THE

FARMERS' ALMANACK,

AND

NEW-BRUNSWICK CALENDAR,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1845;

Being the First after Bissextile or Leap Year,

AND THE EIGHTH AND NINTH OF THE REIGN OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

QUEEN VICTORIA.

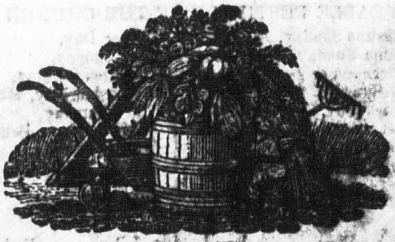
—CONTAINING—

Besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, and a variety of matter interesting to Agriculturists and others,

A READY-RECKONING, OR MARKETING TABLE,

AND

A TABLE FOR MEASURING SAW LOGS.



SAINT JOHN:

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ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1845.

There will be four Eclipses this year: two of the Sun and two of the Moon, and a transit of the Planet Mercury across the disc or face of the Sun:

The first will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 6th of May; on which day the Sun will rise with about five digets obscured, but the Eclipse will end in a few minutes afterwards.

On the 8th of May there will be a transit of the Planet Mercury across the Sun's Southern limb, which will be visible in America, beginning at 11h. 35m. in the morning, and ending at 6h. 4m. in the afternoon.

There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on the 21st May, at the time of her full, invisible here.

There will be an Eclipse of the Sun at the time of new Moon, on 30th October, in the evening, also invisible here.

The last will be a partial Eclipse of the Moon on the 13th November, in the evening, beginning at 6h. 26m., and ending at 9h. 44m.—Magnitude, 11,028 digets on the Northern limb.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES OF 1845.

Dominical Letter,	E	Epact, Moon's age January 1st,	22
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle,	3	Solar Cycle,	6
Roman Indiction,	3		
Julian Period,	6558		

HOLIDAYS AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

January 1, New Year's Day.
March 17, Saint Patrick.
April 23, Saint George.
May 24, Queen's Birth Day.
June 20, Queen's Accession.
June 24, Saint John.
June 28, Queen's Coronation.
September 29, Michaelmas.
November 30, Saint Andrew.
Dec. 25, Christmas Day.
" 26, " 27, Christmas Holidays.
Ash Wednesday.
Good Friday.
Easter Monday.
Easter Tuesday.

MOVEABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1845.

Septuagesima Sunday,	Jan. 19.	Easter Day,	March 23.
Sexagesima Sunday,	" 26.	Low Sunday,	" 30.
Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday,	Feb. 2.	Rogation Sunday,	April 27.
Ash Wednesday,	" 5.	Ascension Day, Holy Thursday,	May 1.
Mid-Lent Sunday,	March 2.	Whit Sund. or Pentecost	" 11.
Palm Sunday,	" 16.	Trinity Sunday,	" 18.
Good Friday,	" 21.	Advent Sunday,	Nov. 30.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈	Aries,	*Ram*,	head.	♎ Libra,	*Balance*, reins.
♉	Taurus,	*Bull*,	neck.	♏ Scorpio,	*Scorpion*, secrets
♊	Gemini,	*Twins*,	arms.	♐ Sagittarius,	*Archer*, thighs.
♋	Cancer,	*Crab*,	breast.	♑ Capricornus,	*Goat*, knees.
♌	Leo,	*Lion*,	heart.	♒ Aquarius,	*Waterman*, legs.
♍	Virgo,	*Virgin*,	belly.	♓ Pisces,	*Fishes*, feet.

MEANS OF IMPROVING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.—1. *Habitual cheerfulness and composure of mind*, arising from peace of conscience, constant reliance on the goodness of God, and the exercise of kindly feelings towards men. Peace of mind is as essential to health as it is to happiness.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 1st day, 10h. 37m. morning.—S. W.
New Moon, 8th day, 2h. 28m. morning.—N. E.
First Quarter, 15th day, 4h. 6m. morning.—N. W.
Full Moon, 23d day, 9h. 36m. morning.—N. W.
Last Quarter, 30th day, 9h. 36m. morning.—N. E.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ Ris. & Sets				Sun's dec. S		☾ & ☿ R. S.		☾ Pl	High water	
			h.	m.	h.	m.	d.	m.	h.	m.		h.	m.
1	We	Circumcision.	7	32	4	28	23	0	Morn		re	3	21
2	Th	Merc. stat. *Falling*	7	31	4	29	22	54	1	2	re	5	9
3	Fri	*weather.*	7	31	4	29	22	49	2	10	se	6	39
4	Sat	I. Newton b. 1642.	7	30	4	30	22	42	3	21	se	7	56
5	SU	2d Sun after Chris.	7	30	4	30	22	36	4	30	th	9	11
6	Mo	Epiphany. Moon per.	7	29	4	31	22	29	5	37	th	10	11
7	Tu	*Fine winter*	7	29	4	31	22	21	6	35	kn	11	0
8	We	Galileo died, 1642.	7	28	4	32	22	13	Sets.		kn	11	39
9	Th	Ld. Nelson bur. 1806	7	27	4	33	22	5	6	50	le	Morn	
10	Fri	*weather.* [1838.	7	27	4	33	21	56	8	7	le	0	29
11	Sat	Royal Exch'ge burnt,	7	26	4	34	21	46	9	17	fe	1	0
12	SU	1st Sun after Epiph.	7	26	4	34	21	37	10	28	fe	1	48
13	Mo	Chas J. Fox b. 1749.	7	25	4	35	21	27	11	27	he	2	21
14	Tu	Halley died, '42.	7	24	4	36	21	16	Morn		he	3	6
15	We	Low tides. *Very cold.*	7	23	4	37	21	5	0	28	he	3	54
16	Th	Sirius south 10 53	7	22	4	38	20	54	1	30	ne	4	47
17	Fri	Sir J. Moore k. 1809.	7	21	4	39	20	42	2	29	ne	5	56
18	Sat	Moon apo. Prisca.	7	21	4	39	20	30	3	28	ar	7	12
19	SU	Septuages. S. Watt	7	20	4	40	20	17	4	20	ar	8	10
20	Mo	Fab. [born, 1736.	7	19	4	41	20	5	5	7	ar	9	8
21	Tu	Agnes. *Changeable.*	7	18	4	42	19	51	5	50	br	10	3
22	We	Vincent.	7	17	4	43	19	38	6	30	br	10	45
23	Th	Pitt d. 1806, aged 46.	7	16	4	44	19	24	7	5	ha	11	22
24	Fri	Alien Bill pas. 1793	7	15	4	45	19	9	Rises.		ha	eve.	
25	Sat	Conv. of St. Paul.	7	14	4	46	18	55	7	18	be	0	30
26	SU	Sexagesima Sunday	7	13	4	47	18	40	8	41	be	1	0
27	Mo	*Clear and cold.*	7	12	4	48	18	24	9	47	be	1	34
28	Tu	Betel. south 9 14.	7	11	4	49	18	8	10	52	re	2	8
29	We	Geo. III. died, 1820.	7	10	4	50	17	52	Morn		re	2	49
30	Th	King Charles Mar.	7	9	4	51	17	36	0	50	se	3	30
31	Fri	*Sleet or snow.*	7	8	4	52	17	19	1	10	se	4	46

2. *Strict controul over the appetites and passions*, with a fixed abhorrence of all excess and all unlawful gratifications whatsoever. He that would enjoy good health must be "temperate in all things," and habitually exercise the most rigid self-government; for every sort of vicious indulgence is highly injurious to health; first, *directly*, in its immediate effects on the body; and, next, *indirectly*, in the perpetual dissatisfaction and anxiety of mind which it invariably occasions.—In England, the dampness of the atmosphere in February renders the body liable to the diseases consequent on checked respiration. This is deserving of attention in this country also.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 6th day, 1h. 51m. evening.—S.
First Quarter, 14th day, 0h. 15m. morning.—W.
Full Moon 22d day, 2h. 2m. morning.—S. W.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ Ris. h.	m.	☉ Sets h.	m.	Sun's dec. S d.	m.	☽ & ♇ h.	m.	R. S Pl	☾	High water h.	m.
1	Sat	Low tides. [Candle.	7	6	4	54	17	2	2	16	th		5	54
2	SU	Quinquagesima Sun.	7	5	4	55	16	45	3	20	th		7	31
3	Mo	Moon per. *Cold for*	7	4	4	56	16	27	4	20	kn		9	0
4	Tu	Shrove Tuesday.	7	3	4	57	16	10	5	15	kn		10	0
5	We	Ash Wednesday.	7	2	4	58	15	51	5	58	le		10	50
6	Th	High tides.	7	1	4	59	15	33	Sets.		le		11	32
7	Fri	*some days.*	7	0	5	0	15	14	6	50	fe		Morn	
8	Sat	Sirius south 9 22	6	59	5	1	14	54	8	10	fe		0	10
9	SU	1st Sunday in Lent.	6	58	5	2	14	36	9	9	fe		0	46
10	Mo	Q. Vic. & P. Alb. mar.	6	57	5	3	14	17	10	15	he		1	16
11	Tu	*Variable.* [1840.	6	56	5	4	13	57	11	15	he		1	52
12	We	Lady Jane Grey be-	6	54	5	6	13	37	Morn		ne		2	34
13	Th	headed, 1542.	6	52	5	8	13	17	0	15	ne		3	16
14	Fri	Valentine. Low tides.	6	49	5	11	12	57	1	20	ar		4	9
15	Sat	*Rain or snow.*	6	48	5	12	12	36	2	8	ar		5	29
16	SU	2d S. in Lent.	6	47	5	13	12	15	2	58	ar		6	20
17	Mo	[Moon in apogee.	6	45	5	15	11	54	3	45	br		7	41
18	Tu	Sun enters Pisces.	6	44	5	16	11	33	4	25	br		8	47
19	We	Sirius south 8 39	6	43	5	17	11	12	5	2	ha		9	37
20	Th	*Fair and fine.*	6	41	5	19	10	50	5	32	ha		10	19
21	Fri		6	40	5	20	10	29	Rises.		ha		10	58
22	Sat	High tides.	6	39	5	21	10	7	6	27	be		11	32
23	SU	3d Sunday in Lent.	6	37	5	23	9	45	7	35	be		eve.	
24	Mo	St. Matthias.	6	36	5	24	9	23	8	41	re		0	35
25	Tu	Bat. of Orthes, 1814.	6	34	5	26	9	1	9	51	re		1	14
26	We	Procyon so. 9 4	6	33	5	27	8	38	10	59	se		1	51
27	Th	*Snow storm*	6	31	5	29	8	16	Morn		se		2	33
28	Fri	*about this time.*	6	29	5	31	7	53	0	10	th		3	22

