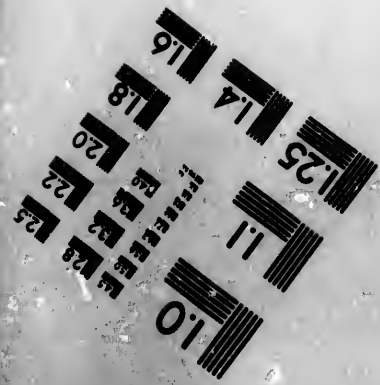
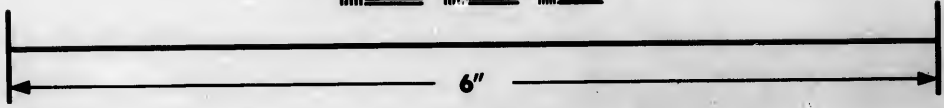
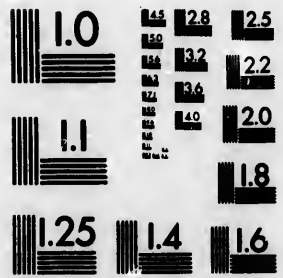


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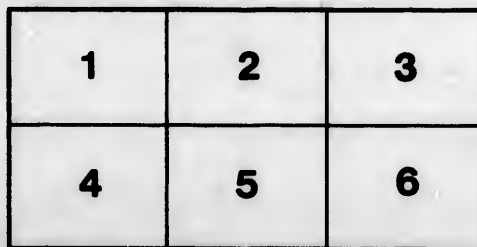
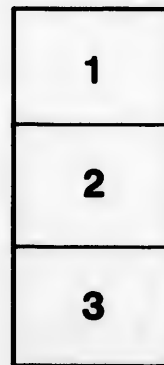
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THE <sup>3</sup>  
 CANADIAN FARMERS'  
 ALMANAC,  
 FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD  
 1844:

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR;  
 AND, TILL THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE, THE 7TH 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  
 O. WELLS,  
 Provincial Surveyor.



PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH S. WALTON,  
 SHERBROOKE, C. E.  
 AND BY R. D. WADSWORTH,  
 MONTREAL.

Handwritten notes and numbers at the bottom of the page, including:  
 174  
 51  
 375  
 16.24  
 19  
 11.4  
 16.4

Again we appear before the public with our annual budget, containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, such information in regard to farming operations and other matters as will, we trust, render it an acceptable visitor at the fireside, not only of the Farmer, but of every citizen, whatever may be his vocation.— It is now nine years since we commenced the publication of the Farmers Almanac, and although at that time the prospect of success in our undertaking could not but be far from flattering, yet we are glad to say that it has received sufficient encouragement to indemnify the publisher and to secure its future punctual issue. For this encouragement we are truly grateful, and in return the public may rest assured that we shall endeavor to keep pace with our patronage, and improve upon each successive issue.

And now, having premised thus much in regard to ourselves, let us for a moment revert to a topic more interesting to our readers—the prospects of the country. We know, because we *feel*, that the country is at present in a state of almost utter inactivity so far as business is concerned; we know that the energies of our citizens are cramped by the “hardness of the times,”—that our farmers are suffering for the want of a market for their surplus produce, and that there is a general feeling of dread for the future; but for all this we firmly believe that the crisis, if not already, will soon be passed; that the cloud which has been so long hanging over us will ere long, disperse, and usher in at least the dawn of “better days.” Government cannot long withhold its fostering care from our Agriculture. We inhabit a country of vast resources, with all the elements of prosperity in itself; and we have in our community thousands of enterprising men who cannot, and will not, long remain idle. And, taking these things into consideration, where is there that *should* doubt that we shall soon see the commencement of returning prosperity? At any rate let us all hope and *try* for the best. Let us work hard and live economically—earn more and spend less. Let us put forth our strongest efforts, and with the blessing of Providence, the year Eighteen-Hundred-and-Forty-Four will be a HAPPY NEW YEAR!

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## EXPLANATION.

In the following Calendar, the times of the Sun's rising and setting are the times shown by 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. For 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. To know where the SIGN is, compare the character opposite the day of the month in the column of Moon's Places, with the explanation of the Signs of the Zodiac, below.—The other matters are so plain as to need no explanation.

### EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

* ☉	The Sun.	d. Days.	} of Time.
☾ ●	The Moon.	h. Hours.	
☿	Mercury.	m. Minutes.	
♀	Venus.	s. Seconds.	
♂	Mars.	♈ Aries, <i>head.</i>	
☁	The Earth.	♉ Taurus, <i>neck.</i>	
♃	Jupiter.	♊ Gemini, <i>arms.</i>	
♄	Saturn.	♋ Cancer, <i>breast.</i>	
♁	Hershel.	♌ Leo, <i>heart.</i>	
♅	In Conjunction.	♍ Virgo, <i>belly.</i>	
☐	In Quadrature.	♎ Libra, <i>reins.</i>	
♆	In Opposition.	♏ Scorpio, <i>secrets.</i>	
♁	Ascending Node.	♐ Sagittarius, <i>thighs.</i>	
♂	Descending Node	♑ Capricornus, <i>knees.</i>	
°	Degrees.	♒ Aquarius, <i>legs.</i>	
′	Minutes.	♓ Pisces, <i>feet.</i>	
″	Seconds.		

Venus ♀. will be evening star till July 23d and thence morning star till the end of the year.

Jupiter ♃, will be evening star till March 4th, thence morning star till Sept. 20, and thence evening star till the end of the year.

### COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

*Vernal Equinox*—Spring begins March 20th 7h. 8m. morning.

*Summer Solstice*—Summer begins June 21st. 3h. 59m. morning.



*Autumnal Equinox*—Autumn begins September 22d  
6h. 8m. evening.

*Winter Solstice*—Winter begins December, 21st 11h.  
42m. morning.

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND EPOCHS.

Dominical Letters, G F	Solar Cycle,	5
Golden Number, 2	Roman Indiction,	2
Epact, 11	Julian Period,	6557

The year 5605 of the Jewish Era commences on the  
14th day of September, 1844.

The Year 1260 of the Mohammedan Era commences  
on the 22d day of January, 1844.

### MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Septuagesima Sunday,	Feb. 4
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday,	“ 18
Ash Wednesday,	“ 21
1st Sunday in Lent,	“ 25
Palm Sunday,	March 31
Good Friday,	April 5
EASTER SUNDAY,	“ 7
Low Sunday,	“ 14
Rogation Sunday,	May 12
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday,	“ 16
Pentecost—Whit Sunday,	“ 26
Trinity Sunday,	June 2
Corpus Christi,	“ 6
Advent Sunday,	Dec. 1

### SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES FOR 1844.

There will this year be three Eclipses of the Sun, and  
two of the Moon.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, May 31st. invisible  
at Sherbrooke, Opposition in Right Ascension at 4 min-  
utes past 6 in the evening—Magnitude of the Eclipse  
(Moon's diameter =1) 1.327 on the Limb.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, June 15th, invisible  
at Sherbrooke. Conjunction in Right Ascension at 33  
minutes after seven in the evening. This Eclipse will  
be visible in the S. Pacific and Great Southern Oceans.

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visible  
IV. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, November 24th.  
and other parts of C

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun November 10th, invisible at Sherbrooke. Conjunction in Right Ascension at 33 minutes past 5 in the morning. This Eclipse will only be visible in a small portion of the Great Southern Ocean.

IV. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, November 24th, visible at Sherbrooke, and other parts of Canada, as follows: viz.

	Kingston		Montreal		Sherb'ke.		Quebec		Mean time—
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	Evening
First contact with Penumbra,	3.30.9	3.43.4	3.49.2	3.51.8					
First contact with Dark Shadow,	4.43.6	4.56.1	5. 1.9	5. 4.5					
First Total Immersion in Dark Shadow,	5.52.0	6. 4.5	6.10.3	6.12.9					
Middle of Eclipse,	6.38.5	6.51.0	6.56.8	6.59.4					
Last Total Immersion in Dark Shadow,	7.25.0	7.37.5	7.43.3	7.45.9					
Last contact with Dark Shadow,	8.33.4	8.45.9	8.51.7	8.54.3					
Last contact with Penumbra,	9.46.1	9.58.6	10. 4.4	10. 7.0					

Whole duration = 6h. 15m. 12s.—Duration of visibility, 3h. 49m. 48s.

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's Diameter = 1) 1.485 on the Southern Limb.

V. Partial Eclipse of the Sun December 9th, invisible at Sherbrooke.—Conjunction in Right Ascension at 15 minutes after 3 in the evening. This Eclipse will be visible in the North Pacific Ocean, and in the greater part of North America.



31 days.

JANUARY.

1844.

O' FORTY-THREE! in thy sma' space  
 What dire events has taken place!  
 Of what enjoyments thou hast rest us!  
 In what a pickle thou hast left us!

- Full Moon, - - - 5d. 0h. 47m. Evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter, - - 12d. 4h. 43m. Evening.
- New Moon, - - - 19d. 1h. 30m. Evening.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 27d. 7h. 43m. Morning.

