold about one hundred barrels, and will require three thousand four hundred bricks to face its sides. The cement to be employed should be of first-rate quality, made of four parts brick-dust, finely screened; eight parts fine, sharp, fresh-water sand; twelve parts lime completely slacked and well mixed with water, and rammed in the ground, so as to exclude the air during the process of setting; three parts powdered quicklime, newly burnt; and three parts

powdered charcoal. First, mix the slacked lime, brick dust, charcoal, and sand, with water sufficient to make a mortar thinner than usual, then sprinkle in the quick-lime. Mix well with a trowel, and use immediately, as it will soon grow stiff and hard.—Cisterns should be completely covered with plank or stone, so as to prevent accidents, and exclude all insects, dirt, leaves and dust.

Native countries of our most familiar plants.—The potato is a native of South America, and is still found wild in Chili, Peru, and Monte Video. In its native State, the roots are small and bitter. The first mention of it by European writers is in 1588. It is now spread all over the world. Wheat and rye originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. The only country where the oat is found wild is in Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. Maize or Indian corn is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until after the discoveries of Columbus. The bread fruit tree is a native of South Sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native nowhere except in China and Japan, from which country the world is supplied. The cocoa nut is a native of most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable trees, as food, clothing and shelter are afforded by it. Coffee is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha, in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to seventy millions of pounds yearly. All the varieties of apple are derived from the crab apple, which is found native in most parts of the world. The peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in a native State, small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and South America, and lately one species has been found in New Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into England, from North Carolina, in 1586, by Walter Raleigh. Asparagus was brought from Asia; cabbage and lettuce from Holland; horse radish from China; rice from Ethiopia; beans from the East Indies; onions and garlics are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa. The sugar cane is a native of China, and from thence is derived the art of making sugar from it.

How to Preserve Tomatoes.—Take clean, ripe tomatoes, sufficient to cover the bottom of a large kettle, and place over a slow fire until their skins break, which must then be peeled off; cut out the hard core, and slowly boil the remainder until it becomes quite thick and of dark-brown color, stirring it well to prevent burning. Spread it upon plates about an inch in thickness, and dry it in the sun for seven or eight days, afterwards placing it in a moderately warm oven until thoroughly dried. The substance thus prepared will keep for years, and is so highly flavored, that a piece two inches square, stewed in half a tea-cupful of water, will be sufficient to mix with the gravy of five pounds of beefsteak, or a ragout.

Peat or Muck that has undergone a fermentation mixed with ashes and saturated with urine, is one of the best manures for gardens and nurseries that can be used, as it contains few or no weeds that will grow on dry ground.

D. M. H.

☾ New Moon, 30 2 31 Evening. | ☽ Full Moon, 16 4 26 Morning.
 ☾ First Quarter, 8 4 36 Morning. | ☾ Last Quarter, 23 6 33 Morning.

DAYS. M. WEEK	Events, Aspects, &c.	THE SUN.			MOON,		
		RISES.	SETS	South.	Pi.	r. & s.	
1 Sat.	King Wm. defeats James II. 1690	4 15	7 52	12 4	♄	8 9	
2 SUN.	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	4 15	7 52	12 4	♄	8 43	
3 Mon.	♂ ♂ ♄ <i>Fine</i>	4 16	7 52	12 4	♌	9 22	
4 Tues.	Tr. of St. Mart Bp. <i>weather.</i>	4 16	7 51	12 4	♌	10 6	
5 Wed.	Don Miguel's fleet taken, 1833	4 17	7 51	12 5	♌	10 36	
6 Thur.	Burgoyne takes Ticonderoga, 1777	4 17	7 51	12 5	♌	11 4	
7 Fri.	Mars sets 9h. 35m. P. M.	4 18	7 51	12 5	♌	11 31	
8 Sat.	Edmund Burke died, 1797 <i>Expect</i>	4 19	7 50	12 5	♌	Morn.	
9 SUN.	3rd Sun. after Trinity. ♄ Apogee	4 20	7 50	12 5	♌	0 1	
10 Mon.	Calvin born, 1509 <i>thunder showers.</i>	4 21	7 49	12 5	♌	0 29	
11 Tues.	Jupiter sets 8h 20m P. M. <i>Rather</i>	4 22	7 49	12 5	♌	1 1	
12 Wed.	Bat. of Boyne, 1690 <i>busy times with</i>	4 23	7 48	12 5	♌	1 36	
13 Thur.	Bastile destr'd, 1789 <i>place holders</i>	4 24	7 47	12 5	♌	2 17	
14 Fri.	Political Riots, Birmingham, 1791	4 25	7 46	12 5	♌	3 2	
15 Sat.	Swithun Bp. & office seekers about	4 26	7 45	12 5	♌	3 43	
16 SUN.	4th Sun. after Trinity. <i>these days.</i>	4 27	7 45	12 5	♌	○ rises	
17 Mon.	Adam Smith died, 1790 <i>Rainy</i>	4 28	7 45	12 6	♌	8 21	
18 Tues.	Dr. Watts born, 1774 <i>unsettled</i>	4 29	7 44	12 6	♌	8 57	
19 Wed.	Bat. of Northampton 1460 <i>weather</i>	4 30	7 43	12 6	♌	9 31	
20 Thur.	Margaret V. & M. ♀ ♂ ♄	4 31	7 43	12 6	♌	10 4	
21 Fri.	Lord Russell beheaded, 1683	4 32	7 42	12 6	♌	10 37	
22 Sat.	St. Mary Magdalene.	4 33	7 41	12 6	♌	11 11	
23 SUN.	5th Sunday after Trinity.	4 34	7 40	12 6	♌	11 48	
24 Mon.	Antwerp taken, 1794	4 35	7 39	12 6	♌	11 52	
25 Tues.	St. James Ap. ♄ Perigee.	4 36	7 38	12 6	♌	Morn.	
26 Wed.	S. Anne. <i>Changeable weather.</i>	4 37	7 37	12 6	♌	1 16	
27 Thur.	Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588.	4 38	7 36	12 6	♌	2 8	
28 Fri.	First Newspaper in England, 1588	4 39	7 35	12 6	♌	3 5	
29 Sat.	Saturn rises 9h. 17m. P. M.	4 40	7 34	12 6	♌	4 7	
30 SUN.	6th Sunday after Trinity.	4 41	7 32	12 6	♌	○ sets.	
31 Mon.	Gibraltar taken, 1704. <i>Fair.</i>	4 42	7 31	12 6	♌	8 3	

How to Make Good Tea.—Boil rain water and pour upon your tea, letting it steep from one to two minutes if you wish to realize the true taste of the "plant divine." Well, river, or spring water, in many parts of the country, is strongly impregnated with lime, which acts chemically upon the tea-leaf, and greedily deteriorates, or destroys its fine aromatic flavor. In fact, water containing lime, or much vegetable matter in solution, has more or less effect upon all kinds of cookery. Besides, it is highly injurious to the health of most persons.

Farmer's Motto.—Contrive to collect cash, and keep it.