3. *Early Rising;* and in order to this, take no supper, or if any, a very slight one, and go early to bed. *The hour before bed time* should be spent in agreeable relaxation, or in such exercises only as tend to compose the mind and promote inward peace and cheerfulness.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 1st day, 5h. 29m. morning.—S.
New Moon, 8th day, 1h. 52m. morning.—N.
First Quarter, 15th day, 9h. 8m. evening.—S. W.
Full Moon, 23d day, 3h. 34m. evening.—N. E.
Last Quarter, 30th day, 0h. 16m. evening.—W.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ Ris. & Sets h. m. h. m.	Sun's dec. S d. m.	☾ R. & sets h. m.	☾ Pl	High water h. m.
1	Sat	St. David.	6 27 5 33	7 30	1 13	th	7 31
2	SU	4th Sunday in Lent.	6 26 5 34	7 8	2 14	th	8 1
3	Mo	Moon in perigee.	6 24 5 36	6 45	3 9	kn	8 46
4	Tu	*Hail or rain.*	6 23 5 37	6 22	3 50	kn	9 44
5	We	Bat. of Barrosa, '11.	6 22 5 38	5 58	4 35	le	10 31
6	Th	*Cold winds.*	6 20 5 40	5 35	5 10	le	11 10
7	Fri	Perpetua.	6 19 5 41	5 12	Sets.	fe	11 39
8	Sat	Pollux s. 8 29	6 17 5 43	4 48	6 47	fe	11 48
9	SU	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 16 5 44	4 25	7 54	he	morn
10	Mo	Regulus so. 10 45	6 15 5 45	4 2	9 1	he	0 54
11	Tu	*Falling weather.*	6 14 5 46	3 38	10 0	ne	1 29
12	We	Gregory martyr.	6 13 5 47	3 14	11 2	ne	2 7
13	Th	Hersch. disc. 1781.	6 11 5 49	2 51	11 59	ne	2 47
14	Fri	Ad. Hotham def. F.	6 10 5 50	2 27	Morn	ar	3 33
15	Sat	Moon ap. [fleet, '95.	6 8 5 52	2 3	0 51	ar	4 26
16	SU	6th S in Lt. Palm S.	6 6 5 54	1 40	1 37	br	5 37
17	Mo	St. Patrick. Low tid.	6 4 5 56	1 16	2 20	br	6 50
18	Tu	*Moderate.*	6 3 5 57	0 52	2 56	br	8 29
19	We	[1815.	6 1 5 59	0 29	3 30	ha	8 52
20	Th	Bona. entered Paris	6 0 6 0	0 5	4 5	ha	9 48
21	Fri	Good Friday. St.	6 0 6 0	N. 18	4 25	be	10 20
22	Sat	{Benedict.	5 59 6 1	0 41	5 1	be	10 52
23	SU	Easter Sund. High	5 57 6 3	1 5	Rises.	re	11 42
24	Mo	Easter Mon. tides.	5 56 6 4	1 29	7 35	re	eve.
25	Tu	Annun. Lady Day.	5 55 6 5	1 52	8 45	re	0 56
26	We	*Showery,*	5 54 6 6	2 16	9 55	se	1 30
27	Th	*with high winds.*	5 52 6 8	2 39	11 6	se	2 24
28	Fri	Moon in perigee.	5 50 6 10	3 3	Morn	th	3 14
29	Sat	Moon runs low.	5 48 6 12	3 26	0 25	th	4 19
30	SU	Low Sunday.	5 46 6 14	3 49	1 6	kn	5 10
31	Mo	Regulus south 9 23	5 44 6 16	4 12	1 58	kn	6 25

4. *Simplicity, Moderation, and Regularity, with respect to Diet.* A judicious selection of the articles of food, the careful avoiding of unwholesome dainties, and whatever has proved hurtful to the constitution. The quantity of food should be proportioned to the amount of exercise a person undergoes. Sedentary people should be rather abstemious: their food should be nutritious, easy of digestion, and moderate in quantity. Seldom eat anything between the regular meals.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 6th day, 2h. 56m. evening.—S. W.
First Quarter, 14th day, 4h. 39m. evening.—S. E.
Full Moon, 22d day, 2h. 28m. morning.—S. W.
Last Quarter. 28th, 6h. 35m. morning.—N.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ Ris. h. m.	☉ Sets h. m.	Sun's dec. N d. m.	☽ R. & sets h. m.	☽ Pl	High water h. m.
1	Tu	Regulus so. 9 19	5 43	6 17	4 36	2 32	le	7 30
2	We	Batt. Copenhagen.	5 41	6 19	4 59	3 10	le	8 24
3	Th	R. Raikes d. 1811.	5 40	6 20	5 22	3 40	fe	9 21
4	Fri	St. Amb. Mere. per.	5 38	6 22	5 45	4 11	fe	10 6
5	Sat	*Warm weather.*	5 37	6 23	6 7	4 40	he	10 47
6	SU	2d Sund. after East.	5 36	6 24	6 30	Sets.	he	11 23
7	Mo	[Surr. Badajos, '12.	5 34	6 26	6 53	7 45	he	11 40
8	Tu	*Changeable and*	5 33	6 27	7 15	8 56	ne	Morn
9	We	*rainy.*	5 31	6 29	7 38	9 46	ne	0 32
10	Th	Regulus so. 8h 44m	5 30	6 30	8 0	10 41	ar	1 4
11	Fri	G. Canning b. 1770.	5 29	6 31	8 22	11 28	ar	1 42
12	Sat	Moon in apogee.	5 27	6 33	8 44	Morn	ar	2 21
13	SU	3d Sun. after Easter.	5 26	6 34	9 6	0 14	br	3 2
14	Mo	[Cath. Rel. Bill, '20	5 24	6 36	9 27	0 52	br	3 51
15	Tu	Shakspeare b. 1564.	5 23	6 37	9 49	1 24	ha	4 47
16	We	Bat. Culloden, 1746.	5 22	6 38	10 10	1 55	ha	5 55
17	Th	Franklin died, 1790.	5 20	6 40	10 31	2 31	ha	6 16
18	Fri	*Very fine*	5 19	6 41	10 52	2 59	be	7 27
19	Sat	*for the season.*	5 18	6 42	11 13	3 28	be	8 10
20	SU	4th Sund. aft. Easter.	5 16	6 44	11 34	3 57	re	9 58
21	Mo	D. Sussex d. 1843.	5 15	6 45	11 54	4 31	re	10 40
22	Tu	High tides.	5 14	6 46	12 14	Rises.	se	11 23
23	We	St. George.	5 13	6 47	12 34	8 45	se	eve.
24	Th	Moon in perigee.	5 11	6 49	12 54	9 55	th	0 43
25	Fri	St. Mark. Princess	5 10	6 50	13 14	10 54	th	1 34
26	Sat	Alice M. M. b. '43.	5 9	6 51	13 33	11 51	kn	2 15
27	SU	Rogation Sunday.	5 7	6 53	13 52	Morn	kn	3 7
28	Mo	Low tides.	5 6	6 54	14 11	0 32	le	4 5
29	Tu	*Warm sunshine,*	5 5	6 55	14 30	1 11	le	5 18
30	We	*with rain*	5 4	6 56	14 48	1 40	fe	6 35

5. To be very *sparing* in the use of wine and other stimulants. They may sometimes be employed to advantage in cases of extreme debility or extraordinary labour; but, under any circumstances, if too freely or too frequently indulged in, they will most certainly impair your health and shorten your life; while poverty or disease or crime almost invariably attends their use.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 6th day, 5h. 13m. morning.—E.
First Quarter, 14th day, 9h. 24m. morning.—N. E.
Full Moon, 21st day, 11h. 14m. morning.—N.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 1h. 41m. morning.—S.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ Rises h. m.	☉ Sets h. m.	Sun's dec. N d. m.	☽ R. & sets h. m.	☽ Pl	High water h. m.
1	Th	Ascen. Day. St. Phil.	5 3	6 57	15 7	2 14	re	7 51
2	Fri	[St. James.	5 1	6 59	15 25	2 40	se	8 53
3	Sat	Inven. of the Cross.	5 0	7 0	15 42	3 11	se	9 41
4	SU	Sunday af. Ascension.	4 59	7 1	16 0	4 41	th	10 19
5	Mo	Bona. died, 1821.	4 58	7 2	16 17	Sets.	th	11 0
6	Tu	St. John Evang.	4 57	7 3	16 34	7 35	kn	11 38
7	We	High tides. *Pleasant*	4 55	7 5	16 51	8 30	kn	Morn
8	Th	*showers.*	4 54	7 6	17 7	9 20	le	0 11
9	Fri	Test Acts rep. 1828.	4 53	7 7	17 23	10 10	le	0 45
10	Sat	Moon in apogee.	4 52	7 8	17 39	10 50	fe	1 23
11	SU	Whit Sunday. Pitt	4 51	7 9	17 55	11 27	fe	1 57
12	Mo	W. M. [died, 1778.	4 50	7 10	18 10	11 59	he	2 35
13	Tu	Whit Tues. *Fine.*	4 49	7 11	18 25	Morn	he	3 17
14	We	Low tides.	4 48	7 12	18 39	0 30	he	4 3
15	Th	*Continues warm,*	4 47	7 13	18 54	0 59	ne	5 9
16	Fri	*and perhaps rain*	4 46	7 14	19 8	1 26	ne	6 9
17	Sat	Spica south 9 34m	4 45	7 15	19 21	2 3	ar	7 24
18	SU	Trinity S. Loyalists	4 44	7 16	19 34	2 27	ar	8 32
19	Mo	ar. in St. John, '83.	4 43	7 17	19 47	3 2	ar	9 24
20	Tu	Merc. stat.	4 42	7 18	20 0	3 38	br	10 15
21	We	High tides. *Dry*	4 41	7 19	20 12	Rises.	br	11 5
22	Th	Moon in perigee.	4 40	7 20	20 24	8 40	ha	11 49
23	Fri	*and sultry*	4 39	7 21	20 36	9 41	ha	eve.
24	Sat	Q. Victoria bo. 1819.	4 38	7 22	20 47	10 27	ha	1 20
25	SU	1st Sun. after Trin.	4 38	7 22	20 58	11 12	be	2 6
26	Mo	J. Calvin died, 1564.	4 37	7 23	21 9	11 47	be	2 53
27	Tu	Venerable Bede.	4 36	7 24	21 19	Morn	re	3 35
28	We	Wm. Pitt b. 1759.	4 35	7 25	21 29	0 17	re	4 42
29	Th	[Low tides.	4 35	7 25	21 38	0 48	se	5 54
30	Fri	*Growing showers.*	4 34	7 26	21 47	1 16	se	7 15
31	Sat	Spica sou. 8 39.	4 33	7 27	21 56	1 45	th	8 18

6. Take your meals with as much *quiet* and *comfort* as possible. Bustle, vehement discussion, bad news, disagreeable companions, and all vexatious excitement should be carefully excluded at meal-times.

