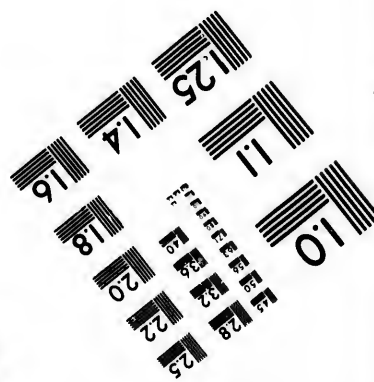
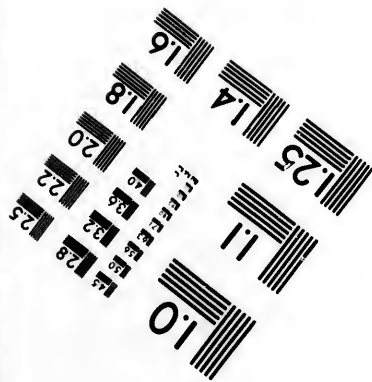
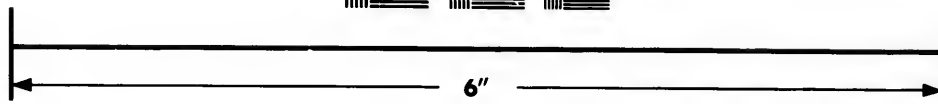
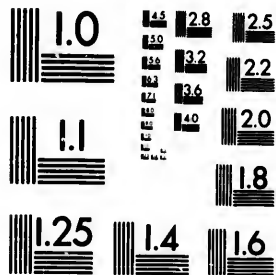


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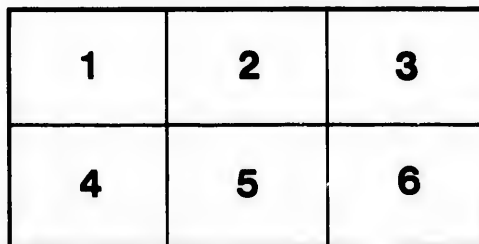
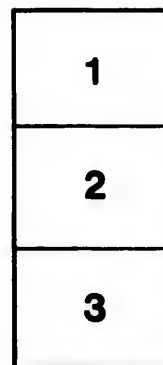
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errata  
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pelure,  
on à





No. 3.

1837

THE  
CANADIAN FARMERS'  
ALMANAC,  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1837:

BEING FIRST AFTER BISEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

CALCULATED FOR THE VILLAGE OF SHERBROOKE,  
*In Latitude 45° 24' N. and Longitude 71° 50' W. from  
the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.*

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS  
BY ZADOCK THOMPSON, A. M.



PUBLISHED BY WALTON & GAYLORD,  
SHERBROOKE & STANSTEAD, L. C.  
BY WILLIAM GREIG:  
MONTREAL.

PRICE, £2 per Gross, 3s. 9d. per Doz. and 6c. Single.

*5/18-37 1 April*

### EXPLANATIONS.

As several alterations have been made in the Astronomical C calculations the present year, and the whole adapted to mean time, some explanations may not be improper.

Mean time is that shown by a well regulated clock, or time piece. Apparent time is that shown by a correct sun-dial. The difference between mean and apparent time is called the equation of time. The equation of time depends upon two causes, namely,—the obliquity of the ecliptic to the equator, which causes an inequality in the daily increments of the sun's right ascension, and the unequal motion of the earth in its orbit while the motion on its axis is uniform. Mean and apparent time coincide only four times in the year, viz. on the 15th of April, the 15th of June, the 31st of August and 24th of December.

It has been customary to give the rising and setting of the sun according to apparent time, and in another column to give the equation of time. In that case it was necessary, in regulating a clock, or time-piece by the rising or setting of the sun, to apply the equation to the time of rising, or setting, given in the Almanac, and also the amount of refraction, which, in our latitude, varies from two to four minutes. But as this matter is little understood by people generally, and is attended by some trouble, no notice is usually taken of these corrections, and in their endeavors to make their time pieces agree with the sun, they find it necessary, if they run correctly, to alter them almost every day.

In the following Calendar, the times of the sun's rising and setting, are the times shown by a correct time-piece when the sun is in the horizon. The column marked Sun South, are the times shown by a correct time-piece when the centre of the sun is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is noon by a correct noon mark, or dial. For example, when it is noon by the sun on the first day of January, it would be four minutes after twelve o'clock by the time-piece. Again, when it is noon by the sun on the first day of November, it should be only 44 minutes past eleven o'clock by the time-piece. The other matters are so plain as to need no explanation.

For the names and Characters of the Planets, the Aspects and the Signs of the Zodiac, see last year's Almanac.

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, A	Solar Cycle,	26
Golden Number, 14	Roman Indiction,	10
Epact, 23	Julian period,	6550

### MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday,	January	25
Quinquagesima Sunday,	February	5
Ash Wednesday, 1st day of Lent,	February,	8
EASTER DAY,	March	26

53826

Low Sunday,	April	2
Rogation Sunday,	April	30
Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday,	May	4
Whit Sunday,	May	14
Trinity Sunday,	May	21
Advent Sunday,	Dec.	3

#### COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS:

Spring begins March 20th, 2h. 35m. evening.  
 Summer " June 21st, 11h. 49m. morning.  
 Autumn " Sept. 23d, 1h. 43m. morning.  
 Winter " Dec. 21st, 7h. 5m. evening.

#### SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES.

There will be five Eclipses in the year 1837, three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. The first will be an eclipse of the Sun, on the 5th day of April, visible only from a small portion of the Southern Ocean, conjunction 2h. 32m. morning.

II. The second will be a total eclipse of the Moon on the 20th day of April. This eclipse will end a little before the moon rises, and will not, therefore be visible in Canada.

III. The third will be a partial eclipse of the Sun on the 4th day of May, invis. at Sherbrooke. Conjunction 2h. 14m. evening. This eclipse will be visible from the north-western part of North America, and from the North Pacific Ocean.

IV. The fourth will be a total eclipse of the Moon on the 13th day of October, and visible as follows:

Beginning	4h. 42m.	} Mean time, Evening.
Moon Rises,	5h. 17m.	
Beginning of total darkness,	5h. 43m.	
Middle of Eclipse,	6h. 29m.	
End of total darkness,	7h. 15m.	
End of the eclipse,	8h. 15m.	

Duration of total darkness, 1 hour 32 minutes.

Duration, 3h. 33m. Magnitude of the eclipse,  $18\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  on the north limb, or from the south side of the earth's shadow.

V. The fifth will be a partial eclipse of the Sun, October 29th, invisible. This eclipse will be seen from the southern extremity of South America, and from the Southern Ocean.



MEMORANDUM.

The left hand pages are left blank, for recording events and transactions, which may be useful and interesting for future reference. Every man, and especially every farmer, should keep a record of passing events—the time of sowing, planting, and facts relating to his stock, &c. &c. To do this with the least trouble, let a led pencil be attached to a string, and fastened to the back of the Almanac near the top. This will serve to hang up the almanac, and will be always ready for use.

MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY.

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*Snow*  
*Good* *slaying*  
*rain* *slaying*

31 days.

JANUARY, 1st Month.

1837.

How quickly flies the rolling year!  
How soon the hours are past!  
Successively the months appear—  
Appear but do not last.

1837

- New Moon 6th day, 6h. 58m. evening.
- ☽ First Quarter 13th day, 0h. 23m. evening.
- Full Moon 21st day, 2h. 57m. evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter 29th day, 1h. 42m. evening.

D.	M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun	M	Moon
			Rise.	Sets.	South.	Pl.	R. & S.
1	A	1st Sund. after Christmas.	7 43	4 25	12 4	♌	1 16
2	3	☽ ♃ <i>Clear</i>	7 43	4 26	12 4	♍	2 25
3	3		7 43	4 27	12 5	♎	3 43
4	4	☽ ♀ ♄ <i>and frosty.</i>	7 42	4 28	12 5	♏	5 5
5	5	☽ runs low S.	7 42	4 29	12 6	♐	6 24
6	6	Epiphany. ● Perigee.	7 42	4 30	12 6	♑	☽ sets
7	7	☽ ♃ ♃	7 42	4 32	12 7	♑	5 17
8	A	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	7 42	4 33	12 7	♒	6 41
9	2		7 42	4 34	12 8	♓	8 7
10	3		7 41	4 35	12 8	♏	9 37
11	4	<i>Fair and frosty if</i>	7 41	4 37	12 8	♏	10 44
12	5	<i>wind N. or N. W.</i>	7 40	4 38	12 9	♐	11 56
13	6	<i>rain or snow if wind S. or</i>	7 40	4 39	12 9	♐	morn.
14	7	<i>S. West.</i>	7 39	4 41	12 9	♑	1 6
15	A	2nd Sunday after Epiph.	7 38	4 42	12 10	♑	2 15
16	2		7 38	4 43	12 10	♑	3 23
17	3		7 37	4 44	12 10	♒	4 29
18	4	☽ runs high N.	7 37	4 45	13 11	♒	5 31
19	5		7 37	4 47	13 11	♓	6 30
20	6	♃ Gr. Elong. ● Apogee.	7 36	4 48	13 11	♓	7 20
21	7	♃ ♄ Louis 16th beh. 1795	7 35	4 49	13 12	♓	☽ rise
22	A	Septuagesima Sunday.	7 34	4 50	13 12	♏	5 37
23	2	☽ ♃ ♃ <i>Fair and mild.</i>	7 34	4 52	13 12	♏	6 42
24	3		7 33	4 53	13 13	♐	7 48
25	4	♃ Perihel. Conv. St Paul	7 32	4 54	13 13	♐	8 53
26	5	♃ Stationary.	7 31	4 55	13 13	♐	9 58
27	6		7 30	4 57	13 13	♑	11 7
28	7	<i>Snow</i>	7 28	4 58	13 13	♑	morn.
29	A	Sexagesima Sunday.	7 27	4 59	13 13	♒	0 16
30	2	☽ ♃ ♃ <i>or rain.</i>	7 26	4 2	14 14	♒	1 25
31	3	B	7 25	4 3	14 14	♓	2 42