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1848.]

Memorandums for July.

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26 Morning.
23 Morning.

Bees.—"Bees should not be kept on the south side of a wall or building, but on the north side. If kept on a southern exposure, they will be tempted to leave their hives while the general atmosphere is yet cold and perish before they can return."

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upon your tea, realize the true water, in many ne, which acts destroys its fine vegetable mat- tery. Besides,

Butter.—Heating the milk in winter, after straining, to 130 degrees, improves the quantity and quality of butter, and reduces the time and labour of churning.

keep it.



GARDENING; all varieties of Gardening may be included under four heads, viz:—*Horticulture*, which is to cultivate products used in domestic economy. It includes culinary gardening and orcharding; forcing or exotic gardening so far as respects useful products.—*Floriculture*, which is to cultivate plants ornamental in domestic economy. It includes flower, botanic and shrubby Gardening; forcing or exotic gardening so far as respects plants of ornament.—*Arboriculture*, which is the planting of trees and shrubs, either ornamental or useful.—*Landscape Gardening*, which is so to arrange and harmonize the external scenes of a country residence, as to render them picturesque.

The farmer should give to Horticulture a very close attention, as it is a very important affair, for the profits of a garden near a city, of the extent of 10 or 15 acres, are as great as that of a farm of ten times the extent; besides it has been justly remarked, that "next to a badly designed, ill-placed house, a misplaced ill-arranged and unproductive kitchen Garden, is the greatest evil of a farmer's residence." The garden should be situated on a gentle declivity to the south a little inclining to the east, so as to receive the benefit of the morning sun, and as near the house as is convenient with beauty, convenience and other arrangements, lest being too much out of sight, it might be out of mind, and its necessary culture, and attention be neglected. It would be well to have it located if possible convenient to the stable, so as to have the manure handy.—Many plans have been proposed for the distribution of the crops in a garden; but none are suited to every situation. Much depends on the nature of the soil.—The great productiveness of a garden is a lesson in favor of deep spade tillage.—Those parts devoted to annuals should have a southern exposure; but trees and perennials often require a sheltered or northern aspect. Plants which flower should be planted far apart. The soil must be well drained.—Walls and trellises in gardens are of the first importance to shelter vegetables and allow choice trees to be trained.—The implements necessary for garden tillage are the spade, rake and hoe; the plough may be used to assist in trenching, and improved drills for sowing; but labor and attention are the great essentials in the garden.—God first planted a garden; and indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of many, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handy works.

Flowers.—Should be cultivated in every garden, especially if near the house; the garden certainly ought not to be limited to the production of

vegetables merely, but should contain the ornamental as well as the useful. Too much time and space must not, however, be devoted to flowers; and we will only mention a few of the more hardy sorts, which may be easily managed, and which will be pleasing at all seasons of the year.

Climbing over the porch, or around the door, you may have a few of the hardy tall-growing roses, for ornament. Common monthly or China roses may cover the corners of your house, or to be trailed under and along the sides of the windows, mixed with laurestinus, arbutus, and pyracantha; nor let the honeysuckle be wanting in some corner, twisted round a tree, or hanging over a corner of the wall.

Have plants of the hundred-leaved, moss, cabbage, variegated, and common blush roses, in the corners of your garden nearest your house; and in the borders, plant snowdrops, crocuses, red and yellow tulips, white and yellow bachelors' buttons, primroses, anemones, narcissus, cowslips, polyanthus, white and yellow lilies, wallflowers of different colors, dahlias, hollyhocks, jonquils, violets, the sweet-scented clover, mignonette, and any other annuals you like or can procure.

If you edge your flower-borders with the garden daisy, and the hardy sorts of auriculas, there will be few days in summer or autumn in which some pretty little flower will not peep forth, and afford you pleasure in looking at it. A holly box, laurel, or rhododendron, will do well under shade, and their perpetual green will refresh your eyes in winter; and be assured that such objects as a garden presents, if it be neatly kept, are always valuable; for they do the heart good, and impart a kindly tone of feeling and refinement, and serve to keep out evil thoughts.

Encourage your children in a taste for flowers. Teach them to plant the seeds and roots, and to weed and keep them clean, and train and cultivate them; and the taste will remain with them when they grow old. It is on such things as these, in the recollection of bygone days, that local attachment is founded, making us delight to revisit the scenes of our childhood, and bringing back the wanderer from distant climes, to seek a last resting-place in the home of his parents.

How to Revive Cut Flowers.—When cut flowers begin to wither, they can be revived by placing the stems an inch or more, according to their length, in *hot* water; if it cools before they recover, change it once or twice, and you will surely succeed. This method I constantly practise with bouquets of favorite flowers in winter, and with wild plants for botanical specimens in summer, and always successfully, except where, like the rose and a few others, the flower naturally is short-lived, and falls to pieces as soon as it feels the effect of heated air.

Agriculture, says Socrates, is an employment the most worthy the application of man, the most ancient and the most suitable to his nature; it is the common nurse of all persons, in every age and condition of life; it is the source of health, strength, plenty, and riches; and of a thousand sober delights and honest pleasures. It is the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice, religion, and, in short, of all virtues, civil and military.



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D. H. M. D. H. M.

☾ New Moon, 28 2 7 Evening. ☽ Full Moon, 14 3 22 Evening.
 ☾ First Quarter, 6 10 2 Evening. ☾ Last Quarter, 21 11 13 Morning