7. *Eat very slowly*, with a view to the thorough mastication of your food: rather forego a meal, or take but half the needful quantity, than eat too fast.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 4th day, 8h. 23m. evening.—N. W.
First Quarter, 12th day, 10h. 59m. evening.—W.
Full Moon, 19th day, 6h. 34m. evening.—E.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 10h. 43m. morning.—S. W.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ Ris. h. m.	☉ Sets h. m.	Sun's Dec. N d. m.	☽ R. & sets h. m.	☽ Pl.	High water h. m.
1	SU	2d Sun. af. Trin. Nic.	4 33	7 27	22 4	2 15	ne	9 11
2	Mo	*Hot and sultry*	4 32	7 28	22 12	2 48	ne	9 55
3	Tu	*for some days.*	4 32	7 28	22 20	2 27	ne	10 37
4	We	Geo. III. born, 1738.	4 31	7 29	22 27	Sets.	ar	11 16
5	Th	Moon runs high.	4 31	7 29	22 34	8 5	ar	11 56
6	Fri	Moon in apogee.	4 30	7 30	22 40	8 44	br	morn
7	Sat	*Warm rain.*	4 30	7 30	22 46	9 25	br	0 23
8	SU	3d Sund. after Trin.	4 29	7 31	22 52	10 0	br	0 57
9	Mo		4 29	7 31	22 57	10 30	he	1 33
10	Tu	Saturn rises 11h 7m.	4 28	7 32	23 2	10 58	he	2 9
11	We	St. Barnabas.	4 28	7 32	23 6	11 26	se	2 45
12	Th	Low tides. *Rain.*	4 28	7 32	23 10	11 56	se	3 26
13	Fri		4 28	7 32	23 13	Morn	se	4 14
14	Sat	*Changeable.*	4 27	7 33	23 17	0 25	re	5 18
15	SU	4th Sund after Trin.	4 27	7 33	23 19	0 55	re	6 31
16	Mo	*More settled*	4 27	7 33	23 22	1 30	be	7 50
17	Tu	St. Albans.	4 27	7 33	23 23	2 12	be	9 0
18	We	Waterloo.	4 27	7 33	23 25	3 5	th	9 20
19	Th	[Moon in perigee.	4 27	7 33	23 26	Rises	th	10 26
20	Fri	Q. Victoria proc. 1837.	4 27	7 33	23 27	8 17	ki	11 45
21	Sat	Bat. of Vittoria, 1815	4 27	7 33	23 27	9 4	kn	eve.
22	SU	5th Sun. after Trin.	4 27	7 33	23 27	9 43	le	2 22
23	Mo	*about this time.*	4 27	7 33	23 26	10 16	le	3 34
24	Tu	Nat. St. John Bap.	4 27	7 33	23 25	10 50	fe	4 38
25	We		4 27	7 33	23 24	11 20	fe	5 34
26	Th	Geo. IV. d. 1830.	4 27	7 33	23 22	11 50	he	6 17
27	Fri	[1838.	4 27	7 33	23 20	Morn	he	6 44
28	Sat	Q. Victoria crowned,	4 27	7 33	23 17	0 20	ne	7 6
29	SU	6th S. af T. St. Peter.	4 28	7 33	23 14	0 50	ne	7 36
30	Mo	*Warm.*	4 28	7 32	23 11	1 30	ne	10 40

8. *Refrain from both mental and bodily exertion for a short time after the principal meal.* If immediate exertion be required, only a slight repast should be taken instead of the usual meal—N. B. Never eat a full meal when the body is heated or much fatigued with exercise. Wait until you are somewhat refreshed by a short interval of repose. If faint, a little soup may be safely taken meanwhile.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 4th day, 11h. 45m. morning.—S.
First Quarter, 12th day, 9h. 38m. morning.—N. E.
Full Moon, 19th day, 1h 18m. morning.—S.
Last Quarter, 25th day, 10h. 36m. evening.—N. E.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ Ris. h. m.	☉ Sets h. m.	Sun's dec. N d. m.	☽ R. & S. h. m.	☽ Pl	High water h. m.
1	Tu	*Rain about*	4 28	7 32	23 7	2 5	ar	9 40
2	We	Visitat. B. V. Mary.	4 29	7 31	23 8	2 51	ar	10 15
3	Th	Moon in apogee.	4 29	7 31	22 58	3 41	br	10 55
4	Fri	U. S. Ind. 1776.	4 29	7 31	22 53	Sets.	br	11 32
5	Sat	*this time.*	4 30	7 30	22 47	7 30	br	Morn
6	SU	7th S. after Trinity.	4 30	7 30	22 42	8 34	ha	0 9
7	Mo	Sheridan died, 1816	4 31	7 29	22 35	9 3	ha	0 39
8	Tu	Passamaquoddy sur.	4 31	7 29	22 29	9 32	se	1 11
9	We	to G. B. 1814.	4 32	7 28	22 22	9 58	se	1 41
10	Th	*Very warm*	4 32	7 28	22 14	10 27	se	2 18
11	Fri	*for the season.*	4 33	7 27	22 6	10 57	re	2 54
12	Sat		4 34	7 26	21 58	11 30	re	3 38
13	SU	8th Sund. after Trin.	4 34	7 26	21 50	Morn	be	4 36
14	Mo	French rev. com. '89.	4 35	7 25	21 41	0 8	be	6 1
15	Tu	St. Swithin.	4 35	7 25	21 31	0 52	th	7 20
16	We	Moon runs low.	4 36	7 24	21 22	1 45	th	8 39
17	Th	*Look for rain.*	4 37	7 23	21 12	2 47	le	9 45
18	Fri	Moon in perigee.	4 38	7 22	21 1	3 56	le	10 40
19	Sat	High tides.	4 39	7 21	20 51	Rises.	kn	11 28
20	SU	9th Sunday aft Trin.	4 39	7 21	20 40	7 59	kn	eve.
21	Mo	[Margaret.	4 40	7 20	20 28	8 40	fe	0 51
22	Tu	Mag. Salamanca,'12	4 41	7 19	20 16	9 20	fe	1 29
23	We	Gibraltar tak. 1704.	4 42	7 18	20 4	9 48	he	2 8
24	Th	*Fine and fair.*	4 43	7 17	19 52	10 21	he	2 49
25	Fri	St. James. Dog-days	4 44	7 16	19 39	10 53	he	3 33
26	Sat	St. Anne. begin.	4 45	7 15	19 26	11 29	ne	4 26
27	SU	10th Sun. after Trin.	4 46	7 14	19 12	Morn	ne	5 36
28	Mo	Vega south 10 5	4 47	7 13	18 59	0 0	ir	6 53
29	Tu	Moon runs high.	4 48	7 12	18 44	0 50	ir	8 5
30	We	*Sultry*	4 49	7 11	18 30	1 38	ir	9 4
31	Th	Moon in apogee.	4 50	7 10	18 15	2 29	or	9 53

9. *Occasional Abstinence.* Whenever the system is feeble or disordered, diminish the quantity of your food, and allow yourself more time for exercise. In cases of slight indisposition, a partial or a total fast will often be found the best restorative. This is a simply remedy, and frequently checks the approach of many dangerous complaints.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 3d day, 2h. 40m. morning.—N. E.
First Quarter, 10th day, 5h. 56m. evening.—S.
Full Moon, 17th day, 8h. 32m. morning.—W.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 1h. 43m. evening.—W.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ Ris. & Sets. h. m. h. m	Sun's dec. N d. m.	☽ & ☉ R. S. h. m.	☽ Pl	High water h. m.
1	Fri	Lammas. Batt. Nile.	4 51 7 9	18 0	3 22	br	10 35
2	Sat	*Warm and fine.*	4 52 7 8	17 45	4 20	ha	11 8
3	SU	11th Sun. after Trin.	4 54 7 6	17 30	Sets.	ha	11 40
4	Mo	[Abd. Cha. X. 1830.	4 55 7 5	17 14	6 40	ha	morn
5	Tu	Lord North died, '92	4 56 7 4	16 58	7 50	se	0 14
6	We	Transfig. Prince —	4 57 7 3	16 41	8 31	se	0 34
7	Th	born, 1844.	4 58 7 2	16 24	9 1	re	1 19
8	Fri	G. Canning d. 1827.	4 59 7 1	16 7	9 34	re	1 51
9	Sat	Ashburton treaty '42	5 0 7 0	15 50	10 8	be	2 28
10	SU	12th Sun. after Trin.	5 1 6 59	15 33	10 49	be	3 12
11	Mo	[St. Lawrence.	5 3 6 57	15 15	11 37	be	4 8
12	Tu	Geo. IV. born, 1762.	5 4 6 56	14 57	Morn	th	5 28
13	We	Q. Adelaide b. 1792.	5 5 6 55	14 39	0 32	th	6 51
14	Th	*Cloudy*	5 6 6 54	14 21	1 35	kn	8 19
15	Fri	*weather.*	5 8 6 52	14 2	2 48	kn	9 32
16	Sat	Moon in perigee.	5 9 6 51	13 43	4 1	le	10 26
17	SU	13th Sun. after Trin.	5 10 6 50	13 24	5 7	le	11 15
18	Mo	[G't fire in St John,'39	5 11 6 49	13 5	Rises.	fe	11 52
19	Tu	Royal Geo. sunk, 1786	5 13 6 47	12 45	7 8	fe	eve.
20	We	*Clear and*	5 14 6 46	12 25	8 21	he	1 5
21	Th	*warm.*	5 15 6 45	12 6	8 55	he	1 43
22	Fri	Bat Bos. Field, 1485	5 17 6 43	11 45	9 27	ne	2 50
23	Sat		5 18 6 42	11 25	10 3	ne	3 3
24	SU	14th Sund. after Tri.	5 19 6 41	11 5	10 48	ar	3 55
25	Mo	[St. Bartholomew.	5 21 6 39	10 44	11 35	ar	4 58
26	Tu	Pr. Albert b. 1819.	5 22 6 38	10 23	Morn	ar	6 6
27	We	Moon in apogee.	5 23 6 37	10 2	0 24	br	7 25
28	Th	St. Augustine.	5 25 6 35	9 41	1 19	br	8 41
29	Fri	St. John Bap. behead.	5 26 6 34	9 20	2 14	ha	9 21
30	Sat	*Look for rain.*	5 27 6 33	8 58	3 11	ha	10 4
31	SU	15th Sund. af. Trin	5 29 6 31	8 37	4 10	ha	10 44

10. *Take no Physic*, unless it be absolutely necessary. Learn, if possible, how to keep well without it. In case of real indisposition, consult a competent medical adviser without delay; and implicitly attend to his directions, so far as you think he is fully acquainted with your constitution, and with the best means of treating your disorder. Never risk your health and life, either by neglecting serious illness or by tampering with quack remedies, as is too frequently the case with many.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 1st day, 4h. 50m. evening.—S. W.
First Quarter, 9th day, 2h. 39m. morning.—W.
Full Moon, 15th day, 5h. 29m. evening.—E.
Last Quarter, 23d day, 7h. 41m. morning.—S.

