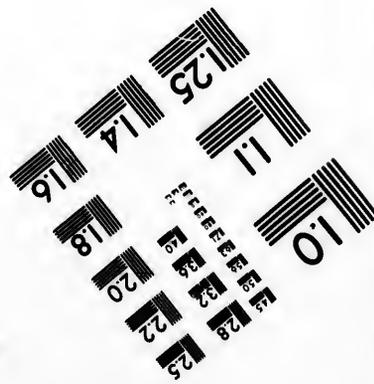
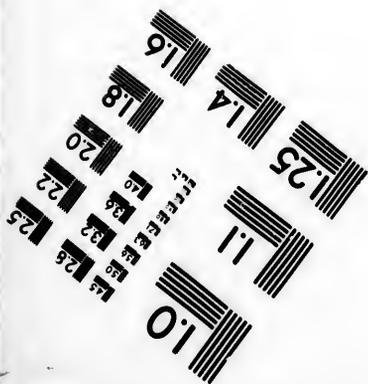
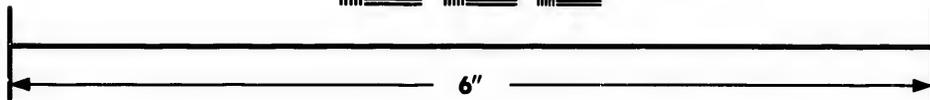
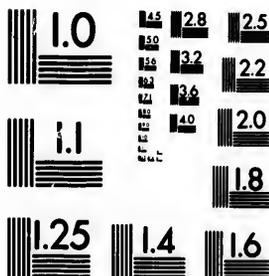


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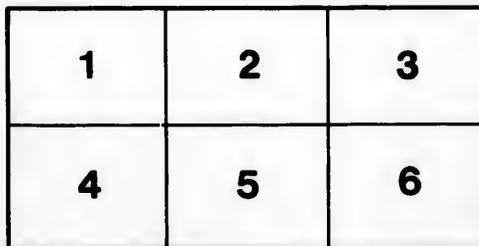
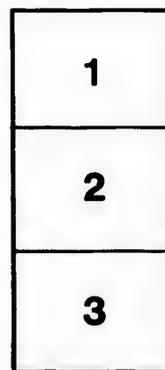
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No. XVI.

1850

THE
CANADIAN FARMERS'
ALMANAC

AND
MEMORANDUM BOOK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1850 :

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR,
AND TILL THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE, THE THIRTEENTH
YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MOST GRACIOUS
MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Calculated for the Meridian of Sherbrooke, in Latitude
45° 25' N. and Longitude 71° 55' W. from the Royal
Observatory, Greenwich, but arranged so as to
serve without essential variation for every
other portion of Canada.*

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS BY
G. WELLS, Provincial Surveyor.



PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BROOKS,

SHERBROOKE, C. E.

Wells's Print.

EXPLANATION.

The times of the Sun's rising and setting are the times shown by a correct time piece when the sun is in the horizon. The column marked Sun South, are the times shown by a correct time piece when the centre of the Sun is on the Meridian, or in other words, when it is noon by a correct noon mark or dial. Example, when it is noon by the Sun on the first day of January, it would be four minutes after 12 o'clock by a correct time piece.

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS.

☉ The Sun, ☾ The Moon, ☿ Mercury, ♀ Venus, ♂ Mars, ⊕ The Earth, ♃ Jupiter, ♄ Saturn, ♃ Herschel, ☿ In Conjunction, ⊞ In Quadrature, ☿ In Opposition, ☿ Ascending Node, ☿ Descending Node.
♈ Aries, head, ♉ Taurus, neck, ♊ Gemini, arms, ♋ Cancer, breast, ♌ Leo, heart, ♍ Virgo, belly, ♎ Libra, reins, ♏ Scorpio, secrets, ♐ Sagittarius, thighs, ♑ Capricornus, knees, ♒ Aquarius, legs, ♓ Pisces, feet.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND EPOCHS.

Dominical Letter, F	Solar Cycle, 11	
Golden Number, 8	Roman Indiction, 8	
Epoch, 17	Julian Period, 6563	

The year 5611 of the Jewish Era commences Sept. 7, 1850.
The year 1267 of the Mohammedan Era commences on November 6th, 1850.

MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Septuagesima Sunday, Jan. 27	Low Sunday, April 7	
Quinquagesima Sunday, Feb. 10	Rogation Sunday, May 5	
Ash Wednesday, " 13	Ascension Day, Holy Thursday, " 9	
1st Sunday in Lent, " 17	Pentecost; Whit Sun. " 19	
Palm Sunday, March 24	Trinity Sunday " 26	
Good Friday, " 29	Corpus Christi, " 30	
Easter Sunday, " 31	Advent Sunday, Dec. 1	

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

Circumcision, Jan. 1	Corpus Christi, May 30	
Epiphany, Jan. 6	Peter & St. Paul, June 29	
Annunciation, Mar. 25	All Saints Day, Nov. 1	
Good Friday, Mar. 29	Conception B. V. M., Dec. 8	
Ascension Day, May 9	Christmas Day, " 25	
The Birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty, May 25		

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EMBER DAYS.

February	20, 22, 23.	September	18, 20, 21.
May	22, 24, 25.	December	18, 20, 21.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

Vernal Equinox, Spring begins	March 20d. 6h. 95m. ev.
Summer Solstice, Summer begins	June 21 3 12 ev.
Autumnal Equinox, Autumn begins	Sept. 23 5 12 m.
Winter Solstice, Winter begins	Dec. 21 10 50 ev.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1850, there will be only two eclipses both of the Sun.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 12, invisible at Sherbrooke. Conjunction in Right Ascension, at 1h. 43m. in the morning.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, August 7, invisible at Sherbrooke. The mean time of conjunction in Right Ascension will be at 4h. 43m. in the evening. This eclipse will be seen from the north and western parts of South America, from Mexico, California, Oregon, and also from the Japanese Islands.

TO MAKE A GOLD POWDER.—Dissolve gold in aqua regia, or 2 parts nitric and 1 of muriatic acid. The leaf gold is best to use for this purpose. Then take cotton and soak up all the nitro muriate of gold, suffer it to dry and afterwards burn it on a saucer. Take up the ashes of the cotton and wash them, allowing the water to settle before pouring off, when a fine gold powder will be found at the bottom of the saucer, which must be dried and can be used afterwards in the arts, such as ornament for leather or paper.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—We recommend the following recipe, which will be found, upon trial, to be a simple, still an invaluable remedy for rheumatism.—Take a pint of the spirits of turpentine, to which add half an ounce of camphor; let it stand till the camphor is dissolved; then rub it on the part affected, and it will never fail to remove the complaint. Flannel should be applied after the part is well fomented with turpentine. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally available for burns, scalds, bruises, and sprains, never failing of success.

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Memorandum for January.

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24	Th
25	F
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27	S
28	M
29	Tu
30	W
31	Th

31 days.

JANUARY.

1850.

THE GOOD OLD PLOUGH.

Let them sing who may of the battle fray,
And the deeds that have long since past—
Let them chant in praise of the tar whose days

☾ Last Quarter, 5d. 3h. 39m. Morning.
● New Moon, 13d. 6h. 25m. Morning.
☽ First Quarter, 21d. 4h. 46m. Morning.
○ Full Moon, 27d. 7h. 57m. Evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R.&S.
1	Tu	Circumcision.	7 41	4 27	12 4	Ω	8 34
2	W	<i>Severely cold</i>	7 41	4 27	12 4	♁	9 45
3	Th		7 41	4 28	15 5	♁	10 55
4	F	<i>weather but fair</i>	7 41	4 29	12 5	♁	Morn
5	S	<i>and clear.</i>	7 41	4 30	12 5	♁	0 2
6	S	Epiphany.	7 41	4 31	12 6	♁	1 5
7	M	<i>Snow storm.</i>	7 40	4 31	12 6	♁	2 7
8	Tu	Lucian P. & M.	7 40	4 32	12 7	♁	3 8
9	W	<i>Fair days</i>	7 39	4 34	12 7	♁	4 7
10	Th	<i>up to the</i>	7 39	4 34	12 8	♁	5 3
11	F	<i>time of</i>	7 39	4 35	12 8	♁	5 56
12	S	<i>full Moon.</i>	7 38	4 36	12 8	♁	6 45
13	S	1st. Sun. af. Epiphany.	7 38	4 38	12 9	♁	●sets
14	M	<i>The sidereal influences</i>	7 37	4 40	12 9	♁	6 4
15	Tu	<i>are somewhat malignant</i>	7 37	4 41	12 10	♁	7 4
16	W	<i>during the whole</i>	7 36	4 43	12 10	♁	8 4
17	Th	<i>of this month.</i>	7 36	4 45	12 10	♁	9 5
18	F	Prisca V. & M.	7 35	4 46	12 11	♁	10 7
19	S	<i>Troubles in France.</i>	7 35	4 48	12 11	♁	11 10
20	S	2d Sun. af. Epiphany.	7 34	4 50	12 12	♁	Morn
21	M	Agnes V.	7 33	4 52	12 12	♁	0 15
22	Tu	Vincent M.	7 32	4 53	12 12	♁	1 22
23	W	<i>Discontent in Ireland.</i>	7 32	4 54	12 13	♁	2 31
24	Th	<i>The East Indian war</i>	7 31	4 56	12 13	♁	3 41
25	F	Conversion of St. Paul.	7 30	4 57	12 13	♁	4 48
26	S	<i>continues at intervals.</i>	7 29	4 58	12 13	♁	5 52
27	S	Septuagesima Sunday.	7 28	4 59	12 13	♁	Orise
28	M	<i>In China the celestials</i>	7 27	5 0	12 13	♁	6 12
29	Tu	<i>are again at work, doing</i>	7 26	5 2	12 13	♁	7 17
30	W	<i>much damage to British</i>	7 25	5 4	12 14	♁	8 30
31	Th	<i>commerce.</i>	7 24	5 6	12 14	♁	9 40

Memorandum for February.