DAYS. M. WEEK.	Events, Aspects, &c.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
		RISES.	SETS.	south.	P.	R. & S.
1 Tues.	Lammas Day <i>Fine</i>	4 45	7 28	12 6	☾	8 36
2 Wed.	Treaty of Nuremberg, 1532. <i>weather.</i>	4 46	7 27	12 6	☾	9 5
3 Thur.	Columbus sailed for America, 1492.	4 47	7 26	12 6	☾	9 34
4 Fri.	Jesuits suppressed in Spain, 1835.	4 48	7 25	12 6	☾	10 2
5 Sat.	Battle of Brownstown, 1812. <i>variable.</i>	4 49	7 23	12 6	☾	10 31
6 SUN	7th Sunday after Trinity ☽ Apogee	4 50	7 22	12 6	☾	11 1
7 Mon.	Name of Jesus. <i>wind with signs of</i>	4 51	7 21	12 5	☾	11 35
8 Tues	Canning died, 1827. <i>rain</i>	4 52	7 20	12 5	☾	Morn.
9 Wed	Dryden born, 1631.	4 54	7 18	12 5	☾	0 22
10 Thur	S. Lawrence.	4 55	7 17	12 5	☾	0 55
11 Fri.	Charlestown Convent destroyed, 1834.	4 56	7 16	12 5	☾	1 43
12 Sat.	Saturn rises 8h 31m P. M.	4 57	7 15	12 5	☾	2 38
13 SUN	8th Sunday after Trinity. <i>very</i>	4 58	7 14	12 5	☾	3 38
14 Mon.	Society of Jesuits formed, 1535. <i>warn.</i>	5 0	7 12	12 4	☾	☽ rises
15 Tues.	Napoleon Born, 1769. <i>with some</i>	5 1	7 10	12 4	☾	7 32
16 Wed.	☽ ☽ ☽ <i>rain.</i>	5 2	7 8	12 4	☾	8 6
17 Thur	Dutchess of Kent born, 1786.	5 3	7 6	12 4	☾	8 39
18 Fri.	Steamboats first invented, 1807.	5 4	7 4	12 4	☾	9 14
19 Sat.	☽ Perigee.	5 5	7 2	12 3	☾	9 50
20 SUN	9th Sunday after Trinity. <i>variable</i>	5 6	7 0	12 3	☾	10 20
21 Mon.	Earthquake at Palermo, 1726. <i>weather.</i>	5 7	6 59	12 3	☾	11 15
22 Tues.	Battle of Bosworth, 1485. <i>Rain in</i>	5 8	6 57	12 3	☾	Morn.
23 Wed.	Peace b'tn Denmark & Sweden, 1679	5 9	6 53	12 2	☾	0 3
24 Thur	S. Bartholomew. <i>many places if</i>	5 10	6 53	12 2	☾	0 58
25 Fri.	Washington City burnt, 1814. <i>th</i>	5 12	6 51	12 2	☾	1 56
26 Sat.	Battle of Algiers, 1816. <i>wind is</i>	5 13	6 50	12 2	☾	2 58
27 SUN	10th Sunday after Trinity. <i>southerly.</i>	5 14	6 48	12 1	☾	4 1
28 Mon.	S. Augustin.	5 15	6 46	12 1	☾	☽ sets
29 Tues.	St. John Baptist beheaded.	5 16	6 44	12 1	☾	7 6
30 Wed.	Paley born, 1743.	5 18	6 42	12 0	☾	7 35
31 Thur	John Bunyon died, 1688.	5 19	6 40	12 0	☾	8 5

Corn Bread.—To one quart of sour milk add two teaspoonfuls, well stirred in, of finely pulverised saleratus, two eggs well beaten, one table-spoonful of brown sugar, and a piece of butter as large as an egg. Salt to suit the taste, and then stir in the meal; making the mixture about as stiff as for pound-cake. Now comes the great secret of its goodness. **Bake quick**—to the color of a rich, light-brown. Eat it moderately warm, with butter, cheese, honey, or sugar-house molasses, as most agreeable to the palate.

To prevent Froth rising when Churning.—A lady says she had well nigh given up making butter this winter; for, as soon as she commenced churning, the froth would rise. She tried every preventive that was suggested to her without effect, until she was advised to try saleratus, which she did, and that proved effectual.

1 days.

Bone Dust.—An English proverb says, "One ton of bone dust saves the importation of ten tons of grain."

Rocks are easily broken in pieces by building a fire on them, and throwing on water while hot.

MOON.

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Musquitoes.—Attach a piece of flannel or sponge to a thread, made fast to the top of the bedstead; wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits, and the musquitoes will leave the room.

Female Clothing.—There is such a variety of articles for female dress, that it may often be doubtful which is best adapted for any particular situation; but for outer garments, woolen is in general to be preferred to cotton, which, although gay looking and cheaper at first, sooner loses its color, and does not wear so long. Red and blue cloaks, and dark checkered woolen shawls, are comfortable and well-looking; and a bonnet is indispensable for every woman who wishes to preserve her good looks, and avoid premature wrinkles. Everything beyond what is necessary for cleanliness and comfort, and for neatness and decency of appearance, should be avoided in dress, whether it be of male or female.

For the dress of children, warmth should chiefly be studied. An economical wife, who is a good needle-woman, will often manage to clothe her children neatly, from parts of her own and her husband's old garments; and her little ones may thus be decently clothed at a trifling expense. This, however, will much depend upon her skill and ingenuity, and it cannot be too strongly recommended to every female, whether wife or daughter, to pay attention to neatness and cleanliness in the children's persons and clothing, as well as in her own.

The old proverb says, that "a stitch in time saves nine;" and wherever attention is manifested in the careful repairs of the family clothing, we may be assured that comforts of other kinds will not be wanting within doors. An old, but clean and neatly mended child's dress, or husband's working garment, bespeaks the thrifty housewife and implies habits the very opposite of those indicated by dirty or ragged clothes, which are a sure mark of the wife's indolence and neglect.

Training of Children.—The instruction of your children cannot commence too early. Every mother is capable of teaching her children obedience, humility, cleanliness, and propriety of behaviour; and it is a delightful circumstance that the first instruction should thus be communicated by so tender a teacher. It is by combining affectionate gentleness in granting what is right, with judicious firmness in refusing what is improper, that the happiness of children is promoted, and that good and orderly habits are established. If children are early trained to be docile and obedient, the task of guiding them aright will be comparatively easy.

Meat made tender or tough, according to the method of thawing it.—If frozen meat is brought into a warm room, and thawed by *heat*—if you have not good teeth, and the digestive powers of an ostrich, you had best leave that part of the dinner for those who have. Therefore, bring from the larder, the night before it is wanted, the meat or poultry intended for dinner, and plunge it into cold water. The next morning, a thick coating of ice will be found encrusting the whole piece. Take it off, and change the water, and let it remain until the hour for dressing it. If to be boiled, put it over the fire in cold water, if for a roast, put it not before too brisk a fire, as there is always danger that the heart of a large piece may not be completely thawed, in which case it will be spoiled.—Vegetables should be thawed in the same way, and, with few exceptions, they will be better for having been frozen. Potatoes, however, acquire a disagreeable sweetness.

Age of Animals.—A bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a wolf 20; a dog 20; a fox fourteen or sixteen years; lions are long lived. Pomey lived to the age of seventy. The average age of cats is fifteen years; a squirrel or hare seven or eight years; rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of 400 years. When Alexander the great conquered one Porus, king of India, he took a great elephant which had fought valiantly for the king and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription, "Alexander the son of Jupiter hath dedicated Ajax to the sun." This elephant was found with this inscription 350 years afterwards. Hogs have been known to live to the age of thirty years; the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages twenty-five to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Stags are long lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it possible that whales sometimes live one thousand years. Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of two hundred years. Pelicans are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of one hundred and seven.

Welsh Triads.—Three things that never become rusty:—The money of the benevolent, the shoes of the butcher's horse, and a woman's tongue.

Three things not easily done:—To allay thirst with fire, to dry the wet with water, to please all in every thing that is done.

Three things that are as good as the best:—Brown bread in famine, well water in thirst, and a great coat in cold.

Three things as good as their better:—Dirty water to extinguish fire, an ugly wife to a blind man, and a wooden sword to a coward.

Three miseries of a man's house:—A smoky chimney, a dripping roof, and a scolding wife.

Three things that seldom agree:—Two cats over one mouse, two wives in the same house, and two lovers after the same maiden.

Three things of short continuance:—A man's love, a chip fire, and brook's flood.