D.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ Ris. h. m	☉ Sets h. m	Sun's dec. N d. m.	☽ R. & S. h. m.	☽ Pl	High water h. m.
1	Mo	Q. Vic. visit. Scot. in	5 30	6 30	8 15	Sets	se	11 39
2	Tu	'42, & France in '43.	5 31	6 29	7 53	6 35	se	11 50
3	We	High tides. *Warm.*	5 33	6 27	7 31	7 4	re	morn
4	Th	Malta surren. 1800.	5 34	6 26	7 9	7 35	re	0 23
5	Fri	Dog-days end.	5 36	6 24	6 47	8 10	be	0 56
6	Sat	*Fine seasonable*	5 37	6 23	6 24	8 49	be	1 39
7	SU	16th Sun after Trin.	5 38	6 22	6 2	9 38	th	2 10
8	Mo	Nat. B. V. Mary.	5 40	6 20	5 39	10 26	th	2 57
9	Tu	Low tides.	5 41	6 19	5 17	11 25	kn	3 54
10	We	Wm. Conq. d. 1607.	5 43	6 17	4 54	Morn	kn	5 10
11	Th	[calm killed, 1759	5 44	6 16	4 31	0 32	le	6 37
12	Fri	Moon per. [& Mont-	5 45	6 15	4 8	1 43	le	8 9
13	Sat	Batt. Quebec— Wolfe	5 47	6 13	3 45	2 55	fe	9 15
14	SU	17th S. after Trin.	5 48	6 12	3 22	4 1	fe	10 6
15	Mo	High tides.	5 50	6 10	2 59	5 7	he	10 41
16	Tu	Moscow burned, 1812.	5 51	6 9	2 36	Rises	he	11 30
17	We	*weather.*	5 52	6 8	2 13	7 2	ne	eve.
18	Th	Demerara sur. 1803.	5 54	6 6	1 49	7 30	ne	0 41
19	Fri	*Showers*	5 55	6 5	1 26	8 8	ne	1 18
20	Sat	St. Matthew.	5 57	6 3	1 3	8 41	ar	1 58
21	SU	18th Sun. after Trin.	5 58	6 2	0 39	9 25	ar	2 36
22	Mo	*about this time.*	6 0	6 0	0 16	10 15	br	3 20
23	Tu	Low tides.	6 2	5 58	s. 6	11 9	br	4 14
24	We	Moon in apogee.	6 3	5 57	0 30	*Morn*	br	5 16
25	Th	*Fair and pleasant.*	6 4	5 56	0 53	0 5	ha	6 32
26	Fri	St. Cyprian.	6 5	5 55	1 17	1 2	ha	7 44
27	Sat	Mere's gr. elong.	6 7	5 53	1 40	2 2	ha	8 45
28	SU	19th Sun. after Trin.	6 8	5 52	2 3	2 58	se	9 32
29	Mo	St. Michael. *Gets*	6 10	5 50	2 27	3 58	se	10 12
30	Tu	St. Jerome. *cool.*	6 11	5 49	2 50	5 3	se	10 50

11. *Gentle Exercise* should be taken regularly two hours a-day, at least; and it must never be forgotten that *cheerfulness* is an essential ingredient in all beneficial exercise. Mental relaxation in agreeable society, too, should be sought as often as due attention to business and other important affairs will permit.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 1st day, 6h. 6m. morning.—E.
First Quarter, 8th day, 6h. 47m. morning.—N.
Full Moon, 15th day, 5h. 12m. morning.—W.
Last Quarter, 23d day, 3h. 30m. morning.—S. E.
New Moon, 30th day, 6h. 57m. evening.—W.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ Ris. h. m.	☉ Sets h. m.	Sun's dec. d. m	☽ R. & sets h. m.	☽ Pl	High water h. m.
1	We	High tides.	6 12	5 48	3 13	Morn	re	11 37
2	Th	*Changeable*	6 14	5 46	3 37	6 10	re	morn
3	Fri		6 15	5 45	4 0	6 49	se	0 4
4	Sat	*for some days.*	6 17	5 43	4 23	7 34	sc	0 39
5	SU	20th Sun. after Trin.	6 18	5 42	4 46	8 23	th	1 17
6	Mo	Peace pro. A. 1783.	6 19	5 41	5 10	9 20	th	2 0
7	Tu	Zimmerman d. 1795.	6 21	5 39	5 33	10 22	kn	2 49
8	We	☾ in perigee.	6 22	5 38	5 56	11 33	kn	3 44
9	Th	Low tides.	6 24	5 36	6 18	Morn	le	4 50
10	Fri	*Fair and fine.*	6 25	5 35	6 41	0 42	le	6 16
11	Sat	Duncan's vict. 1797.	6 27	5 33	7 4	1 54	fe	7 35
12	SU	21st Sun. aft Trinity.	6 28	5 32	7 27	3 3	fe	8 7
13	Mo	Batt. of Queenston—	6 29	5 31	7 49	4 8	fe	9 57
14	Tu	[Gen. Brock k. 1812	6 31	5 29	8 11	5 20	ha	10 20
15	We	High tides.	6 32	5 28	8 34	Rises.	he	11 7
16	Th	H. of Parliament b't.	6 34	5 26	8 56	5 57	ne	11 42
17	Fri	*Stormy* [1834.	6 35	5 25	9 18	6 38	ne	eve.
18	Sat	St. Luke. *and cool.*	6 36	5 24	9 40	7 20	ar	0 56
19	SU	22d Sund after Trin.	6 38	5 22	10 2	8 10	ar	1 32
20	Mo	*More moderate*	6 39	5 21	10 23	8 59	ar	2 12
21	Tu	Batt. Trafalgar, 1805.	6 40	5 20	10 45	9 53	br	2 52
22	We	*and changeable.*	6 42	5 18	11 6	10 51	br	3 37
23	Th	Moon in apogee.	6 43	5 17	11 27	11 47	ha	4 28
24	Fri	Batt. Solway, 1542.	6 45	5 15	11 48	morn	ha	5 36
25	Sat	St. Crispin.	6 46	5 14	12 9	0 47	ha	6 43
26	SU	23d Sund. after Trin.	6 47	5 13	12 30	1 46	be	7 51
27	Mo	*Clear and cool.*	6 49	5 11	12 50	2 49	be	8 26
28	Tu	St. Simon & St. Jude.	6 50	5 10	13 10	3 52	re	9 39
29	We		6 51	5 9	13 30	4 57	re	10 15
30	Th	Geo. III. b. 1683.	6 52	5 8	13 50	Sets.	se	10 46
31	Fri	*Perhaps rain.*	6 54	5 6	14 10	5 28	se	11 39

12. The importance of *cleanliness* of dress and person in every particular must not be overlooked. The thorough *ventilation of apartments* also, an appearance of neatness and orderly arrangement in every part of your habitation, contribute, though indirectly, yet certainly and powerfully, to promote both health and cheerfulness: as the contrary state of things is generally found to produce discomfort, nervous irritation, and depression of spirits. —[*Chambers.*]

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter. 6th day, 1h. 30m. evening.—S.
Full Moon. 13th day, 8h. 11m. evening.—S. E.
Last Quarter, 21st day, 11h. 42m. evening.—E.
New Moon, 29th day, 6h. 57m. morning.—E.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☽ Ris. & Sets h. m. h. m.		Sun's dec. s & d. m	☉ R. & S. h. m.	Pl	High water h. m.
1	Sat	All Saints. [Souls.	6	55 5 5	14 29	6 12	th	morn
2	SU	24th S. aft Trin. All	6	56 5 4	14 43	7 14	th	0 26
3	Mo	Moon in perigee.	6	58 5 2	15 7	8 17	kn	1 5
4	Tu	*Rain*	6	59 5 1	15 25	9 26	kn	1 50
5	We	*may be expected.*	7	0 5 0	15 44	10 36	kn	2 40
6	Th	[1813.	7	1 4 59	16 2	11 46	le	3 33
7	Fri	Batt. Crysler's Farm,	7	3 4 57	16 20	Morn	le	4 32
8	Sat	[Pr. Wales b. 1841.	7	4 4 56	16 37	0 55	fe	5 50
9	SU	25th S aft T. Albert,	7	5 4 55	16 55	2 1	fe	7 7
10	Mo	Milton died, 1674.	7	6 4 54	17 12	3 8	he	8 26
11	Tu	St Martin. *Frosty*	7	7 4 53	17 28	4 14	he	9 17
12	We	[eclipsed.	7	9 4 51	17 45	5 18	ne	9 52
13	Th	High tides. Moon	7	10 4 50	18 1	6 25	ne	10 45
14	Fri	*and boisterous.*	7	11 4 49	18 17	Rises.	ar	11 21
15	Sat	Cowper b. 1731.	7	12 4 48	18 32	6 12	ar	eve.
16	SU	26th Sun. after Trin.	7	13 4 47	18 47	6 52	ar	0 36
17	Mo	Lord Erskine d. 1823.	7	14 4 46	19 2	7 42	br	1 11
18	Tu	St. Luke Ev. Moon	7	15 4 45	19 16	8 37	br	1 47
19	We	in apogee.	7	16 4 44	19 30	9 36	ha	2 23
20	Th	Cape G H doub. 1497	7	17 4 43	19 44	10 32	ha	3 3
21	Fri	Pr. Royal bo. 1840.	7	18 4 42	19 58	11 32	ha	3 48
22	Sat	Can. reb. routed, '37.	7	19 4 41	20 11	Morn	he	4 35
23	SU	27th Sun. after Trin.	7	20 4 40	20 23	0 30	he	5 41
24	Mo	*Variable.*	7	21 4 39	20 35	1 32	re	6 48
25	Tu	N. Y. evac. 1783.	7	22 4 38	20 47	2 36	re	8 0
26	We	*Snow or rain.*	7	22 4 38	20 59	3 42	re	8 53
27	Th	Jupiter sou. 9 34	7	23 4 37	21 10	4 51	se	9 56
28	Fri		7	24 4 36	21 21	5 58	se	10 43
29	Sat	[vent Sunday.	7	25 4 35	21 31	Sets.	th	11 29
30	SU	Saint Andrew. Ad-	7	26 4 34	21 41	6 2	th	Morn

Consumptions, coughs and rheumatisms fix themselves on the habits of the body more in November and December than in the other months of the year. The body should therefore be encased in flannel; and persons of weak lungs should avoid exposure to sudden alternations of heat and cold. Avoid the night air, and never take ardent spirits in foggy weather.—*Medical Adviser.*

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 5th day, 10h. 8m. evening.—S. W.
Full Moon, 13th day, 1h. 58m. evening.—N. E.
Last Quarter, 21st day, 6h. 43m. evening.—N.
New Moon, 28th day, 6h. 9m. evening.—W.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, &c.	☉ Ris. & Sets h. m. h. m.	Sun's dec. s d. m	● R. & S. h. m.	○ Pl	High water h. m.
1	Mo	*Falling weather.*	7 26 4 34	21 50	7 8	kn	0 58
2	Tu	Moon in perigee.	7 27 4 33	21 59	8 20	kn	1 5
3	We	7 *'s south 10 47	7 27 4 33	22 8	9 32	le	1 42
4	Th	*Windy and cool.*	7 28 4 32	22 16	10 45	le	2 26
5	Fri	Low tides.	7 28 4 32	22 24	11 54	le	3 17
6	Sat	[def. at Toronto, '37	7 29 4 31	22 31	morn	fe	4 11
7	SU	2d S. in Adv. Rebels	7 30 4 30	22 38	0 58	he	5 16
8	Mo	Jup. so. 8h. 48m	7 30 4 30	22 45	2 5	he	6 32
9	Tu	Milton born, 1608.	7 31 4 29	22 51	3 10	ne	7 46
10	We	*Snow,*	7 31 4 29	22 56	4 12	ne	8 51
11	Th	*or rain.*	7 32 4 28	23 1	5 13	ne	9 40
12	Fri	Moon runs high.	7 32 4 28	23 6	6 9	ar	10 21
13	Sat	Lucia.	7 32 4 28	23 10	Rises.	ar	11 1
14	SU	3d Sunday in Advent.	7 32 4 27	23 14	5 35	br	11 41
15	Mo	Hersch. stat.	7 32 4 27	23 17	6 31	br	eve.
16	Tu	Moon in apogee.	7 33 4 27	23 20	7 28	br	0 48
17	We	Gt. fire in N.Y. 1835.	7 33 4 27	23 22	8 25	ha	1 25
18	Th	*Very cold.*	7 33 4 27	23 24	9 25	ha	1 57
19	Fri		7 33 4 27	23 26	10 23	be	2 31
20	Sat	*A snow storm*	7 33 4 27	23 26	11 20	be	3 8
21	SU	4th Sund. in Adv. St.	7 33 4 27	23 27	morn.	be	3 53
22	Mo	[Thomas.	7 33 4 27	23 27	0 15	re	4 46
23	Tu	7 *'s sou. 9 28	7 33 4 27	23 26	1 25	re	5 5
24	We	Treaty of Ghent, 1814.	7 33 4 27	23 25	2 29	se	7 7
25	Th	Christmas Day.	7 33 4 27	23 24	3 36	se	8 27
26	Fri	St. Stephen. *Fine*	7 33 4 27	23 22	4 42	th	9 32
27	Sat	St. John. *winter*	7 33 4 27	23 20	5 50	th	10 28
28	SU	1st S. af Christ. Inno.	7 33 4 27	23 17	Sets.	kn	11 15
29	Mo	Moon in perigee.	7 32 4 28	23 13	5 57	kn	11 39
30	Tu	*weather*	7 32 4 28	23 10	7 15	le	Morn
31	We	*about this time.*	7 32 4 28	23 5	8 25	le	0 45