1	THE GOOD OLD PROVERB	
2	Let them say of the table first	
3	And the beds for their own use	
4	And then about in parties of the night	
5	Full Moon	27th
6	First Quarter	29th
7	New Moon	31st
8	Full Moon	1st
9	First Quarter	3rd
10	New Moon	5th
11	Full Moon	7th
12	First Quarter	9th
13	New Moon	11th
14	Full Moon	13th
15	First Quarter	15th
16	New Moon	17th
17	Full Moon	19th
18	First Quarter	21st
19	New Moon	23rd
20	Full Moon	25th
21	First Quarter	27th
22	New Moon	29th
23	Full Moon	31st
24	First Quarter	1st
25	New Moon	3rd
26	Full Moon	5th
27	First Quarter	7th
28	New Moon	9th

D.M.	W.
1	F
2	S
3	S
4	M
5	T
6	T
7	F
8	F
9	S
10	S
11	F
12	F
13	S
14	S
15	M
16	T
17	T
18	F
19	F
20	S
21	S
22	M
23	T
24	T
25	F
26	F
27	S
28	S

28 days.

FEBRUARY.

1850.

Are spent on the ocean vast—
 I would render to these all the worship you please,
 I would honor them even now,
 But I'd give far more from my heart's full store
 To the cause of the good Old Plough.

☾ Last Quarter, 3d. 8h. 24m. Evening.
 ● New Moon, 12d. 1h. 35m. Morning.
 ☽ First Quarter, 19d. 3h. 18m. Evening.
 ○ Full Moon, 26d. 7h. 6m. Morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S.
1	F	<i>The month commences</i>	7 22 5	7 12 14	☉	10 52	
2	S	Purification.	7 21 5	8 12 14	☉	11 55	
3	S	Sexagesima Sunday.	7 19 5	9 12 14	☾	Morn	
4	M	<i>with</i>	7 18 5	10 12 14	☾	0 58	
5	Tu	Agatha V. & M.	7 17 5	12 12 14	☽	1 58	
6	W	<i>stormy weather.</i>	7 16 5	13 12 14	☽	2 56	
7	Th		7 15 5	14 12 14	☽	3 56	
8	F		7 14 5	16 12 14	☽	4 41	
9	S	<i>More mild</i>	7 12 5	18 12 15	☽	5 27	
10	S	Quinquagesima Sun.	7 10 5	20 12 15	☽	6 18	
11	M	<i>and</i>	7 9 5	21 12 15	☽	6 46	
12	Tu	<i>pleasant days.</i>	7 8 5	22 12 15	☽	● sets	
13	W	Ash Wednesday.	7 7 5	23 12 15	☽	6 58	
14	Th	Valentine Bp.	7 5 5	25 12 14	☽	8 01	
15	F	<i>Valentine's day, old</i>	7 3 5	27 12 14	☽	9 14	
16	S	<i>Bachelors, Look Out!</i>	7 2 5	28 12 14	☽	10 9	
17	S	1st Sunday in Lent.	7 0 5	30 12 14	☽	11 14	
18	M	<i>Politics in Canada</i>	6 58 5	31 12 14	☽	Morn	
19	Tu	<i>are getting to be</i>	6 56 5	32 12 14	☽	0 21	
20	W	<i>of a very uncer-</i>	6 54 5	34 12 14	☽	1 28	
21	Th	<i>tain complexion.</i>	6 53 5	35 12 13	☽	2 32	
22	F	<i>Brother Jonathan</i>	6 51 5	36 12 13	☽	3 36	
23	S	<i>very sympathetic.</i>	6 49 5	37 12 13	☽	4 34	
24	S	2d Sunday in Lent.	6 47 5	39 12 13	☽	5 26	
25	M	<i>John Bull is busy with</i>	6 46 5	41 12 13	☽	6 11	
26	Tu	<i>Ireland. The Stars</i>	6 45 5	42 12 13	☽	Orise	
27	W	<i>tell of little that is impor-</i>	6 43 5	43 12 12	☽	7 23	
28	Th	<i>tant during this month.</i>	6 41 5	44 12 12	☽	8 32	

31 days.

MARCH.

1850.

Let them laud the notes that in music floats
Through their bright and their glittering halls,
While the amorous twirl of the hair's bright curl
Round the shoulder of beauty falls—

☾ Last Quarter, 5d. 3h. 11m. Evening.
● New Moon, 13d. 6h. 23m. Evening.
☽ First Quarter, 20d. 11h. 4m. Evening.
○ Full Moon, 27d. 6h. 32m. Evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S
1	F	David A. B.	6 36	5 48	12 12	☾	9 39
2	S	Chadmus Bp.	6 34	5 49	12 12	☾	10 44
3	S	3rd Sun. in Lent.	6 33	5 50	12 12	☾	11 47
4	M	<i>Fine</i>	6 31	5 52	12 12	☽	Morn
5	Tu	<i>pleasant</i>	6 29	5 53	12 11	☽	0 46
6	W	<i>days.</i>	6 27	5 55	12 11	☽	1 43
7	Th	Perpetua.	6 25	5 56	12 11	☽	2 35
8	F	<i>There will be no sleigh-</i>	6 23	5 58	12 11	☽	3 23
9	S	<i>ing after the 12th.</i>	6 20	5 59	12 11	☽	4 16
10	S	4th Sunday in Lent.	6 18	6 0	12 10	☽	4 44
11	M	<i>Travellers! be careful!</i>	6 15	6 1	12 10	☽	5 19
12	Tu	Gregory, M. B.	6 13	6 2	12 10	☽	5 51
13	W	<i>The sidereal influences</i>	6 12	6 4	12 9	☽	Ossets
14	Th	<i>predict an un-</i>	6 10	6 7	12 9	☽	6 55
15	F	<i>healthy spring</i>	6 8	6 8	12 9	☽	8 0
16	S	<i>in Canada.</i>	6 7	6 9	12 9	☽	9 6
17	S	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 6	6 10	12 8	☽	10 14
18	M		6 5	6 12	12 8	☽	11 21
19	Tu	<i>Great News from</i>	6 3	6 13	12 8	☽	Morn
20	W	<i>Europe.</i>	6 0	6 14	12 7	☽	0 27
21	Th	Benedict.	5 58	6 15	12 7	☽	1 30
22	F		5 56	6 17	12 7	☽	2 28
23	S		5 54	6 19	12 6	☽	3 20
24	S	Palm Sunday.	5 53	6 20	12 6	☽	4 5
25	M	Annunciation V. Mary.	5 52	6 21	12 6	☽	4 40
26	Tu	<i>Brother Jonathan</i>	5 50	6 22	12 5	☽	5 21
27	W	<i>impertinent in</i>	5 48	6 23	12 5	☽	Orise
28	Th	<i>Canadian affairs;</i>	5 46	6 24	12 5	☽	7 18
29	F	Good Friday.	5 45	6 25	12 4	☽	8 20
30	S	<i>John Bull grows.</i>	5 43	6 26	12 4	☽	9 30
31	S	Easter Sunday.	5 31	6 28	12 4	☽	10 33

30 days.

APRIL.

1850.

But dearer to me is the song from the tree,
 And the rich and blossoming bough—
 Oh, these are the sweets which the rustic greets,
 As he follows the Good Old Plough.
 Then how jocund the song as it comes along.

☾ Last Quarter, 4d. 10h. 50m. Morning.
 ● New Moon; 12d. 7h. 53m. Morning.
 ☽ First Quarter, 18d. 5h. 13m. Morning.
 ○ Full Moon, 25d. 6h. 26m. Morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, & C.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S
1	M	<i>A few days</i>	5 39	6 59	12 4	♄	11 32
2	Tu	<i>of rain,</i>	5 37	6 30	12 3	♃	Morn
3	W	Richard B.	5 35	6 31	12 3	♃	0 27
4	Th	<i>after which</i>	5 33	6 33	12 3	♃	1 18
5	F	<i>fine</i>	5 32	6 34	12 2	♃	2 2
6	S	<i>for gardening.</i>	5 30	6 35	12 2	♃	2 32
7	S	Low Sunday.	5 28	6 37	12 2	♃	3 18
8	M	<i>Fine days.</i>	5 26	6 39	12 1	♃	3 51
9	Tu	<i>The sidereal</i>	5 24	6 40	12 1	♃	4 21
10	W	<i>influences</i>	5 23	6 41	12 1	♃	4 50
11	Th	<i>look very</i>	5 21	6 42	12 1	♃	5 18
12	F	<i>gloomy</i>	5 19	6 44	12 0	♃	● Sets
13	S	<i>in Europe.</i>	5 17	6 46	12 0	♃	8 2
14	S	2nd Sun. after Easter.	5 16	6 47	12 0	♃	9 11
15	M	<i>Fresh troubles in France.</i>	5 14	6 48	11 0	♃	10 19
16	Tu	<i>His Holiness the Pope</i>	5 12	6 49	11 59	♃	11 24
17	W	<i>has had his back</i>	5 10	6 50	11 59	♃	Morn
18	Th	<i>sorely scratched</i>	5 8	6 51	11 59	♃	0 25
19	F	Alphe A. B.	5 6	6 52	11 59	♃	1 19
20	S	<i>by the Austrian Eagle.</i>	5 4	6 54	11 59	♃	2 11
21	S	3rd Sun. after Easter.	5 2	6 56	11 58	♃	2 47
22	M	<i>Things look rather un-</i>	5 0	6 57	11 58	♃	3 23
23	Tu	<i>St. George. settled in</i>	4 59	6 58	11 58	♃	3 55
24	W	<i>England and Ireland.</i>	4 58	6 59	11 58	♃	4 25
25	Th	St. Mark Evan & Mart.	4 56	7 0	11 58	♃	○ Rise
26	F	<i>Unhealthy time in</i>	4 55	7 1	11 57	♃	7 15
27	S	<i>Canada but otherwise</i>	4 54	7 2	11 57	♃	8 19
28	S	4th Sun. after Sunday.	4 52	7 3	11 57	♃	9 20
29	M	<i>affairs prosper in their</i>	4 51	7 5	11 57	♃	10 18
30	Tu	<i>ordinary (rain.</i>	4 49	7 6	11 57	♃	11 10

Memorandum for May.