D.	M.	D.	W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. P.	Moon R. & S.
1	2			Circumcision.	7 41 4	27 12	4 8	●	sets
2	3	♄ ♃ ♀	*	in Perigee.	7 41 4	27 12	4 11	4	58
3	4			William Pitt died 1806.	7 41 4	28 12	5 11	5	53
4	5			Earthquake in Can. 1663	7 41 4	29 12	5 11	6	42
5	6			<i>A Storm may</i>	7 41 4	30 12	6 11	6	Orise
6	7			Epiphany. <i>be expected.</i>	7 41 4	31 12	6 11	6	5 54
7	8			1st Sun. af. Epiphany.	7 40 4	32 12	6 11	7	4
8	2			Lucian P. & M. Bat. N.	7 40 4	33 12	7 11	8	16
9	3			[Orleans 1815.]	7 39 4	34 12	7 11	9	28
10	4				7 39 4	35 12	8 11	10	40
11	5			<i>Cold but fine.</i>	7 39 4	36 12	8 11	11	53
12	6				7 38 4	38 12	8 11		Morn.
13	7			Hilary Bp.	7 38 4	40 12	9 11	1	8
14	8			2d Sunday after Epiph.	7 37 4	41 12	9 11	2	24
15	2			☾ Perigee.	7 37 4	43 12	10 11	3	37
16	3			<i>Changeable with</i>	7 36 4	44 12	10 11	4	45
17	4			B. Franklin born 1706:	7 36 4	45 12	10 11	5	45
18	5			Bisca V. <i>some</i>	7 35 4	46 12	11 11	6	35
19	6	♃ ♃ *	♃ ♃ ☾	[1783]	7 35 4	48 12	11 11	7	sets
20	7			Fabian Bp. Am. Ind. ack	7 34 4	50 12	11 11	8	14
21	8			3d Sun. af. Epiphany.	7 33 4	51 12	12 11	9	24
22	2			Vince. at martyr. Byron	7 32 4	52 12	12 11	8	31
23	3	♄ ♃ ☾		[born 1788.]	7 31 4	53 12	12 11	9	36
24	4			<i>Snow.</i>	7 30 4	54 12	12 11	10	39
25	5			Conv. St. Paul. Burns	7 29 4	56 12	13 11	11	42
26	6			[born, 1759.]	7 28 4	57 12	13 11		Morn.
27	7			☽ Apogee. <i>Snow and</i>	7 27 4	58 12	13 11	0	44
28	8			4th Sun. af. Epiph. <i>per-</i>	7 26 5	0 12	13 11	1	45
29	2			Geo. III died 1820. <i>happ</i>	7 25 5	2 12	13 11	2	43
30	3	♄		Greatest Hel. Lat. N.	7 24 5	4 12	14 11	3	41
31	4			Ben Johnson b. '74. <i>rain.</i>	7 23 5	6 12	14 11	4	38

Set a value upon the smallest morsel of knowledge.  
These fragments are the dust of diamonds.

In every stage of existence, our faculties may be improved, and our minds expanded by learning. These are old proverbs but are none the less valuable on that account.

**Memorandum for February.**

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25 days. FEBRUARY. 1814.

O Forty-Four, thou'st but a hair,  
An' no o'er auld, I hope to learn!  
Thou beardless boy, I pray tak care,  
Thou now has got thy Daddy's chair!

- Full Moon, - - - 4d. 3h. 55m. Morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter, - - 11d. 0h. 34m. Morning.
- New Moon, - - - 18d. 3h. 58m. Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 26d. 5h. 10m. Morning.

D.W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South Pl.	M. R.&S.	Moon R.&S.
1	5 James Stuart d. 1788.	7 22 5	7 12	14 ☽	5	20
2	6 Purification of b. v. Mary	7 21 5	8 12	14 ☽	5	59
3	7 Blasius B. & M. <i>Cold &amp;</i>	7 20 5	9 12	14 ☽	6	34
4	8 Septuagesima Sunday.	7 19 5	10 12	14 ☽	Orise	
5	2 Agatha V. <i>frosty.</i>	7 17 5	12 12	14 ☽	7	13
6	3 Halifax founded 1759.	7 16 5	12 12	14 ☽	8	27
7	4 <i>High winds.</i>	7 15 5	14 12	14 ☽	9	42
8	5 ☾ Perigee. [1763]	7 14 5	16 12	14 ☽	10	53
9	6 Can. ceded to Britain	7 12 5	18 12	15 ☽	Morn.	
10	7 Q. Vic. & P. Alb. mar.	7 10 5	21 12	15 ☽	9	14
11	8 Sexagesima Sunday. [39]	7 9 5	21 12	15 ☽	1	27
12	2 Lady J. Grey beh. 1654.	7 8 5	22 12	15 ☽	2	36
13	3 Revolution in Eng. 1688	7 7 5	23 12	14 ☽	3	38
14	4 Valentine Bp. Cap. Cook	7 5 5	25 12	14 ☽	4	30
15	5 [killed 1779.]	7 3 5	27 12	14 ☽	5	19
16	6 ♀ ☽ ☾ Ghent Treat. rat.	7 2 5	28 12	14 ☽	5	48
17	7 <i>Much finer tho'</i> [1815.]	7 0 5	30 12	14 ☽	6	17
18	8 Quinquagesima.	6 58 0	31 12	14 ☽	sets	
19	9 <i>cold for some.</i>	6 56 4	32 12	14 ☽	7	19
20	3 Voltaire born 1694.	6 54 5	34 12	14 ☽	8	25
21	4 Ash Wednesday, ♀ ☽ ☾	6 52 5	35 12	14 ☽	9	27
22	5 ♂ ☽ ☾ Wash, b. 1732.	6 51 5	36 12	14 ☽	10	30
23	6 ♀ in ☽ <i>days.</i>	6 49 5	37 12	14 ☽	11	34
24	7 ☾ Apogee. St. Matthias.	6 47 5	39 12	14 ☽	Morn.	
25	8 1st. Sunday in Lent.	6 46 5	41 12	13 ☽	0	32
26	2 Nap. es. from Elba 1815	6 45 5	42 12	13 ☽	1	20
27	3 Sir J. Colborne Admin-	6 43 5	43 12	13 ☽	2	22
28	4 [istrator 1833.]	6 42 5	44 12	13 ☽	3	19
29	5 ♀ ☽ * <i>Colder.</i>	6 41 5	46 12	13 ☽	3	52

70 TP

Experienced agriculturists state that plants, whether in garden field, or forest, if in rows, should be placed in the direction of north and south, in order to admit the sun's rays every day, on both sides of the row.

*Memorandum for March.*

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1844.

MARCH.

31 days.

Cold blows the wind frae east to west,  
The drift is driving sairy ;  
Sae loud and shrill I hear the blast,  
It's not o'er winter fairly !

- Full Moon, - - - - 4d. 4h. 15m. Evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter, - - 11d. 8h. 32m. Morning.
- New Moon, - - - 18d. 7h. 30m. Evening.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 27d. 0h. 14m. Morning.

D.	W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun	M	Mo.
			Rise.	Sets.	South	Pl	R.&S
1	6	St. David. <i>Fine for</i>	6 38	5 47	12 12	☽	4 28
2	7	Chad. Bp.	6 36	5 48	12 12	☾	5 1
3	6	2d Sun. in Lent. <i>the sea-</i>	6 34	5 49	12 12	☾	5 30
4	2	Ambrose. <i>son.</i>	6 33	5 50	12 12	☾	Orise
5	3	♀ in ☽	6 31	5 52	12 12	☾	6 25
6	4		6 29	5 53	12 11	☾	7 23
7	5	☾ Perigee.	6 27	5 55	12 11	☾	9 58
8	6	William III. d. 1702	6 25	5 56	12 11	☾	11 15
9	7	<i>Changeable with</i>	6 23	5 58	12 11	☾	Morn.
10	6	3d Sunday in Lent.	6 21	5 59	12 10	☾	0 27
11	2	<i>frequent</i>	6 19	6 0	12 10	☾	1 32
12	3	Gregory M. B. <i>showers.</i>	6 15	6 1	12 10	☾	2 26
13	4	Planet Her. <i>disv. 1781.</i>	6 13	6 2	12 10	☾	3 12
14	5	<i>Cold mornings</i>	6 12	6 4	12 9	☾	3 49
15	6	<i>and</i>	6 10	6 7	12 9	☾	4 20
16	7	<i>evenings.</i>	6 8	6 8	12 9	☾	4 46
17	6	4th Sunday in Lent.	6 7	6 9	12 8	☾	5 10
18	2	Edw. King of West Sax.	6 6	6 10	12 8	☾	● sets
19	3	♄ ☽ ☾	6 5	6 12	12 8	☾	7 15
20	4	* enters ♀ Spring com.	6 4	6 13	12 7	☾	8 18
21	5	♄ ☽ ♃ <i>Rain and then</i>	6 2	6 14	12 7	☾	9 19
22	6	♄ ☽ * <i>fairer</i>	6 0	6 15	12 7	☾	10 20
23	7	☾ Apogee. <i>for</i>	5 58	6 17	12 7	☾	11 18
24	6	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 56	6 19	12 6	☾	Morn.
25	2	Annunciation. Lady Da.	5 54	6 20	12 6	☾	9 13
26	3	Bk of Eng. Incorporated.	5 52	6 21	12 6	☾	1 2
27	4	<i>some days.</i>	5 50	6 22	12 5	☾	1 45
28	5	Can. ced. to Fr. 1632.	5 48	6 23	12 5	☾	2 24
29	6		5 46	6 24	12 5	☾	2 57
30	7	<i>Colder.</i>	5 45	6 25	12 4	☾	3 27
31	6	Palm Sunday	5 43	6 26	12 4	☾	3 55



The man whom nature has appointed to do great things, first of all, furnished with that openness to nature which renders him incapable of being insincere.

The sincere alone can recognize sincerity.—*Carlyle*

*Memorandum for April.*

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lo great thin  
ess to natu  
ncere.  
ty.—Carlyle

**30 days. APRIL. 1844.**

Low in your wintry beds, ye flowers,  
Again ye'll flourish fresh and fair;  
Ye birdies dump, in wither'd bowers,  
Again ye'll charm the vocal air!

- Full Moon, - - - 3d. 2h. 10m. Morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter, - - 9d. 5h. 21m. Evening.
- New Moon, - - - 17d. 1h. 45m. Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 25d. 3h. 29m. Evening.