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COURT OF CHANCERY.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, *Chancellor;* Hon. Neville Parker, *Master of the Rolls;* Hon. William F. Odell, *Clerk of the Crown in Chancery;* Daniel Ludlow Robinson, Esquire, *Registrar;* Broke W. Hammond, Esquire, *Deputy Registrar;* Hon. George F. Street, Henry Swymmer, George J. Dibblee, Robert Fraser Hazen, John Ambrose Street, Timothy Robert Wetmore, William Jack, William Carman, Junior, George Kerr, Richard Carman, and Charles Fisher, Esquires, *Masters;* A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Alfred L. Street, Andrew Barbarie, William Chandler, Alexander Campbell, George D. Street, and Christopher Milner, Jun., Esquires, *Masters Extraordinary;* William McBeath, Esq. *Sergeant at Arms.* Terms:—Hilary—Last Tuesday in January, to end on Saturday same week; Trinity—First Tuesday in June, to end on Saturday same week; Michaelmas—First Tuesday in October, to end on Saturday same week. The Court generally sits for the transaction of business on the first Tuesday of every month.

COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRUPTS' ESTATES.—*For Saint John, Westmorland, and King's*—Robert F. Hazen, Esquire. *For York, Sunbury, and Queen's*—Daniel L. Robinson, Esquire. *For Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche*—William Carman, Esquire. *For Charlotte County*—Hon. Harris Hatch. *For Carleton County*—Bartholomew C. Beardsley, Esquire.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.—Chief Justice, Hon. Ward Chipman, LL.D., 29th September, 1834; Justices—Hon. William Botsford, 2d April, 1823; Hon. James Carter, October, 1834; Hon. Robert Parker, October, 1834. John Ambrose Street, Esquire, *Clerk of the Crown;* Hon. George Shore, *Clerk of the Pleas;* William Tyng Peters, Esquire, *Clerk of the Circuits, and Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits.* Terms—The first Tuesday in February, and the second Tuesdays in June and October. *Nisi Prius Sittings in the County of York*—Third Tuesday in February, and fourth Tuesdays in June and October.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—*Saint John*—Second Tuesday in January, and first Tuesday in August. *Charlotte*—Fourth Tuesday in April, and the Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in October. *King's*—Second Tuesday in July. *Queen's*—First Tuesday in March. *Kent*—Last Tuesday in August. *Westmorland*—First Tuesday in September. *Gloucester*—First Tuesday in September. *Northumberland*—Second Tuesday in September. *Carleton*—Last Tuesday in September. *Sunbury*—Last Tuesday in February. *Restigouche*—Last Tuesday in August.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.—Honorable William B. Kinnear, *Judge and Commissary;* Honorable John Simcoe Saunders, *Advocate General;* John M. Robinson, Esquire, *Registrar and Scribe;* John Humbert, Esquire, *Marshal,* ad interim.

COURT FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS AND GRANTING ADMINISTRATIONS.—*York County*—Honorable George F. Street, Surrogate; John C. Allen, Esquire, Registrar. *Saint John*—Alfred L. Street, Esquire, Surrogate; Charles Drury, Esquire, Registrar. *Westmorland*—Honorable Edward B. Chandler, Surrogate; Thomas S. Sayre,

Esquire, Registrar. *Charlotte*—Honorable Harris Hatch, Surrogate; George D. Street, Esquire, Registrar. *King's*—Edward B. Smith, Esquire, Surrogate; William Simpson, Esquire, Registrar. *Queen's*—N. H. DeVeber, Esquire, Surrogate; Henry S. Peters, Esquire, Registrar. *Sunbury*—John Hazen, Esquire, Surrogate; Nathaniel Hubbard, Esquire, Registrar. *Northumberland*—Honorable Thomas H. Peters, Surrogate; George Kerr, Esquire, Registrar. *Kent*—William Chandler, Esquire, Surrogate; Honorable John Wesley Weldon, Registrar. *Gloucester*—Henry Williams Baldwin, Esquire, Surrogate; Robert Gordon, Esquire, Registrar. *Carleton*—B. Crannell Beardsley, Esquire, Surrogate; A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Esquire, Registrar. *Restigouche*—Chipman Botsford, Esquire, Surrogate; Andrew Barberie, Esquire, Registrar.

The Probate Court for the City and County of Saint John is held every Monday, at three o'clock, at the Registrar's Office; and the like Court in the other Counties of the Province is held at the times specially appointed by the respective Judges.

COURT OF GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL—*for hearing and determining Cases relative to Marriage and Divorce.*—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, President; Honorable Judge Botsford, Vice President; the Honorable Her Majesty's Executive Council, Members; John C. Allen, Esquire, Registrar and Clerk. *Terms*—The second Tuesday in February, and the third Tuesdays in June and October.

COURT FOR THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY AND OTHER OFFENCES COMMITTED ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The Governor; the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court; the Members of the Executive Council; Judge of the Vice Admiralty; the Public Secretary; Public Treasurer; Commander in Chief; Flag Officers and Captains and Commanders of Ships of War on this Station for the time being; *Registrar and Scribe*—William Tyng Peters, Esquire; *Marshal*—Edward W. Miller, Esquire. The Court sits at any place within the Province to be appointed by any three of the members, the Governor, Chief Justice, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Admiralty being one.

TERMS OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS AND COMMON PLEAS.

City and County of Saint John—Third Tuesday in March, and first Tuesday in June, September, and December.

County of York.—First Tuesday in January and June. Additional Terms of the Common Pleas—Third Tuesday in March, and second Tuesday in October.

County of Charlotte.—Second Tuesday in April, and third Tuesday in September. Additional Terms of the Common Pleas—Second Tuesday in July and December.

County of Sunbury—Second Tuesday in January and third Tuesday in June. Additional Terms of the Common Pleas—Third Tuesday in March and October.

Queen's County—Fourth Tuesday in January and June. Additional Terms of the Common Pleas—Fourth Tuesday in April and October.

King's County—First Tuesday in March, and third Tuesday in October. Additional Terms of the Common Pleas—First Tuesday in May and January.

County of Westmorland—Third Tuesday in June and November. Additional Terms of the Common Pleas—First Tuesday in April, and second Tuesday in September.

County of Northumberland—Second Tuesday in January and July. Additional Terms of the Common Pleas—First Tuesday in May and October.

County of Kent—Second Tuesday in January, and fourth Tuesday in June. Additional Terms of the Common Pleas—Last Tuesday in April and September.

County of Gloucester—Second Tuesday in January, and last Tuesday in July. Additional Terms of the Common Pleas—First Tuesday in April, and last Tuesday in October.

County of Carleton—First Tuesday in January and Fourth Tuesday in June. Additional Terms of the Common Pleas—First Tuesday in March and October.

County of Restigouche—First Tuesday in January, and second Tuesday in July. Additional Terms of the Common Pleas—Second Tuesday in October and April.

CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, *Mayor*.
Honorable William B. Kinnear, *Recorder*.

Aldermen.		*Assistants.*	*Wards.*
Henry Porter,	Esquires.	Mr. Joseph Fairweather,	King's.
William O. Smith,		Mr. Lewis W. Durant,	Queen's.
Thomas Harding,		William Hagarty, Esquire,	Duke's.
Gregory Vanhorne,		Mr. Edward Hippisley,	Sidney.
Thomas Coram,		Mr. James Colville,	Guy's.
George Bond,		Mr. Joseph Beatteay,	Brooks.

Thomas Merritt, Esquire, Treasurer, or Chamberlain.—James Peters, Junior, Esquire, Common Clerk; James William Boyd, Esquire, Deputy Common Clerk.—James White, Esquire, High Sheriff; Mr. George V. Nowlin, Deputy Sheriff.—James Stockford, High Constable; James Stockford, Thomas McGaghey, George Stockford, and George W. Busteed, Marshals.—William McBay, Deputy Clerk of the Market, King's Square; Alexander McQueen, do. do. Market Square; Charles Magee, do. do. of the Fish Market, Dock-street.

READY RECKONING OR MARKETING TABLE,

BY THE POUND, YARD, &c.

No.	2d.		2½d.		3d.		3½d.		4d.		4½d.		5d.		5½d.		6d.		6½d.		7d.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
2	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	1	0	1	1	1	2
3	0	6	0	7½	0	9	0	10½	1	0	1	1½	1	3	1	4½	1	6	1	7½	1	9
4	0	8	0	10	1	0	1	2	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	10	2	0	2	2	2	4
5	0	10	1	0½	1	3	1	5½	1	8	1	10½	2	1	2	3½	2	6	2	8½	2	11
6	1	0	1	3	1	6	1	9	2	0	2	3	2	6	2	9	3	0	3	3	3	6
7	1	2	1	5½	1	9	2	0½	2	4	2	7½	2	11	3	2½	3	6	3	9½	4	1
8	1	4	1	8	2	0	2	4	3	8	3	0	3	4	3	8	4	0	4	4	4	8
9	1	6	1	10½	2	3	2	7½	3	0	3	4½	3	9	4	1½	4	6	4	10½	5	3
10	1	8	2	1	2	6	2	11	3	4	2	9	4	2	4	7	5	0	5	5	5	10
11	1	10	2	3½	2	9	3	2½	3	8	4	1½	4	7	5	0½	5	6	5	11½	6	5
12	2	0	2	6	3	0	3	6	4	0	4	6	5	0	5	6	6	0	6	6	7	0
13	2	2	2	8½	3	3	3	9½	4	4	4	10½	5	5	5	11½	6	6	7	0½	7	7
14	2	4	2	11	3	6	4	1	4	8	5	3	5	10	6	5	7	0	7	7	8	2
28	4	8	5	10	7	0	8	2	9	4	10	6	11	8	12	10	14	0	15	2	16	4
56	9	4	11	8	14	0	16	4	18	8	21	0	23	4	25	8	28	0	30	4	32	8

THE FARMER'S CABINET.

As little appears to be known in many parts of New Brunswick relative to the value of the much-talked-of Guano, as a manure, we have collected a few facts, explanatory of its utility in England and the United States, which will doubtless be interesting to our agriculturists.