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31 days.

MAY.

1850-

From the ploughman's lusty throat !
 Did the hunter's shout ever yet give out
 To the brown woods a merrier note ?
 Tho' he follows no hound, yet his day is crown'd

☾ Last Quarter, 4d. 5h. 57m. Morning.
 ● New Moon, 11d. 6h. 21m. Evening.
 ☽ First Quarter, 18d. 10h. 58m. Morning.
 ○ Full Moon, 25d. 7h. 20m. Evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S.
1	W	St. Philip & St. James.	4 48	7 7	11 57	☽	11 58
2	Th	<i>Fair and</i>	4 47	7 8	11 57	☽	Morn
3	F	Invention of the Cross.	4 45	7 9	11 57	≈	0 40
4	S	<i>very favourable weather.</i>	4 43	7 11	11 57	≈	1 17
5	S	Rogation Sunday.	4 42	7 12	11 56	≈	1 50
6	M	St. John Port. Lat.	4 40	7 13	11 56	☾	2 20
7	Tu		4 38	7 14	11 56	☾	2 49
8	W	<i>Rain.</i>	4 37	7 15	11 56	☽	3 18
9	Th	Ascension Day. Holy	4 36	7 17	11 56	☽	3 46
10	F	[Thursday.	4 35	7 18	11 56	☽	4 17
11	S	<i>The starry influences</i>	4 33	7 19	11 56	☽	● sets
12	S	Sunday after Ascension.	4 32	7 20	11 56	☽	8 5
13	M	<i>are more favorable.</i>	4 32	7 21	11 56	☽	9 13
14	Tu	<i>There are</i>	4 30	7 23	11 56	☽	10 17
15	W	<i>however, troubles in</i>	4 29	7 24	11 56	☽	11 15
16	Th	<i>China, the celes-</i>	4 28	7 26	11 56	☽	Morn
17	F	<i>tials being very</i>	4 27	7 26	11 56	☽	0 5
18	S	<i>averse to John</i>	4 26	7 29	11 56	☽	0 48
19	S	Pentecost. Whit. Sun.	4 25	7 30	11 56	☽	1 26
20	M	<i>Bull's Company.</i>	4 24	7 31	11 56	☽	1 59
21	Tu	<i>There is an indistinct</i>	4 23	7 32	11 56	☽	2 29
22	W	<i>promise of better</i>	4 22	7 33	11 56	☽	2 58
23	Th	<i>times in Canada.</i>	4 21	7 34	11 56	☽	3 27
24	F	<i>The season for cropping</i>	4 19	7 35	11 57	☽	3 56
25	S	<i>will be very favorable.</i>	4 18	7 36	11 57	☽	Orise
26	S	Trinity Sunday.	4 17	7 37	11 57	☽	8 8
27	M	<i>The other matters of</i>	4 17	7 38	11 57	☽	9 3
28	Tu	<i>this month's Horoscope</i>	4 16	7 39	11 57	☽	9 53
29	W	K. Charles II. are of	4 16	7 40	11 57	☽	10 38
30	Th	Corpus Christi. little	4 15	7 40	11 57	☽	11 17
31	F	<i>import in Canada.</i>	4 15	7 41	11 58	≈	11 51

Memorandum for June.

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30 days.

JUNE

1850.

With a triumph as good, I trow,
 As though antlered head, at his feet lay dead,
 Instead of the Good Old Plough.
 Full many there be that daily see,
 What a selfish and hollow pride,

- ☾ Last Quarter, 2d. 10h. 58m. Evening.
- New Moon, 10d. 2h. 31m. Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, 16d. 5h. 34m. Evening.
- Full Moon, 24d. 9h. 22m. Morning.

D. N.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &C.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S.
1	S	Nicomede M.	4 15	7 41	11 58	∞	Morn
2	S	1st Sun. after Trinity.	4 14	7 42	11 58	☾	0 22
3	M	<i>Frequent showers, but</i>	4 14	7 43	11 58	☾	0 51
4	Tu	<i>very fine growing</i>	4 13	7 44	11 58	☾	1 18
5	W	Boniface Bp.	4 13	7 45	11 58	☽	1 46
6	Th	<i>weather.</i>	4 13	7 46	11 59	☽	2 14
7	F	<i>Political disputes run</i>	4 12	7 47	11 59	☽	2 46
8	S	<i>high in Canada, but no</i>	4 12	7 48	11 59	☽	3 21
9	S	2nd Sun. after Trinity.	4 11	7 48	11 59	☽	4 3
10	M	<i>bloodshed.</i>	4 11	7 49	12 0	☽	● sets
11	Tu	St. Barnabas.	4 11	7 49	12 0	☽	9 74
12	W	<i>The California mania</i>	4 11	7 49	12 0	☽	9 59
13	Th	<i>having entirely ceased,</i>	4 11	7 50	12 0	☽	10 47
14	F	<i>that country now appears</i>	4 10	7 50	12 0	Ω	11 28
15	S	<i>in much confusion, and</i>	4 10	7 50	12 1	Ω	Morn
16	S	3rd Sun. after Trinity.	4 10	7 50	12 1	☽	0 3
17	M	St. Alban. <i>in the back</i>	4 10	7 51	12 1	☽	0 34
18	Tu	<i>ground a long squad of</i>	4 11	7 51	12 1	☽	1 3
19	W	<i>lean and hungry looking</i>	4 11	7 51	12 1	☽	1 32
20	Th	Tr. of Edward, Kg. of	4 11	7 52	12 2	☽	2 1
21	F	<i>gold diggers [West Sax.</i>	4 11	7 52	12 2	☽	2 32
22	S	<i>are distinctly seen jour-</i>	4 12	7 52	12 2	☽	3 6
23	S	4th Sun. after Trinity.	4 12	7 53	12 2	☽	3 44
24	M	St. John Bp. <i>neying</i>	4 12	7 53	12 2	☽	Orise
25	Tu	<i>from California towards</i>	4 13	7 53	12 3	☽	8 36
26	W	<i>the Northern States and</i>	4 13	7 53	12 3	☽	9 17
27	Th	<i>Canada, each man carry-</i>	4 13	7 52	12 3	☽	9 53
28	F	<i>ing his knapsack on his</i>	4 14	7 52	12 3	☽	10 26
29	S	St. Peter Ap. <i>back.</i>	4 14	7 52	12 3	☽	10 54
30	S	5th Sun. after Trinity.	4 15	7 52	12 4	☽	11 51

Memorandum for July.

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31 days.

JULY.

1850.

Who a ploughman's lot in his humble cot
With a scornful look deride—
Yet I'd rather take, aye, a hearty shake

☾ Last Quarter, 2d. 1h. 4m. Evening.
● New Moon, 9d. 9h. 33m. Morning.
☽ First Quarter, 16d. 1h. 47m. Morning.
○ Full Moon, 24d. 0h. 30m. Morning.
☾ Last Quarter, 31d. 12h. 22m. Evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, & C.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Mo R. & S.
1	M	<i>Hot and</i>	4 15	7 52	12	4 ☾	11 48
2	Tu	Visitation of Mary.	4 16	7 52	12	4 ☽	Morn
3	W	<i>sultry days.</i>	4 16	7 51	12	4 ☽	0 15
4	Th	Tran. Mart. B.	4 16	7 51	12	5 8	0 45
5	F		4 17	7 51	12	5 8	1 17
6	S		4 17	7 51	12	5 II	1 54
7	S	6th Sun. after Trinity.	4 18	7 50	12	5 II	2 38
8	M	<i>Thunder showers,</i>	4 19	7 50	12	5 II	3 31
9	Tu	<i>after which fine bearing</i>	4 20	7 50	12	5 ☽	● sets
10	W	<i>weather. Mars appears</i>	4 21	7 49	12	5 ☽	8 37
11	Th	<i>uncommonly red. Look</i>	4 22	7 48	12	5 Ω	9 23
12	F	<i>out! John Bull</i>	4 23	7 47	12	5 Ω	10 2
13	S	<i>grumbles.</i>	4 24	7 46	12	6 ♃	10 36
14	S	7th Sun. after Trinity.	4 25	7 45	12	6 ♃	11 7
15	M	Swithum.	4 26	7 44	12	6 ♃	11 36
16	Tu	<i>Brother Jonathan</i>	4 27	7 43	12	6 ♄	Morn
17	W	<i>talks of annexing</i>	4 28	7 43	12	6 ♄	0 5
18	Th	<i>all North</i>	4 29	7 42	12	6 ♃	0 36
19	F	<i>America.</i>	4 30	7 41	12	6 ♃	1 18
20	S	Margaret V.	4 31	7 40	12	6 ♀	1 45
21	S	8th Sun. after Trinity.	4 32	7 39	12	6 ♀	2 25
22	M	St. Mary Magdalen.	4 33	7 38	12	6 ♀	3 13
23	Tu	<i>New disturbances in</i>	4 34	7 37	12	6 ♃	4 2
24	W	<i>France and Ireland.</i>	4 35	7 36	12	6 ♃	Orise
25	Th	St. James Ap.	4 36	7 35	12	6 ♃	8 28
26	F	St. Anne. <i>The Republic</i>	4 37	7 34	12	6 ♃	8 58
27	S	<i>totters. Mexico will re-</i>	4 38	7 33	12	6 ♃	9 26
28	S	9th Sun. after Trinity.	4 39	7 32	12	6 ☾	9 43
29	M	<i>volt. High party feelings</i>	4 41	7 31	12	6 ☾	10 18
30	Tu	<i>in Canada, but the times</i>	4 42	7 30	12	6 ☽	10 46
31	W	<i>are favorable to farmers.</i>	4 45	7 28	12	6 ☽	11 15

Memorandum for August.

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31 days.

AUGUST.

1850.