D.	M.	W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M Pl	Moon R.&S.
1	2		<i>Rather cold and</i>	5 41	6 28	12 12	4 ☿	4 22
2	3		<i>dreary.</i>	5 39	6 29	12 12	4 ☽	4 50
3	4		Richard B.	5 37	6 30	12 12	3 ☽	○ rise
4	5		α Perigee. Ambrose	5 35	6 31	12 12	3 ☿	8 53
5	6		Good Friday.	5 33	6 33	12 12	3 ☽	10 8
6	7		Napo. sent to Elba 1814.	5 32	6 34	12 12	2 ↑	11 20
7	8		Easter Sunday.	5 30	6 35	12 12	2 ↑	Morn.
8	2		♀ in sup. ☺	5 28	6 37	12 12	2 ☽	0 21
9	3		<i>Fair and</i>	5 26	6 39	12 12	1 ☽	1 9
10	4		<i>frosty.</i>	5 24	6 40	12 12	1 ☽	1 49
11	5		h ☽ ☾	5 23	6 41	12 12	1 ☽	2 22
12	6		♀ in ☽	5 21	6 42	12 12	1 ☽	2 50
13	7		Cath. Eman. 1829.	5 19	6 44	12 12	0 ☿	3 15
14	8		Low Sunday—St. Geo.	5 17	6 46	12 12	0 ☿	3 38
15	2		♄ ☽ ☾	5 16	6 47	12 12	0 ☽	4 0
16	3		Battle of Culloden 1746.	5 14	6 48	12 12	0 ☽	4 34
17	4		♀ in perihelion.	5 12	6 49	11 59	0 ☽	● sets
18	5			5 10	6 50	11 59	0 ☽	8 11
19	6		☾ Apogee.	5 8	6 51	11 59	0 ☽	9 10
20	7		<i>Perhaps snow.</i>	5 6	6 52	11 59	0 ☽	10 5
21	8		2d Sund. after Easter.	5 4	6 53	11 59	0 ☽	10 56
22	2		Gr. tot. ecl. of Sun 1715.	5 2	6 54	11 58	0 ☽	11 41
23	3		St. George. [1838.	5 0	6 56	11 58	0 ☽	Morn.
24	4		Gr. Western ar. at N. Y.	4 59	6 57	11 58	0 ☽	0 21
25	5		St. Mark Evan.	4 58	6 58	11 58	0 ☽	0 55
26	6		<i>More pleasant.</i>	4 56	6 59	11 58	0 ☽	1 26
27	7		h ☽ ☺	4 56	7 0	11 58	0 ☽	1 53
28	8		3d Sunday after Easter.	4 54	7 1	11 57	0 ☽	2 20
29	2		[1789.	4 52	7 3	11 57	0 ☽	2 47
30	3		Wash. elected Pres. U.S.	4 51	7 5	11 57	0 ☽	3 15

Mr. O. M. Whipple of Lowell, Mass. says, "after fifteen years practice, I have never had my corn pulled up by the crows, where I have sowed a quart of corn to the acre, soaked in strong saltpetre brine."

*Memorandum for May.*

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"after fil-  
pulled up  
one to the

31 days.

M A Y .

1844.

Again the merry month of May,  
Has made our hills and valleys gay;  
The birds rejoice in leafy bow'rs,  
The bees hum round the breathing flow'rs.

Full Moon, - - - 21. 10a. 28m. Morning.  
Last Quarter, - - 9J. 3h. 35m. Morning.  
New Moon, - - - 17d. 3h. 6m. Morning.  
First Quarter, - - 25d. 2h. 42m. Morning.  
Full Moon, - - - 31d. 5h. 59m. Evening.

D.	M.	D.	W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R.& S.
1	4			St. Philip and St. James.	4 49 7	6 11 57	☾	3	48
2	5	♄		Perigee.	4 48 7	7 11 57	☾	○	rise
3	6			Invention of the Cross.	4 47 7	8 11 57	☾	9	1
4	7			Showers.	4 45 7	9 11 57	☾	10	6
5	8			4th Sun after Easter.	4 43 7	11 11 57	☾	11	1
6	2			John, Port, Lat.	4 42 7	12 11 56	☾	11	47
7	3				4 40 7	13 11 56	☾		Morn.
8	4	♃	♄		4 38 7	14 11 56	☾	0	23
9	5				4 37 7	15 11 56	☾	0	53
10	6			Cold for	4 36 7	17 11 56	☾	1	19
11	7			the season.	4 35 7	18 11 56	☾	1	48
12	8			Rogation Sunday.	4 33 7	19 11 56	☾	2	5
13	2	♃	♄		4 32 7	20 11 56	☾	2	28
14	3	♀		gr. Elong. 45° 22' E.	4 31 7	21 11 56	☾	2	53
15	4				4 30 7	23 11 56	☾	3	19
16	5	♄		Apo. Ascension Day.	4 29 7	24 11 56	☾	3	50
17	6	♃		Stationary.	4 28 7	25 11 56	☾	●	sets
18	7			Nap. decl. Emp. 1804.	4 27 7	26 11 56	☾	8	52
19	8			Sunday after Ascension.	4 26 7	29 11 56	☾	9	39
20	2			Lafayette d. 1834. Much	4 25 7	30 11 56	☾	10	21
21	3	♀	♃	in ☽ ♀ ♂	4 24 7	31 11 56	☾	10	56
22	4			more pleasant	4 23 7	32 11 56	☾	11	28
23	5			with frequent	4 22 7	33 11 56	☾	11	56
24	6	Q.		Victoria born 1819.	4 21 7	34 11 57	☾		Morn.
25	7			warm showers.	4 19 7	35 11 57	☾	0	22
26	8			Pentecost—Whit Sun t.	4 18 7	36 11 57	☾	0	47
27	2				4 17 7	37 11 57	☾	1	14
28	3	♀	♃	in Inf. ♂ ☺	4 16 7	38 11 57	☾	1	42
29	4	K.		Charles II. restored.	4 16 7	39 11 57	☾	2	16
30	5				4 16 7	40 11 57	☾	2	56
31	6	♄		Perigee. ♄ Eclipsed.	4 15 7	40 11 57	☾	↑	○ rise

Every farmer can double the quantity of his domestic or yard manure, with scarcely any trouble. At least 50 per cent. of the nutritive properties of yard manure are lost by drenching of rains, excessive fermentation, and injurious application to soil.

*Memorandum for June.*

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**30 days. JUNE. 1844.**

Now can be seen in gladsome green  
The woods rejoice the day,  
Thro' gentle showers the laughing flowers  
In double pride are gay

- ☾ Last Quarter, - - - 7d. 3h. 42m. Morning.
- New Moon, - - - 15d. 7h. 38m. Evening.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 23d. 10h. 37m. Morning.
- Full Moon, - - - 30d. 1h. 29m. Morning.

D.	M.	P.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M Pl	Moon R.&S.
17			Nicomede.	4 15 7	41 11	58	↑	8 46
2	☾		Trin. Sun. St. Barnabas.	4 15 7	41 11	58	↘	9 38
3	2		R'gn of terror in Fr. 1793.	4 14 7	42 11	58	↘	10 19
4	3		<i>Fine weather.</i>	4 14 7	43 11	58	☼	10 53
5	4		Boniface Bp.	4 13 7	44 11	58	☼	11 21
6	5		Corpus Christi.	4 13 7	45 11	58	☼	11 47
7	6			4 13 7	46 11	59	☼	Morn.
8	7			4 12 7	47 11	59	☼	0 10
9	☾		1st Sun. after Trinity.	4 12 7	48 11	59	☽	0 33
10	2		<i>Grows cooler.</i>	4 11 7	48 11	59	☽	0 57
11	3			4 11 7	49 11	59	☽	1 23
12	4	☾	Apogee.	4 11 7	49 12	0	☽	1 52
13	5			4 11 7	49 12	0	☽	2 26
14	6	♃ ♄		4 10 7	50 12	0	☽	3 5
15	7	☼	ec. inv. at Sherb'ke.	4 10 7	50 12	0	☽	● sets
16	☾		2d Sun. after Trinity.	4 10 7	50 12	0	☽	8 21
17	2		Alban M. <i>Warm and</i>	4 10 7	50 12	1	☽	8 59
18	3		Bat. Waterloo 1815.	4 10 7	51 12	1	☽	9 31
19	4		<i>pleasant with</i>	4 11 7	51 12	1	☽	9 59
20	5		<i>occasional showers.</i>	4 11 7	51 12	1	☽	10 26
21	6	☼	enters ☽ Sum. com.	4 11 7	52 12	1	☼	10 52
22	7		Sec. abd. of Napo. 1816.	4 11 7	52 12	2	☼	11 17
23	☾		3d Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 12 7	52 12	2	☽	11 44
24	2		St John Baptist.	1 12 7	53 12	2	☽	Morn.
25	3		<i>Changeable.</i>	4 12 7	53 12	2	☽	0 14
26	4		Geo. IV. died 1830.	4 13 7	53 12	3	☼	0 49
27	5	☼ ♃ ☼		4 13 7	53 12	3	☼	1 32
28	6	☽	Perigee, Q. Victoria	4 13 7	52 12	3	↑	2 25
29	7		[crowned 1838.	4 14 7	52 12	3	↑	3 27
30	☾		4h Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 14 7	52 12	3	↘	○ rise

Horses should never be put to severe work on a full stomach. More horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after hard driving.

As you treat your land, so it will treat you. Feed it with manure liberally, and rest assured it will yield you bread bountifully.

*Memorandum for July.*

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on a full  
g after a  
  
Feed it  
yield you

1844. JULY. 31 days.

The lav'rock shuns the palace gay,  
And o'er the cottage singe;  
For nature smiles as sweet I ween,  
To shepherds as to kings.

- ☾ Last Quarter, - - 7d. 6h. 2in. Morning.
- New Moon, - - - 15d. 9h. 35m. Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 22d. 4h. 46m. Evening.
- Full Moon, - - - 29d. 9h. 46m. Morning.