Guano, we learn from the *Farmer's Encyclopædia*, is a species of manure long used by the cultivators of Peru to fertilize their lands. It is the excrement of seabirds and is of three kinds—white, red, and dark grey—the first is considered the most valuable and always commands the highest price. According to HUMBOLT, as long as twenty years ago, there were fifty vessels annually loaded with guano at the Island of Chincha for the South American markets. It is found to the depth of from ten to eighty feet, on some of the islands; and its great fertilizing power is attributable to the quantity of ammonia which it contains. It is of recent introduction into England. In 1840, only twenty casks were imported; in 1841, one or two cargoes more; in 1842, forty thousand tons were consumed; in 1843, the receipts were still further increased; and in 1844 nearly one thousand large vessels were engaged in procuring it for the different ports in Great Britain. And it has so attracted public attention that several Provincial vessels have gone for cargoes of it, and large quantities will in all probability be for sale in Saint John early in the spring of 1845, at moderate prices. In Liverpool on the 3d of September it was quoted at from £5 to £6 per ton.

In an article in the Boston Evening Gazette, on Guano, it is remarked:—

"We know that it is considered a difficult matter to induce farmers to adopt new modes of practice; it may, therefore, be an interesting inquiry to learn the claims of this fertilizer to the sudden and almost unbounded favour with which it is regarded. Before proceeding, however, it may be well to state that Guano varies considerably in its chemical composition—the very ancient is not so strong in fertilizing properties as the more recent. There are four kinds known, of which the light brown is the best; some is not pure, containing in a greater or less degree foreign substances, &c., it loses a portion of its material ingredients by exposure to the atmosphere—hence it ought always to be packed in tight casks; it is adulterated by some, and, of course, such lots will disappoint purchasers by applying to an acre only the same quantity that is recommended for a good article."

"It may be asserted that experiments made in England are not to be relied upon with any great degree of confidence, as applicable to this country. This is perhaps true in a great many instances, but with respect to Guano it cannot apply. We lay down the proposition that for all soils, not already supplied with the constituent principles of vegetable life, Guano is, and must of necessity be useful. No matter what the climate is, whether dry, wet, hot or cold, where a necessity exists in the soil for these materials, fertility is out of the question, and they must be furnished or vegetation dies. In Peru, the climate is arid and the soil ste-

rile, composed only of white sand and clay, and yet, 'it is sufficient,' says a writer, 'to add a small quantity of Guano to be able to reap the richest harvests of maize.' In England, the climate is moist and measurably cold; we see, notwithstanding, the same remarkable effects follow the proper application of Guano as is manifested in the dry hot climate. Why is this?—Guano contains the appropriate food for plants.—*While the ammonia of the Guano promotes the early growth its phosphates supply to the ripening plant the materials which are indispensable to its perfect development.*"—Liebig's Original Chem. pp. 155.

"But after all, admitting the argument, admitting everything that is claimed for this fertilizer, and every person who understands the first principles of the laws of vegetation must allow all that is stated; the questions then arise,—'But is Guano better than stable or farm yard manure?—Is it worth while to be troubled with it?—Will it not cost more than it comes to?' The answer is, that it is better than farm yard manure, but that both of them derive their usefulness to the facts stated in reference to Guano. All vegetable productions which are capable of feeding and nourishing animals, must contain phosphoric acid in combination with lime, since from their vegetable food all animals ultimately derive those earthy and other phosphates of which so great a part of their bones consist, and which are also present in their fleshy parts, their fluids, and their excrementitious matter. The principal difference then is, that Guano contains the essential ingredients of fertility in a concentrated form, and consequently a less quantity is required for an acre; a saving is thus made in the labour of carrying it to the field, and in the distribution of it.

"As to the cost of the article, it is a question of moment to the farmer, and, after all, upon that turns the whole matter, whether our agriculture shall be permitted to reap the full benefit which may be derived from its extensive application to our soil? We offer a few experiments as a partial answer to this question.

"We may here remark, that in our first article on this subject we made an extract from Mr. Teschemacher's address, wherein he gives an account of great success in raising corn on light sandy soil, the increase being as six to one, while the cost of the Guano at the present prices was only about three dollars fifty cents per acre. It is in the cultivation of light sandy soils, or what is commonly called in New-England pine plain lands, that Guano will add to the resources of agriculture, and increase the products of the soil even twenty fold. By the application of two cwt. of Guano to the acre, mixed with several loads of meadow mud or some other materials easily obtained, a crop of fifty or sixty bushels of shelled corn may be harvested from those lands which are now, in a great measure, unproductive. The cost of this application will not exceed ten dollars per acre, and the labour of cultivation is materially lighter than is required in working heavier soils.

"Mr. Love, of Castle Farm, has made trial of the Guano for rape and turnips, and in both instances it answered his most sanguine expectations. He mixed fourteen pounds of it in the first trial, with two bushels of ashes, and although the weather was very dry he could perceive a marked difference in the growth of the plants a few days after they made their appearance. Encouraged

By his results he mixed twenty-eight pounds with fifteen bushels of ashes, and applied it for turnips, by sowing it on the furrow broadcast, and harrowing it in lightly, and, as he had frequent showers at the time, the seed soon vegetated, and the plants were large enough to hoe two or three days before those on land manured in the usual way, with dung and mould.

"Mr. Westcar, of Surry, tried seven and a half pounds upon five rods of land, drilled in with barley and clover. Upon other five rods he applied the best farm yard manure, at the rate of eighteen loads to the acre, and sowed on these an equal quantity of the same seeds. The result was—

From dung, 18 loads to the acre—1 bushel, 3 quarts;
From Guano, 2 cwt. to the acre—1 bushel, 7 quarts,

being a saving of expense in the manure with an increase in the crop.

"Guano has been tried by a great many farmers and gardeners this season with marked success on a variety of crops and soils, both in the garden and on farms. On fruit trees, too, it has shown a wonderful effect, causing them to put forth a profusion of rich foliage, and has had a material influence in the quantity and quality of the fruit. For young trees especially it will be found a desideratum. For poor sandy soils from two hundred to three hundred pounds per acre, mixed with a few loads of loam, peat, or marsh mud has been found efficacious, and a like quantity combined with sand or loam is good for stiff clayey soils. It may be applied to the growing crop at the rate of a spoonful to a hill of corn or potatoes, which will be about seventy to one hundred pounds per acre. For gardens, ten pounds mixed with a barrel of water, and applied by a common watering pot once a week, will be found a good proportion. The same Guano will do for mixing again with the same quantity of water after the first is drawn off. For house and pot plants, about one ounce in a junk bottle filled with water is a good solution; this applied once in a week or ten days will keep them in a good thrifty condition. These are general results, but the brief directions here given may be relied on. This much is certain, that enough is known about Guano to warrant the assertion that the whole list of fertilizers does not furnish a material that will compare with it in point of economy, in promoting fertility, and in permanent beneficial effects upon soils generally."

From another paper we extract the following:—

EXPERIMENTS MADE TO TEST THE VALUE OF GUANO MANURE.—"I first witnessed its effects, as a powerful fertilizer, in the growth of early potatoes, applying a little round the shoot, soon after its first appearance above ground; a greater luxuriance of growth was perceptible in the stalk a few days after, and having added a little more, previous to earthening them up in the usual way, I was afterwards astonished to find potatoes, quite fit for the table, at the stalks manured with guano, while those not so treated were scarcely formed, although of the same description of seed, and planted at the same time. Again I applied it to potatoes fit to dig, the tops of which had lost their green appearance, and were of the hue indicating maturity of the root, and a few days only elapsed before they were changed to the green and growing state

they were in some weeks previous; and it was eventually found, on taking up the crop, that not only were the potatoes larger, but that a second growth of tubers of small size, and very numerous, had been the consequence of the application of the guano. These potatoes were manured at the time of planting, with farm-yard dung.

"My next trial with guano was with turnips. I tried it sown broad-cast on the land, afterwards drilled up light before the seed was sown, alongside of deep drills, with farm-yard manure applied at the rate of about 20 loads per acre, on a fine loamy soil; the braid of those with guano was not only stronger and more regular, but the tops of the turnips have continued in their fresh and green state, after a great part of the others are fallen to decay, and the crop was much more even and better than the other part of the field. In speaking of this crop, perhaps it were well to mention that I had sown a few drills without any manure, at one side of those manured with guano, merely to see the difference. The seed certainly did braid, but that was all, for they scarcely made any progress whatever, and were considered as not worth the labour of hoeing; but I desired the work men to pulverize a quantity of guano, and put a little around each sickly plant; and when I visited the field some days after, I was literally astonished to see the change that had taken place; the leaves of the turnips had grown and spread so rapidly as nearly to meet in the drill, and have turned out, much to the surprise of every one acquainted with the facts of the case, a very fine crop.

"The only other instance I have tried guano in the fields is on wheat, and in this case it was mixed with mould and ploughed in previous to sowing, the wheat came up well, and has a beautiful color, with that peculiar curl which denotes a promising crop.

"I planted several apple trees, and put about a pint of guano to the roots of each at the time. They are growing remarkably well, and although we did not allow them to bear last season; excepting two trees only, in consequence of being so young, it is a singular fact, that they have *all* blossomed twice this year; and the two we allowed to bear, while the ripe apples were upon them, were in blossom at the same time. The raspberry bushes manured with it also came in blossom after bearing fruit.

"From the experience I have had with guano, I consider it peculiarly adapted to the potatoe crop (to which it should be applied at two different times) as well as to the turnip and cabbage and green crops in general. I think it very applicable to mountainous districts, where cartage is impracticable, for a man could carry as much on his back as would manure his half-acre of ground.

"On the 28th of April, 1842, 7 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches, statute measure, of pasture land, in poor condition, of strong clayey nature, were covered broad-cast, at the rate of 3 cwt. of guano, and 1½ bushels of powdered charcoal, per acre. After the first shower of rain there was a striking improvement in the colour of the vegetation; and the cattle evidently, after a few days, preferred that part to any other in the pasture.

"At the same time 5¼ acres, statute measure of meadow land, were covered broad-cast, at the rate of 2½ cwt. of guano, and 1¼ bushel of charcoal-dust per acre. The improvement was so im-

mediate, and the promise of beneficial effects so great, that I determined to carry out the experiments still further; accordingly, on the 20th of May, 15 statute acres were covered in like manner, and with the same proportions of guano and charcoal dust. The nature of the soil in all this meadow is very stiff upland, but well drained. It had never to my knowledge, been satisfactorily productive. The whole of this meadow was cut in June: the result was abundant, and exceedingly thick at the bottom. On 5 statute acres of the same meadow, (but where the quality of the soil is much better, and always has produced a much heavier crop,) 30 loads of farm-yard manure, per acre, had been laid on in the spring. The produce this year, was about one-third in favour of those parts to which the guano had been applied.