From his hand, than to wealth I'd bow,
 For the honest grasp of that hand's rude clasp
 Hath stood by the Good Old Plough.
 All honour be then to these gay old men,

- New Moon, 7d. 4h. 39m. Evening.
- ☾ First Quarter, 14d. 0h. 52m. Evening.
- Full Moon, 22d. 4h. 17m. Evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 30d. 9h. 30m. Morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, & C.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S
1	Th	Lammas Day.	4 46	7 27	12 12	6 8	11 49
2	F	Very	4 47	7 26	12 12	6 8	Morn
3	S	changeable	4 48	7 25	12 12	6 II	0 29
4	S	10th Sun. after Trinity.	4 49	7 23	12 12	6 II	1 16
5	M	during the	4 50	7 22	12 12	6 ☽	2 12
6	Tu	Transfiguration.	4 51	7 21	12 12	5 ☽	3 17
7	W	Name of Jesus.	4 52	7 20	12 12	5 ☽	○sets
8	Th	first part of	4 54	7 18	12 12	5 Ω	7 55
9	F	the month.	4 55	7 16	12 12	5 Ω	8 31
10	S	St. Lawrence.	4 56	7 15	12 12	5 ♀	9 4
11	S	11th Sun. after Trinity.	4 57	7 14	12 12	5 ♀	9 36
12	M	The stars look	4 58	7 12	12 12	5 ♀	10 5
13	Tu	down more	4 07	10 12	12 4	♄	10 36
14	W	favorably.	5 17	8 12	12 4	♄	11 8
15	Th	Public affairs in	5 27	7 12	12 4	♄	11 44
16	F	Canada are improving.	5 37	6 12	12 4	♄	Morn
17	S	Better	5 47	4 12	12 4	↑	0 24
18	S	12th Sun. after Sunday.	5 57	2 12	12 3	↑	1 8
19	M	state of things in	5 67	0 12	12 3	↑	-1 57
20	Tu	Ireland and in China.	5 77	59 12	12 3	♄	2 50
21	W	His Celestial Highness is	5 86	57 12	12 3	♄	3 46
22	Th	about to make further	5 96	55 12	12 3	♄	○rise
23	F	concessions to British	5 106	53 12	12 2	♄	7 30
24	S	St. Bartholomew.	5 116	51 12	12 2	♄	7 57
25	S	13th Sun. after Trinity.	5 126	50 12	12 2	♄	8 23
26	M	commerce, whereat	5 136	48 12	12 1	♄	8 46
27	Tu	Brother Jonathan	5 146	46 12	12 1	♄	9 18
28	W	St. Augustine.	5 166	44 12	12 1	♄	9 49
29	Th	St. John Bp. beheaded.	5 186	42 12	12 0	8	10 26
30	F	halloo's	5 196	40 12	12 0	8	11 8
31	S	"blue murder."	5 216	38 12	12 0	II	11 58

Memorandum for September.

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30 days.

SEPTEMBER.

1850.

When at last they are bowed with toil—
 Their warfare then o'er, why they battle no more,
 For they've conquered the stubborn soil—
 And the chaplet each wears are his silver hairs—

- New Moon, 6d. 0h. 40m. Morning.
- ☾ First Quarter, 13d. 3h. 33m. Morning.
- Full Moon, 21d. 7h. 53m. Morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 28d. 5h. 5m. Evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, & C.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S
1	S	14th Sun. after Trinity.	5 22	6 37	11 59	☽	Morn
2	M	<i>Cloudy and</i>	5 23	6 35	11 59	☽	0 57
3	Tu	<i>rainy days.</i>	5 24	6 33	11 59	☾	2 3
4	W		5 26	6 31	11 58	☾	3 15
5	Th	<i>Fine days.</i>	5 27	6 29	11 58	☾	4 30
6	F	<i>Frost.</i>	5 28	6 27	11 58	☾	● sets
7	S	Enurchus Bp.	5 29	6 25	11 57	☽	7 33
8	S	15th Sun. after Trinity.	5 30	6 23	11 57	☽	8 4
9	M	<i>The starry influences</i>	5 32	6 21	11 57	☽	8 35
10	Tu	<i>are genal in the</i>	5 33	6 20	11 56	☾	9 8
11	W	<i>direction of America.</i>	5 34	6 18	11 56	☾	9 43
12	Th	<i>Money will</i>	5 36	6 15	11 56	☽	10 21
13	F	<i>commence to be plenty</i>	5 38	6 14	11 55	☽	11 4
14	S	Holy Cross.	5 39	6 12	11 55	☽	11 51
15	S	16th Sun. after Trinity.	5 40	6 10	11 55	☽	Morn
16	M	<i>in Canada.</i>	5 41	6 8	11 54	☽	0 42
17	Tu	Lambert Bp.	5 42	6 4	11 54	☽	1 37
18	W	<i>Men will be very san-</i>	5 44	6 2	11 54	☽	2 34
19	Th	<i>guine in Rail Road en-</i>	5 46	6 0	11 53	☽	3 34
20	F	<i>terprises, and specula-</i>	5 47	6 58	11 53	☽	4 35
21	S	St. Matthew A.	5 48	5 56	11 53	☽	Orise
22	S	17th Sun. after Trinity.	5 49	5 54	11 52	☽	6 54
23	M	<i>tions generally prove</i>	5 50	5 52	11 52	☽	7 22
24	Tu	<i>successful and stock in</i>	5 51	5 51	11 51	☽	7 53
25	W	<i>good demand.</i>	5 52	5 49	11 51	☽	8 27
26	Th	St. Cyprian A.	5 53	5 47	11 51	☽	9 6
27	F		5 54	5 45	11 50	☽	9 53
28	S		5 55	5 44	11 50	☽	10 48
29	S	18th Sun. after Trinity.	5 56	5 43	11 50	☽	11 48
30	M	St. Jerome Pr.	5 58	5 41	11 50	☽	Morn

Memorandum for October.

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31 days.

OCTOBER.

1850.

And ne'er shall the victor's brow
With a laureled crown to the grave go down,
Like these sons of the Good Old Plough.

- New Moon, 5d. 10h. 8m. Morning.
- ☾ First Quarter, 12d. 9h. 42m. Evening.
- Full Moon, 20d. 10h. 23m. Evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 28d. 0h. 11m. Morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, & C.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S.
1	Tu	Remigius Bp.	6 0	5 39	11 49	Ω	0 56
2	W	<i>Clear days</i>	6 1	5 37	11 49	Ω	2 8
3	Th	<i>with</i>	6 2	5 35	11 49	♃	3 21
4	F	<i>hard frost.</i>	6 3	5 33	11 48	♃	4 33
5	S		6 4	5 32	11 48	♄	● sets
6	S	19th Sun. after Trinity.	6 5	5 30	11 48	♄	6 31
7	M	<i>Rain and sleet</i>	6 7	5 28	11 47	♃	7 3
8	Tu	<i>with a fall</i>	6 8	5 26	11 47	♃	7 37
9	W	St. Denis Bp.	6 9	5 24	11 47	♃	8 13
10	Th	<i>of snow on the 15th.</i>	6 11	5 23	11 47	♃	8 56
11	F	<i>The stars still look</i>	6 13	5 21	11 46	♃	9 46
12	S	<i>favorably</i>	6 14	5 19	11 46	♃	10 32
13	S	20th Sun. after Trinity.	6 15	5 17	11 46	♃	11 17
14	M	<i>upon Canada. John</i>	6 16	5 15	11 46	♃	Morn
15	Tu	<i>Bull about to enlarge</i>	6 18	5 14	11 46	♃	0 24
16	W	<i>his East Indian posses-</i>	6 20	5 12	11 45	♃	1 22
17	Th	Etheldreda V.	6 21	5 11	11 45	♃	2 22
18	F	St. Luke Evan.	6 22	5 9	11 45	♃	3 23
19	S	<i>sions, the "Stars and</i>	6 23	5 7	11 45	♃	4 26
20	S	21st Sun. after Trinity.	6 24	5 6	11 45	♃	○ rise
21	M	<i>"Stripes" are greatly</i>	6 26	5 3	11 45	♃	5 54
22	Tu	<i>scandalized. Important</i>	6 28	5 2	11 45	♃	6 27
23	W	<i>news are looked for.</i>	6 29	5 0	11 44	♃	7 5
24	Th	<i>Mars shows a fiery front</i>	6 30	5 58	11 44	♃	7 50
25	F	Crispin Mart.	6 32	4 57	11 44	♃	8 41
26	S	<i>towards California and</i>	6 34	4 55	11 44	♃	9 40
27	S	22nd Sun. after Trinity.	6 35	4 53	11 44	♃	10 45
28	M	St. Simon and St. Jude.	6 36	4 52	11 44	Ω	11 54
29	Tu	<i>Mexico. He also tells</i>	6 37	4 51	11 44	Ω	Morn
30	W	<i>of troubles in the</i>	6 38	4 50	11 44	♃	1 4
31	Th	<i>Southern States.</i>	6 39	4 48	11 44	♃	2 17

Memorandum for November.

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30 days.

NOVEMBER.

1850.

The howling of the northern blast
Proclaims dread winter near;
Perhaps with us t'will be the last,
And finish our career.