Three essentials to a false story teller:—A good memory, a bold face, and fools for his audience.

Three things it is unwise to boast of:—The flavour of thy ale, the beauty of thy wife, and the contents of thy purse.

The Tailor Righted.—Some one ingeniously proves that a tailor, instead of being the ninth part of a man, possesses the qualities of nine men combined as follows:—1. As an economist, he cuts his garments according to his cloth.—2. As a gardener, he is careful of his cabbage.—3. As a cook, he provides himself with a hot goose.—4. As a sheriff's officer, he does much at sponging.—5. As an executioner, he furnishes a great many gallowses.—6. As a gentleman, he brandishes not a sword, but a bare bodkin.—7. As a sailor, he shears off, when he thinks it necessary.—8. As a lawyer, he attends to many suits.—9. As a christian and divine, it is his chief aim to form good habits for himself and others.

Are you insured against fire? If not, no time should be lost in attending to it.

D. H. M. D. H. M.

☾ First Quarter, 5 3 49 Evening. | ☽ Full Moon, 13 1 24 Morning.
 ☾ New Moon, 27 4 41 Morning. | ☾ Last Quarter, 19 5 3 Evening.

DAYS.	M. WEEK	Events, Aspects, &c	THE SUN.			MOON.	
			RISES	SETS	South	P. R. & S.	
1	Fr.	Giles Abbot. <i>Changeable</i>	5 21	6 38	12 0	♄	8 31
2	Sa.	Style of calender altered, 1752. <i>wit</i>	5 22	6 37	11 59	♍	9 1
3	SUN	11th Sunday after Trinity. ☾ Apogee.	5 23	6 35	11 59	♎	9 34
4	Mo.	Hudson discovers the Hudson, 1609	5 24	6 33	11 59	♏	10 9
5	Tu.	Earthquake at Vienna 1590. <i>occasional</i>	5 26	6 31	11 58	♐	10 49
6	We.	Popish plot discovered, 1678	5 27	6 29	11 58	♑	11 34
7	Th.	Enuribus Rp. <i>showers</i>	5 28	6 27	11 58	♒	Morn.
8	Fr.	Nat. of V. Mary	5 29	6 25	11 57	♓	0 25
9	Sa.	Saturn rises 6h. 37m. P. M.	5 30	6 23	11 57	♈	1 22
10	SUN	12th Sunday after Trinity.	5 32	6 21	11 57	♉	2 24
11	Mo.	Battle on the Brandywine, 1777.	5 34	6 20	11 56	♊	3 29
12	Tu.	☾ Eclipsed visible.	5 36	6 18	11 56	♋	4 39
13	We.	♃ ☽ ☾ <i>Fine</i>	5 38	6 16	11 56	♌	☉ rises
14	Th.	Holy cross day. <i>weather but</i>	5 39	6 14	11 55	♍	7 12
15	Fr.	☾ Perigee. <i>rather co'd</i>	5 40	6 12	11 55	♎	7 49
16	Sa.	New York taken by the British, 1776.	5 41	6 10	11 55	♏	8 29
17	SUN	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 42	6 8	11 54	♐	9 12
18	Mo.	Quebec capitulates, 1759. <i>nights</i>	5 43	6 4	11 54	♑	10 1
19	Tu.	Lord Sydenham died, 1841.	5 44	6 2	11 54	♒	10 54
20	We.	1st Republic in France. <i>Look out</i>	5 45	6 0	11 53	♓	11 51
21	Th.	St. Matthew A.	5 46	6 58	11 53	♈	Morn.
22	Fr.	Sun enters ♎ Autumn commences.	5 47	6 56	11 53	♉	0 51
23	Sa.	♃ ☽ ☾ Maj. Andre taken, 1780. <i>fo</i>	5 48	6 54	11 52	♊	1 52
24	SUN	14th Sunday after Trinity. <i>squally</i>	5 50	6 52	11 52	♋	2 55
25	Mo.	Mrs. Hemans born, 1791. <i>weathe</i>	5 51	6 51	11 51	♌	3 56
26	Tu.	St. Cyprian Abp.	5 52	6 49	11 51	♍	4 58
27	We.	Battle of Busaco, 1810. <i>with</i>	5 53	6 47	11 51	♎	☾ sets
28	Th.	2nd Voyage of Columbus, 1493.	5 54	6 45	11 50	♏	6 33
29	Fr.	St. Michael A. <i>considerable</i>	5 55	6 44	11 50	♐	7 2
30	Sa.	St. Jerome. <i>rain</i>	5 56	6 43	11 50	♑	7 33

[Whitfield died, 1770.]

To Prevent the Running of Candles.—If you wish to prevent the running or guttering away in an hour or two of an ordinary candle, place as much common salt, finely powdered, as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick, when, if the same be lit, it will burn very slowly all night, yielding a sufficient light for a bed chamber; the salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melted tallow being drawn through the salt and consumed in the wick.

See that your stubble fields are all disencumbered of stones before the grass begins to vegetate. It is bad policy to let the boy's play while this necessary duty remained unperformed. If you have any time after accomplishing this task, you can start up a few of those stumps which have so long troubled you.

At the industrious man's house, hunger looks in, but dares not enter.

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Among the curiosities at Apsley House is the truckle bed in which the Duke of Wellington sleeps. "Why it is so narrow?" exclaimed a friend; "there is not even room to turn in it!" "Turn in it!" cried his grace; "when once a man begins to turn in bed, it is time to turn out."

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"Jane, what letter of the alphabet do you like best?" "Well, I don't like to say, Mr. Snobbs." "Pooh, nonsense, tell right out, Jane, which do you like best?" "Well," dropping her eyes, "I like U the best."

QUESTIONS—*wherein the Farmer has interest.*—Have you lightning rods to your buildings? Do you keep the agreements with your men registered on paper or in a book; this should be done so as to avoid misunderstanding or hard feelings when you settle; paper and ink are much cheaper than law; and it is easier to make a memorandum at the proper time, than to leave your work in harvest time to "attend court." Are your dwellings, barns, stables, &c. well ventilated? Barns are sometimes destroyed by lightning, while the hay is new, for the want of ventilation. Your family and your stock will be healthier for breathing pure air; this is an important matter and if attended to will save buying medicine and paying doctor's bills. Would you prosper, and be respected by your neighbors; then attend quietly & energetically to your *own* business. Charity begins, you know, at home! don't, however, let real charity end there. Do you know any better way to control other people than by showing them that you can control yourself? Have you planted any trees the past year? Cannot you set down a few this year as well as not? Can you invest your money better than to do so; fruit trees, if judiciously selected and attended to properly, are as profitable as any thing you can raise. Do you keep a journal of your farming operations, if you do not the sooner you begin doing so the better; you will find it very useful, occasionally, as a reference from year to year. The blank pages of your almanac should be used for that purpose, which are ruled, and printed on writing paper. Forbid the killing of birds on your premises, and especially around your residence. A pair of sparrows or a few robins will destroy millions of depredators for you every season, if you will but give them the privilege of a branch of one of your trees, and a few cherries, &c. which you cannot reach.