"For all purposes for which bones or farm-yard manure are applied, guano must be successful. Many experiments have proved this. General Peatson found

35 bushels of guano per acre, to yield	639	bushels potatoes.
35 loads of horse dung	626	"
35 loads of hog's dung	534	"
Soil simple	446	"

"200 lbs. of guano per acre, applied by Mr. Smith of Gunton Park, gave fifty bushels and a half-a-peck of wheat per acre; while 15 bushels of bone dust gave only 46 bushels per acre. Mr. Lowe, of Shoreham, Kent, applied 2 cwt. per acre for turnips, with success. Mr. Skirving, of Liverpool, used it upon Swedish turnips and Italian rye grass; 2 or 3 cwt. per acre he found equal to 20 cubic yards of farm-yard manure. Our own experiments on it have been on Swedish and white turnips. For Swedish turnips, it was applied at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre, with an equal quantity of earth. For white turnips, 2 cwt. per acre was used, mixed with 6 bushels of earth; and 1 cwt. per acre, mixed with 12 bushels of bones, upon another portion. The manure was drilled with the seed, and the consequence was, that a large portion of the seed was destroyed. In places where the seed had not mixed with the guano, the turnips came up well, and had a more luxuriant appearance than than those manured with other substances."

Dr. Buckland on Guano.—At the Southampton meeting, on Wednesday, Dr. Buckland said, great additional facilities to cultivation were now afforded by the use of guano, though some disappointment had been felt in its working. The dry season had proved unfavourable to experiments in guano, and he entreated those who might have tried it to wait till next year. There were now 600 vessels in that trade, and you would get it cheaper now than ever. But he would recommend them never to use guano in dry weather, it should be used in damp weather. They should also be aware of adulteration. He would remind them also, that as the volitility of the elements of guano constituted its efficacy, they must not expect it to last as a manure for more than one year.

Irregular Results from the Application of Guano.—There is no doubt that much has yet to be learned in this country regarding the proper manner of, and time for applying guano to the land. Some of our early experimenters, unaware of the burning nature of this strange substance, incautiously drilled it in its pure state along

with the seed, to the almost entire destruction of the latter. Subsequent practice, however, has decided that guano should be well mixed with ashes, soil, &c., before being passed through the drill; while another method consists in putting the guano alone on the land, ploughing it in, then harrowing, so that it shall be thoroughly commingled with the soil before the seed be sown. Both these ways may be well enough, but cannot a hint be taken from the Peruvian method, and put into practice in Europe; the Peruvians supply guano to the growing crops at three different times; first, as soon as the seed has germinated; secondly, when the plant comes into flower; and, thirdly, when it is forming its seed; and after each application the land is duly irrigated. Now, of all the experiments I have seen recorded, not one states that the guano was applied in the Peruvian manner, and which seems most extraordinary indeed. Why is this the case? Irrigation might not often be needed with us, as we so frequently have rain; but what is there to hinder the application of guano to the three different stages of the growing crops? Perhaps it may be considered too expensive; why not try twice, then, on a small plot, after the germination and at the flowering, while the remainder shall have been guanoed in the usual way; and let the result determine the practice which shall be followed in future.—*British Farmer's Magazine.*

Pasture Grounds.—It is an erroneous idea, that nothing can be done to improve old pasture grounds without stable manure. The plough alone will do much in thousands of acres which are running up to bushes and briers and bound out with moss. When such lands are distant from the barn, or when no manure can be spared for them, they may be ploughed, and rye and grass seed may be sown on the furrow to be fed off next season. Barn chaff will be better than nothing, and if no pernicious weeds are among it, this seed will prove as useful as any, since there are often a variety of kinds mixed together; and pastures with a variety of grasses are better than those with one or two kinds.

Before the cows are turned out of their summer pastures, the labours of the plough may begin, and if they are allowed to remain till the rye and the grass are up, they will injure them but little. We have suffered cattle to remain the whole autumn on our grounds, which we had recently sown for mowing, and we could not perceive that much injury had been done. But most of our farmers have pasture lands, from which they can as well as not exclude their cattle after the first of September. This is the season, then, to introduce a better growth, and to destroy or to convert to manure that which is now an incumbrance.

No one should argue that lands ploughed and sowed at this season, cannot with propriety be pastured next summer. We have clearly shewn, in former numbers of this paper, that cattle may be turned out in May on any of these grounds, without injury to the new grass.

Southern clover seed and a little of the white Dutch honey suckle should be sown quite early in the spring, and the rains will bury them deep enough. If a little compost manure can be spared, it should be applied in the fall,—if the ground is of such a nature as to be benefited by gypsum, that will produce a better effect if it is

...n in the spring. Many farmers will find clover seed enough in the fields which they mowed in August. The latter crop, or rowen, will be found to be full of seeds, and as soon as a majority of the heads are turned brown the heads may all be gathered with rakes suited to the purpose—or the clover may be mown and threshed or trod out with horses. When we gather these seeds for our own use, we need not be very particular to winnow them nice.—[Boston Cultivator.]

HARROWING YOUR OLD MEADOWS.—Meadows that have been long under the scythe, are very apt to become turf-bound, mossy, and exhausted of good grasses. A dressing of fine manure, or ashes, will be a great benefit; but thorough harrowing with a sharp, fine-toothed harrow, will be found to materially aid such dressing, and give a sweeter and better herbage. Previous to the harrowing, grass seed of the best kind should be sown, which will be covered by the process, and a new, healthy crop will be the result.

PLOUGHING IN GREEN CROPS.—Living plants contain in their substance not only all they have drawn from the earth, but also a great part of what they have drawn from the air. Plough in these living plants, and you necessarily add to the soil more than is taken from it; in other words, you make it richer in organic matter.—Repeat the process with a second crop, and it becomes richer still, and it would be difficult to define the limit beyond which the process should no longer be carried.—[Prairie Farmer.]

CARE OF HAY IN WET WEATHER.—If grass, when mown, is carefully turned every day, it will injure very little, though the weather be wet. The great cause of injury is its laying on the ground through a long spell of rainy weather, without being turned. If it lay more than one day, it becomes mouldy, and turns black. If carefully turned daily, whether rain or shine, it will not lose colour.—So says a farmer of many years' experience.—[N. E. Farmer.]

PRESERVING EGGS.—A lady for whom I have the highest esteem, informs me that she preserves eggs as follows, and has never taken up a bad egg, after keeping them all winter:—Put a layer of salt in the bottom of a jar, and stick the eggs into the salt, point downwards, till a layer of eggs is made, then more salt is put in, and again a layer of eggs is made, and so on successively till the jar is full. Having often eaten of the eggs, I know the mode to be a good one.—[Albany Cultivator.]

BUTTER MAKING.—The Goshen butter, in the State of New-York, (says Mr. Ellsworth in his valuable report,) is celebrated all over the country, and the following account is given of one of the most celebrated dairies there: "The cows are regularly salted and kept in good pasture, during the summer. In the winter, each cow is kept in a stall, with a separate door to it, in a building two sides of a square round a large yard: the upper story of the building is appropriated for fodder and hay. The cows are brought up to the yard, night and morning, and regularly milked. The milk is set away on a cellar bottom; here it stands till loppered and scoured, as it is said to make more butter in this state than any other, and of a better quality. In this state it is poured, cream

and all, into churns which hold a barrel each. If the weather is cool, and the milk not sufficiently warm to come readily, a can is filled with hot water, and this is placed in the milk in the churn, and stirred about till it reaches a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees." Water power is preferred for churning to any other, as it is more regular. "After being churned, the butter is thoroughly washed with cold water; if this be not done, it is difficult to get the buttermilk clean out of it. As soon as cool and solid, the butter is taken on a marble or smooth stone table, properly salted with clean fine salt, and worked over thoroughly with a wooden ladle—the hand never being allowed to touch the butter, as, from its heat, it softens it." After being thoroughly worked, the butter is packed in firkins of seasoned white oak. The firkin, previous to packing, is well washed with cold water, and then rubbed all round with salt, to prevent the butter from adhering to its sides. It is put down in layers as churned, three to four inches deep. When the firkin is filled, a linen cloth is placed over the top of the butter; on this, half an inch of salt; to which is added a little water, to form a brine.

The cellar is considered very important; it should be seven feet deep; eighteen inches of which, at the top, should be allowed for ventilation; the windows to be covered with very fine wire gauze, to let in the air and keep out the insects; the wall to be of stone, and pointed; the floor of slabs.

The best temperature at which butter may be procured from cream, as appears by the experiments of Doctor Barclay and Mr. Allen, is in commencing churning from fifty to fifty-five degrees, and at no time ought it to exceed sixty-five degrees; while, if it falls below fifty degrees, it will be more difficult and laborious to obtain the butter. It was found by Mr. Ballantyne that the greatest quantity of butter is obtained at sixty, and the best quality at fifty degrees in the churn, just before it came.

In the making of the best butter, rich pastures are considered very desirable. A sufficient diversity of grasses mixed together, is useful; but there are some weeds which do great injury to the milk. The species of ranunculus known by the name of *buttercup*, is said to have effected great injury to the butter in parts of England. An epidemic has also prevailed among cattle in England, which has been traced to the same cause. It is said to be now spreading through this country. The plant is described as being of an acrid, poisonous nature, and by various experiments, it has been proved to be very fatal to animals; cattle will generally avoid it, but they sometimes do not. Those which are confined to limited pastures, are more exposed to it; while those which have a wider range, and can make their choice of plants, suffer less. Greater care should be taken to eradicate it from the fields; and by the use of lime among the materials of compost, and frequent turning over the seeds, which are sometimes thus carried forth into the fields with the manure, it should be destroyed. Plowing up the land also may be necessary; but at all events, the buttercup, if possible, should be rooted out.

Much depends on the proper beating or working of butter, by which it may be deprived of its buttermilk. Rubbing with the ladle is not sufficient. In an English publication of high authority,

is said that "the great point in making good butter, and that will keep, is the freeing it from buttermilk; and, if every thing else is well done, and this point overlooked, good butter is impossible for any length of time. The mixture of milk in any degree with the butter, is sure to produce an unpleasant taste in the butter; and the entire freedom from this, constitutes the grand secret of making good butter. There are many who think washing butter with water incompatible with retaining the rich flavour; but if the water is cold and pure, it is scarcely possible anything should be washed away except the buttermilk, which destroys the flavour of all butter. Besides, the best butter in the world, and that which in all markets commands the best price, (viz. Dutch butter,) is invariably made in this way. Perfectly free from buttermilk, butter may be kept with almost as much ease as tallow.

Stock.—It is so decidedly the farmer's interest to select the best breeds of stock, that little need be said in recommendation of a practice which adds greatly to the produce of a farm.

GENERALLY USEFUL HINTS.

It is important to all invalids, and to all who wish not to be invalids, to know that castor oil may be easily taken mingled with orange juice, a little sugar being added to the juice if the orange be not ripe and sweet. The difference between this and any other mode of taking this valuable medicine is surprising.

For the Piles.—The Choctaw Indians make use of bears' oil; an external application gives immediate relief.

Worth Knowing.—A mixture of lard and wood soot, in equal quantities, is stated by the editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser to be "the most sovereign thing in the world, for burns and scalds."

To Clean Silks.—*From one of the first Parisian Dyers.*—Quarter of a pound of soft soap, a teaspoonful of brandy, and a pint of gin, all well mixed together. With a sponge or flannel, spread the mixture on each side of the silk without creasing it; wash it in two or three waters, and iron it on the wrong side; it will look as good as new.

Spots made by black writing ink, on the pages of a book, may be removed by washing them with a solution of oxalic acid in water. The spot must afterwards be washed with clear water.—In this way the water has easily removed fresh ink and left the page white, and old spots have been nearly obliterated.