- New Moon, 3d. 9h. 52m. Evening.
- ☽ First Quarter, 11d. 6h. 27m. Evening.
- Full Moon, 19d. 11h. 47m. Morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 26d. 7h. 44m. Morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, & C.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S.
1	F	All Saints Day.	6 40	4 46	11 44	☾	3 28
2	S	Stormy,	6 42	4 44	11 44	☾	4 39
3	S	23rd Sun. after Trinity.	6 43	4 43	11 44	☾	● sets
4	M	cold	6 45	4 42	11 44	☾	5 32
5	Tu	weather.	6 47	4 41	11 44	☾	6 9
6	W	Leonard Confessor.	6 48	4 39	11 44	☾	6 48
7	Th	Fine clear	6 49	4 38	11 44	☾	7 33
8	F	days	6 50	4 37	11 44	☾	8 22
9	S	with hard frost.	6 51	4 36	11 44	☾	9 15
10	S	24th Sun. after Trinity.	6 52	4 35	11 44	☾	10 11
11	M	St. Martin Bp.	6 53	4 34	11 44	☾	11 10
12	Tu	An ominous silence pre-	6 54	4 33	11 45	☾	Morn
13	W	Britius Bp.	6 55	4 32	11 45	☾	0 9
14	Th	veils among the stars as	6 57	4 30	11 45	☾	1 9
15	F	Machutus Bp.	6 59	4 28	11 45	☾	2 10
16	S	to sublunary affairs, pre-	6 04	4 27	11 45	☾	3 13
17	S	25th Sun. after Trinity.	7 24	4 26	11 46	☾	4 18
18	M	saying some dark event,	7 44	4 25	11 46	☾	5 24
19	Tu	perhaps some fearful	7 64	4 24	11 46	☾	○ rise
20	W	Edmund K. & M.	7 74	4 23	11 46	☾	5 44
21	Th	murder. The three Fu-	7 94	4 23	11 47	☾	6 34
22	F	Cecilia V. & M.	7 104	4 22	11 47	☾	7 32
23	S	St. Clement M.	7 114	4 22	11 47	☾	8 36
24	S	26th Sun. after Trinity.	7 124	4 21	11 48	☾	9 44
25	M	Catharine V.	7 134	4 21	11 48	☾	10 54
26	Tu	ries ride conspicuous,	7 144	4 20	11 48	☾	Morn
27	W	throughout the month,	7 154	4 20	11 48	☾	0 5
28	Th	and the sound of Vulcan's	7 174	4 19	11 49	☾	1 16
29	F	hammer is heard loud	7 194	4 19	11 49	☾	2 26
30	S	St. Andrew A. and long.	7 204	4 18	11 49	☾	3 34

Memorandum for December.

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31 days.

DECEMBER.

1850.

The hoary frost, the fleecy snow,
Descend and clothe the ground;
The liquid streams forbear to flow,
In icy fetters bound.

- New Moon, 3d. 0h. 28m. Evening.
- ☾ First Quarter, 11d. 3h. 48m. Evening.
- Full Moon, 19d. 0h. 15m. Morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 25d. 4h. 35m. Morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S.
1	S	Advent Sunday.	7 21	4 18	11 44	♄	4 42
2	M	<i>Severely cold</i>	7 22	4 18	11 50	♄	5 49
3	Tu	<i>days, but little snow up-</i>	7 23	4 18	11 50	♁	● sets
4	W	<i>on the ground.</i>	7 24	4 18	11 51	♁	5 25
5	Th	<i>If the stars speak</i>	7 26	4 17	11 51	♃	6 12
6	F	Nicholas Bp.	7 27	4 17	11 52	♃	7 4
7	S	<i>truth, and who doubts it?</i>	7 28	4 17	11 52	♃	7 59
8	S	2nd Sun. in Advent.	7 29	4 17	11 53	♃	8 57
9	M	<i>the year 1850 will be an</i>	7 30	4 17	11 53	♃	9 55
10	Tu	<i>unhealthy one in Canada.</i>	7 31	4 17	11 54	♃	10 54
11	W	<i>All political</i>	7 32	4 17	11 54	♃	11 55
12	Th	<i>parties appear to have</i>	7 33	4 17	11 55	♃	Morn
13	F	Lucy V. & M.	7 34	4 17	11 55	♃	0 56
14	S	<i>made it their main</i>	7 34	4 17	11 56	♃	1 59
15	S	3rd Sunday in Advent.	7 35	4 17	11 56	♃	3 7
16	M	O Sapientia.	7 36	4 18	11 57	♃	4 10
17	Tu	<i>object to get office.</i>	7 36	4 18	11 57	♃	5 46
18	W	<i>Mars speaks of much</i>	7 37	4 18	11 58	♃	6 28
19	Th	<i>animosity between men</i>	7 37	4 19	11 58	♃	○ rise
20	F	<i>in our Province, but</i>	7 38	4 19	11 59	♃	6 21
21	S	St. Thomas Ap.	7 38	4 19	11 59	♃	7 31
22	S	4th Sun. in Advent.	7 39	4 20	11 0	♃	8 43
23	M	<i>no lives lost.</i>	7 39	4 20	12 0	♃	9 56
24	Tu	<i>As the year goes out the</i>	7 40	4 20	12 1	♃	11 8
25	W	Christmas Day.	7 40	4 20	12 1	♃	Morn
26	Th	St. Steven M. <i>stars</i>	7 40	4 21	12 2	♃	0 17
27	F	St. John Ap. <i>give</i>	7 40	4 22	12 2	♃	1 25
28	S	Innocents Day. <i>promise</i>	7 40	4 23	12 3	♃	2 34
29	S	Sunday after Christmas.	7 41	4 24	12 3	♄	3 40
30	M	<i>of a favorable one to</i>	7 41	4 25	12 4	♄	4 45
31	Tu	Silvester Bp. <i>come.</i>	7 41	4 26	12 4	♁	5 47

THE FARMER.

ACTION OF LIME.

Hon. John Delafield, in his address before the Yates County Agricultural Society, made the following remarks in regard to the action of lime. They are worthy the attention of farmers:—

“Lime exists in plants in various portions, viz:—32 per cent. of the ashes of oak wood is lime; 27 per cent. of the ashes of poplar is lime; 14 per cent. of the ashes of peas is lime; and 4 per cent. of the ashes of our wheat plant is lime. Lime is an essential constituent of wheat. It *must*, therefore, be in our soils, or wheat can never be matured. Lime, therefore, is *direct food* for wheat, and so also for other plants. This important element of our soils possesses several qualities most essential and highly beneficial to the farmer. For instance, when applied to heavy clay soils, it renders them more open and easily worked, admitting the action of the atmosphere.

“In all soils containing the sulphate of iron, lime will decompose the sulphate of iron, and thereby form plaster of paris, a material well known. When we apply lime in its caustic state, it acts as a solvent, destroys the texture of matter in contact with it, or changes its nature. But when by exposure to the air this power is lost, and it becomes slacked, then it is food direct for plants.

“Now, as to the best method of using lime, farmers are not agreed; and with some hesitation I will state my practice and give my reasons. We see and know that twenty bushels of wheat, if produced from a single acre, will take from that acre about seven pounds of lime. Then, as a bushel of lime weighs about seventy two pounds in a caustic state, it will weigh when slacked about one hundred pounds, by the absorption of water; therefore one bushel of lime is sufficient for *fourteen acres* of wheat, or thereabouts, but as this supply is for one crop only, and as weeds and other vegetation will rob the wheat of its due share, I would apply ten bushels to the acre, and feel that it is sufficient for 4 or 5 years.

“It is true that farmers in this country have applied from sixty to one hundred bushels per acre, and there may occasionally be a farm where such a dose may do good, but more likely to do harm; at any rate, for the reasons above stated, it seems a wasteful and expensive system. For light soils I would recommend a mixture of lime and muck, applying twenty to twenty-five bushels of this mixture to an acre. But never mix lime with your manure heaps; this is a ruinous practice, because it expels from your manure its chief power. It destroys the ammonia, a salt which it is our aim to preserve.”

The following remarks, on the management of Fruit Trees, is from a little Manual, published by C. Goodrich, of Burlington, Vt. These directions are equally applicable to Canada, as to Northern New England:

FRUIT TREES—ON MANURING, AND PRUNING.

The most important question in Fruit Culture, to be answered in Northern New England, is—what is to be done with the old orchards? Without giving any reason for the cause, we think there is no disputing the fact, that most men, of forty years of age or upwards, find that the orchards that were, in their boyhood, thrifty, vigorous and yearly loaded with fair fruit, are now scrubby and worthless, filled with decaying limbs and sprouts, or gradually dying without an expiring effort for existence.

We shall state what we believe to be the *cause*, and what we believe may be a *remedy*; which, we assure any one who may have the patience to read this, is the result of our practical experience rather than a speculative theory. First as to the cause.—It is a well settled principle in Vegetable Physiology, that no plant or tree will flourish and produce fruit in any soil, after the particular ingredient required for it is exhausted, while in the same soil, another plant, or tree may grow in the most perfect manner. This being true, the conclusion is irresistible, that where certain parts of a soil, required for the apple are exhausted, or where they do not exist, they must be supplied, or the tree will decay and fruit become worthless. Unfortunately, in Vermont, science

has not been brought to the aid of the cultivator of the soil. For an analysis of trees, and plants, we can resort to books; but for an analysis of our soils, or to find what is necessary to apply in all soils to grow fruit trees successfully, every one must spend one-fourth his life, unless his neighbor, on a similar soil has already done it.

To Professor Emmons, we are indebted for the following analysis of the sap-wood and bark of the apple-tree :

	<i>Sapwood.</i>	<i>Bark.</i>
Potash, - - - -	16.19	4.930
Soda, - - - -	3.11	3.285
Chloride of Sodium, -	0.42	0.540
Sulphate of Lime, -	0.05	0.637
Phosphate of peroxide of		
Iron - - - -	0.80	0.375
Phosphate of Lime, -	17.50	2.425
Phosphate of Magnesia,	0.20	
Carbonic acid, - - -	29.10	34.830
Lime, - - - -	18.63	51.578
Magnesia, - - - -	8.40	0.150
Silica, - - - -	0.85	0.200
Soluble Silica, - -	0.80	0.400
Organic matter, -	4.60	2.100
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	100.65	101.450

By this table it will be seen that potash, and lime enter largely into the composition of the sap-wood, and bark of an apple tree, and as a bearing tree is very exhausting to any soil, it necessarily follows that a large amount of lime, or ashes is necessary for an orchard. No intelligent cultivator can examine this analysis without at once seeing the importance of lime or ashes, as a manure for an apple tree. We have seen trees highly cultivated and manured, grafted with well known varieties of apples, that produced fruit so poor and worthless in successive years, as to be pronounced by experienced pomologists *counterfeit*, and not the true sort,—in one year so changed by lime and ashes, (each applied to separate trees,) that it could not be recognized as the

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same variety; in one case, nearly worthless—in the other voted unanimously by fruit growers, the best apple they ever tasted.