Canada Chistle.—A sure and simple mode of destroying the Canada thistle. It is one of the troublesome plants that infest our soil, particularly in grain fields, where they must be worked with the hands of the laborer. I have resorted to various methods, says J. W. Curry, to destroy them, and have ascertained that by cutting them as close to the ground as we can with a scythe, in June, or while they are in fresh bloom, and the stalk hollow, will surely kill them. I sometimes have to cut them two successive years. I prefer cutting just before a rain, so that the water may get in the hollow of the stock which will rot it. I will here state, for the benefit of the farmers, that I have had on my farm a great many Canada thistles, and when I have cut them as here stated, it has entirely destroyed them.

A mouse ranging about a brewery, happening to fall into one of the vats of beer, appealed to a cat to help him out. The cat replied, it is a foolish request, for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you. The mouse piteously replied, that the fate would be better than to be drowned in beer. The cat lifted him out, but the fumes of beer caused puss to sneeze; the mouse took refuge in his hole. The cat called upon the mouse to come out: "You rascal, did you not promise that I should eat you?" "Ah!" replied the mouse, "but you know *I was in liquor at the time.*"

The best *snuff* in the world is a *snuff* at the morning air.

Never put knives or forks in hot dish water, it spoils the handles.

A Table—Showing the greatest Eastern or Western Azimuths of a *Ursa Minoris* (Polaris), for the 16th day of each month in the year 1848, to the nearest second of a degree; and calculated for each minute of Latitude from the 43d to the 47d degree North, inclusively, together with the reduced Polar distances of the Star for each of the above days, and the interval, in time, from its Meridian passage to the moment of the greatest Azimuth.

MONTHS.	POLAR DISTANCES	AZIMUTHS.									
		Lat. 43,	Lat. 43, 30.	Lat. 44.	Lat. 44, 30.	Lat. 45.	Lat. 45, 30.	Lat. 46,	Lat. 46, 30.	Lat. 47,	
JANU'Y.	1 29 44.5	2 2 43	2 3 44	2 4 46	2 5 50	2 6 56	2 8 3	2 9 12	2 10 23	2 11 36	
FEBRU'Y.	1 29 47.7	2 2 48	2 3 48	2 4 51	2 5 55	2 7 0	2 8 8	2 9 17	2 10 28	2 11 41	
MARCH,	1 29 55.1	2 2 58	2 3 59	2 5 2	2 6 6	2 7 11	2 8 19	2 9 28	2 10 39	2 11 52	
APRIL,---	1 30 5.0	2 3 10	2 4 11	2 5 14	2 6 18	2 7 24	2 8 32	2 9 41	2 10 52	2 12 6	
MAY,-----	1 30 12.8	2 3 21	2 4 22	2 5 25	2 6 30	2 7 35	2 8 43	2 9 52	2 11 4	2 12 17	
JUNE,-----	1 30 16.8	2 3 27	2 4 29	2 5 31	2 6 36	2 7 42	2 8 50	2 9 59	2 11 11	2 12 24	
JULY,-----	1 30 15.9	2 3 26	2 4 27	2 5 29	2 6 34	2 7 40	2 8 48	2 9 57	2 11 9	2 12 22	
AUGUST	1 30 9.9	2 3 17	2 4 18	2 5 21	2 6 26	2 7 31	2 8 39	2 9 48	2 11 0	2 12 13	
SEPT'R.	1 30 0.3	2 3 4	2 4 5	2 5 7	2 6 12	2 7 18	2 8 26	2 9 35	2 10 48	2 12 0	
OCTO'R.	1 29 49.1	2 2 50	2 3 50	2 4 53	2 5 57	2 7 2	2 8 10	2 9 19	2 10 30	2 11 43	
NOV'R.	1 29 38.1	2 2 34	2 3 35	2 4 37	2 5 41	2 6 47	2 7 54	2 9 3	2 10 14	2 11 27	
DEC'R.	1 29 30.3	2 2 24	2 3 24	2 4 25	2 5 30	2 6 37	2 7 43	2 8 52	2 10 3	2 11 15	
INTERVALS FROM MERIDIAN PASSAGE, - - -	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
	5 53 25	5 53 19	5 53 13	5 53 7	5 53 0	5 52 54	5 52 47	5 52 41	5 52 34		
MEAN DIFFERENCE IN AZIMUTH FOR 1 OF LATITUDE, - - - - -		2 027	2 083	2 147	2 189	2 255	2 300	2 380	2 430		

Explanation:—Opposite the given time and under the Latitude will be found the required greatest Azimuthal distance of *Polaris*. If there be any odd minutes of Latitude, not at the head of the table, take the next lesser Latitude, and add to the Azimuth corresponding thereto, the product of the given excess of minutes multiplied into the difference for 1', standing below, rejecting the fractions in such product: the sum will be the Azimuth required. The corresponding time from Meridian passage added to, or subtracted from the hour of transit, will show the true mean time of such greatest Azimuth, West or East of the Meridian.

Azimuths of a, *Ursa Minoris*, 39

D. H. M. D. H. M.

☾ First Quarter, 5 9 6 Morning. | ☾ Last Quarter, 19 1 33 Morning.
 ☽ Full Moon, 12 11 1 Morning. | ☽ New Moon, 26 9 52 Evening.