Corn given to fowls should be crushed and soaked in water;—this helps digestion.

Recipe for Killing Rats.—Sir Humphrey Davy recommended the following recipe, as being tasteless, odourless and impalatable, for destroying rats (carbonate of barytes, two ounces, mixed with one pound of grease.) It produces great thirst, and death immediately after drinking, thus preventing the animals going back to their holes. To prevent accidents to dogs, cats, and poultry, it should be spread on the inside of an iron tin vessel, hung with wire, bottom upwards, over a beam just high enough for a rat to pass under easily.

Birds.—Farmer! take care of the birds, and they will take care of you. A little attention to their habits and regard for their safety, will add to your income, and at the same time render them pleasing companions.

TABLE FOR MEASURING LOGS.

(From the Maine Almanack.)

This Table is calculated for Round Timber and Board Logs, and shows at one view the number of Square Feet any stick of Round Timber contains, from 10 to 37 feet long, and 10 to 48 inches in diameter.

From 10 to 29 Inches in Diameter.

Inches in Diameter.

Feet.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
10	3 9	4 7	5 6	6 6	7 6	8 5	10 1	11 3	12 7	14 1	15 6	17 2	19 0	20 7	22 5	24 4	26 4	28 5	30 6	32 8
11	4 3	5 2	6 2	7 3	8 4	9 7	11 2	12 4	14 0	15 5	17 2	19 0	20 8	22 7	24 8	26 8	29 0	31 3	33 7	36 1
12	4 7	5 7	6 7	7 8	9 0	10 5	12 0	13 5	15 2	17 0	18 7	20 7	22 7	24 8	27 0	29 3	31 7	34 2	36 7	39 4
13	5 0	6 1	7 3	8 6	10 0	11 4	13 1	14 7	16 5	18 3	20 3	22 4	24 6	26 9	29 2	31 7	34 3	37 0	39 8	42 7
14	5 5	6 6	7 9	9 2	10 7	12 3	14 1	15 8	17 7	19 7	21 9	24 1	26 5	28 9	31 5	34 2	37 0	39 9	42 9	46 0
15	5 9	7 0	8 4	10 0	11 5	13 2	15 0	17 0	19 0	21 2	23 4	25 8	28 4	31 0	33 7	36 6	39 6	42 7	46 0	49 3
16	6 2	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 2	14 1	16 1	18 1	20 2	22 6	25 0	27 6	30 2	33 0	36 0	39 0	42 2	45 6	49 0	52 6
17	6 6	8 0	9 6	11 2	13 0	14 9	17	19 2	21 5	24 0	26 6	29 3	32 1	35 1	38 2	41 5	44 9	48 4	52 0	55 8
18	7 0	8 5	10 1	11 9	13 8	15 8	17 9	20 3	22 8	25 4	28 1	31 0	34 0	37 2	40 5	44 0	47 5	51 3	55 1	59 1
19	7 4	9 0	10 7	12 5	14 5	16 7	19	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 7	32 7	36 0	39 3	42 7	46 4	50 2	54 1	58 2	62 5
20	7 8	9 4	11 2	13 2	15 3	17 6	20	22 6	25 3	28 2	31 2	34 4	37 8	41 3	45 0	48 8	52 8	57 0	61 3	65 8
21	8 2	10 0	11 8	13 9	16 0	18 4	21	23 7	26 6	29 6	32 8	36 2	39 7	43 4	47 2	51 3	55 4	59 8	64 3	69 1
22	8 6	10 4	12 4	14 5	16 8	19 3	22	24 8	27 8	31 0	34 4	37 9	41 6	45 5	49 5	53 7	58 1	62 6	67 4	72 4
23	9 0	10 9	13 0	15 2	17 6	20 2	23	26 0	29 1	32 4	36 0	39 6	43 5	47 5	51 7	56 2	60 7	65 5	70 4	75 6
24	9 4	11 3	13 5	15 8	18 4	21 1	24	27 1	30 4	33 8	37 5	41 3	45 4	49 6	54 0	58 6	63 4	68 3	73 5	78 8
25	9 8	11 8	14 0	16 5	19 1	22 0	25	28 2	31 6	35 3	39 1	43 1	47 3	51 7	56 2	61 0	66 0	71 2	76 6	82 1
26	10 1	12 3	14 6	17 1	20 0	22 9	26	29 3	32 9	36 7	40 6	44 8	49 1	53 7	58 6	63 4	68 7	74 0	79 6	85 4
27	10 5	12 8	15 2	17 8	20 7	23 7	27	30 5	34 2	38 1	42 2	46 5	51 0	55 8	60 7	65 9	71 3	76 9	82 7	88 7
28	10 9	13 2	15 7	18 5	21 4	24 6	28	31 6	35 4	39 5	43 7	48 2	52 9	57 8	63 0	68 4	73 9	79 7	85 7	92 0
29	11 3	13 7	16 3	19 1	22 2	25 5	29	32 7	36 7	40 9	45 3	50 0	54 8	59 9	65 3	70 8	76 6	82 6	88 8	95 3
30	11 7	14 2	16 9	19 8	23 0	26 4	30	33 9	38 0	42 3	46 9	51 7	56 7	62 0	67 5	73 2	79 2	85 4	91 9	99 5
31	12 1	14 6	17 4	20 5	23 7	27 2	31	35 0	39 2	43 7	48 4	53 4	58 6	64 0	69 7	75 7	81 8	88 3	94 9	101 8
32	12 5	15 4	18 0	21 1	24 5	28 1	32	36 1	40 5	45 1	50 0	55 1	60 5	66 1	72 0	78 1	84 5	91 1	98 0	105 1
33	12 9	15 6	18 6	21 8	25 3	29 0	33	37 2	41 8	46 5	51 6	56 8	62 4	68 2	74 2	80 6	87 1	94 0	101 1	108 4
34	13 3	16 1	19 1	22 4	26 0	29 9	34	38 4	43 0	48 0	53 1	58 6	64 3	70 2	76 5	83 0	89 8	96 8	104 1	111 7
35	13 7	16 5	19 7	23 1	26 8	30 8	35	39 5	44 3	49 3	54 7	60 3	66 2	72 3	78 7	85 4	92 4	99 7	107 2	115 0
36	14 1	17 0	20 3	23 8	27 6	31 6	36	40 6	45 6	50 8	56 3	62 0	68 1	74 4	81 0	87 9	95 1	102 5	110 2	118 3
37	14 4	17 5	20 8	24 4	28 3	32 5	37	41 6	46 8	52 2	57 8	63 7	70	76 4	83 2	90 3	97 7	105 4	113 3	121 5

Length in Feet.

From 30 Inches to 48 Inches in Diameter.

Inches in Diameter.

Feet.	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
10	35 2	37 5	40	42 5	45 1	47 8	50 6	53 5	56 4	59 4	62 5	65 7	68 9	72 0	75 6	79 1	82 7	86 3	90
11	38 7	41 3	44	46 8	49 7	52 6	55 7	58 8	62 0	65 3	68 7	72 2	75 8	79 2	83 2	87 0	90 9	94 9	99
12	42 2	45 0	48	51 0	54 2	57 4	60 7	64 2	67 7	71 3	75 0	78 8	82 7	86 4	90 8	95 0	99 2	103 5	108
13	45 7	48 8	52	55 3	58 7	62 2	65 8	69 5	73 3	77 2	81 2	85 4	89 6	93 6	98 3	102 8	107 4	112 2	117
14	49 2	52 5	56	59 5	63 2	67 0	70 9	74 9	79 0	83 2	87 5	91 9	96 5	100 8	105 9	110 7	115 7	120 8	126
15	52 7	55 3	60	63 8	67 7	71 8	75 9	80 2	84 6	89 1	93 7	98 5	103 3	108 0	113 4	118 5	124 0	129 4	135
16	56 2	59 1	64	68 1	72 2	76 6	81 0	85 6	90 3	95 1	100 0	105 1	110 3	115 2	121 0	126 6	132 2	138 1	144
17	59 8	63 3	68	72 3	76 8	81 3	86 1	90 9	95 9	101 0	106 2	111 6	117 1	122 4	128 6	134 5	140 5	146 7	153
18	63 3	67 6	72	76 6	81 3	86 1	91 1	96 2	101 5	106 9	112 5	118 2	124 0	129 5	136 1	142 3	148 8	155 3	162
19	66 8	71 3	76	80 8	85 8	91 0	96 2	101 6	107 2	112 9	118 7	124 8	131 0	136 7	143 7	150 3	157 0	163 9	171
20	70 3	75 1	80	85 1	90 3	95 7	101 2	107 0	112 8	118 8	125 0	131 3	137 8	143 9	151 2	158 2	165 3	172 6	180
21	73 8	78 6	84	89 3	94 8	100 5	106 3	112 3	118 4	124 8	131 2	137 9	144 7	151 1	158 8	166 1	173 6	181 2	189
22	77 3	82 6	88	93 6	99 3	105 3	111 4	117 6	124 1	130 7	137 5	144 5	151 6	158 3	166 4	174 0	181 9	189 8	198
23	80 9	86 3	92	97 8	103 8	110 0	116 4	123 0	129 7	136 6	143 7	151 0	158 5	165 5	173 9	181 9	190 1	198 5	-
24	84 4	90 1	96	102 1	108 4	114 8	121 5	128 3	135 4	142 6	150 0	157 6	165 4	172 7	181 5	189 8	198 4	-	-
25	87 9	93 8	100	106 3	112 9	119 6	126 6	133 7	141 0	148 5	156 2	164 2	172 3	179 9	189 1	197 7	-	-	-
26	91 4	97 6	104	110 6	117 4	124 4	131 6	139 0	146 6	154 5	162 5	170 7	179 1	187 1	196 6	-	-	-	-
27	94 9	101 4	108	114 8	122 0	129 2	136 7	144 4	152 3	160 4	168 7	177 3	186 0	194 3	-	-	-	-	-
28	98 4	105 1	112	119 1	126 4	134 0	141 7	149 7	158 0	166 3	176 0	183 8	193 0	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	102 0	108 9	116	123 4	131 0	138 8	146 8	155 1	163 6	172 3	181 3	190 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	105 5	112 6	120	127 6	135 5	143 5	151 9	160 4	169 2	178 2	187 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	109 0	116 4	124	131 9	140 0	148 3	157 0	165 8	174 8	184 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	112 5	120 1	128	136 1	144 5	153 1	162 0	171 1	180 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	116 0	123 9	132	140 4	149 0	158 0	167 1	176 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	119 5	127 6	136	144 6	153 5	162 7	172 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	123 0	131 4	140	148 9	158 0	167 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	126 6	135 1	144	153 1	162 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	130 1	133 9	148	157 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Length in Feet.

EXPLANATION.—Look in the column on the left hand for the length, and follow the guide lines till you come directly under figures in the top column, which represent the diameter, and you will have your answer, in feet and tenths of a foot.

N. B. 115 feet of square timber is allowed to make 1000 of boards, the diameter being taken in the middle; and 106 feet, if it be taken at the top end of the log.

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CALENDAR FOR 1845.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEBRUARY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
MARCH							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APRIL			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
MAY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
AUGUST						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
SEPTEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
OCTOBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
NOVEMBER							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DECEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31