The new soils in New England, contained a large amount of alkalies, which was one reason why apple-trees grew with such vigor, where old or young trees will now scarce grow at all. Another reason why old or young trees do not now flourish, is a want of vegetable matter in the soil. If any one wishes to test this, let him take two trees; plant one in a new soil just cleared of the primitive forest, and another in a similar soil, which has been thirty years cultivated; and although the last soil may be in as good a condition, or even better for ordinary purposes, he will find his tree grow three times as fast in the former, as in the latter soil. Another reason, is a want of drainage in many cases. There are thousands of orchards in Vermont, where the soil, once so loose and porous, as to readily permit all surplus water to pass off, has now become so compact as to retain much water, making what may be called a wet soil. Orchards standing on such soils, (and they are numerous) should first be thoroughly drained, without it, it is little use to attempt to improve them.

The last reason we shall give, is a want of cultivation generally. An apple tree covering the space of perhaps four square rods, and producing eight to twenty bushels of apples, must exhaust the soil more than a cultivated crop; and as most orchards are treated, if no other causes were wanting, the trees must necessarily die of starvation. Having stated what we believe to be the cause of the general decay of orchards, we will, as the Doctors say, prescribe a remedy. If the soil is wet, or if from any cause water is retained in the soil, first drain it thoroughly; as standing water near the roots is ruinous to all fruit trees. Orchards that are used for pastures, should once in two or four years be ploughed under the trees, keeping the ground loose and admitting air to the roots. As no part of a farm is more neglected than an orchard, the first thing to be done is to manure thoroughly. For old trees apply a bushel of slacked lime, or ashes to each tree, and plenty of long stable

manure, with peat or swamp muck, or any coarse vegetable matter, and cultivate the ground as thoroughly as for a crop of potatoes or corn. After being once well manured and cultivated, a top dressing of long stable manure or swamp muck with refuse lime or ashes, yearly, will keep it in good condition.

It is not best to plant or sow crops *under* the trees; cereal grains or tall grasses are ruinous to orchards. If used for a meadow, mow the grass under the trees often and let it rot on the ground to prevent evaporation from the soil. After an orchard is thus thoroughly manured and cultivated,—the next season, commence operations on the trees. Scrape all the old bark from the bodies and large limbs, and with a large brush or broom apply ashes and water to the bodies; this will destroy insects and give a healthy appearance. White-washing with lime is always bad for a tree, as a hard crust is left. As the trees will now be in a growing state, they can be grafted successfully, which cannot be done with scrubby, uncultivated, dormant ones. Commence grafting by removing at least one half of the top, and the whole of the centre, which alone should be grafted this season. This will increase the growth of the lower branches, so that the next season they can be grafted successfully; the third and fourth season any limbs left should be removed or grafted, so as to present an entire new top. There are thousands of old trees in every section of northern New-England, which are covered with dead and dying limbs, and healthy, vigorously growing sprouts. They are generally thought to be worthless, when in fact, they are the best kind of old trees for improving, and grafting, and are fine subjects for the practical study of Vegetable Physiology. No tree throws out sprouts from the roots, body, or branches whilst healthy, and the appearance of them is a sure indication of disease; and, like all diseases, the sooner it is attended to the better. If we examine the roots of a tree which yearly sends up suckers, we shall find it rotten in the centre. If we examine the body or limbs of a tree covered with sprouts, we shall find it rotten at the heart. If these sprouts are yearly removed, the tree will gradually decay and die. If a portion of them suf-

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ficient to form a new top, are retained, and a severe yearly pruning of the old limbs is given, the whole of the old top may be removed in five years, and a new, healthy, bearing top formed. Sprouts thus growing from limbs are much like those from roots, which are often planted for trees; in one case, the old limbs answer the same purpose, for the roots of the sprouts, thus forming a new top, that the soil does for the other. Dead or decaying limbs rapidly exhaust the life and vigor of a tree; as long as any part of a tree is alive, dead limbs must at some point join the living part, and necessarily be slowly, but constantly, exhausting its vitality. They cannot, like limbs covered with leaves, (the lungs of a tree,) return sap to sustain the body and roots. Great care should be used, in cutting off large limbs, to cut them obliquely, and so close to a growing limb or sprout as to have a *lip* soon form over its edges, which effectually protects that most vital part of a tree—the bark. To enable any tree to do this, some covering must be applied where the limbs are removed. The best (and we have tried all kinds we ever heard of) we have ever used, is common tar made thick, when warm, with brick dust procured by grinding to a powder soft brick; this, when kept in a small kettle, can easily be applied, when warm, with a common painter's brush. For small trees, or small limbs, common grafting wax will answer all purposes; but from large limbs, it will peel off the first season.

The late Mr Robert Manning of Salem, gives the following directions for preventing, and healing decay, or rot in old trees:

"Take one pound of pitch, one pound of resin, half pound of bees-wax, quarter pound of lard, quarter pound turpentine, melted and mixed; spread evenly and thin, with a brush upon soft kentish cap paper or strips of cotton cloth. This compound will resist the force of washing rains, frost, drying winds, and the influence of a changeable atmosphere.

Now prepare the tree for its application, by cutting all the dead, decayed, and injured parts, till you come to sound wood, leaving the surface very smooth and

rounding off the edges of the bark with a sharp drawing knife; then lay the plaster over the part cut away. In hollows of trees, you must scoop out all the rotten, loose, and dead parts, till you come to the sound wood, and then apply the composition as directed."

PRUNING. The *New-England Farmer* gives the following directions on this subject. Summer pruning is sometimes necessary in order to give form and proper direction to nursery trees, and standard trees may need thinning in order to expose the fruit to light and air. But in pruning trees, thoroughly, particularly if large limbs are to be cut off, it is best to defer the business till the last of August, or former part of September. Late in Summer, and early in Autumn, the bark does not peel as it does early in the summer, when it often starts from the tree which is injured by going into trees and stepping on limbs with hard shoes. The sap will coze out of some trees early in summer, which not only injures them generally, but it often causes the wounded part to decay. But in late pruning, the wood, when the branch is cut off, becomes sound and well seasoned; and tho' it may not heal over so readily as when cut early in summer or spring, it remains in a healthy state. This is the main consideration. What would it avail a surgeon to heal a wound at the surface while it was festering at the bottom. Late in Summer and early in fall is not only the most favorable season for the benefit of the trees, but it is a convenient and pleasant season for the operation.

MARKS OF A GOOD WORING OX.

Long head, broad and oval between the eyes; the eyes full, keen and pleasant. Such marks denote ability to receive instruction and a readiness to obey. The short-faced ox starts quick at the whip, and soon forgets it. The black-eyed ox is inclined to run away. An ox with very large horns near the head is apt to be lazy, and he cannot endure heat well. Forward legs straight: toes straight forward; hoof broad, not picked; the distance short between the ankle and knee. These properties enable an ox to travel on pavement and hard

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ground. If the ox toes out, the strain comes on the inside claw, and when travelling on a hard road, he will be lame at the joint between the hoof and the hair. When the toes turn out, the knees bend in. An ox with crooked knees is apt to become lame by holding heavy loads down hill.

Breast full; straight on the back; round ribs, projecting out as wide as the hip bones. These are indications of strength and a good constitution. *Monthly Visitor.*

BUTTER.

The cream which rises to the top of milk after being skimmed off and churned, yields about 4.5 of butter to every 100 parts. Milk is composed of butter, casein, sugar of milk, several salts, and water in variable proportions: Butter appears in the form of small globules nearly alike in size, and is not soluble in water, and it oxidises or becomes rancid by exposure. It is composed of margavin, olein, butyryn, caprines, and some say stearin, a substance found in tallow. By steaming butter a certain time, or keeping it at a heat of 70 degrees for about a day and a half, the stearin and margavin can be separated by filtration, as they graduate. The liquid portion is then acted upon by alcohol, in which the butyryn, caprone and caprine are taken up, and the olein left behind.

The making of butter is known to every person, but there are few who know any more about it than merely, that by churning, butter is made. But the true theory is this: agitation breaks the globules of butter, and makes them unite in a mass, and the introduction of air during the churning, aided by a heat nearly up to the fermenting scale, occasions the formation of lactic acid, which coagulates the casein, and assists in the separation of the butter. In Summer there is frequently too high a heat in the milk or cream, which prevents the ready coherence of the butter. In that case a piece of ice introduced into the churn readily brings the particles into contact. After butter is made or separated from the milk, the grand object to be attended to, is the entire separation of the casein, which is the substance that so readily imbibes the oxygen, and makes rancid butter.

Butter ill beaten, squeezed and packed, will not be good in an ocean of salt; butter well squeezed to drive out all the casein and milk keeps best. This is the great secret of making butter to keep, and the superior flavor of some kinds of butter, is more indebted to its absence of casein, than any chemical mixture introduced into it. The common method of working butter is by the hands. This is objectionable on account of the heat thus imparted to it. A better way is to have a butter board, say 2 feet by 18 inches, made of hard wood planed smooth. In the centre near one end, let there be inserted a staple, to which attach a butter worker, made of hard wood, say two feet long, and at that part which is to work the butter, four to six inches wide, and an inch and a half thick, with the corners a little rounded off. With such a table placed in an inclined position, for the butter-milk to run off, a churning of 15 or 20 pounds, may be effectually worked in a very short time, and with much greater ease than half the quantity can be managed by the ordinary method.