Consider your calling the most elevated, and the most important; but never be above it, nor be above the frock and the apron.

Put off no business which ought and can be done to-day until to-morrow.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manage and cultivate to advantage.

### MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY.

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*break*

*break*

*no record*

by the W. Regum Road

The vernal breeze—the summer's heat—  
 And mellow autumns' lavish sweet,  
 Must yield to winter—and again  
 Must winter yield his proud domain.

- ☉ New Moon 5th day, 5h. 20m. morning.
- ☽ First Quarter 12th day, 4h. 50m. morning.
- ☾ Full Moon 20th day, 9h. 35m. morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter 28th day, 0h. 43m. morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. PI	Moon R. & S.
1	4	<i>High</i>	7 23 5	4 12 14	♄	3	85
2	5	☽ runs low. S. <i>wind and</i>	7 22 5	5 12 14	♃	5	15
3	6	♃♂♂ <i>drifting storm.</i>	7 21 5	6 12 14	♃	6	23
4	7	* ♃♂ Inf. ● Perigee,	7 19 5	8 13 14	♃	7	13
5	A	Quinquagesima Sunday.	7 18 5	9 12 14	♃	sets	
6	2	*♂♂. ☽♃♂	7 17 5	11 12 14	♃	6	59
7	3		7 16 5	12 12 14	♃	8	20
8	4	Ash Wed. 1st day of Lent	7 15 5	14 12 15	♃	9	37
9	5	Canada conceded 1763.	7 13 5	16 12 15	♃	10	49
10	6		7 12 5	17 12 15	♃	morn.	
11	7	<i>Fair</i>	7 10 5	19 12 15	♃	0	3
12	A	1st Sunday in Lent. <i>and</i>	7 8 5	21 12 15	♃	1	12
13	2	Revolution of 1688.	7 6 5	23 12 15	♃	2	19
14	3	<i>pleasant.</i>	7 5 5	24 12 14	♃	3	23
15	4	☽ runs high N.	7 4 5	25 12 14	♃	4	24
16	5	♃ Stat. ● Apogee.	7 2 5	26 12 14	♃	5	16
17	6	♃♀♂	7 0 5	27 12 14	♃	6	0
18	7	☽♃♂ <i>Cold rain if</i>	6 59 5	29 12 14	♃	6	33
19	A	2d Sunday in Lent. <i>wind</i>	6 57 5	30 12 14	♃	7	2
20	2	Independence U. S. ac-	6 56 5	31 12 14	♃	rises	
21	3	[known 1783. <i>be</i>	6 54 5	33 12 14	♃	6	44
22	4	<i>W. snow if wind be E.</i>	6 53 5	34 12 14	♃	7	50
23	5		6 51 5	35 12 14	♃	8	57
24	6	♃ Stationary. <i>hard</i>	6 49 5	37 12 13	♃	10	14
25	7	Battle of Warsaw, 1831.	6 47 5	38 12 13	♃	11	21
26	A	3d Sunday in Lent.	6 45 5	40 12 13	♃	morn.	
27	2	Earthquake at Lisbon.	6 43 5	42 12 13	♃	0	31
28	3	<i>frost unless wind be E.</i>	6 42 5	43 12 13	♃	1	48

Venus will be morning star till the 21st day of May—  
 thence evening star till the end of the year.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties; attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order, and that of the best kind.

MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH.

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*Warm 29*  
*Warm 30*  
*Rain Rain 31*

31 days,

MARCH, 31 Month.

1837.

The winter reigns—the north wind blow,  
And Oas about the falling snow;  
Th' advancing sun will shortly bring  
The balmy gales of rosy spring.

- ☾ New Moon 6th day, 3h. 41m. evening.
- ☾ First Quarter 13th day, 11h. 20m. evening.
- ☾ Full Moon 22d day, 2h. 8m. morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter 29th day, 5h. 29m. morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Pl	Moon R & S.
14	D	runs low S. <i>Look</i>	6 40 5	45 12	13	♄	3 4
25	♀	Great Elongation. <i>out</i>	6 39 5	46 12	12	♃	4 5
36		<i>for a snow storm.</i>	6 37 5	47 12	12	♃	5 0
47	D ♀ ♂	☉ Perigee.	6 36 5	48 12	12	♃	5 40
51	A	4th Sun after Lent.	6 34 5	50 12	12	♃	6 21
62			6 33 5	52 12	12	♃	D sets
73		[in 1814:	6 30 5	53 12	11	♃	7 20
84		Wellington defeated the Fr.	6 29 5	54 12	11	♃	8 10
95			6 27 5	55 12	11	♃	9 00
106	♀	Aphelion.	6 26 5	56 12	11	♃	10 53
117	♀	Aphelion. <i>Cold</i>	6 24 5	57 12	10	♃	12 00
121	A	5th Sunday in Lent. <i>and</i>	6 23 5	58 12	10	♃	0 21
132		<i>high wind.</i>	6 21 5	59 12	10	♃	1 10
143	♂	Aphelion. <i>Cook killed</i>	6 20 6	1 12	9	♃	2 15
154	D	runs high N. [1779.	6 16 6	2 12	9	♃	3 8
165	☉	Apogee. <i>Cold</i>	6 14 6	4 12	9	♃	3 56
176	D ♂ ♂	D 4 ♂ <i>and frosty</i>	6 12 6	5 12	9	♃	4 32
187	♂	Stat. <i>if wind be north</i>	6 11 6	6 12	8	♃	5 2
191	A	Sunday before Easter. <i>or</i>	6 9 6	8 12	8	♃	5 28
202	*	enrers <sup>o</sup> <i>east, rain</i>	6 6 6	10 12	8	♃	5 51
213		<i>if wind be south</i>	6 4 6	11 12	7	♃	6 9
224		<i>or west.</i>	6 2 6	12 12	7	♃	D rise
235	♂ 4 ♂		6 0 6	14 12	7	♃	7 54
246		Good Friday. <i>Cold</i>	5 58 6	15 12	6	♃	9 6
257	D 5 ♂	<i>if wind</i>	5 56 6	16 12	6	♃	10 22
361	A	Easter Day.	5 54 6	18 12	6	♃	11 37
272		<i>be</i>	5 53 6	19 12	5	♃	12 00
283	D	runs low S. <i>west,</i>	5 51 6	20 12	5	♃	0 46
294		<i>snow</i>	5 49 6	21 12	5	♃	2 0
305		<i>if wind</i>	5 48 6	22 12	5	♃	3 0
316		B 2 <i>be east.</i>	5 46 6	23 12	4	♃	3 44

Instead of spending a rainy day at the dram shop, as many do, repair whatever wants mending—post your books.

Keep a place for your tools, and your tools in their places.

Should you be fond of the chase or the sport with the hook, indulge occasionally, but never to the injury of more important concerns.

MEMORANDUM FOR APRIL.

1	Snow Snow 1
2	Fair weather 2
3	Snow 3 Storm 3
4	Fair fair 4
5	rain 5
6	rain 6
7	rain 7
8	rain 8
9	rain 9
10	rain 10
11	Snow 11
12	Fair weather 12
13	very fair 13
14	Snow 14
15	Fair 15
16	Fair 16
17	rain 17
18	rain 18
19	rain 19
20	rain 20
21	rain 21
22	rain 22
23	rain 23
24	rain 24
25	rain 25
26	rain 26
27	rain 27
28	rain 28
29	rain 29
30	rain 30

BT

The new born spring has now begun  
To smooth the aspect of the skies,  
And cheerful now the advancing sun  
Bids joys in quick succession rise.