DAYS. M. WEEK.	Events, Aspects, &c.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
		RISES.	SETS.	south.	P	R. & S.
1 SUN	15th Sun. after Trinity. ☾ Apogee.	5 58	5 41	11 50	m	8 8
2 Mon.	Dr. Channing died, 1842. <i>Variable</i>	6 0	5 39	11 49	f	8 45
3 Tues	Dey of Algiers strangl'd, 1817 <i>weather</i>	6 1	5 37	11 49	f	9 28
4 Wed	Saturn souths 10h. 33m. P. M.	6 2	5 35	11 49	f	10 15
5 Thur.	America discovered, 1492. <i>with</i>	6 3	5 33	11 48	☽	11 9
6 Fri.	Faith V. & M.	6 4	5 32	11 48	☽	Morn.
7 Sat.	Great Fire at Miramichi, 1825. <i>hard</i>	6 5	5 30	11 48	☽	0 7
8 SUN	16th Sunday after Trinity. <i>frost.</i>	6 7	5 28	11 47	☽	1 5
9 Mon.	St. Denis B.	6 8	5 26	11 47	☽	2 15
10 Tues.	☽ ☾ <i>Look out for a</i>	6 9	5 24	11 47	☽	3 24
11 Wed.	Duncan beat French Fleet, 1797.	6 11	5 23	11 47	☽	4 36
12 Thur.	Dr. Samuel Clark born, 1675.	6 13	5 21	11 46	☽	☽ rises
13 Fri.	Trans. Kg. Edward. ☾ Perigee.	6 14	5 19	11 46	☽	6 23
14 Sat.	William Penn born, 1644. <i>cold</i>	6 16	5 17	11 46	☽	7 5
15 SUN	17th Sunday after Trinity. <i>storm</i>	6 18	5 15	11 46	☽	7 54
16 Mon.	Kosciusko died, 1817. <i>of rain,</i>	6 19	5 14	11 46	☽	8 46
17 Tues.	Etheldreda. <i>with a</i>	6 20	5 12	11 45	☽	9 44
18 Wed.	St. Luke Evan. <i>sprinkling</i>	6 21	5 11	11 45	☽	10 34
19 Thur.	Lord Sydenham arrives, 1839.	6 22	5 9	11 45	☽	11 46
20 Fri.	☽ ☾ <i>of snow.</i>	6 23	5 7	11 45	☽	Morn.
21 Sat.	Trafalgar.—Nelson k. 1805. <i>Fair,</i>	6 24	5 6	11 45	☽	0 49
22 SUN	18th Sunday after Trinity.	6 26	5 4	11 44	m	1 50
23 Mon.	Colborne leaves Canada, 1839. <i>with</i>	6 28	5 2	11 44	m	2 50
24 Tues.	Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685. <i>cold</i>	6 30	5 0	11 44	m	3 51
25 Wed.	Crispin Mart. <i>nights.</i>	6 31	4 58	11 44	☽	4 50
26 Thur.	Battle of Chateauguay, 1813.	6 32	4 57	11 44	☽	☽ sets
27 Fri.	Cook the Navigator b. 1728. <i>Unsettled</i>	6 34	4 55	11 44	m	5 35
28 Sat.	St. Simon and St. Jude. ☾ Apogee.	6 35	4 53	11 44	m	6 7
29 SUN	19th Sunday after Trinity. ☽ ☾	6 36	4 52	11 44	f	6 44
30 Mon.	Dr. Cartwright d. 1823. <i>dark weather.</i>	6 37	4 51	11 44	f	7 24
31 Tues.	Saturn souths 8h. 41m. P. M.	6 38	4 50	11 44	f	8 10

Ploughing.—Much time and labor is saved in ploughing long instead of short ridges. For instance; suppose the ridges are 78 yards long, four hours and thirty-nine minutes are spent in turning in a day's work of eight hours! whereas, if the ridges are 274 yards long, one hour and nineteen minutes are sufficient to make the turns in the same length of time.

Without agriculture and manufactures flourish in a country, it is impossible to attain an advantageous commerce. The excellent maxim of Cato should never be lost sight of, that "a master of a family should be a *seller* not a *buyer*." All the comforts of a family, all the wealth of a city, and all the grandeur and power of a state, depend on *selling much and buying little*, or selling more than is bought.

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vening.

"My son, hold up your head, and tell me who was the *strongest man?*" "Jonah." "Why so?" "Cause the whale couldn't hold him after he got him down." "That's a mau--you needn't study the Catechism any more at present."

MOON.

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Burdock leaves will cure a horse of the slavers in five minutes; let him eat about two leaves. I have tried it many times, my horses will always eat them when the slavers is bad.

PUBLIC OFFICES, ETC. IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

John E. Mills, *Mayor*, City Hall, Notre Dame-Street,
 J. P. Sexton, *City Clerk*, City Hall, Notre Dame-Street,
 Edward Demers, *City Treasurer*, City Hall, Notre Dame-Street,
 G. H. Ryland, *County Registrar*, 27 Little St. James-Street,
 Hon. R. A. Tucker, *Provincial Registrar*, 60 Notre Dame-Street,
 Hon. D. Daly, *Provincial Secretary*, Government House, Notre Dame-St.
 Boston & Coffin, *Sheriff's Office*, Court House, Notre Dame-Street,
 James Holmes, *Secretary, Turnpike Trustees*, Commissioners-Street,
 E. M. Leprohon, John Dyde, and E. Major, *Inspectors of Pot and Pearl
 Ashes*, College-Street, near McGill.
 Wm. Watson, *Inspector of Flour*, St. Joseph-Street,
 Public Works Office, No. 5. St. Gabriel-Street,
 J. A. B. McGill, *City Surveyor*, City Hall, Notre Dame-Street.
 Hon. D. B. Papineau, *Crown Lands Commissioner*, 5 St. Gabriel-Street,

Governor General and suite—His Excellency the Right Honorable
 JAMES BRUCE, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Knight Grand Cross
 of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's
 most Honorable Privy Council, Captain General and Governor in
 Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New
 Brunswick, Newfoundland, and the Island of Prince Edward, and
 Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Honorable Colonel Bruce, Secretary and Principal A. D. C.
 Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Antrobus, Provincial A. D. C.
 Lieutenant Colonel de Salaberry, Extra A. D. C.

¶ The Governor General receives visitors at the Government House,
 Notre Dame-St. every *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*, from 12 till 3.

Courts of Justice. — COURT OF APPEALS.—J. G. Barthe,
Clerk.—TERMS—from 1st to 10th March, July and Nov. both days inclu-
 sive. The Court sits alternately in Quebec and Montreal.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—TERMS—*Criminal Court*, from
 1st to 15th February and August.—*Civil*,—*Superior*, 7th to 31st January ;
 1st to 25th April, July and October.—*Inferior*, 16th to 25th February and
 May ; 1st to 10th September and December —¶ The Superior Courts
 have jurisdiction above £20, and the Inferior and Circuit Courts have ju-
 risdiction up to £20.

COMMISSIONERS' COURTS are held every Monday at Quebec
 and Montreal, and in all other places where Commissioners' Courts are
 established, on the first Monday of every month. Jurisdiction in sums not
 exceeding £6 5s.

QUARTER SESSIONS, MONTREAL. — TERMS,—10th to 19th
 January ; 21st to 30th April ; 10th to 19th July, and 21st to 30th Oct.

THE YOUNG LADY'S MORAL TOILET.