Bees, and Bee Hives. Much has been said and written upon the subject of bees, bee-hives, &c. and a great variety of hives have been invented and patented to facilitate the making of honey and the security of the bees. The main object with the inventors has been to provide apartments separate from the main body, from which honey may be taken without destroying the bees, and to save the trouble and risk of the bees swarming. For this purpose hives have been made of all shapes, with draws on top, and at the sides; and with contrivances for separating swarms. The most experienced bee-masters have expressed the opinion that it is unnatural and injudicious to attempt artificial swarming, or the separation of swarms, and that all contrivance for this purpose is a useless expense. An increase of honey, and especially the securing of pure virgin honey, without destroying the bees, has doubtless been attained by modern improvements. It has been ascertained that the Queen-bee never leaves the brood comb in the main body of the hive if necessary for her to pass over wood

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to do so. Hence the honey in draws or in boxes on top or at the sides, is always free from brood comb, or comb filled with young bees. While the patent hives secure this object, it is doubtful whether the extra expense of most of them does not more than cancel their advantages over the ordinary hive. Many persons have adopted the following plan, which it is thought secures the principal advantages of the patent hives, without their expense: The main hive is a simple box of the ordinary size, holding a bushel or five pecks. Let the top of the hive have two rows of inch holes in the centre, six in a row, the rows two inches apart, for a passage for the bees. To cover these holes let there be a slide or moveable piece of thin board. After the bees are properly hived, place a box on the hive, removing the slide to give the bees access to the upper story. If the swarm is a large one boxes may be placed on each side of the hive by raising the main hive an inch or so, and making a passage on the sides of the boxes next the hive, for the bees to enter the boxes. A large swarm will commence operations at once in two or three apartments and fill them all as soon as an ordinary swarm will fill a common hive. When any of the boxes are full they may be removed toward evening a distance from the hive, when the bees will generally leave it and return to the hive. If they remain in the box, take it to a darkened room with a small aperture, at which place the box, when they may be readily driven out. The top box should be replaced. When first put on in the spring the box should be fitted tight, so as to exclude the light, otherwise the bees will waste their time in sealing it up with wax. If the edge of the box is embedded in a cement or plaister made by mixing sifted ashes and salt with as much water as will dissolve the salt, it will not only exclude the light but prevent the bee moth from laying its eggs in the wax under the edge of the box. The same cement applied to the edge of a hive which has no side boxes, is a good protection against the moth. Another method of preventing the ravages of the moth, and which secures ventilation to the bees, is to have pins inserted in each corner of the hive elevating it about an inch from the bottom board.

A strong swarm will thus defend themselves from the moths. Small swarms, should always be taken up in the fall, say the latter part of August or first of September. After that period bees consume more honey than they gather. In wintering bees the difficulty is in keeping them in a temperature sufficiently low to prevent them from leaving the hive or consuming the honey, and not so low as to cause them to perish. If kept at about the freezing point, they will consume very little honey during the winter. If kept out in the open air, bees require as free ventillation from above in winter as in summer. If not ventillated the moisture which gathers from their breath and warmth, runs down and encrusts the comb and sides of the hive with ice or frost, and then they either freeze to death, or die for want of food, which the ice prevents them from getting. The moisture also is liable to flow to the mouth of the hive, block it up with ice, and thus smother the bees. If well ventillated a full swarm will winter safely in the open air, through the coldest seasons of Canada. During the warm days in winter they should be confined to the hive, as nearly all that leave will empty themselves and perish especially if they light upon the snow. To prevent this a wire screen may be placed over the entrance, and the box kept over the ventillator at top. If placed in a cool, dry and dark cellar, they will winter very well, but if the cellar is not very dry the comb is apt to get mouldy. Some place their hives in a garret or upper room to prevent them freezing. The objection to this course is, that they consume more honey, and are apt to get out in warm weather, when they fly to the window, empty themselves and perish. Many persons prefer straw hives to wooden ones, on account of their being warmer, and allowing the moisture to escape better in winter. It is however not so well adapted to obtain honey from as the wooden hive, and is thought to be more infested by the bee moth. As a general rule it is best, as soon as a first swarm has come off, to give the old swarm a top box, as, if they can be induced to commence work in it, the produce will be as valuable as a second swarm, and the lives of the bees are saved, and the stock hives kept strong. One strong swarm is

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worth half a dozen weak ones to keep over winter.—J.

USEFUL RECIPES, HINTS, &c.

To neutralize the Acids in Pies, Puddings &c. The acid which exists in rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, and other fruits, may be judiciously corrected by the use of a small quantity of carbonate of soda, without in the least affecting their flavor, so long as too much soda is not added. To an ordinary sized pie or pudding, as much soda may be added as piled up will cover a shilling piece; or even twice as much, if the fruit is very sour. If this little hint is attended to, many a stomach-ache will be prevented, and a vast quantity of sugar saved; because when the acid is neutralized by the soda, it will not require so much sugar to render the tart sweet.

To Manufacture Congress Spring Water. The following mixture will produce a mineral water, which cannot be distinguished, in taste and effect upon the stomach and bowels, from the celebrated Congress Spring Water at Saratoga. It was discovered by a long series of experiments, by an eminent Physician and Chemist.

Fill a pint and a half bottle, half way up the swell of the neck, with pure cold water. Add a teaspoonful of fine table salt, the same quantity of Tartaric Acid, and two teaspoonfuls of subcarbonate of Soda. Shake the contents, turn off and drink. If not desirable to drink at once, the bottle may be corked and sealed, without shaking, and placed in a cool place till wanted. The cost of the ingredients will be perhaps a penny a bottle. As the quality of the ingredients may differ, it may be found necessary to vary the relative quantities, as experience may dictate.

To prevent worms from destroying Onions. The worm or maggot which has been for many years so destructive to the onion, is the product of a small fly which deposits its eggs at the root of the onion, soon after the plant appears above ground. The remedy applied by many successful cultivators is to build smudges around the onion field, the smoke from which drives away the flies and prevents them from laying their eggs.

To make Sarsaparilla, equal to that sold for a Dollar a Bottle. Take 6 oz. Jamaica Sarsaparilla Root, 6 drachms

Sasafras bark, 6 drachms Guaiac, 6 drachms Licorice Root, and 3 drachms Mezereon—wash clean and steep for four or five hours, in two or three gallons of soft water; strain, and simmer it down to three quarts. If the weather is warm add a little spirit to keep it.

TARIFF OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>
Animals specially imported for the improvement of stock,	Free
Animals the property of settlers,	Free
Animals, all others,	20 pr ct
Apples, green or dried,	30 pr ct
Ashes, pot, pearl and soda,	Free
Anatomical preparations,	Free
Antiquities,	Free
Anchors,	2½ pr ct
Brandy, 2s. per gallon, and	25 pr ct
Butter,	20 pr ct
Barley, Buckwheat, Beans, Bran or Shorts,	20 pr ct
Bark,	2½ pr ct
Berries used solely for Dyeing,	do
Bristles,	do
Bur Stones, unwrought,	do
Bur stones wrought,	12½ pr ct
Books, blank,	do
Books, reprints of English copy-rights,	Prohibited
Books of an immoral character,	do
Books, all other printed books,	Free
Busts and casts of Marble, Bronze or Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris,	Free
Botanical Specimens, Bulbs,	Free
Beef, fresh or salted,	20 pr ct
Broom Corn,	2½ pr ct
Cassia or Cinnamon,	30 pr ct
Carriages and Vehicles,	12½ pr ct
Cigars, 1s 6d per lb and	do
Cordials, 3s per gallon, and	25 pr ct
Candy, Sugar, 14s per cwt and	12½ pr ct
Coffee, raw or green, 4s 8d per cwt and	do

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Articles.	per cent.
Coffee, ground or roasted, 14s pr cwt and	12½ pr ct
Cheese,	20 pr ct
Chain cables, 5-8th iron, and 15 fathoms length	2½ pr ct
Coals and Coke,	do
Cotton Wool,	do
Cotton Manufactures,	12½ pr ct
Coin and Bullion,	Free
Coin, base or counterfeit,	Prohibited
Corn, Indian,	Free
Clocks,	12½ pr ct
Cordage,	do
Cider,	do
Currants,	30 pr ct
Drugs, used solely in Dyeing,	2½ pr ct
Drugs, all others,	12½ pr ct
Dye Woods and Stuffs,	2½ pr ct
Drawings of an immoral character,	Prohibited
Engravings, Etchings,	Free
Essences and Extracts,	12½ pr ct
Earthen Ware,	do
Fruits of all kinds,	30 pr ct
Fruits fresh or preserved,	do
Figs,	do
Flour,	20 pr ct
Flax, undressed,	2½ pr ct
Flax, dressed,	12½ pr ct
Furs and Skins, imported direct from the United Kingdom or B. N. A. Provinces,	Free
Fish, fresh or salted,	12½ per ct
Geneva, Spirits or Strong waters, 2s per gallon, proof, and	25 pr ct
Grain, all kinds, except Wheat and Indian Corn,	20 pr ct
Grease and Scraps,	2½ pr ct
Gems,	Free
Garden Seeds,	12½ pr ct
Glass and Glass Manufactures,	do
Ginger,	30 pr ct
Hams,	20 pr ct
Hops,	do
Hemp, undressed,	2½ pr ct

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>
Hard-Ware, Shelf Goods and Cutlery,	12½ pr ct
Hides,	2½ pr ct
Hats, all kinds	12½ pr ct
Honey,	do
Indian Corn,	2 1-2
Indigo,	2 1-2
Iron—Rail Road Bars,	2 1-2
—Bar and Rod, not hampered,	2 1-2
—Boiler Plate,	2 1-2
—Hoop Iron, not more than 3 inc. broad.	2 1-2
—Sheet Iron not thinner than No. 16,	2 1-2
—Spike Rods,	2 1-2
—Pig,	2 1-2
—Scrap,	2 1-2
—Old,	2 1-2
Indian Rubber and Manufactures,	12 1-2
Junk or Oakum,	2 1-2
Jewellery,	12 1-2
Liqueurs, 3s. per gallon and	25
Lard,	2 1-2
Lead, Pig and Sheet,	2 1-2
Leather, all kinds,	12 1-2
Leather, all Manufactures,	12 1-2
Lithographs,	Free
Linen and Linen Manufactures,	12 1-2
Molasses, 3s. per cwt. and	12 1-2
Macaroni,	30
Meats of all kinds (except Mess Pork,)	20
Meal, all except Indian Meal,	20
Meal, (Indian corn meal,)	12 1-2
Marble, in blocks unpolished,	2 1-2
Marble, all others,	12 1-2
Maps,	Free
Models of Machinery and Inventions,	Free
Manures of all kinds,	12 1-2
Musical Instruments,	12 1-2
Nutmegs,	30
Nuts of all kinds, except Nuts for Dyeing,	30
Nails,	12 1-2
Natural History Specimens,	Free
Oakum,	2 1-2