- New Moon 5th day, 2h. 32m. morning.
- ☽ First Quarter 12th day, 6h. 25m. morning.
- ☾ Full Moon 20th day, 3h. 51m. evening.
- ☾ Last quarter 27th day, 2h. 9m. evening.

P. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Moon Pl.	M. Moon R. & S.
1	7	☽♂ ● Perigee. <i>Cold</i>	5 43	6 25	12 12	4 ∞	4 10
2	A	1st Sunday after Easter.	5 40	6 26	12 12	4 ☾	4 45
3	2	♀♀♂ ♃ Stat. <i>rain.</i>	5 39	6 27	12 12	3 ☾	5 4
4	3	☽♀♂ <i>high wind</i>	5 37	6 28	12 12	3 ☾	5 33
5	4	☽♀♂ *Eclipsed <i>and</i>	5 36	6 29	12 12	3 ☾	☽ sets
6	5	<i>frequent showers.</i>	5 35	6 30	12 12	2 ☽	8 31
7	6	1st abdication of Bonaparte	5 33	6 32	12 12	2 ☽	9 43
8	7	<i>fair if wind N. W.</i>	5 31	6 34	12 12	2 ☽	10 54
9	A	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 29	6 35	12 12	2 ☽	morn.
10	2	☽ runs high N. <i>rainy if</i>	5 27	6 36	12 12	1 ☽	0 1
11	3	<i>wind S. W.</i>	5 25	6 38	12 11	1 ☽	1 4
12	4	Catholic emancipa. 1829.	5 23	6 39	12 11	1 ☽	1 52
13	5	☽♂♂ ● Apogee.	5 21	6 40	12 11	1 ☽	2 35
14	6	☽♂♂	5 19	6 41	12 11	0 Ω	3 9
15	7	*♀♂ Sup.	5 17	6 42	12 11	0 Ω	3 36
16	A	3d Sunday after Easter.	5 16	6 44	12 11	0 ☽	3 57
17	2		5 14	6 45	12 11	0 ☽	4 16
18	3	♀Ω <i>Changeable</i>	5 12	6 46	11 59	☽	4 35
19	4	Battle of Lexington 1775.	5 10	6 47	11 59	☽	4 50
20	5	☽ eclipsed. <i>weather.</i>	5 9	6 48	11 59	☽	☽ rises
21	6	☽♂♂ <i>Frequent</i>	5 7	6 49	11 59	☽	8 9
22	7	<i>showers.</i>	5 5	6 51	11 58	☽	9 29
23	A	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 3	6 53	11 58	☽	10 42
24	2	♀ Perihelion.	5 2	6 54	11 58	♀	11 53
25	3	☽ runs low S.	5 0	6 56	11 58	☽	morn.
26	4	<i>Very</i>	4 59	6 57	11 58	☽	0 56
27	5	● Perigee.	4 57	6 57	11 58	∞	1 42
28	6	Battle of York, 1813.	4 56	6 58	11 57	∞	2 20
29	7	*♃☐ <i>changeable.</i>	4 55	6 59	11 57	☽	2 49
30	A	Rogation Sunday.	4 53	7 1	11 57	☽	3 12



Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own to hazard.

When interest or a debt becomes due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor 'wants it or not. Never ask him to "wait till next week" but pay it. Never insult him by saying, 'you do not want it.' Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

**MEMORANDUM FOR MAY.**

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31 days.

MAY, 5th Month.

1837.

The Lark, uprising, tunes his song,  
And swells his little notes on high,  
And lowing herds the theme prolong,  
And praise the God who built the sky.

- New Moon 4th day, 2h, 14m. evening.
- ▷ First Quarter 12th day, 0h. 51m. evening.
- Full moon 20th day, 2h. 40m. morning.
- ▷ Last Quarter 26th day, 7h, 13m, evening.

D.	M.	D.	W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M Pl	M R.&S.
1	2			<i>Cold with</i>	4 51	7 3	11 57	☾	3 34
2	3			Battle of Lutzen, 1813.	4 49	7 5	11 57	☽	3 48
3	4			<i>showers.</i>	4 48	7 6	11 57	☽	4 10
4	5	▷ ♀ ♂		*eclipsed. As-	4 47	7 7	11 57	☽	▷ sets
5	6			[eension Day.	4 45	7 9	11 56	☽	8 35
6	7	▷ ♀ ♂			4 44	7 10	11 56	☽	9 44
7	A			Sunday after Ascen- ion,	4 42	7 12	11 56	☽	10 49
8	2			▷ runs high N. <i>Pleasant.</i>	4 41	7 13	11 56	☽	11 47
9	3			Columbus sailed from Ca- [diz 1501.	4 40	7 14	11 56	☽	morn.
10	4				4 39	7 15	11 56	☽	0 32
11	5	▷ ♀ ♂		● Apogee.	4 37	7 17	11 56	Ω	1 6
12	6			<i>Rain.</i>	4 36	7 18	11 56	Ω	1 37
13	7	♀		Great Elongation.	4 34	7 20	11 56	☽	1 52
14	A			Whit Sunday. Bonaparte	4 33	7 21	11 56	☽	2 20
15	2			[took Vienna 1809.	4 32	7 22	11 56	☽	2 37
16	3			<i>Pleasant.</i>	4 31	7 23	11 56	☽	2 42
17	4				4 30	7 24	11 56	☽	3 13
18	5			* ♀ ♂ Superior.	4 29	7 25	11 56	☽	3 33
19	6	▷ ♀ ♂		<i>Cold with</i>	4 28	7 26	11 56	☽	3 54
20	7			Columbus died 1506.	4 27	7 27	11 56	♀	▷ rise.
21	A			Trinity Sunday. <i>showers.</i>	4 26	7 28	11 56	♀	9 39
22	2			▷ runs low S.	4 25	7 29	11 56	♀	10 45
23	3			● Perigee. <i>Fair.</i>	4 24	7 30	11 56	♀	11 39
24	4			Princes Victoria born 1819	4 23	7 31	11 56	♀	morn.
25	5	♀		Stat.	4 22	7 32	11 57	☽	0 20
26	6	▷ ♀ ♂		<i>Wind and rain.</i>	4 22	7 33	11 57	☽	0 55
27	7	♀ ♂			4 21	7 34	11 57	☽	1 19
28	A			1st Sunday after Trinity.	4 20	7 35	11 57	☽	1 40
29	2	♀ ♂		* ♀ ♂ <i>Clear and</i>	4 20	7 35	11 57	☽	2 2
30	3			Peace in Europe 1814.	4 19	7 36	11 57	☽	2 20
31				<i>pleasant.</i>	4 18	7 37	11 57	☽	2 38

Should you think of building a house, be not in a hurry but first have every material upon the spot, and let your cellar be as large as the frame.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in innocent diversions.

### MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE.

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1837.

JUNE, 6th Month.

30 days.

Spring still oasts her blossom'd boughs  
Waving in the vernal gale;  
And her songsters warbled vows,  
Echoing down each peaceful dale.

- New Moon 3d day, 2h. 56m. morning.
- ☽ First Quarter 11th day, 5h. 42m. morning.
- ☾ Full Moon 18th day, 11h. 4m. morning,
- ☽ Last Quarter 25th day, 1h. 11m. morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDER, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M Pl	Moon R.&S.
1	5		4 17 7	37 11	57 8	3	2
2	6	Peace at Paris 1814.	4 17 7	38 11	58 8	3	25
3	7	☽ ♀ ☽ ☽ ♀ ☽ Cold with	4 17 7	39 11	58 8	sets.	
4	A 2nd	Sun. after Trinity.	4 16 7	40 11	58 8	9	36
5	2	☽ Aphelion. ☽ runs high N	4 16 7	41 11	58 8	10	26
6	3	* ☽ ☽ Inf. Battle Burlington	4 15 7	41 11	58 8	11	4
7	4	● Apogee. [heights 1813.	4 14 7	42 11	58 8	11	37
8	5	☽ ☽ ☽ showers.	4 14 7	42 11	59 8	morn.	
9	6	☽ ☽ ☽ More	4 14 7	43 11	59 8	0	2
10	7	pleasant.	4 14 7	44 11	59 8	0	23
11	A 3d	Sunday after Trinity.	4 13 7	45 11	59 8	0	41
12	2	Rain.	4 13 7	45 11	59 8	0	59
13	3	☽ Stationary.	4 13 7	46 12	0 8	1	16
14	4	Variable weather.	4 13 7	47 12	0 8	1	35
15	5	☽ ☽ ☽	4 13 7	47 12	0 8	1	57
16	6		4 12 7	48 12	0 8	2	22
17	7	Fair.	4 12 7	48 12	0 8	2	57
18	A 4th	Sun after Trinity.	4 12 7	48 12	1 8	riser	
19	2	☽ runs low S.	4 13 7	49 12	1 8	9	31
20	3	● Perigee.	4 13 7	49 12	1 8	10	18
21	4	* enters ☽	4 13 7	49 12	1 8	10	56
22	5	Fair	4 13 7	50 12	2 8	11	18
23	6	☽ ☽ ☽ [1494.	4 13 7	50 12	2 8	11	42
24	7	Newfoundland discovered	4 14 7	50 12	2 8	morn.	
25	A 5th	Sunday after Trinity.	4 14 7	50 12	2 8	0	3
26	2	Wm. IV. accession 1830.	4 14 7	50 12	2 8	0	23
27	3	and	4 15 7	50 12	3 8	0	41
28	4		4 16 7	50 12	3 8	1	6
29	5	foul alternately.	4 16 7	50 12	3 8	1	33
30	6	☽ ♀ ☽ ☽ Gr. Elong.	4 16 7	50 12	3 8	2	5

Never buy any thing at auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have a use for it.