D.	M.	W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Pl.	Moon R.&S.
1	2		<i>Pleasant.</i>	4 15	7 52	12 12	4 ♀	8 49
2	3		Visita. of M. ☉ in Apo.	4 15	7 52	12 12	4 ☽	9 21
3	4		Quebec founded, 1698.	4 16	7 52	12 12	4 ☽	9 48
4	5		Transfigu. of St Mart.	4 16	7 51	12 12	4 ✕	10 12
5	6			4 16	7 51	12 12	5 ✕	10 38
6	7		♃ ☊ ☉ ☽ ☊ ☉	4 17	7 51	12 12	5 ♀	11 1
7	8		5th Sunday aft. Trinity	4 17	7 51	12 12	5 ♀	11 25
8	2		<i>Look out for</i>	4 18	7 50	12 12	5 ♀	11 54
9	3		<i>heavy showers</i>	4 19	7 50	12 12	5 ☽	Morn.
10	4		☾ Apogee. Calv. b. 1509	4 20	7 49	12 12	5 ☽	0 25
11	5		1st pap. pub. in Fr. 1631	4 21	7 49	12 12	5 ☽	1 3
12	6		Bat. Boyne 1690. <i>about</i>	4 22	7 48	12 12	5 ☽	1 47
13	7		Bastille des. 1789. <i>this</i>	4 23	7 47	12 12	5 ☽	2 37
14	8		6th Sun. af. Trin. <i>time.</i>	4 24	7 46	12 12	6 ☽	3 33
15	2		Swithum Bp.	4 25	7 45	12 12	6 ☽	● sets
16	3		♂ ☊ ☉	4 26	7 45	12 12	6 ☽	8 4
17	4			4 27	7 45	12 12	6 ☽	8 31
18	5		Dr. Watts died 1774.	4 28	7 44	12 12	6 ☽	8 57
19	6		♀ ☊ ♂	4 29	7 43	12 12	6 ☽	9 23
20	7		Margaret V.	4 30	7 42	12 12	6 ☽	9 43
21	8		7th Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 31	7 41	12 12	6 ☽	10 17
22	2		S. Mary Magdalene.	4 32	7 40	12 12	6 ☽	10 59
23	3		<i>Sultry.</i>	4 33	7 39	12 12	6 ☽	11 28
24	4		♃ Stationary.	4 34	7 38	12 12	6 ☽	Morn.
25	5		S. James Ap.	4 35	7 37	12 12	6 ♀	0 16
26	6		☾ Perigee. ♃ ☊ ☉	4 36	7 36	12 12	6 ♀	1 12
27	7		<i>Much wind.</i>	4 37	7 35	12 12	6 ♀	2 17
28	8		8th Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 38	7 34	12 12	6 ♀	3 28
29	2		♃ ☊ ☉	4 39	7 33	12 12	6 ☽	Orise
30	3		William Penn d. 1716.	4 41	7 32	12 12	6 ☽	7 48
31	4		<i>Cooler.</i>	4 42	7 31	12 12	6 ✕	8 14



In laying in a stock of winter fodder for animals, let it not be forgotten that a little too much is just enough. Starving animals at any time is a miserable policy.—*Cultivator.*

*Memorandum for August.*

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als, let  
enough.  
-Cul-

31 days.

AUGUST.

1814.

Blithe, morning lifts his rosy eye,  
And evening's tears are tears of joy;  
All nature wears a pleasant smile  
And well rewards the farmer's toil.

- ☾ Last Quarter, - - 5d. 10h. 39m. Evening.
- New Moon, - - - 13d. 9h. 44m. Evening.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 20d. 9h. 28m. Evening.
- Full Moon, - - - 27d. 7h. 46m. Evening.

D.M.	D.W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun	M	Moon
			Rise.	Sets.	South.	Pl	R.&S.
1	5	Lammas Day.	4 45 7	28 12	6 ☾	8	39
2	6	Battle Dublin 1649.	4 46 7	27 12	6 ☾	9	3
3	7	☿ ☽ ☾ Warm and	4 47 7	26 12	6 ☽	9	28
4	8	9th Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 48 7	25 12	6 ☽	9	55
5	2	pleasant.	4 49 7	23 12	6 ☽	10	26
6	3	Transfiguration.	4 50 7	22 12	6 ☽	11	1
7	4	☾ Apogee.	4 51 7	21 12	5 ☽	11	42
8	5		4 52 7	20 12	5 ☽	11	Morn.
9	6	L. Phil. dec. K. Fr. 1830	4 54 7	18 12	5 ☽	0	29
10	7	Lawrence.	4 55 7	16 12	5 ☽	1	24
11	8	10th Sunday af. Trinity.	4 56 7	15 12	5 ☽	2	22
12	2	Plenty of	4 57 7	14 12	5 ☽	3	26
13	3	☿ ☽ ☾ rain.	4 58 7	12 12	5 ☽	● sets	
14	4		5 0 7	10 12	4 ☽	7	1
15	5	☿ ☽ ☾ Nap. born 1769.	5 1 7	8 12	4 ☽	7	26
16	6		5 2 7	7 12	4 ☽	7	54
17	7	☿ in ☽	5 3 7	6 12	4 ☽	8	21
18	8	11th Sun. af. Trinity.	5 4 7	4 12	4 ☽	8	54
19	2	More pleasant.	5 5 7	2 12	3 ☽	9	30
20	3		5 6 7	0 12	3 ☽	10	13
21	4	☾ Perigee.	5 7 6	59 12	3 ☽	11	6
22	5		5 8 6	57 12	3 ☽	11	Morn.
23	6		5 9 6	55 12	2 ☽	0	6
24	7	8 Bartholomew,	5 10 6	53 12	2 ☽	1	13
25	8	12th Sun. aft. Trinity.	5 12 6	51 12	2 ☽	2	25
26	2		5 13 6	50 12	1 ☽	3	37
27	3	☿ in Aphelion. Per-	5 14 6	48 12	1 ☽	Orise	
28	4	Augustin B. leaps a	5 15 6	46 12	1 ☽	6	40
29	5	John Bap. beh. slight	5 16 6	44 12	1 ☽	7	5
30	6	☿ ☽ ☾ ☽ ☽ ☾ frost.	5 18 6	42 12	0 ☽	7	31
31	7	John Bunyan died 1688.	5 19 6	40 12	0 ☽	7	57

Avoid debt as you would the leprosy. If you are tempted to purchase on credit, put it off for three days. You need time for reflection. Weigh the matter well, and you will follow our advice.

*Memorandum for September.*

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**30 days. SEPTEMBER. 1844.**

Hail, Autumn! benefactor kind!  
Rich blessings on his aged head:  
He sees, with self-approving mind,  
Each creature on his bounty fed.

- ☾ Last Quarter, . . . 4d. 4h. 56m. Evening.
- New Moon, . . . 12d. 8h. 28m. Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, . . . 19d. 3h. 44m. Morning.
- Full Moon, . . . 26d. 8h. 26m. Morning.

P. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun	M	Moon
			Rise.	Sets.	South	Pl	R.&S.
1	o	13th Sun. aft. Trinity.	5 21 6	38 12	0 8	8	26
2	2	♄ Great Elong.	5 22 6	37 11	59 8	9	1
3	3	Cromwell d. 1658. <i>Fine</i>	5 23 6	35 11	59 8	9	39
4	4	☾ Apogee. <i>for the</i>	5 24 6	23 11	59 11	10	23
5	5	<i>season.</i>	5 26 6	31 11	58 11	11	14
6	6	Lafayette born 1757.	5 27 6	29 11	58 11	11	14
7	7	Eunichus Bp.	5 28 6	27 11	58 11	11	14
8	o	14th Sun. aft. Trinity.	5 29 6	25 11	57 11	11	11
9	2		5 30 6	23 11	57 11	11	11
10	3	Bat. on Lake Erie 1813.	5 32 6	21 11	57 11	11	11
11	4	♂ ♀ ☾	5 33 6	20 11	56 11	11	11
12	5	<i>Cool mornings and</i>	5 34 6	18 11	56 11	11	11
13	6	Wolfe killed 1759.	5 36 6	16 11	56 11	11	11
14	7	Holy Cross. ♀ ☾ ☾ eve.	5 38 6	14 11	55 11	11	11
15	o	☾ Peri. 15th Sun. aft.	5 39 6	12 11	55 11	11	11
16	2	♄ in Aphlion. [Trinity.	5 40 6	10 11	55 11	11	11
17	3	Lambert Bp. <i>nings and</i>	5 41 6	8 11	54 11	11	11
18	4	Quebec cap. 1759. <i>prob-</i>	5 42 6	4 11	54 11	11	11
19	5	<i>ably some frost.</i>	5 44 6	2 11	54 11	11	11
20	6		5 45 6	0 11	53 11	11	11
21	7	St. Matthew.	5 46 5	58 11	53 11	11	11
22	o	16th S. aft. Tr. ☽ en. ☽	5 47 5	56 11	53 11	11	11
23	2	Bayonets first used in	5 48 5	54 11	52 11	11	11
24	3	[England.	5 50 5	52 11	52 11	11	11
25	4		5 51 5	51 11	51 11	11	11
26	5	Cyprian Abp.	5 52 5	49 11	51 11	11	11
27	6	<i>Wednesday cold.</i>	5 53 5	47 11	51 11	11	11
28	7	♄ in Inf. ☽ ☽	5 54 5	45 11	50 11	11	11
29	o	17th S. aft. Tr. St. Mic.	5 55 5	44 11	50 11	11	11
30	2		5 56 5	43 11	50 11	11	11

The man who uses good seed, has a good soil, and works it in good season, rarely fails of having a good crop to reward his toil.

It is as reasonable to expect a man to give away the products of his wheat field as of his orchard or garden.

**Memorandum for October.**

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at 10 AM it began to snow  
 continued <sup>30</sup> in the afternoon  
 started for New Orleans in a  
 stage

There was at least 2 1/2 feet of  
 snow fell and did not all go  
 off until the following day

31 days.

OCTOBER.

1844.

The sober Autumn enter'd mild,  
But soon grew wan and pale ;  
His bending joints, and drooping head,  
Show'd he began to fail.

☾ Last Quarter, - - 4d. 11h. 41m. Morning.

● New Moon, - - - 11d. 6h. 36m. Evening.

☽ First Quarter, - - 18d. 10h. 28m. Morning.