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1-2	Oats,	2 1-2
1-2	Ores of all kinds of Metals,	12 1-2
1-2	Oils—Palm Oil and Cocoa Nut,	12 1-2
1-2	Oils, all other,	30
1-2	Oranges and Lemons,	12 1-2
1-2	Oysters,	2 1-2
1-2	Pitch,	Free
1-2	Paintings,	30
1-2	Pepper and Pimento,	20
1-2	Peas,	12 1-2
1-2	Pork—Mess Pcrk,	20
1-2	Pork, all other,	Free
1-2	Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus,	12 1-2
1-2	Paper and Paper Manufactures,	30
1-2	Preserves,	2 1-2
1-2	Pipe Clay,	12 1-2
1-2	Quicksilver,	25
1-2	Rum, 1s. 3d. per gallon and	20
1-2	Rye,	2 1-2
1-2	Resin and Rosin,	12 2-2
1-2	Rope,	Free
1-2	Roots,	12 1-2
1-2	Rice,	30
1-2	Raisins,	12 1-2
1-2	Salt 1d. per bushel and	do
1-2	Sugar, refined or Candy, 14s. per cwt. and	do
1-2	Sugar, all other, 9s. per cwt. and	
1-2	Spirits, proof, per. Sykes' Hydrometer, 2s per	25
1-2	gallon, and	30
1-2	Spirits, sweetened or mixed, 3s. per gallon and	25
1-2	Spices of all kinds,	30
1-2	Saw Logs,	2 1-2
1-2	Soda Ash,	Free
1-2	Shrubs,	Free
1-2	Seeds, specially imported by any Society for	Free
1-2	the encouragement of Agriculture,	12 1-2
1-2	Seeds, all others,	12 1-2
1-2	Spikes,	12 1-2
1-2	Silk and Silk Manufactures;	12 1-2
1-2	Stoves and Castings,	2 1-2
1-2	Steel,	

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>
Tea, 1d. per lb, and	12 1-2
Tobacco, manufactured, 1d. per lb, and	do
Tobacco, unmanufactured, 1-2d. per lb, and	do
—Segars, 1s. 6d. per lb, and	do
—Snuff, 4d. per lb, and	do
Tow, undressed,	2 1-2
Teazles,	do
Tar,	do
Tallow,	do
Tarred Rope, when imported by shipbuilders for Rigging their ships,	do
Tarred Rope, all other,	12 1-2
Type Metal, in blocks or pigs,	2 1-2
Trees, Bulbs, and Roots,	Free
Vinegar,	30
Varnish,	12 1-2
Vegetables,	do
Vegetables, for Dyeing,	2 1-2
Vermicelli,	30
Wine, in wood, value £15 the pipe (126 gal- lons) or under, 6d. per gallon, and	25
Wine, in wood, value over £15 the pipe, 1s. 6d. per gallon, and	do
Wine, in bottles or other vessels, 4s. per gal- lon; and	do
Whiskey, 3d. per gallon, and	12 1-2
Wheat,	Free.
Wheat Flour,	20
Woolen Manufactures,	12 1-2
Wool,	2 1-2
Wearing Apparel, in actual use,	Free.
—all others,	12 1-2
Worsted and Manufactures,	do
Wood and Wood Manufactures,	do
Wax,	do
Wood, for making Carpenter's Tools,	2 1-2
All Goods, Wares, and Merchandise not enu- merated,	12 1-2

EXEMPTIONS.

Horses and Carriages of travellers; and Horses, Cattle
and Carriages and other Vehicles, when employed in

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carrying Merchandize, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be bona fide in use for that purpose, except the Horses, Cattle, Carriages, Vehicles and Harness of persons hawking Goods, Wares and Merchandize through the Province for the purpose of retailing the same, and the Horses, Cattle, and Carriages and Harness of any Circus or Equestrian Troop for exhibition; the Horses, Cattle, Carriages and Harness of any Menagerie to be free. Donations of Clothing, specially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any Charitable Society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, Farming Utensils and Implements of Husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any Society incorporated or established for the encouragement of Agriculture.

The following articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actually settling therein, viz:

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not Merchandise; Horses and Cattle; Implements and Tools of Trade of Handicrafts men. The personal Household Effects, not Merchandize, of inhabitants of this Province, being subjects of Her Majesty, and dying abroad.

And the following articles when imported directly from the United Kingdom, or from any British N. A. Province, and being the growth, produce or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province, viz. Animals, Beef, Pork, Biscuit, Bread, Butter, Cocoa Paste, Corn or Grain of all kinds; Flour; Fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled; Fish Oils; Furs or Skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea; Gypsum, Horns, Meat, Poultry, Plants, Shrubs and Trees, Potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, Seeds of all kinds, Skins, Pelts, Furs or Tails, undressed; Wood, viz. Boards, Planks, Staves, Timber and Firewood.

The existing Customs Regulations require that the invoice, stating the true Market value of Goods, where purchased, shall be produced, duly attested before any

Collector of Customs in Canada, or British Consul out of the Province. To protect the Revenue and the fair Trader, all goods are subject to the examination of Appraisers, and when evidence of intentional fraud is manifest, the Goods shall be forfeited. Any attempt to pass by false Invoice, is punishable with Fine and Imprisonment.

The Collector has the power to take for the Government any package or lot of Goods, at the invoice value, by adding thereto 10 per cent and fair charges to Port of Entry. If goods are appraised at 20 per cent above the amount of value specified in the Entry, then the duty on such goods shall be increased one half, and levied upon the appraised value.

Importers must furnish their Agents with the following authority to act in their behalf at the Custom House: PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Know all men by these presents, That I, A B, have appointed, and do hereby appoint C D of (residence, profession, &c.) to be my true and lawful Attorney and Agent, for me and in my name, to transact all business which I may have with the Collector at the Port of _____ or relating to the Department of Customs at the said Port, and to execute, sign, seal, and deliver for us, and in our name, all bonds, Entries, and other instruments in writing, relating to any such business as aforesaid, hereby ratifying and confirming all that our said Attorney and Agent shall do in the behalf aforesaid.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents, and sealed and delivered the same as our act and deed, at _____ in the said Province, this _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____ A B [L.S.]

In presence of E F
G H.

Consignments from Manufacturers must be invoiced at the fair Market Cash value or selling price, and not at manufacturing cost.

Goods imported may be Bordered for Warehousing.— All Duties are payable in cash and computed at the rate of Twenty-four shillings and four pence to the pound sterling and five shillings and a penny currency, equal to one dollar.

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COURTS OF JUSTICE.

COMMISSIONERS' COURTS

Sit the first Monday in each month. Have power to determine all suits purely personal, or relating solely to moveables, to the amount of £6 5s.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,

Having jurisdiction in Appeals and Criminal Matters.

[Established by Act 12 Vic. cap 37, to come into force by Proclamation of the Governor General.

Court to consist of four Judges, viz. a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, to reside either at Quebec or Montreal. Two terms, in Appeal and Error, to be held each year, viz. In Quebec, from the 7th to the 18th January, and from the 1st to the 12th July. In the city of Montreal, from the 1st to the 12th of March, and from 1st to 12th October; each days inclusive.

COMMENCEMENT OF CRIMINAL TERMS.

Quebec, 20th January, 14th July.

Montreal, 14th March, 14th October.

Three Rivers, 2d February, 11th September.

Sherbrooke, 12th February, 1st September.

At Aylmer and at Kamouraski on such two days as the Governor by proclamation shall appoint.

Terms to continue until business be closed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

[Established and to come into force same as Court of Queen's Bench.]

Court to consist of ten Judges, viz. a Chief Justice and nine Puisne Judges; four of them to reside at Montreal, four at Quebec, one at Three Rivers, and one at Sherbrooke.

TERMS.

Montreal, 1st to 20th April, September, December.

Quebec, on the same days as in Montreal.

Three Rivers, 12th to 25th February, and 1st to 14th

June and November.

Sherbrooke, 20th to 31st January, and from 16th to 27th July.

Pierce, (Gaspé.) 21st to 30th August; and at New-
Carlise, same District, 4th to 13th September.

At Kamouraski and at Aylmer, two new Districts, at

the times and places to be named by Proclamation of Governor General.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Having jurisdiction up to £50 Currency.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

St. Germain, 19th to 28th January, May, Sept.
St. Louis, Kamouraski, 1st to 10th Feb. June, Oct.
St. Thomas, 13th to 22d Feb. June, October.
St. Marie, Beauce, 1st to 10th March, July, Nov.
Leeds, 16th to 25th Feb. 19th to 28th June, 20th to 29th October.
Lotbiniere, 13th to 22d March, July, November.
Cap Sante, Port Neuf, 7th to 16th Jan., May, Sept.
Les Eboulemens, 1st to 10th March, July, October.
Chicoutini, the last six juridical days of January, Feb. May, June, Sept. November.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Montreal, the last six juridical days of each month, in the year, except August.
Berthier, 21st to 30th January, May, September.
St Pierre, 1st to 10th March, July, November.
St Louis, Terebonne, 12th to 20th March, July, Nov.
St Benoit, 7th to 16th January, May, September.
Aylmer, 20th to 29th do do do
St Michael, Vaudreuil, 1st to 10th March, July, Nov.
St Martin, 12th to 21st March, July, November.
St John the Evangelist, 10th to 19th Feb. June, Oct.
Neilsonville, 21st to 30th February, June, October.
St Hyacinthe, 10th to 19th do do do
St Ours, 21st to 30th do do do

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

Three Rivers, the last six juridical days of March. May, June, September, November, December.

DISTRICT OF SAINT FRANCIS.

Sherbrooke, the last six juridical days of February, March, June, September, October, and last six juridical days of December.
Richmond, 10th to 16th March and September.
Stanstead, 15th to 24th May, and November.
Sessions of the Peace. 1st to 7th March, 24th to 30th September.