<i>The Enchanting Mirror—</i>	}	This curious glass will bring your faults to light,
SELF KNOWLEDGE,	}	And make your virtues shine both strong and bright.
<i>Wash to Smooth Wrinkles—</i>	}	A daily portion of this essence use ;
CONTENTMENT,	}	'T will smooth the brow, and tranquil joy infuse.
<i>Fine Lip Salve—</i>	}	Use daily for your lips this precious dye,
TRUTH,	}	They'll redden, and breathe the sweeter melody.
<i>Best Eye Water—</i>	}	These drops will add great lustre to the eye,
COMPASSION,	}	When more you need, and poor will you supply.
<i>Solution to Prevent Eruptions—</i>	}	It calms the temper, beautifies the face,
WISDOM,	}	And gives to woman dignity and grace.
<i>Matchless pair of Ear Rings—</i>	}	With these clear drops appended to the ear,
ATTENTION AND OBEDIENCE,	}	Instructive lessons you will gladly hear.
<i>Invaluable pair of Bracelets—</i>	}	Clasp them on carefully each day you live,
NEATNESS AND INDUSTRY,	}	'To good designs they efficacy give.
<i>An Elastic Girdle—</i>	}	The more in use, the brighter it will grow,
PATIENCE,	}	'Tho' its least merit is external show.
<i>Ring of Tried Gold—</i>	}	Yield not this golden circle while you live,
PRINCIPLE,	}	'T will vice restrain, and peace of conscience give.
<i>Necklace of purest Pearl—</i>	}	This ornament embellishes the fair,
RESIGNATION,	}	And teaches all the ills of life to bear.
<i>Diamond Breast Pin—</i>	}	Adorn your bosom with this precious pin,
LOVE TO ALL,	}	It shines without, and warms the heart within.
<i>A true time-Piece—</i>	}	By this the youthful fair may learn to prize,
REGULARITY,	}	And well improve, each moment as it dies.
<i>Select Bouquet—</i>	}	Behold the gay assemblage ! but beware !
COMPANY,	}	For all are not as innocent as fair.
<i>A Graceful Bandeau—</i>	}	The forehead nestly circled with this band,
POLITENESS,	}	'Will admiration and respect command.
<i>A Precious Diadem—</i>	}	Whoe'er this precious diadem shall own,
PIETY,	}	'Secures herself an everlasting crown.
<i>Universal Beautifier—</i>	}	With this choice liquid gently touch the mouth,
GOOD TEMPER,	}	It spreads o'er all the face the charms of youth.

The following is given as a fireman's toast :—"The Ladies—The only incendiaries who kindle a flame which water will not extinguish."

THE TILLER OF THE SOIL.—BY DAVID L. ROATH.

A hardy, sunburnt man is he,
 A hardy sunburnt man ;
 No sturdier man you'll ever see,
 Though all the world you scan.
 In summer's heat, in winter's cold,
 You'll find him at his toil—
 Oh, far above the knights of old,
 Is the Tiller of the Soil.

No weighty bars secure his door,
 No ditch is dug around ;
 His walls no cannon bristle o'er,
 No dead lie on his ground.
 A peaceful laborer is he,
 Unknown in Earth's turmoil—
 From many crushing sorrows free,
 Is the Tiller of the Soil !

His stacks are seen on every side,
 His barns are filled with grain ;
 Though others hail not fortune's tide,
 He labours not in vain.
 The land gives up its rich increase,
 The sweet reward of toil ;
 And blest with happiness and peace
 Is the Tiller of the Soil !

He trudges out at break of day,
 And takes his way along ;
 And as he turns the yielding clay,
 He sings a joyful song.
 He is no dull unhappy wight,
 Bound in misfortune's coil ;
 The smile is bright, the heart is light,
 Of the Tiller of the soil !

And when the orb of day has crown'd
 With gold the Western sky,
 Before his dwelling he is found,
 With cheerful faces by—
 With little laughing duplicates,
 Caresses will not spoil ;
 Oh, joy at every side awaits
 The Tiller of the Soil !

A hardy, sunburnt man is he,
 A hardy, sunburnt man ;
 But who can boast a hand so free,
 As he, the Tiller, can ?
 Nor summer's heat, nor winter's cold,
 The pow'r has him to foil—
 Oh, far above the knights of old,
 Is the Tiller of the Soil !

D. H. M.

☉ First Quarter, 4 1 9 Morning. ☽ Full Moon, 10 8 41 Evening.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 17 1 52 Evening. ☽ New Moon, 25 4 35 Evening.

DAYS.	M. WEEK.	Events, Aspects, &c.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
			RISES	SETS	souths	P.	R. & S.
1	We.	All Saints Day.	6 39	4 48	11 44	☽	9 1
2	Th.	Sir Samuel Romilly died, 1818. <i>Snow</i>	6 40	4 46	11 44	☽	9 55
3	Fr.	2nd Rebellion in Lower Canada, 1838	6 42	4 44	11 44	☽	10 55
4	Sa.	Martial Law in Canada 1838. <i>rain</i>	6 43	4 43	11 44	☽	11 58
5	SUN	20th Sunday after Trinity.	6 45	4 42	11 44	☽	Morn.
6	Mo.	Leonard Confessor. <i>and snow.</i>	6 47	4 41	11 44	☽	1 3
7	Tu.	Princess Charlotte died, 1817.	6 48	4 39	11 44	☽	2 13
8	We.	Dr. Halley born, 1656. <i>Tolerably</i>	6 49	4 38	11 44	☽	3 24
9	Th.	Transit of Mercury, visible.	6 50	4 37	11 44	☽	4 40
10	Fr.	Martin Luther born, 1483. <i>fair.</i>	6 52	4 36	11 44	☽	☉ rises
11	Sa.	St. Martin Bp. ☉ Perigee. <i>with</i>	6 53	4 35	11 44	☽	5 41
12	SUN	21st Sunday after Trinity. <i>cold</i>	6 54	4 34	11 45	☽	6 32
13	Mo.	Britius Bp. <i>nights.</i>	6 55	4 33	11 45	☽	7 30
14	Tu.	Saturn souths 7h. 49m. P. M.	6 57	4 32	11 45	☽	8 32
15	We.	Maehutus Bp.	6 59	4 30	11 45	☽	9 35
16	Th.	Cowper born, 1731. <i>Look out for</i>	7 0	4 29	11 45	☽	10 39
17	Fr.	Hugh Bp. ♀ ♂ ☉ <i>squalls</i>	7 1	4 28	11 45	☽	11 43
18	Sa.	U. States Treaty of Commerce, 1794.	7 2	4 27	11 45	☽	Morn.
19	SUN	22nd Sunday after Trinity. <i>of snow</i>	7 4	4 26	11 45	☽	0 44
20	Mo.	Edmund Kg. <i>and rain.</i>	7 6	4 25	11 45	☽	1 45
21	Tu.	First Steamer on St. Lawrence, 1808.	7 9	4 24	11 46	☽	2 45
22	We.	Cecilia V. & M. <i>followed by severe</i>	7 10	4 23	11 46	☽	3 42
23	Th.	St. Clement. <i>frost.</i>	7 11	4 22	11 47	☽	4 42
24	Fr.	☉ Apogee.	7 12	4 21	11 47	☽	5 39
25	Sa.	Catharine Vir. <i>about</i>	7 13	4 21	11 47	☽	☽ sets
26	SUN	23rd Sunday after Trinity. <i>these</i>	7 14	4 20	11 48	☽	5 13
27	Mo.	Saturn souths 6h. 54m. P. M.	7 15	4 20	11 48	☽	6 7
28	Tu.	♀ ♂ ☉ <i>days, with very</i>	7 16	4 20	11 48	☽	6 55
29	We.	Venus sets 6h. 24m. P. M.	7 17	4 19	11 49	☽	7 50
30	Th.	St. Andrew, Ap. <i>bad roads.</i>	7 18	4 19	11 49	☽	8 56

[Wetherall ret. fr. St. Chas. 1837.]

An Excellent and Cheap Pudding.—One pint of rice; twelve apples of good size, and sour; pare, core and slice them; mix the rice and sliced apples, and put all into a bag and boil for half an hour. The bag must be large enough to allow the rice to swell, and yet no larger than the rice when swelled, will fill. Eat with any sauce that suits the taste; butter and sugar are excellent.