☾ Full Moon, - - - 26d. 0h. 17m. Morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR RESPECTS,	Sun rise	Sun sets	Sun South.	M. Moon P. R. & S.
1	3	Remigius B.	5 35	41	50	III 8 18
2	4	♀ great Elon. W 46° 13'	6 05	39	49	II 9 6
3	5	<i>Fine for October.</i>	6 15	37	49	II 9 58
4	6	h. Station	6 25	35	49	☽ 10 57
5	7	g in ♄	6 35	34	48	☽ 11 59
6	1	18th Sun after Trinity	6 45	32	48	☾ Morn.
7	2		6 55	30	48	☽ 1 4
8	3	♀ ☽ ☾	6 75	28	47	☽ 2 12
9	4	Denis Bp.	6 85	26	47	☽ 3 22
10	5	♂ ☽ ☾	6 95	24	47	☽ 4 34
11	6		6 115	23	47	☽ ● sets
12	7	<i>Cold nights and</i>	6 135	21	46	☽ 5 28
13	1	19th Sunday af. Trinity.	6 145	19	46	☽ 6 8
14	2	<i>probably frost.</i>	6 155	17	46	☽ 6 57
15	3	Virgil lived bef. Ch. 50.	6 165	15	46	☽ 7 54
16	4	Kosciusko died 1817.	6 185	14	46	☽ 8 58
17	5	Etheldreda.	6 205	12	45	☽ 10 7
18	6	h ☽ ☾	6 215	11	45	☽ 11 18
19	7	Lord Sydenham ar. 1839.	6 225	9	45	☽ Morn.
20	1	20th Sunday af. Trinity.	6 235	7	45	☽ 0 28
21	2	<i>Some rain and much</i>	6 245	6	45	☽ 1 36
22	3	<i>cloudy weather.</i>	6 265	4	45	☽ 2 43
23	4	♃ ☽ ☾. ☽ ☽ ☾.	6 285	2	44	☽ 3 48
24	5		6 295	0	44	☽ 4 52
25	6	Crispin Mart.	6 304	58	44	☽ 5 56
26	7		6 324	57	44	☽ Orise
27	1	21st Sun. after Trinity.	6 344	55	44	☽ 5 35
28	2	Simon and Jude.	6 354	53	44	☽ 6 15
29	3		6 364	52	44	☽ 7 1
30	4	<i>More pleasant.</i>	6 374	51	44	☽ 7 52
31	5		6 384	50	44	☽ 8 48

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It is better to turn an old coat, said my aunt Prudence, than to run in debt for a new one. But see, said I, there is a hole in it; never mind that, said she, put on a patch; a patch on the sleeve is better than a writ upon the back.

Memorandum for November.

1	at Rowstone The Arms
2	is drafted as high as
3	the fences
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7	with more than
8	half of the Arms is
9	gone.
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How  
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**30 days. NOVEMBER. 1844.**

The howling of the northern blast  
Proclaims dread winter near;  
Perhaps with us 'twill be the last,  
And finish our career.

- ☾ Last Quarter, - - 3d. 5h. 31m. Morning.
- New Moon, - - - 10d. 4h. 49m. Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 16d. 8h. 43m. Evening.
- Full Moon, - - - 24d. 6h. 54m. Evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R.&S.
1	6	All Saints.	6 39	4 48	11 44	☽	9 47
2	7	<i>Frosty nights and</i>	6 40	4 46	11 44	☽	10 49
3	6	22d Sun. after Trinity.	6 42	4 44	11 44	☾	11 54
4	2	<i>cold days.</i>	6 43	4 43	11 44	☾	Morn.
5	3	Gunpowder Plot 1605.	6 45	4 42	11 44	☾	1 1
6	4	Leonard Confessor.	6 47	4 41	11 44	☾	2 10
7	5	♀ ♃ ☾.      ♂ ♃ ☾	6 48	4 39	11 44	☽	3 24
8	6		6 49	4 38	11 44	☽	4 37
9	7	☽ eclipsed inv. at Sh'ke.	6 50	4 37	11 44	☾	5 55
10	6	23d Sun. after Trinity.	6 52	4 36	11 44	☾ ●	sets
11	2	☾ Perigee. Martin Bp.	6 53	4 35	11 44	♄	5 39
12	3	<i>Cold rain.</i>	6 54	4 34	11 44	♄	6 43
13	4	Britius Bp.	6 55	4 33	11 45	♄	7 52
14	5		6 57	4 32	11 45	♄	9 6
15	6	Machutus Bp.	6 59	4 30	11 45	☾	10 18
16	7		7 04	4 28	11 45	☾	11 27
17	6	24th Sun. after Trinity.	7 14	4 27	11 45	☾	Morn.
18	2	♀ in Perihelion.	7 24	4 26	11 45	☾	0 35
19	3	♃ ♃ ☾. ♃ Stationary.	7 44	4 25	11 46	☾	1 41
20	4	Edward K. & M.	7 64	4 24	11 46	☾	2 46
21	5	1st Steamer on St. Law.	7 74	4 23	11 46	☾	3 48
22	6	[rence 1814.	7 94	4 23	11 46	☾	4 51
23	7	Clement Bp. <i>Look</i>	7 104	4 22	11 47	☾	5 52
24	6	25th Sun. after Trinity.	7 114	4 22	11 47	☾	Orise
25	2	Catharine. <i>out for a</i>	7 124	4 21	11 47	☾	4 57
26	3	☾ Apogee.      ♀ ♃ ♂	7 134	4 21	11 48	☾	5 46
27	4	<i>snow storm.</i>	7 144	4 20	11 48	☾	6 41
28	5		7 154	4 20	11 48	☾	7 39
29	6		7 174	4 19	11 49	☾	8 40
30	7	St. Andrew.	7 194	4 19	11 49	☾	9 43



Call on business men in business hours, call only on business, transact your business, and go about your business.

A bad compromise is better than a successful lawsuit.

*Memorandum for December.*

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 27 6 St  
 28 7 Inn  
 29 8 Silv  
 30 2 ♀  
 31 3 Silv

**1844. DECEMBER. 31 days.**

The wintry west extends his blast,  
And hail and rain does blow ;  
Or the stormy north sends driving forth  
The blinding sleet or snow.

- ☾ Last Quarter, - - 2d. 9h. 20m. Evening.
- New Moon, - - - 9d. 3h. 25m. Evening.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 16d. 10h. 34m. Morning.
- Full Moon, - - - 24d. 2h. 41m. Evening.

P. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R.&S.
1	1st Sunday in Advent.	7 20.4	18 11.49	☾	10 47	
2	<i>Cold and blustering.</i>	7 21.4	18 11.50	☾	11 53	
3	Revolution in Eng. 1688	7 22.4	18 11.50	☾	Morn.	
4		7 23.4	18 11.51	☾	1 1	
5	Martial Law proc. 1837.	7 24.4	18 11.51	☾	2 16	
6	Nicholas Bp. ♂ ♀ ☾.	7 26.4	17 11.52	☾	3 26	
7	♀ ♂ ☾	7 27.4	17 11.52	☾	4 42	
8	2d Sunday in Advent.	7 28.4	17 11.52	☾	5 58	
9	☾ Perigee. ☽ eclipsed	7 29.4	17 11.53	↑	● sets	
10	♀ ♂ ☾. [inv. at Sh'ke.	7 30.4	17 11.53	↑	5 28	
11	☾ Stationary. <i>More</i>	7 31.4	17 11.54	☾	6 42	
12	<i>mild—a snow storm</i>	7 32.4	17 11.54	☾	7 57	
13	Lucy V. & M. approach-	7 33.4	17 11.55	☾	9 12	
14	<i>ing.</i>	7 34.4	17 11.55	☾	10 23	
15	3d Sun. in Advent.	7 34.4	17 11.56	☾	11 31	
16	O. Sapientia.	7 35.4	17 11.56	☾	Morn.	
17	☾ ♂ ☾. First Parliament	7 35.4	18 11.57	☾	0 37	
18	[in L. Cana. 1792.	7 36.4	18 11.57	☾	1 41	
19	Battle of Niagara 1813.	7 36.4	18 11.58	☾	2 43	
20	<i>Changeable.</i>	7 37.4	19 11.58	☾	3 44	
21	St. Thomas Ap. ☽ en. ☾	7 37.4	19 11.59	☾	4 44	
22	4th Sun. in Adv. ☽ Ap.	7 38.4	19 11.59	☾	5 39	
23	☾ ☐ ☽	7 38.4	20 12 0	☾	6 31	
24	<i>Snow.</i>	7 39.4	20 12 0	☾	Orise	
25	CHRISTMAS DAY.	7 39.4	20 12 1	☾	5 33	
26	St. Stephen M.	7 40.4	21 12 1	☾	6 32	
27	St John Ap.	7 40.4	22 12 2	☾	7 35	
28	Innocents Day.	7 40.4	23 12 2	☾	8 39	
29	Silvester Bishop. <i>Good</i>	7 40.4	24 12 3	☾	9 43	
30	☽ in Perigee. <i>steighing.</i>	7 41.4	25 12 3	☾	10 49	
31	Silvester Bp.	7 41.4	26 12 4	☾	11 57	

# THE FARMER.

## THE BUTTER TRADE.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND FARMERS OF CANADA.

It will be admitted that in these hard times, it is peculiarly necessary to turn attention to every article which can be produced with advantage in the country, not only as a means of paying debts, but of purchasing such goods as the population require; and it is really painful to see the productive resources of Canada wasted, by the careless manner of curing, packing, and sending to market, which has characterized several of our staple productions. This is peculiarly the case with respect to butter, which, whilst it is the most generally produced article of commerce in the country, and most capable of indefinite extension, has been perhaps less attended to than any other. This was partly owing to the exorbitant duty of 20s. per cwt. which the mother country formerly exacted upon colonial as well as foreign butter, but which is now modified to 5s. per cwt. or rather more than 1-2d per lb. on colonial butter, whilst it still remains as before on foreign. Under these circumstances, and with a market of indefinite extent before us, we should endeavor to put up an article to suit the taste of our customers, and which, if so put up they will pay well for.— At present, the best Irish and Dutch butter commands 100s. per cwt. in the English market, whilst Canada butter is generally considered not worth more than 50s.; yet we may rest assured that we can, if we choose, produce butter of as high a character as any in the world; and instead of the price in the Montreal market being 4d. to 5d. as at present, it would, if we took pains to produce an article worth 100s. in Britain, doubtless bring from 9d. to 10d.