Should you take the FARMERS' ADVOCATE, or any other periodical Journal, pay for it in advance.

Never 'run into debt' without a reasonable probability of solving it at the time agreed.

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MEMORANDUM FOR JULY.

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31 days.

JULY, 7th Month,

1837.

Summer doth her flowers expand,  
And her earliest fruits display;  
Now she calls her jocund band  
To spread around the fragrant hay.

- ☉ New Moon 2d day, 4h. 42m. evening.
- ☾ First Quarter 10th day, 5h. 22m. evening.
- ☽ Full Moon 17th day, 6h. 3m. evening.
- ☽ Last Quarter 24th day, 9h. 19m. morning.

W	M	D	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun	M	Moon
				Rise.	Sets.	South.	Pl.	R.&S.
1	7	♀	Perihelion. [*Apogee.	4 17	7 49	12 3	Π	2 51
2	A	6th	Sunday after Trinity.	4 18	7 49	12 4	♄	☾ sets
3	2	☾	runs high N. Fair	4 18	7 49	12 4	♄	9 3
4	3	♂ ♀	weather.	4 19	7 49	12 4	♄	9 36
5	4		● Apogee.	4 19	7 49	12 4	♄	10 5
6	5	☾ ♃		4 19	7 49	12 4	♄	10 26
7	6		Rainy if	4 20	7 48	12 4	♄	10 45
8	7	☾ ♂	wind S. or S. W.	4 21	7 48	12 5	♄	11 2
9	A	7th	Sunday after Trinity.	4 22	7 48	12 5	♄	11 18
10	2		Fair if wind	4 23	7 47	12 5	♄	11 35
11	3		N. or N. W.	4 24	7 46	12 5	♄	11 54
12	4	☾ ♃	[1798.	4 25	7 45	12 5	♄	morn.
13	5			4 25	7 45	12 5	♄	0 18
14	6		French revolution commen.	4 26	7 44	12 5	♄	0 49
15	7	♂	Stationary. ♀ ♄	4 27	7 44	12 6	♄	1 27
16	A	8th	Sunday after Trinity.	4 28	7 43	12 6	♄	2 24
17	2	☾	runs low S. rainy if	4 29	7 42	12 6	♄	☾ rise
18	3	●	Perigee. wind south,	4 30	7 42	12 6	♄	8 59
19	4		clear if north.	4 31	7 41	12 6	♄	9 21
20	5	♀	Perihelion. ☾ ♃	4 32	7 40	12 6	♄	9 46
21	6		Inquisition established in	4 33	7 39	12 6	♄	10 7
22	7		[Spain 1814.	4 34	7 38	12 6	♄	10 21
23	A	9th	Sunday after Trinity.	4 35	7 37	12 6	♄	10 47
24	2		Changeable	4 36	7 36	12 6	♄	11 9
25	3			4 37	7 35	12 6	♄	11 34
26	4		Hot and sultry.	4 38	7 34	12 6	♄	morn.
27	5	♀ ♃	Thunder	4 39	7 33	12 6	♄	0 4
28	6	☽ ♃	Sup. storm.	4 40	7 32	12 6	♄	0 39
29	7	☾	runs high N.	4 41	7 31	12 6	♄	1 27
30	A	10th	Sunday after Trinity.	4 42	7 30	12 6	♄	2 19
31	2		C Clear.	4 43	7 29	12 6	♄	3 17

A handful of hops, to a pailful of water, and a half pint of molasses, makes good small beer. Spruce mixed with hops is pleasanter than hops alone.

GINGER BEER. One cup of ginger, one pint of molasses, two gallons of water, and a cup of lively yeast. If not drank within twenty-four hours, it should be bottled as soon as it works.

MEMORANDUM FOR AUGUST.

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31 days.

AUGUST, 8th Month.

1837.

But, though fair the blossoms blow,  
The brow of blooming May to deck,  
And the moistened fruit may grow,  
Summer's fervid thirst to check,

New Moon 1st day, 7h. 32m. morning.  
First Quarter 9th day 8h. 34m. morning.  
Full Moon 16th day, 0h. 51m. morning.  
Last Quarter 22d day, 8h. 28m. evening.  
New Moon 30th day, 11h. 12m. evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Pl.	Moon R. & S.
1	3	☽ ♀ ☽ ● Apo. Battle of	4 44	7 28	12	6 ☉	☽ sets
2	4	☽ ♀ ☽ Wind [Nile 1798.	4 45	7 27	12	6 ☉	8 30
3	5	☽ ♀ ☽ ☺ ♃ □ and rain.	4 46	7 26	12	6 ☿	8 51
4	6	Clear.	4 47	7 25	12	6 ☿	9 8
5	7	Transfigura. of our Lord.	4 49	7 23	12	6 ☿	9 25
6	A	11th Sunday after Trinity.	4 50	7 21	12	6 ☽	9 42
7	2	☽ ♀ ☽ Clear.	4 51	7 19	12	5 ☽	9 59
8	3		4 52	7 18	12	5 ☿	10 19
9	4	☽ ♃ ☽ Changeable.	4 54	7 16	12	5 ☿	10 55
10	5	St. Lawrence.	4 55	7 15	12	5 ↑	11 18
11	6		4 57	7 13	12	5 ↑	morn.
12	7	☽ runs low S.	4 58	7 12	12	5 ↑	0 2
13	A	12th Sunday after Trinity.	4 59	7 10	12	5 ☽	1 3
14	2		5 0	7 9	12	4 ☽	2 20
15	3	● Perigee.	5 1	7 7	12	4 ☽	3 41
16	4	☽ ♃ ☽ Fair weather.	5 2	7 6	12	4 ☽	☽ rise
17	5		5 3	7 5	12	4 ☽	8 14
18	6		5 4	7 3	12	4 ☽	8 37
19	7		5 5	7 1	12	3 ☽	8 50
20	A	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 6	7 0	12	3 ☽	9 16
21	2	Fair if wind	5 8	6 58	12	3 ☽	9 41
22	3	☽ ♀ ☽ north west	5 9	6 57	12	3 ☽	10 9
23	4	☽ ☽ if south or	5 10	6 55	12	2 ☽	10 45
24	5	☽ ☽ south west,	5 12	6 53	12	2 ☽	11 29
25	6	☽ runs high N. rainy.	5 13	6 51	12	2 ☽	morn.
26	7		5 13	6 49	12	2 ☽	0 18
27	A	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 13	6 47	12	1 ☽	1 14
28	2	● Apogee. John Baptist	5 14	6 46	12	1 ☽	2 17
29	3	☽ ♃ ☽ [beheaded.	5 16	6 44	12	1 ☽	3 22
30	4	☽ ♀ ☽	5 18	6 42	12	0 ☽	☽ sets
31	5	Fair.	5 20	6 40	12	0 ☽	7 16



TO POLISH SHELL COMBS.

When plain tortoise-shell combs are defaced, the polish may be renewed by rubbing them with pulverized rotten stone and oil. The rotten stone should be sifted through muslin. It looks better to be rubbed on by the hand. The jewellers afterwards polish them with dry *rouge powder*; but sifted

MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER.

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30 days. SEPTEMBER, 9th Month: 1837.

Vie they with the bounteous store

That my teeming fields supply,

When—the golden harvest o'er—

Ascends the shout of grateful joy?

☽ First Quarter 7th day, 6h. 24m. evening.

☾ Full Moon 14th day, 8h. 40m. morning.

☾ Last Quarter 21st day, 11h. 6m. morning.

● New Moon 29th day, 3h. 13m. evening.