A Quick Mode of Cooking Tomatoes.—Boil the tomatoes a quarter of an hour, with milk sufficient to cover them; add, while boiling, a little batter made of water and wheat flour, and season the dish according to your taste. The advantages of this mode over those usually practised are, that the tomatoes are rich, tho' less acid, and much sooner cooked.

It is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follows.

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MOON.
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A farmer's description of the effect of the present favourable weather and the progress of the crops:—"We could not," said he, "have managed it better ourselves, if we had had the sun in one hand and a watering can in the other."

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Health the use of the flesh brush is most useful in promoting a full and free perspiration and circulation. Every farmer knows, what good currying will do for horses, in making them sleek, gay, lively, and active.

D. M. H.

☾ First Quarter, 3 3 12 Evening. | ☽ Last Quarter, 17 6 19 Morning.
 ☽ Full Moon, 10 6 50 Morning. | ☾ New Moon, 25 11 28 Morning.

M. WEEK	DAYS.	Events, Aspects, &c.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
			RISES.	SETS.	souths	Pl.	R. & S.
1	Fri.	Jupiter rises 9h. 50m. P. M.	7 20	4 18	11 49	≈	9 47
2	Sat.	Troops possess St. Denis, 1837	7 21	4 18	11 50	≈	10 50
3	SUN.	Advent Sunday. ♃ ♄ ☾	7 22	4 18	11 50	≈	11 56
4	Mon.	Bonaparte crowned, 1804 <i>Cold</i>	7 23	4 18	11 51	≈	Morn.
5	Tues.	Saturn souths 6h. 23m. P. M. <i>and</i>	7 24	4 18	11 51	∩	1 3
6	Wed.	Nicholas Bishop. <i>frosty</i>	7 26	4 17	11 52	∩	2 13
7	Thur.	Rebels defeated at Toronto, 1837	7 27	4 17	11 52	∩	3 25
8	Fri.	Conception of V. Mary. <i>nights.</i>	7 28	4 17	11 52	∩	4 39
9	Sat.	☽ Perigee. Milton born, 1608	7 29	4 17	11 53	□	5 53
10	SUN.	2nd Sunday in Advent. <i>Look out</i>	7 30	4 17	11 54	□	○ rises
11	Mon.	Venus sets 6h. 50m. P. M.	7 31	4 17	11 54	♄	6 11
12	Tues.	John Gay died, 1732 <i>for a</i>	7 32	4 17	11 55	♄	7 16
13	Wed.	Lucy V. & M. <i>storm of</i>	7 33	4 17	11 55	♄	8 13
14	Thur.	☽ ♄ ☽ Washington died, 1799	7 34	4 17	11 56	♄	9 29
15	Fri.	Re-inter. of Napoleon, 1840 <i>snow.</i>	7 34	4 17	11 56	♄	10 33
16	Sat.	O. Sapiaientia. <i>with</i>	7 35	4 17	11 57	☾	11 35
17	SUN.	3rd Sunday in Advent. <i>high</i>	7 35	4 18	11 57	☾	Morn.
18	Mon.	Thomas Guy died, 1724 <i>winds.</i>	7 36	4 18	11 58	≈	0 37
19	Tues.	Battle of Niagara, 1813	7 36	4 18	11 58	≈	1 35
20	Wed.	Saturn souths 5h. 26m. P. M.	7 37	4 18	11 59	♄	2 34
21	Thur.	St. Thomas. Sun enters ♃ Win-	7 37	4 19	11 59	♄	3 32
22	Fri.	☽ Apogee. [ter commences.	7 38	4 19	12 0	♄	4 29
23	Sat.	Washington resigns command, 1783	7 38	4 19	12 0	♄	5 25
24	SUN.	4th Sunday in Advent. <i>Cold, with</i>	7 39	4 20	12 1	♄	6 20
25	Mon.	Christmas Day. <i>some snow</i>	7 39	4 20	12 1	♄	○ sets.
26	Tues.	St. Steven M.	7 40	4 20	12 2	♄	5 43
27	Wed.	St. John Evan. <i>and wind.</i>	7 40	4 21	12 2	♄	6 40
28	Thur.	Innocents' Day.	7 40	4 22	12 3	≈	7 41
29	Fri.	♀ ♄ ☾ <i>Raw, cold weather.</i>	7 41	4 23	12 4	≈	8 42
30	Sat.	Jupiter rises 7h. 47m P. M.	7 41	4 24	12 4	≈	9 56
31	SUN.	Sunday after Christmas. ♃ ♄ ☾	7 41	4 25	12 4	≈	10 52

It is better to cut grain just before it is fully or dead ripe. When the straw immediately below the grain is so dry that on twisting it no juice is expressed, it should be cut, for then there is no farther circulation of juices to the ear. Every hour that it stands uncut after this stage is attended with loss.

Thatch, on the roofs of houses, may be rendered incombustible by a common flame, by coating it over with a mixture of white-wash and alum, 1 lb. of alum will suffice for 5 gallons white-wash.

Morning.
Morning.

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○ sets.
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Ashes.—Although leached, form an excellent manure.
Ducks.—When young, should have but little water, and be fed exclusively on boiled food, potatoes, &c. Hominy for fattening is good.
What maintains one vice, would bring up two children.

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Pumpkins.—May be kept a year, sound and well flavoured, if carefully gathered and hung up in a dry cellar, Or, take out the soft parts, slice, and dry in the sun or oven. Keep dry, and boil; a rich good food.

Small Farms.—In conclusion, we desire to impress on the common-sense reasoning of every man, the paramount importance of having no more land in culture than *can be well* cultivated. By no means attempt to manage more than you can manage well. Be a FARMER, not a mere earth-scraper, lazily scratching up sufficient earth to destroy the face of the soil, and throw seed away, or you will always have to scratch hard for a living. But make your farm a source of pride, and it will surely become a source of profit. Let your object be not to have *many*, but *few* and RICH acres.

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

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Berthier,.....	135	45	0	45	127	176	188	244	303	349	356	386	421
Montreal,.....	180	90	45	0	82	131	143	199	258	304	311	341	376
Cornwall,.....	262	172	127	82	0	49	61	117	176	222	229	259	294
Prescott,.....	311	221	176	131	49	0	12	68	127	173	180	210	245
Brockville,.....	323	233	188	143	61	12	0	56	115	161	168	198	233
Kingston,.....	379	289	244	199	117	68	56	0	59	105	112	142	177
Belleville,.....	438	349	303	258	176	127	115	59	0	46	53	83	118
Cobourg,.....	484	394	349	304	222	173	161	105	46	0	7	37	72
Port Hope,.....	491	401	356	311	229	180	168	112	53	7	0	30	65
Oshawa,.....	521	431	386	341	259	210	198	142	83	37	30	0	35
Toronto,.....	556	466	421	376	294	245	233	177	118	72	65	35	0

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