There are probably 300,000 milch cows in Canada, one third of which may be required to supply the farmers themselves with milk, butter, cheese, &c. leaving the produce of 200,000 to sell. If these were all good breeds, and well managed, their produce would be very

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large; but even as it is, they should give an average of at least 60lbs. of butter a year. Thus, the farmers should have equal to 200,000 kegs of butter, of 60lbs each, to dispose of annually, which, if properly put up, should yield an annual revenue of more than a million and a half of dollars—no mean item for the farmers of Canada. It is not to be supposed, of course, that they would dispose of their entire surplus dairy produce in the form of butter, but if they sold it in other forms in preference, they should be at least equally profitable.—Now, though only the half of the above quantity could be spared from our own non-producing population for export, there would still be 100,000 kegs, worth nearly £200,000, to export annually, constituting a very handsome item in our export list, which, as things are now managed, *is a mere trifle, not worth taking into account.* The butter is produced now, and the only question is, whether it shall be put up in a way to bring a fair price, or wasted and spoiled so as to yield little or nothing.

The conditions requisite for the production of good butter, may be arranged under three heads—1st, the kind of cows to be kept, and the treatment they should receive; 2d, the whole process of making butter; and 3d, the packing and sending to market.

1. Respecting the best breeds of cattle for the dairy, much has been already published, especially I may refer to a Prize Essay, entitled “The Cow,” which appeared two years ago in the *Advocate*, and which may be had in a separate form. I may state however, that the Ayrshire, Devon, and Durham, are excellent breeds.

With regard to feeding and treatment, the same Essay gives much valuable information, and I shall only briefly state, that without abundance of nutritious food, it is vain to look for abundance of rich milk. “For pasture,” I quote from a high authority, “clean turf, which is mostly composed of white clover, and has been laid down for a number of years, will be found sweeter and better than any other; and of roots, carrots will make the best colored and flavored butter—no cow, however, kept entirely on roots, will produce as good milk and

butter as if fed partly on these and partly on fresh grass and hay." Milch Cows should be carefully kept from such herbs as impart an offensive taste or smell to butter.

2. The milk should be kept in a cool place, in broad and rather shallow earthen-ware, tin or zinc pans, and the cream taken off before the milk sours, otherwise it is almost impossible to separate the curdled milk from it; and the mixture of such milk is one of the most common and serious drawbacks to butter, and causes much of what is made in Canada to become rancid. The cream should then be kept at a moderate temperature, and should not exceed 51 to 55 degrees of Fahrenheit when churning begins. This in our summer would be quite cool, so that farmers generally must just in the summer season keep the milk and cream as cool as they can, and for this purpose, they should if possible, have a milk house in their cellar, flagged all round with stones, and kept moist with water, the evaporation of which cools the temperature wonderfully. The door of this cellar should open to a side of the house where no manure is kept, and nothing putrid or in any way tainted, should on any account be permitted within it, otherwise the butter will be materially injured. It will be found highly beneficial to put a little cold water into the pans with the milk in summer, and hot water in winter.— Some churn the whole milk after souring, and this is the way to produce the greatest quantity of butter, but it is the most laborious.

Butter should be carefully gathered from the churn, with the hand, and the milk squeezed out; it should then be well washed in cold hard spring water, without remaining long in it, and be worked until thoroughly from the particles of milk and water; it should then be salted as follows: Mix one pound of fine Liverpool salt, perfectly clean, and four ounces of finely powdered loaf sugar, and work in an ounce of this mixture to a pound of butter, until thoroughly incorporated. Butter made in this way will prove delicious. There is another excellent plan practiced in Ireland, which might be tried

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with advantage in this country, if ground rock salt could be obtained, viz, one ounce fine rock salt and fifth of an ounce of saltpetre to twenty-eight ounces of butter.— Common American salt has substances in it that injure butter. If hard spring water is not procurable, butter should be made without washing, as soft water dissipates some of its finest properties. Perfect cleanliness in the dishes, churn, hands, and every thing that comes in contact with butter, is essentially requisite.

3. Butter packed in stone jars or crocks will keep best, and that for family use, or for sale in the neighborhood, might be packed. That which is to be sent to a distance, should be packed in casks made as follows:— white oak or ash staves should be boiled three or four hours, and when thoroughly dried made into air tight kegs to contain from 60 to 100 lbs. The kegs should, in addition to a full complement of wooden hoops, have an iron hoop at each end. If boiled staves cannot be procured, the cask should be filled with boiling water before being used; and all casks, being filled with butter, should be thoroughly soaked in cold hard water, or what is perhaps better, clear, strong pickle. The tare should then be taken when wet, and the butter packed in as solid and hard as possible; all the butter in a cask should be of the same color and quality, as difference in either respect materially injures the sale. If not filled at a single operation, the butter should be covered with a clear strong brine, to be poured off when an addition is made. There should be a small space left between the butter and the head of the cask, which should be filled with strong, clear boiled brine, introduced through a hole in the head, stopped with a peg, which may be taken out occasionally for a few days, and if any shrinking appear let more brine be added. Country merchants, who usually receive butter from farmers, in quantities of a few pounds at a time, might have a puncheon, standing in a cool place, full of brine, and, if possible, with a lump of ice in it, and throw the rolls of butter into it, until they have sufficient to pack.

When packed the kegs should be kept in a cool cellar.

until the month of September, before being sent to market, the heat to which butter is exposed when forwarded in summer being exceedingly injurious.

Butter made, packed and forwarded according to the above directions, which I have collected from various excellent authorities, would I doubt not, please the British taste, and when its character was established, be worth at least a half more than the average of butter as it is now made.

JOHN DOUGALL,

*Produce & Commission Merchant.*

#### CHEESE MAKING.

There have been many improvements made, within the last thirty years, in different branches of agriculture; but none that we consider of greater importance than those in the manufacture of cheese.

About thirty years since there was a foreigner who had located himself in the northern part of Oneida, in the State of New York, as a farmer, who became celebrated for the manufacture of fine cheese, which was said to be made after the manner of making single Gloucester. And such was the reputation which he acquired that he found a ready sale for the produce of his dairy, at prices, from twelve and a half to twenty-five cents per pound, according to age; as at one year old they were twelve and a half cents, and one cent per month, was added after that, to the first price.

This was too profitable a business to allow of a monopoly amongst Yankees; and, accordingly, others made themselves more or less acquainted with it, until a small district in that part of the country, which was poorly calculated for raising wheat or corn, in 1832, exported more than one thousand tons of cheese; most of which was supposed to be superior to any manufactured in the United States. The impulse thus given, seemed to produce a new era in the dairy business, in Western New York. Such was the anxiety for a time to become acquainted with the new method of making cheese, that in some instances considerable sums were paid for instruction: and we know an instance where a house keep-

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er, who had been quite celebrated for her skill in the manufacture of butter and cheese, became so convinced of the importance of the improvement that had been made, that she applied to one of the first dairymen, and obtained permission to work, for a length of time, in his dairy room, that she might become acquainted with his process for the making and management of cheese; and we have often heard her declare, that after her apprenticeship, she could make more, and better cheese, from skim-milk, than she could before from new.

This improvement consists in coagulating the milk, at a lower temperature than formerly; not pressing so hard, and storing in a warm, damp, rather than a cold dry room, as before.

A few years since, I procured from Ephraim Perkins, Esq. (one of the finest cheese makers in the above district, at that time,) the following account of his process. Speaking of the improvement of which, he says:

"This has been done by using less heat, and some less salt: the cheese is made soft, and is kept from spreading and cracking by swathing. The milk, in warm weather is 'set' considerably below the warmth of milk directly from the cow: the rennet must be free from taint, and made in such quantities as to last for several weeks, that its power can be relied upon to fetch the cheese in three quarters of an hour, or certainly in an hour, to be ready for breaking up; which is to be done by hands from the bottom to the top of the tub; or with a utensil, made of brass wire, with a sharp rim, (like a sieve) in squares of half an inch, with two high bails, crossing each other at the top, and higher than the top of the tube or vat. It is then left till the whey rises and the curd settles; then begin to dip off; and of the first put some over the fire, and as soon as may be, gradually increase the warmth of the tub, working off the whey, making fine the curd, so that the whey has as green an appearance as possible; the greener the whey, the richer the cheese. For the last half hour we have the whey at blood heat, in the tub, and this is called the scalding process; when, if all works well, the curd is ready to be



dipped into the cheese basket, in about two hours from the setting; it is then made as fine, and clear of whey, as may be, and is ready to receive the salt, which should be two pounds, fine and dry, to one hundred pounds of curd, made so dry that little of the salt can pass off with the whey in pressing. Some add cold whey or water before it is dipped into the basket, but this we think makes the cheese porous and spongy. If it goes to the press with its warmth, except what is lost by breaking up and salting, it closes better, is more sound and elastic, and the flavour improved.

"We choose to have our cheese made so soft as to need swathings, the first day; and if the weather be hot and the cheese large, this should be done as soon as they come from the press,—with cheap, cotton cloth, stained with annatto, and rubbed over with lard. Some case them entirely over, and let them remain until they go to market; and if made so soft as not to break, they may be kept any length of time, without danger from flies.

"Soft cheese ripens and matures much sooner than that which is made dry and hard; the latter will dry sooner, but maturing and drying are, or may be very different. Cheese will shrink in weight as much again in October as it will in August; yet it will ripen and mature three to one in August, that it will in October and November.

"Many suppose that large cheese, require more time to ripen and mature than small ones; but we think not. Is not the ripening process of a chemical nature, and rather accelerated than retarded by increase of quantity? Such is the case with the mash of the brewer, the baker, and distiller, in their chemical operations. A pound cheese, made to please a child, will soon dry up, and never have maturity or taste.

"The coloring matter, if any, should be of annatto, dissolved in pure, strong lye; best if made of pearl ash, or saleratus. A spoonful or two, is sufficient to color the milk for a large cheese. The outside is painted soon after it comes from the press, with the same, before it is rubbed with lard. We do not darken the room, or at-

tempt to keep out the flies; but in hot, sultry days, open our cheese room doors, and windows, and give them air. Cool, dry winds, blowing directly upon them, will crack the cheese. The reservoir for the whey, or anything that might have a tendency to charge the atmosphere with impurity, should be kept at a distance; and the room, when the milk stands over night should be well ventilated. We keep a genial warmth in our cheese room spring and fall; and, indeed, in some of the coldest, damp days in midsummer we have fire, and thereby greatly accelerate the ripening process. My son commenced making cheese the 15th of April last, and before August, had three tons in market, which might have passed for old cheese so old did they appear."