D.	M.	D.	W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Pl	Moon R & S.
1	6			Giles. [burnt 1666.	5 21	6 39	12 0	☾	7 32
2	7	☽	♄	♀ Apheli. London	5 23	6 37	12 0	☾	7 48
3	A			15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 24	6 35	11 59	☾	8 2
4	2	☽	♄		5 25	6 33	11 59	☾	8 23
5	3	☽	♄		5 26	6 32	11 59	☾	8 46
6	4			Fair if wind north	5 27	6 30	11 58	☾	9 16
7	5			or north west,	5 29	6 28	11 58	☾	9 55
8	6	☽		runs low S. rainy if	5 30	6 26	11 58	☾	10 48
9	7	♄		Gr. Elong. S. or S. W.	5 31	6 23	11 57	☾	11 53
10	A			16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 33	6 22	11 57	☾	morn.
11	2			Battle Plattsburgh, 1814.	5 34	6 20	11 57	☾	1 12
12	3			[killed 1759.	5 35	6 18	11 56	☾	2 34
13	4	☽	♄	● Perigee. Wolf	5 36	6 16	11 56	☾	3 59
14	5			Cartier landed at Quebec	5 37	6 15	11 55	☾	☽ rise.
15	6			[1534, O. S.	5 38	6 13	11 55	☾	6 56
16	7				5 40	6 11	11 55	☾	7 16
17	A			17th Sunday after Trinity.	5 41	6 9	11 54	☾	7 41
18	2	♀	♄		5 42	6 7	11 54	☾	8 9
19	3			Capitulation of Quebec	5 43	6 5	11 54	☾	8 41
20	4			Fair [1759.	5 45	6 3	11 53	☾	9 22
21	5	☽		runs high N. St Mathew	5 46	6 1	11 53	☾	10 10
22	6			weather.	5 48	5 58	11 53	☾	11 6
23	7	♄		Stat. *enters ☾	5 50	5 56	11 42	☾	morn.
24	A			18th Sunday after Trinity.	5 51	5 54	11 42	☾	0 10
25	2	●		Apogee. Look out	5 52	5 52	11 52	☾	1 13
26	3	♄		St Cyprian. for frost.	5 53	5 50	11 51	☾	2 18
27	4	☽	♄		5 54	5 48	11 51	☾	3 23
28	5			Changeable.	5 55	5 46	11 51	☾	4 30
29	6			St Michael.	5 56	5 44	11 50	☾	☽ sets.
30	7	☽	♄	C 2	5 58	5 42	11 50	☾	6 10

magnesia does just as well—and if the ladies had rouge, perhaps they would, by mistake, put it on their cheeks, instead of their combs; and thereby spoil their complexions.

**CURRANT WINE.**

Break and squeeze the currants, put three lbs. and a half of sugar to two quarts of juice, and two quarts of water. Put

**MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER.**

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31 days.

OCTOBER, 10th Month.

1837.

Mine's the treasure of the bee,  
The luscious daw for me she bl-nds ;  
Mine the produce of each tree  
That 'neath its weight o'erloaded bends.

- ☾ First Quarter 7th day, 2h. 25m. morning.  
☉ Full Moon 13th day, 6h. 27m. morning.  
☽ Last Quarter 21st day, 5h. 7m. morning.  
● New Moon 29th day, 6h. 45m. morning.

M.	D.	V.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Sun South.	M Pl	Moon R.&S.
1	A		19th Sunday after Trinity.	5 59	5 40	11 50	☾	6 32
2			☽ ♀ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽	6 15	5 38	11 49	☾	6 50
3			☽ ☽ ☽ ♀ ☽ ☽ <i>Clear.</i>	6 25	5 36	11 49	☾	7 18
4			Belgian Independ. 1831.	6 35	5 35	11 49	☽	7 54
5			☽ ♀ ☽ Inferior. <i>Cloudy.</i>	6 55	5 32	11 48	☽	8 43
6			☽ runs low S. Peace bet.	6 65	5 30	11 48	☽	9 44
7			[U. S. and Gr. Brit. 1783.	6 75	5 28	11 48	☽	10 56
8	A		20th Sunday after Trinity.	6 95	5 27	11 48	☽	morn.
9			St Dennis. <i>Cool with</i>	6 105	5 25	11 47	☽	0 16
10			☽ ☽ ☽ <i>showers.</i> [1492.	6 115	5 24	11 47	☽	1 37
11			● Perigee. America disc.	6 125	5 22	11 47	☽	2 57
12			Battle of Queenst'n 1812.	6 145	5 20	11 47	☽	4 18
13			☽ eclipsed <i>fair if wind N.</i>	6 155	5 19	11 46	☽	☽ rises
14			☽ Stat. Penn born 1644.	6 165	5 17	11 46	☽	5 32
15	A		21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 185	5 15	11 46	☽	5 58
16			☽ Perihelion.	6 195	5 13	11 46	☽	6 30
17				6 215	5 11	11 45	☽	7 7
18			Battle of Leipsic 1813.	6 225	5 9	11 45	☽	7 53
19			☽ runs high N. Cornwal-	6 235	5 8	11 45	☽	8 48
20			lis taken 1781.] [1805.	6 245	5 6	11 45	☽	9 51
21			☽ Gr. Elon. Battle Trafal.	6 265	5 4	11 45	☽	10 54
22	A		22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 275	5 3	11 45	☽	morn.
23			● Apogee.	6 295	5 1	11 44	☽	0 3
24			☽ ☽ ☽ [1813.	6 304	5 59	11 44	☽	1 8
25			Battle of Chateauguay	6 324	5 58	11 44	☽	2 14
26			<i>Rain if</i>	6 334	5 56	11 44	☽	3 23
27			<i>south.</i>	6 344	5 55	11 44	☽	4 24
28			St. Simon and St Jude.	6 354	5 53	11 44	☽	5 30
29	A		23d Sund. after Trin. ☽e-	6 374	5 51	11 44	☽	☽ sets.
30			☽ ☽ ☽ [eclipsed.	6 384	5 50	11 44	☽	5 20
31			Fr. and Am. league 1788.	6 394	5 49	11 44	☽	5 55

in a keg or barrel, leaving the bung open a few days, until it is done fermenting. Then close it tight. Age improves it.

#### RASPBERRY SHRUB.

Raspberry shrub is a pure delicious drink for summer. Put raspberries in a pan, and scarcely cover them with strong vinegar. Add a pint of sugar to a pint of juice; scald, skim, and bottle when cold.

#### MEMORANDUM FOR NOVEMBER.

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30 days.

NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

1837.

Mine's the calm, still, tranquil day,  
 Suited to the poet's dream,  
 Whilst the fading woods display  
 A deep, rich, mellow, changing gleam.

- D First Quarter 5th day, 9h, 36m. morning.  
 O Full Moon 12th day, 6h, 42m. morning.  
 D Last Quarter 20th day, 1h. 46m. morning.  
 ● New moon 27th day, 9h. 2m. evening.

D. M.	D. V.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun	M	Moon
			Rises	Sets.	South.	Pl	R.&S.
1	4	♀♂	6 41	4 47	11 44	↑	6 38
2	5	♃ runs low S.	6 43	4 45	11 44	↑	7 37
3	6	Princess Sophia born.	6 44	4 44	11 44	♃	8 43
4	7	<i>Changeable.</i>	6 45	4 43	11 44	♃	10 0
5	A	24th Sunday after Trinity.	6 47	4 41	11 44	☞	11 20
6	2	♃♂	6 49	4 40	11 44	☞	morn.
7	3	● Perigee.	6 51	4 39	11 44	☞	0 37
8	4	<i>A flurry of snow.</i>	6 52	4 37	11 44	☞	1 58
9	5	Montreal taken, 1775.	6 53	4 36	11 44	☞	3 14
10	6	Battle of Chrysler's farm	6 55	4 35	11 44	☞	4 31
11	7	♃♂ [1810.]	6 56	4 33	11 44	♃	5 47
12	A	25th Sunday after Trinity.	6 57	4 32	11 44	♃	♃ rises
13	2	<i>Wind and rain.</i>	6 59	4 31	11 44	♃	4 59
14	3	♃ Stationary.	7 0	4 30	11 45	♃	5 43
15	4	♃ runs high N.	7 1	4 29	11 45	♃	6 36
17	5	Fort Washington taken,	7 2	4 28	11 45	♃	7 33
16	6	♀♂♂ [1776]	7 4	4 26	11 45	♃	8 39
18	7		7 5	4 25	11 45	♃	9 44
19	A	26th Sunday after Trinity.	7 7	4 24	11 46	♃	10 50
20	2	● Apogee.	7 8	4 24	11 46	♃	11 54
21	3	*♃♂ Edw. King & Mar-	7 9	4 23	11 46	♃	morn.
22	4	[tyr.]	7 10	4 22	11 46	♃	1 0
23	5		7 11	4 22	11 47	♃	2 3
24	6	♃♂♂ Sup.* Peace with	7 13	4 21	11 47	♃	3 11
25	7	U. S. 1814.	7 14	4 20	11 47	♃	4 20
26	A	27th Sunday after Trinity.	7 16	4 20	11 48	♃	5 29
27	2	<i>Frequent snow or rain.</i>	7 17	4 19	11 48	♃	♃ sets.
28	3	♀♂	7 18	4 18	11 48	↑	4 31
29	4	♃♂♂ ♀ Aphelion.	7 20	4 18	11 49	↑	5 26
30	5	♃ runs low S.	7 21	4 17	11 49	♃	6 34

### HOT DROPS.

Take 1 ounce cayenne pepper, 1 ounce gum myrrh, and add a pint of best French brandy; put all in a glass vessel and let it stand two or three days. These drops are good for the head ache applied to the temples. For a pain or cramp in the stomach, take a teaspoonful inwardly and rub it on the stomach. It is also good for sprains, bruises, or fresh wounds.

### MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE.

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31 days.

DECEMBER 12th Month.

1837.

And while I autumn's bounties prove,  
 And while my breast these bounties cheer,  
 My grateful heart shall soar above  
 To Him who rules the changing year.

- ☽ First Quarter 4th day, 5h. 5m. evening.  
 ☾ Full Moon 11th day, 9h. 30m. evening,  
 ☾ Last quarter 19th day, 11h. 25m. evening.  
 ● New Moon 27th day, 9h. 45m. morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M Pl	Moon R.&S.
1	6	☽ ♀ ♂ ● Perigee.	7 22 4	16 11 49	15	☽	7 50
2	7	<i>Snow.</i>	7 23 4	16 11 50	☽	☽	9 12
3	A	Advent Sunday.	7 24 4	16 11 50	☽	☽	10 31
4	2	☽ ♂ ♂ Low tides.	7 25 4	15 11 50	☽	☽	11 49
5	3	<i>Fair weather.</i>	7 26 4	15 11 51	☽	☽	morn.
6	4		7 27 4	15 11 51	☽	☽	1 5
7	5		7 28 4	15 11 52	☽	☽	2 18
8	6	Conception B. V. Mary.	7 29 4	14 11 52	☽	☽	3 33
9	7	☽ ♀ ☽ <i>Fair and frosty.</i>	7 30 4	14 11 53	☽	☽	4 48
10	A	2nd Sunday in Advent.	7 31 4	14 11 53	☽	☽	6 1
11	2	High tides. <i>if wind north.</i>	7 32 4	14 11 54	☽	☽	☽ rises
12	3	☽ runs high N. or N. E.	7 33 4	14 11 54	☽	☽	4 24
13	4	<i>snow or rain if</i>	7 34 4	15 11 54	☽	☽	5 21
14	5	<i>wind S. or S. W.</i>	7 35 4	15 11 55	☽	☽	6 24
15	6	[1773.]	7 36 4	15 11 55	☽	☽	7 30
16	7	Tea destroyed at Boston.	7 37 4	15 11 56	☽	☽	8 35
17	A	3d Sund. in Adv. ● Apo.	7 38 4	16 11 56	☽	☽	9 41
18	2	<i>Clear</i>	7 39 4	16 11 57	☽	☽	10 45
19	3	☽ ♀ ♂ <i>and cold.</i>	7 40 4	16 11 57	☽	☽	11 51
20	4	Low tides.	7 40 4	16 11 58	☽	☽	morn.
21	5	☽ ♂ ♂ ☽ Centers ☽ <i>Snow.</i>	7 41 4	17 11 58	☽	☽	0 56
22	6	[Plymouth, 1620.]	7 41 4	17 11 59	☽	☽	1 59
23	7	♀ Gr. Elong. Landing at	7 42 4	17 11 59	☽	☽	3 9
24	A	4th Sunday in Advent.	7 42 4	18 12 0	☽	☽	4 20
25	2	Christmas Day. <i>Cold.</i>	7 43 4	18 12 0	☽	☽	5 34
26	3	☽ runs low S.	7 43 4	19 12 1	☽	☽	6 50
27	4	High Tides. <i>Fair and</i>	7 43 4	19 12 1	☽	☽	☽ sets.
28	5	☽ ♂ ♂ ☽ ♀ ♂	7 43 4	20 12 2	☽	☽	5 29
29	6	● Perigee. <i>frosty.</i>	7 43 4	21 12 2	☽	☽	6 53
30	7	☽ ♀ ♂	7 44 4	22 12 3	☽	☽	8 17
31	A	1st Sunday after Christmas	7 43 4	23 12 3	☽	☽	9 40



## *Courts of Justice.*

### QUEBEC.

*Court of Appeals.* January 10-20; April 20-30; July 20-30; November 10-20.

*Criminal Court.* March 22-31; September 21-30.

*Superior Court.* February 1-20; April 1-20; June 1-20; October 1-20.

*Inferior Court.* January 21-31; March 11-19; May 21-31; June 24-30 (July for Circuit Courts) August 21-31; November 21-30.

*Sessions of the Peace.* Jan. 10-19; April 21-31; July 10-19; October 21-30.

### MONTREAL.

*Criminal Court.* February 24 to March 10; August 25 to September 10.

*Superior Court.* Feb. 1-20; April 1-20; June 1-20; October 1-20.

*Inferior Court.* January 21-31; March 11-19; May 21-31; June 24-30; [July for Circuit Court,] September 11-19; November 21-30.

*Sessions of the Peace.* January 10-19; April 21-30; July 10-19; October 21-30.

### THREE RIVERS.

*Criminal and Civil Courts.* January 10-30; March 13-31; September 13-30.

*Inferior Court.* February 1-10; April 1-10; June 1-10; [July for Circuit Courts,] August 1-10; October 1-10; December 1-10.

*Sessions of the Peace.* January 10-19; April 21-30; July 10-19; October 21-30.

### ST. FRANCIS—AT SHERBROOKE.

*Superior Court.* From the 26th of February to the 8th of March, and from the 25th of August to the 4th of September.

*Inferior Court.* January 20-30; March 20-30; June 20-30 Sept. 20-30; November 20-30.

*Sessions of the Peace.* February 1-7; October 1-7.

*Circuit of the Provincial Court.* At Stanstead January 4-8, and July 4-8. Eaton January 12-16 and July 12-16. Richmond, in Shipton, February 10-14, and July 20-24, each day inclusive.

The Superior Court of King's Bench for Civil matters takes cognizance of actions above £11 2s. 2 1-2d. currency, and actions under that sum are cognizable by the Inferior Court.

Inferior Court takes cognizance of actions personal under £20 sterling.

**Chronological Table.**

1001	Labrador and Newfoundland discovered by Biorn and named Vineland.
1492	America discovered by Christopher Columbus.
1497	Sebastian Cabot explored the coast of North America.
1534	Jacques Cartier discovered the gulf St. Lawrence
1535	Cartier named the gulf and river St. Lawrence and sailed up to Hochelaga.
1541	Cartier visited Canada and wintered at Cap Rouge.
1542	Roberval erected fortifications at Cap Rouge.
1603	Samuel Champlain made his first voyage to Canada.
1608	Champlain began the settlement at Quebec.
1609	He explored and named Lake Champlain and Lake Sacrament, now Lake George.
1613	He explored a part of the River Ottawa.
1615	Settlement began at Three Rivers. Four Recollet priests arrive at Quebec, the first in the province.
1616	Champlain extends his tour to Lake Nepising.
1622	Population of Quebec only fifty souls.
1624	Champlain erected the first stone fortress at Quebec.
1625	A Jesuit Mission established at Quebec.
1626	Quebec began to assume the appearance of a city.
1629	Quebec taken by the British under Louis Kerk.
1632	Canada restored to the French.
1633	Champlain resumed the government of the Colony.
1635	Jesuits' College formed at Quebec. Champlain died.
1636	The number of priests at Quebec was 15.
1638	Hotel Dieu established at Quebec by the Duches D'Anguillon.
1639	Ursuline Nuns introduced into Canada.
1641	First Ursuline Convent built at Quebec.
1650	Ursuline Convent at Quebec destroyed by fire.
1663	Canada made a Royal government. The Seminary at Quebec established by Montmorenci, Bishop of Canada.
1686	Ursuline Convent destroyed a second time by fire.
1688	General Hospital established at Quebec—Montreal destroyed by the Indians.
1690	Schenacton taken and destroyed, Feb. 8.
1693	Justice Royale Court established at Montreal.
1697	Ursuline Convent established at Three Rivers.
1698	Monsieur de Frontenac died Nov. 28, aged 78 years.
1710	Purple Fever very fatal at Quebec.
1718	Ginseng discovered in Canada by the Jesuit Lafitan.
1720	Population of Quebec 7,000. Montreal 3,000.
1722	Province divided into parishes.
1723	Nineteen vessels cleared from Quebec loaded with peas, lumber, tar, pork, &c.
1725	Marquis de Vaudreuil died, Oct. 10.
1731	French built a Port at Crown Point.
1743	Jesuits restricted in the acquisition of land.
1746	Hosuc fort taken by the French Aug. 22.

- 1766 Oswego taken by the French.  
 1757 Massacre of the English prisoners at Lake George.  
 1758 Abercrombie defeated. Louisbourg taken by the English.—  
 Forts Frontenac and du Quesne taken.  
 1759 Quebec taken by Gen. Wolf—battle Sept. 13,—city sur. 18.  
 1760 Montreal surrendered to the English.  
 1763 Canada ceded to Great Britain. Population of Canada about  
 65,000.  
 1775 American revolution commenced. Canada invaded by the  
 Americans. Population of Canada 90.  
 1776 American Army retreat from Canada.  
 1783 Peace between Great Britain and the United States.  
 1791 Present Constitution of Lower Canada established by act of  
 the Imperial Parliament.  
 1812 War declared between the United States and Great Britain.  
 1814 Battle of Plattsburgh Sept. 11.  
 1825 Population of Lower Canada 423,630. New Cathedral at  
 Montreal commenced.  
 1831 Population of Lower Canada 511,917.  
 1832 Epidemic cholera very fatal in Canada.  
 1834 Cholera again very fatal in Canada. Castle of St. Lewis burnt.  
 January 23.

### CENSUS OF 1831.

COUNTIES.	Houses	Pop.	Deaf.	Blind.	Insane.	COUNTIES.	Houses	Pop.	Deaf.	Blind.	Insane.
Acadie,	1946	11419	15	9	20	Montreal,	6204	43773	29	30	28
Assomption,	1993	12767	6	1	17	Nicolet,	1984	12504	2	2	22
Beauce,	2156	11900	7	11	18	Orleans, N	600	4349	4	11	1
Beauharnois,	3161	16857	10	7	10	Ottawa,	775	4786	1	1	1
Bellechasse,	2045	13529	20	10	47	Portneuf,	1916	12350	3	12	58
Berthier,	3845	20225	10	16	26	Quebec,	4911	36173	34	28	53
Bonaventure,	939	8309				Richelleu,	2866	16149	14	16	48
Chambly,	2456	15483	16	17	27	Rimouski,	1424	10061			
Champlain,	1084	6991	11	6	39	Rouville,	2918	18115	29	18	72
Dorchester,	1943	11946	5	11	21	Saguenay,	1573	8385	6	5	26
Drummond,	591	3566	2	1	3	St. Hyacinth,	2542	15366	8	9	20
Gaspé,	865	5003	7			St. Maurice,	2955	16909	9	25	35
Islet,	1952	13518	24	12	76	Shefford,	854	5087	2		6
Kamouraska,	2040	14557	4	5	26	Sherbrooke,	999	7104	4		1
Lachenaye,	1712	9461	20	9	23	Stanstead,	1726	10306	5	2	11
L'Apprairie,	2963	18497	11	10	28	Terrebonne,	3049	16623	27	7	62
Missisquoi,	1461	9151	3	22		2 Mountains,	3359	20905	16	23	22
Lotbinière,	1412	8801	5	3	1	Vaudreuil,	2149	13111	15	5	17
Mégantic,	374	2283	3			Vercheres	1888	12319	16	12	23
M'tmorenci,	536	3743	1	6		Yamaska,	1766	9496	5		8

Total, 511,916. Of these 78,729 were under 5 years old, and 92,794 between 5 and 14. Of those under 14, 87,774 were males, and 83,659 females. Number of inhabited houses, 82,437.

**Religious Societies, Montreal.**

**BIBLE SOCIETY.**

Hon. Peter McGill, President; John Frothingham, Treasurer; Rev. M. Richey, Corresponding Secretary; Mr James R. Orr, Recording Secretary; Mr William Greig, Depositary.

**TRACT SOCIETY.**

Dr Holmes, Treasurer; Rev. N. Bosworth, Corresponding Secretary; Mr William Greig, Recording Secretary and Depositary.

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**

John E. Mills, Esq. Treasurer; Mr James Court, Secretary.

**Agricultural.**

**BLACK SEA SPRING WHEAT.**

Several years since, I was fortunate in receiving, (by the kindness of my brother, Capt Stephen Williams,) some superior seed wheat, from Smyrna, grown on the abundant borders of the Black Sea. After the first year, this kind of wheat has been unparalleled in its value, so far as I have been made acquainted. Three years ago I harvested 112 bushels, grown on a little over three acres, one of which produced over 50 bushels, for which I received the Society's gratuity of \$20. On another field, of about one acre I obtained about twenty-five bushels by the following mode of culture. Early in the fall, after the field was well covered with a second growth of clover and other grasses, the sward was turned over so as to resemble the clapboarding of a house. In the spring following, so soon as the ground was sufficiently dry, a light ploughing was given across the furrows, so as not to disturb the furrowslice,—the field was then sowed and harrowed. It will be seen that the expense attending this mode of culture was trifling, compared with the income. The land likewise being left in excellent order for a following crop of corn or potatoes, by ploughing in the spring through the first furrowslice or rotted sward. I deem it not out of place here to observe that this field, six years previous had been stocked down to grass with a previ-

ous dressing of eighteen cords manure to the acre. The grass crops had probably averaged two tons to the acre, of the best of hay, (clover, herds grass and red top.) I mention this to show that the farmers of this country are too apt to till more land than they can manure PROFITABLY.

The Smyrna or Black Sea Wheat appears to possess properties superior to all other kinds which have come within my observation; these qualities are strength of straw, thereby bearing better the peltings of our New-England storms: the kernel large and plump, with large yield on rich land, weighing 12 lbs. per bushel—and more in bushels on poor land than spring rye.

Last year my crop of wheat was about 80 bushels; about one half was disposed of for sowing at \$2,50 per bushel. Thirty-five of these bushels were grown on less than an acre, which also received a gratuity of \$20. What the product will be from the sowings of this year I am unable to state,—not any of it having been threshed. I will state that my own field (being in very rich tilth,) is not so well kernelled as last year. The reason for this may be found in its too rapid growth for about twelve successive days, previous to the formation of the berry or kernel, followed by successive and deluging showers, which has often beaten the crop nearly down. On harvesting the wheat the kernel is more plump than was expected during the four weeks previous to cutting; the crop will not much exceed 30 bushels to the acre; with such a season as the last, it would probably have been over fifty bushels.

In giving the above facts, my aim has been to establish in the minds of the agricultural community in this section of our country, what is so strongly impressed on my own, viz. that in most of the New-England States, the husbandman can take a greater profit from his acres, in a wheat crop, than in a like number of acres in any other grain. There will, doubtless be solitary exceptions, especially where the sower casts his seed into the ground with much *faith* and little *works*, as it will be recollected that wheat demands a fine tilth, with a previous nullification of the authority of certain interlopers, commonly called weeds.

My method in preparing seed wheat for sowing, is to mix a sufficiency of thick white wash, made from good lime to coat over every kernel, say one quart to a bushel of seed: ley from wood ashes, will answer as well, except the sowing cannot be performed so evenly. I have never been troubled with smut on a crop thus prepared.

If the farmer can procure twenty bushels of good wood ashes for every acre of wheat, to be sown on the wheat plants when two inches out of the ground, he will be amply remunerated.

Thirty or forty bushels of Smyrna or Black Sea seed Wheat (perfectly clean,) may be had at \$2,50 at the granary of  
Yours, Respectfully,

PAYSON WILLIAMS.

Fitchburg, [Mass.] Aug. 24, 1836.

#### AMOUNT OF FODDER THAT CAN BE RAISED ON AN ACRE.

As a general rule in this part of the country, our farmers are satisfied if they obtain a ton of hay from an acre of land. This, however, is far from being the full amount which an acre is capable of producing, even of hay; and if planted of some other kind of vegetable, it hardly begins to be what can be obtained from the same surface.

Many farmers have grown as much as fifty tons of Ruta Baga from an acre. This, however may be considered an extra crop—say half as much for a medium crop—that is, 25 tons, which will amount to about 800 bushels. Cattle like such food in the winter exceedingly,—it supplies the want of green grass and green herbage. It is heavy, distends the stomach, and keeps them in good health, and saves a great deal of hay: and yet, comparatively few farmers think of these things, or enter into the business with any kind of system which is based upon calculation.

There is another plant, which, although not so nutritious as the ruta baga, is nevertheless eaten with great avidity by cattle in the winter season, and which afford a large amount per acre. It is the CABBAGE. These are easily raised, and

according to the Editor of the Baltimore Farmer and Gardener, will yield, allowing 10,000 to stand upon the acre, about FORTY TONS of fodder. Notwithstanding the chance of obtaining this amount of fodder from a single acre—a man would be called crazy should he cultivate an *acre* of cabbages, however well he might do it.

The common English or flat turnip, which is cultivated so extensive in Europe, has received but little attention with us. It is true every one sows a small patch or two. The cow-yard is oftentimes ploughed up and sowed down to them, or a corner of the garden—or some piece in the corn-field, but few men think of putting in an acre. An acre in England often yields 15 tons of turnips, and this amount would be equivalent, in nutritive matter, according to the analysis of Van Thaer, to more than three tons of the best hay.