The above we conceive to be the plainest directions ever laid before the public for cheese-making, upon the modern principle; and when dairy-men become convinced that the ripening process, bears a strong resemblance to fermentation in vegetable matter, it becomes evident that Mr. Perkins is correct in all his conclusions. In regard to the quantity of cheese which a cow will make in a season, he lays it at from three to four hundred pounds; whereas, by the old process we know it requires good cows to average from two and a half to three hundred pounds.

The advantages to be gained by this process, are, first, an increase in the quantity of cheese made from a given quantity of milk, of nearly one third. Secondly, it is saving of one half the time required to prepare it for market; and lastly, a better article is produced, which consequently bears a better price, and commands a more ready sale, than cheese made according to the old process. We hope every dairy-man and woman will consider this as worthy of a fair trial; and we will assure them that, so far as we have known it reduced to practice, it has given entire satisfaction.

Never forfeit your word. The saying it in truth of any farmer, "his word is as good as his bond," is worth more to him than the interest of \$10,000 annually — *Cul.*

## Useful Recipes.

*Valuable Recipe for Curing Hams.*—The following recipe, originally called Admiral Pollock's Recipe, and by many the Knickerbocker Recipe, for pickling pork or beef, has long been in use.

Take 6 gallons of water.

9 lbs. salt—half fine, half coarse.

3 lbs. brown sugar.

1 qt molasses.

3 oz. saltpetre.

1 oz. pearlash.

Boil and skim it well, and when cold put it to your beef. Rub your beef with fine salt, put the above ingredients into a clean pot or kettle, and let them boil, being careful to take off the scum as it rises. When no more scum rises, take the liquor off the fire, and let it stand until it is cold. Then having put the meat you want to preserve in the vessel you wish to keep it in, pour the liquor on it, and let it stand.

*Cementing China or Glass Ware.*—Articles of China or glass are sometimes fractured, which it is very desirable to mend and preserve. To do this, provide some very finely powdered quicklime in a muslin bag. Take the broken ware and rub the edge with the well beaten white of an egg. Take the quicklime and sift it thick over the edge rubbed with the egg, press and bind the pieces together, and let the binding remain several weeks. For coarser crockery, rub the parts with a paint made of white lead and linseed oil, press and bind, and let them remain till the paint is fully dry.

*To remove Grease Spots or Paint from Woolen or Silk.*—Mix one part spirits of hartshorn with two parts alcohol: with this preparation rub the grease spot thoroughly, and it will be entirely removed without injury to the cloth.

*Horse Radish for Animals.*—Austin Randall of Paris, N. Y. writes:—"I have found horse radish very useful for cattle. If given to cows in doses of a pint at a time once a day, it will materially aid their appetite, and will

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prevent or speedily relieve cows of the disease called cake in the bag. I feed it freely to any animal of mine that is unwell, and find it of great service to working oxen troubled with the heat. I have had one ox that would eat greedily a peck at a time. Few animals refuse it, and if they do it may be cut up and mixed with potatoes or meal."

*Relief of Choked Cattle.*—The best method and easiest, is to take a lump of lard (cold) about the size of a hen's egg, and a spoonful of powder mixed with it, and haul out the tongue and throw it into the throat; let the tongue go back, and they are relieved in one minute.

*Remedy for kicking Cows.*—A bed-cord drawn tightly over the loins of cows, in front of the udder, will cause them to give down their milk, and also prevent their kicking.

*Cure for Blind Staggers.*—"I once had 17 shoats taken down in one day with the Blind Staggers. My family supposed they had been poisoned. I secured each one with a rope around his upper jaw, so as to keep his head still, and with a sharp knife made an incision in the forehead about 2 inches in length. I then loosened up the skin on each side of the cut, and filled the place full of fine salt—nothing more. Fourteen out of the 17 were well the next day. I have tried it repeatedly and always with success, when taken in season. Care should be taken to cut *only* the skin, and not let the knife touch the bone.

*To relieve Bloating Cattle without Fail.*—Take a wine glass full of powder, mix it with cold hog's lard, make it into balls and put it down the creature, and commence driving it about and it will very soon relieve the patient. I have seen the above remedy applied frequently, and have never known it to fail. J. M. OLIN.

*Tomato Figs.*—Take 6 lbs. of sugar to 16 lbs. or one peck of the fruit. Scald and remove the skin in the usual way. Cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified. They are then spread on dishes, flattened and dried in the sun. A small quan-

tity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them while drying; after which pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The remaining syrup is concentrated by boiling, and bottled for use.

*For coloring Orange Color.*—Take black alder bark, boil it well and strain the liquor; wet the cloth with a strong lye, and dip it into the alder liquor; let it remain until cool enough to wring, and you have an indelible orange color.

*Press for working over Butter.*—Smooth, as perfectly as possible, a piece of hard wood plank, 18 inches wide and 24 long. On both sides and end, nail pieces of board rising one inch above the surface. Near the open end screw in a small ring-bolt; or what is better, three: one in each corner and one in the centre. Let the ring on the bolt be one inch in diameter. Make a brake 30 inches long, 9 inches of which is for the handle. Let it be 3 1-2 inches wide, 1 1-2 thick; one edge made sharp, the other rounded. On the end to go next the eye-bolts put a ring, and in the centre screw a bolt with a head, which will just slip through the eye of either of the ring-bolts. The rest is plain. Give the end next you a slight elevation; and by using the brake as a braker does his, and by changing as occasion requires, all the milk may be worked from butter with a trifling labor. A marble slab would be preferable, as the butter would stick less to the surface. A small wooden shovel 3 inches square, with the edges perfectly straight, should be at hand to keep all in place.

*Removing Putty.*—Great difficulty is frequently experienced, when glass is accidentally broken, in removing the old putty to replace the pane. Moisten the putty with nitric or muriatic acid, and it may be removed at once. Where these cannot be had, strong soap laid upon the putty will in a few hours loosen it from the wood so that the new glass can be set without difficulty.

*Door Latches* often work unpleasantly and with difficulty, from want of oiling. A few drops upon them will in such cases operate like magic.

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**Statement of Duties payable on and after the 5th July, 1843, on Imports by Land or Inland Navigation.**

<i>Articles Prohibited.</i>	IMP'L DUTIES	PROVI'L DUTIES
Arms, Ammunition, and Utensils of war.	Proh'd	Proh'd
Base or Counterfeit Coin. - - - -	do	
Books,—such as are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, being such books of which Copyright has been secured and now in force. -	do	do
<i>Free of Duty.</i>		
Beef, (fresh) Cattle or Live Stock, Indian Corn, Fish, (fresh,) Grain of all kinds, Pork, (fresh,) Meal or Flour except Wheat Flour, Potatoes. Provisions or Stores of every description imported for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces. - - - -	Free	Free
<i>Subject to Duty of 4 per cent.</i>		
Beans, Peas, Seeds, except Garden seeds.	4 pr c't	do
<i>Subject to Duty of 5 per cent.</i>		
Biscuit or Bread, Cotton Wool, Diamonds, and Bullion, Drugs, Fruit, and Vegetables, (fresh,) except Potatoes, Gums and Resins, Hemp, Flax, Tow, Hay and Straw, Hides, (raw) Manures of all kinds, Rice, Tallow, Meats (fresh) of all kinds except Beef and Pork, Tortoiseshell, Wood, and Lumber. - - - -	Free	5 pr c't
<i>Subject to different Duties.</i>		
Rubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of creatures in the Sea, Spermaceti, Glass manufactures, Silk, do. - -	15 pr ct	do
oils, (Fish of all kinds.)	do.	Free
Cotton manufactures, Clocks and Watches, Corks, Candles, except Spermaceti, Cordage and Oakum, Hardware		



	IMP'L	PROVI'L
	DUTIES	DUTIES
of all descriptions, Linen manufactures, Leather manufactures, Woollen manufactures, Paper manufactures, Soap manufactures	7pr cwt	5pr ce't
Butter	8spr do	do
Beef or Pork, salted or cured	3s do	Free
All other meat, salted or cured	3s do	5pr ce't
Cheese	5s do	do
Coffee, green	5s do	2d pr lb
Do. roasted	5s do	5pr ce't
Do. ground	5s do	4d pr lb
Cocoa	1s do	5pr ce't
Fish, salted or dried	2s do	Free
Do. pickled, per barrel	4s pr bl	Free
Molasses	3s p. c't	1s6d c't
Syrups,	4s do	do
Sugar, refined	20s do	2d pr lb
Do. unrefined	5s do	1d do
Tobacco, manufactured, all kinds	7s do	2d do
Do. Leaf	4s do	1d do
Tea	1d pr lb	3d do
Salt, per barrel of 280 lbs	Free	2s6d bl
Wheat Flour, per barrel of 196 lbs	2s pr bl	Free
Wine (Madeira)	7pr ce't	1s pr ga
Do. all others	7 do	6d do
Spirits, Cordials or strong waters, sweetened or mixed, so that the strength cannot be ascertained	1s pr ga	1s7d ga
Spirits or strong waters, except Rum, not mixed or sweetened, and not exceeding strength of proof	1s do	6d do
And further for any greater strength than proof		1s6d do
And further in addition for every 100 gallons, not exceeding the strength of proof, £2 10s.; per 10 per cent over proof £2 5s.; for 20 per cent over proof £2.—and so in proportion for any greater or less strength or quantity.		

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Rum, not mixed or sweetened, and not exceeding strength of proof -  
And further, for any greater strength -  
And further in addition for every 100 gallons, without any reference to strength, £2 10s. or 6d. per gallon, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

Household Goods and necessaries of all kinds for private use, the property of persons coming to settle within this Province, are subject to duty under the Imperial Act 5 and 6 Victoria, chap. 49 according to their description.

All articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised or referred to in this table of exemptions, are subject to duty - - - - -

We mention a few articles of general import paying this duty:—Ashes, Arrow Root, Apples, dried, Baskets, Bricks, Bristles, Brooms, Cement, Chocolate, Cider, Crockery, Currants, Dye Woods, Earthenware, Engravings, Essences, Fruit, preserved or pickled, Figs, Furs, Honey, Hops, Indigo, Leather, Lard, Lemon Syrup, Marble, Medicines, Musical Instruments, Nuts of all kinds, Oil of Lard, Oil of Olives, Pepper, Pickles, Pitch, Prunes, Raisins, Salad Oil, Spices, Sponge, Starch, Straw, all manufactures of Tar, Vinegar, Whetstones, &c. &c.

By virtue of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV. cap. 59, and Provincial Statute 4 and 5 Vic. cap. 16, all goods imported into this Province may be bonded for warehousing, without payment of duties on the first entry thereof.



Bonds may be given for all Provincial duties, when amounting to £50 currency, and upwards, with conditions for payment in six months from the date of such bonds, if the same shall be dated on or before the 1st day of September; and if dated after the 1st. day of September, then they become due on the 1st day of April next ensuing. All duties collected under the Imperial Act, shall be deemed sterling money of Great Britain, and be paid and received according to the Imperial weights and measures now by law established. All duties collected under the Provincial Statute shall be deemed sterling money of Great Britain, and shall be paid and received according to British weights and measures in use on the 6th July, 1825. Ten per cent will be added to invoice cost of all articles paying per centage duties under the Imperial Act, and duties will be levied accordingly

### Provincial Legislature.

#### GOVERNOR GENERAL,

*His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Charles Metcalfe,  
one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.*

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Robert B. Sullivan,	William H. Draper,
John Henry Dunn,	Charles D. Day,
Dominick Daly,	Hamilton H. Killaly,
Samuel B. Harrison,	T. C. Aylwin,
James E. Small,	L. H. Lafontaine,
Robert Baldwin,	Francis Hincks.
C. R. Ogden.	

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*Speaker*—HON. R. S. JAMESON.

R. S. Jameson,	Adam Fergusson,	Gabriel Roy,
P. B. DeBlaquiere,	John Fraser,	P. H. Moore,
Peter McGill,	John Macauley,	Robert Dickson,
R. B. Sullivan,	John Hamilton,	Amable Dionne,

R. F.  
Willi  
Geo.  
Alex.  
Barth  
Jame  
Chris  
Louis

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Aylwin  
Baldwin  
Boutill  
Barthe  
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Buchan  
Borne,  
Burnet.  
Boswell  
Barthe,  
Chabot,  
Crane,  
Cuvillie  
Cook, J  
Cartwri  
Chesley  
Cameron  
Christie  
Child, M  
Daly, H  
Dewitt,  
Dunlop,  
Dunson  
Derbish

R. E. Caron,	F. P. Bruneau,	Joseph Dionne,
William Morris,	John M'Donald,	Geo. J. Goodhue,
Geo. Pemberton,	Adam Ferrie,	L. P. Sherwood,
Alex. Fraser,	J. B. Tache,	William Walker,
Barthel. Joliette,	P. H. Knowlton,	Simcon Washburn,
James Crooks,	Thomas M'Kay,	Wm. W. Baldwin,
Christo. Widmer,	Rene J. Kimber,	Æmilius Irving,
Louis Massuc,	Pierre Boucher de Boucherville.	

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

*The names of Members and Places, arranged alphabetically.*

*Speaker*—HON. AUSTIN CUVILLIER.

Armstrong, D. M.	<i>Berthier.</i>
Aylwin, T. C.	<i>Portneuf.</i>
Baldwin, Robert	<i>Hastings.</i>
Boutillier, Dr. T.	<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>
Barthe, J. G.	<i>Yamaska.</i>
Barthelot, Amable	<i>Kamouraska.</i>
Buchanan, Isaac	<i>Toronto City</i>
Borne, Michael,	<i>Rimouski.</i>
Burnet, David	<i>Québec City.</i>
Boswell, G. M.	<i>Northumberland, S. Riding.</i>
Barthe, Henry John	<i>Niagara.</i>
Chabot, Jean	<i>Quebec City.</i>
Crane, Samuel	<i>Grenville.</i>
Cuvillier, Hon. Austin	<i>Huntington.</i>
Cook, John	<i>Dundas.</i>
Cartwright, J. S.	<i>Lenox &amp; Addington.</i>
Chesley, S. Y.	<i>Cornwall.</i>
Cameron, Malcolm	<i>Lanark.</i>
Christie, Robert	<i>Gaspe.</i>
Child, Marcus	<i>Stanstead.</i>
Daly, Hon. D.	<i>Megantic.</i>
Dewitt, Jacob	<i>Leister.</i>
Dunlop, William	<i>Huron.</i>
Dunscomb, J. W.	<i>Beauharnois.</i>
Derbshire, S.	<i>Bytown.</i>
	<i>York Second Riding.</i>

Dunn, Hon. J. H.	<i>Montreal, County.</i>
Durand, James.	<i>Toronto City.</i>
Forbes, C. J.	<i>Halton, West Riding.</i>
Foster, Dr. Sewell,	<i>Two Mountains.</i>
Gilchrist, Dr. John	<i>Shefford.</i>
Harrison, Hon. S. B.	<i>Northumberland N. Riding.</i>
Holmes, Benjamin	<i>Kingston, Town.</i>
Hale, Edward	<i>Montreal, City.</i>
Hopkins, Caleb	<i>Sherbrooke, Town.</i>
Hinks, Hon. Francis	<i>Halton, East Riding.</i>
Hamilton, John R.	<i>Oxford.</i>
Jones, Hon. Robert	<i>Bonaventure.</i>
Johnston, James	<i>Missisquoi.</i>
Judah, Mr.	<i>Carlton.</i>
Killaly, Hon. H. H.	<i>Champlain.</i>
Leslie, James	<i>London, Town.</i>
Moore, John	<i>York, 4th Riding.</i>
Morris, James	<i>Vercheres.</i>
Moffatt, Hon. Geo.	<i>Sherbrooke, County.</i>
Merritt, W. H.	<i>Leeds.</i>
M'Nab, Sir A. N.	<i>Montreal, City.</i>
M'Donell, J. S.	<i>Lincoln, North Riding.</i>
M'Culloch, Dr. M.	<i>Hamilton, Town.</i>
Macdonald, J. S.	<i>Glengarry.</i>
M'Lean, Alexander	<i>Terrebonne.</i>
M'Donald, Donald	<i>Glengary.</i>
Noel, Dr. J. B.	<i>Stormont.</i>
Neilson, John	<i>Prescott.</i>
Ogden, Hon. C. R.	<i>Lotbiniere.</i>
Papineau, D. B.	<i>Quebec, County.</i>
Powell, Israel W.	<i>Three Rivers, Town.</i>
Prince, John	<i>Ottawa.</i>
Parent, Etienn	<i>Norfolk.</i>
Parke, Thomas	<i>Essex.</i>
Price, Jas. H.	<i>Seguenay.</i>
Quesnel, F. A.	<i>Middlesex.</i>
Roblin, J. P.	<i>York, First Riding.</i>
Stewart, William	<i>Montmorency.</i>
	<i>Prince Edward.</i>
	<i>Russel.</i>

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Simpson, John	<i>Vaudreuil.</i>
Smith, Henry, Jr.	<i>Frontenac.</i>
Small, James E.	<i>York, Third Riding.</i>
Sherwood, George	<i>Brockville, Town.</i>
Smith, Dr. Harmanus	<i>Wentworth.</i>
Steele, Elmes	<i>Simcoe.</i>
Tache, Dr. Etienne	<i>L'Islet.</i>
Turgeon, Abraham	<i>Bellechasse.</i>
Turcotte, J. E.	<i>St. Maurice.</i>
Thorburn, David	<i>Lincoln, South Riding.</i>
Tachereau, A. C.	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Thompson, D.	<i>Haldimand.</i>
Viger, Hon. D. B.	<i>Richelieu.</i>
Viger, L. M.	<i>Nicolet.</i>
	<i>Rouville.</i>
Watts, R. N.	<i>Drummond.</i>
Williams, John T.	<i>Durham.</i>
Woods, Joseph	<i>Kent.</i>
Yule, John	<i>Chambly.</i>

Clerk—W. B. LINSLEY.

#### PRINCIPAL CIVIL OFFICERS.

Chief Secretary, Rawson William Rawson.

Assistant Secretary, J. Langevin.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. Dominick Daly, Canada East.

Registrar, ——— Tucker.

Receiver General, J. H. Dunn.

Deputy Post Master General, Thomas A. Stayner.

Collectors of Customs, H. Jessopp, Quebec; William Hall, Montreal, and R. Hoyle, Stanstead.

Commissioner for Investigation of Customs, Malcolm Cameron.

Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, Francis Hinks.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, ——— Morin.

#### LEGAL.

Civil Justice of the Province, Sir James Stuart, Canada East, and John B. Robinson, Canada West.

Vice Chancellor, Robert S. Jameson.

Puisne Judges, George Pyke, Jean R. Rolland, Samuel Gale, Montreal; Edward Bowen, E. Bede and Philippe Panet, Quebec.

Provincial Judges, Honorable John Fletcher, St. Francis, and John G. Thompson, Gaspé.

Attorney General, L. H. Lalontaine, Canada East, Robert Baldwin, Canada West.

Solicitor General, T. C. Aylwin, Canada East, and James E. Small, Canada West.

### Miscellany.

It is said that some time after the publication of Rev. Lemuel Haynes' sermon on the text "Thou shalt not surely die," two reckless young men having agreed together to try the authors wit, one of them said—"Father Haynes, have you heard the good news?" "No," said Mr. Haynes, "what is it?" "It is great news indeed," replied the other, "and, if true, *your* business is done." "What is it?" again inquired Mr. Haynes. "Why," said the first, "the devil is dead." In a moment the old gentleman replied, lifting up both his hands and placing them on the heads of the young men, and in a tone of solemn concern, "Oh, poor fatherless children! what will become of you?"

Old bachelors do not live so long as other men. They have nobody to darn their stockings and mend their clothes. They catch cold, and there is no one to make them sage tea—consequently they drop off.

Frequently ask yourself what you have done, what you have done it, and how you have done it.

A chum thinks that Columbus is entitled to no great credit for having discovered the American continent. He says it is so large *he couldn't well have missed it.*

Nothing annoys an enemy more than kindness.

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