Many other crops of the kind might be cultivated exclusively for cattle food which would yield more than treble the amount that could be obtained in the shape of hay, and which would be much more grateful to the cattle.—*Maine Farmer.*

For fall feed, the cauli-flower Broccoli will yield more to the acre than any cabbage we ever saw.—*Vt. Farmer.*

#### ECONOMY OF FODDER.

Next let us compare the value of hay with other crops for the feeding of stock. An acre of hay yields one ton and a half of vegetable food; an acre of carrots or Swedish turnips will yield from ten to twenty tons, say fifteen tons to the acre, which is by no means an exaggerated estimate. Crops at the rate of 25 tons of carrots and 22 of Swedish turnips have been raised among us, and much larger than these are upon record.

By an experiment it has been ascertained that three working horses fifteen and a half hands high, consumed at the rate of two hundred and twenty-four pounds of hay per week, or five tons one thousand five hundred and forty-eight pounds of hay per year, besides twelve gallons of oats each per week, or seventy-eight bushels by the year. An unworked horse consumed at the rate of four and one quarter tons of



hay by the year. The produce therefore of nearly six acres of land in this mode of feeding, is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrots at 600 bushels to the acre with the addition of chopped straw, will, while the season for their use lasts, do it as well if not better. These things do not admit of doubt; they are matter of accurate trial.

Now it is for the farmer to consider whether it is better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense not greatly exceeding the expense of half an acre of potatoes; or upon half an acre of ruta бага, which can be raised as a second crop at less expense than potatoes; or, on the other hand, upon the produce of six acres in hay and grain, for six acres will hardly do more than to yield nearly six tons of hay and 78 bushels of oats. The same economy might as successfully be introduced into the feeding of our neat cattle. I have known a yoke of oxen engaged in the ordinary labor of a farm, to be kept three months in winter in good working condition, when fed wholly upon a liberal supply of ruta бага and the coarsest fodder. But it has been ascertained by accurate measurement, that an unworked ox put on good old hay consumed at the rate of 33 lbs. per day, or 231 lbs. per week; which is upwards of six tons per year of 2,000 lbs. per ton. There must then be a great saving between feeding in the way referred to, or upon English hay; and English hay alone, in any quantity, without grain or vegetables, is not sufficient for any hard working animal.—COLMAN.

#### SEPTEMBER.

A correctly calculating cultivator will make even his hogs labor for a livelihood. This may be done by throwing into their pens potatoe-tops, weeds, brakes, turf loam, &c. which these capital workmen will manufacture into manure of the first quality. Attend to the barn-yard, and see that it has a proper shape for a manure manufactory, as well as other accommodations, adapted to its various uses. You may as well have a hole in your pocket, for the express purpose of losing your money, as a drain to lead away the wash of your



farm yard. True it may be spread over your grass ground, and be a source of some fertility to your premises, but the chance is that most of it will be lost in a highway, or neighboring stream.

Stiff, hard, cloggy land intended to be tilled, should be ploughed in autumn. Fall ploughing saves time and labor in the spring, when cattle are weak, and the hurry of the work peculiar to that season presses on the cultivator. A light, sandy soil, however, should not be disturbed by fall ploughing, but lie to consolidate through the winter.

Do not feed hogs with hard grain, without grinding and boiling it. The grain will go much farther by being cooked, and if a due degree of fermentation be added, so much the better.

#### FLOURING WHEAT.

Mr Elijah Wood, in a communication in the Maine Farmer, recommends the mixing of a small quantity of corn with wheat when it is ground. He says: "When we have raised the wheat, we ought to be able to make the best of the article it is capable of, and I hope your readers will pardon me if I relate a few facts and give some reasons why this business should be better attended to, if we wish to compete with other wheat growing countries. It seems to be necessary to keep the mill stones apart by the hardest corn, to get either fine flour or the greatest quantity. I once carried to the mill in Winthrop, one and a half bushels, and paid the miller, Mr Stanley, for grinding it, instead of giving him the toll as usual.

After the wheat had passed through the cleanser, I scattered in three quarts of corn as evenly as I could, and weighed the flour it made. It was allowed by all to be finer and lighter than that made from the same wheat without the corn.

It yielded 40 1-3 lbs. to the bushel. Four bushels would have made 196 lbs. of flour and a fraction over, which would of course make a fraction over a barrel.

Mr Sanborn of Wales stood by. He had brought some very good wheat to mill, and he put in two quarts of corn to

the bushel which he raised year before last. He afterwards told me that he obtained 54lbs to the bushel.

Try it brother farmers, and my word for it you will never grind, or rather *flat* out wheat, as you have done, and give the residue to the hogs, calling it wheat bran, when there is at least ten pounds of flour in it. I am told that at the South it is always done, and may we not expect that one fourth at least of corn is put in, and then is really better than when none is put in.

I had in my bushel and a half, nine pounds and three fourths of coarse or second sort, so that in fact I had more than 50 pounds of eatable flour. My wheat was very dry, if it had been for a short time placed over some steam, so as to moisten it a little, the hull would have been less cut and the flour would have been better. This I am told is sometimes practised at some flour mills. Will any farmer neglect to raise wheat and grind it in the best manner, and pay away all his money for flour, and be in consequence as poor as a church mouse?"

#### **ÆSTRIS OVIS, OR SHEEP FLY.**

The month of August is a proper time to preserve sheep from the above fly, which causes worms in their heads. It may be done by keeping the noses of the sheep constantly smirched with tar from the middle of August till the latter part of September. In order to accomplish this, it has been recommended to mix a little fine salt with tar, and place it under cover, where the sheep can have access to it, and they will keep their noses sufficiently smirched with tar to prevent the insect from attacking them.

#### **For the Ladies.**

**INDIAN PUDDING.**—Indian Pudding is good baked. Scald a quart. of milk (skimmed milk will do,) and stir in seven table spoonfuls of sifted Indian meal, a teaspoonful of salt, a tea cupful of molasses, and a great spoonful of vinegar, or sifted cinnamon, bake three or four hours. If you want whey, you must be sure and pour in a little cold milk, after it is mixed.

**BOILED INDIAN PUDDING.**—Indian Pudding should be boiled four or five hours. Sifted indian meal and warm milk should be stirred together pretty stiff. A little salt, and two or three great spoonfuls of molasses, added; a spoonful of ginger if you like that spice.

**FLOUR PUDDING.**—Beat up five or six eggs, with a quart of milk and a little salt, with flour enough to make it just thick enough to pour without difficulty. Boil about three quarters of an hour.

**BREAD PUDDING.**—A nice pudding may be made of bits of bread. They should be crumbled and soaked in milk over night. In the morning, beat up three eggs with it, add a little salt, tie it up in a bag, or in a pan that will exclude every drop of water, and boil it a little more than an hour.

**RENNET PUDDING.**—If your husband brings home company when unprepared, rennet pudding may be made at five minute's notice; provided you keep a piece of rennet prepared soaking in a quart bottle of wine. One glass of this wine to a quart of milk, will make a sort of cold custard. Sweetened with white sugar, and spiced with nutmeg, it is very good. It should be eaten immediately, in a few hours it begins to curdle.

**CUSTARD PUDDING.**—Custard puddings sufficiently good for common use can be made with five eggs to a quart of milk, sweetened with brown sugar, and spiced with cinnamon or nutmeg, and very little salt. It is well to boil your milk and set it away till it gets cold. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes.

**RICE PUDDING.**—If you want a common rice pudding to retain its flavor, do not soak it, or put it to boil when the water is cold. Wash it, tie it in a bag, leave plenty of room for it to swell, throw it in when the water boils, and let it boil an hour and a half.

**APPLE PUDDING.**—A plain, unexpensive apple pudding may be made by rolling out a bit of common pie-crust and filling it full of quartered apples, tied up in a bag and boiled an hour and a half; if the apples are sweet, it will take two hours.

**PLUMB PUDDING.**—Spread slices of sweet, light bread plentifully with butter; on each side of the bread a-

bundantly, raisins, or currants nicely prepared; when they are heaped up in a dish, cover them with milk, eggs, sugar and spice, well beat up, and prepared as for custards. Let it bake about an hour.

**PUDDING SAUCE.**—One sauce answers for common use for all sorts of puddings. Flour and water stirred into boiling water, sweetened to your taste; a great spoon-ful of rosewater if you have it; butter half as big as a hen's egg. Some prefer a little vinegar with the sauce.

**MINCE PIES.**—Two pounds of well boiled beef, after it is chopped; three quarters of a pound of suet; one pound and a quarter of sugar; three pounds of apples; two pounds of raisins or currants; a little salt. Make it quite moist with new cider.

**PUMPKIN AND SQUASH PIES.**—For common use, three eggs do very well to a quart of milk. Stir in the stewed pumpkin, till it is as thick as you can stir it round rapidly and easily. One egg to a quart of milk makes very decent pies. Sweeten to suit the palate. Two tea-spoonsfull of sifted cinnamon, one great spoonful of ginger. The outside of a lemon grated in it is nice. The more eggs the better. Bake from forty to fifty minutes.

**APPLE PIES.**—Stew the apples very little indeed, just sufficient to make them tender. Put in sugar to suit the taste; a very little salt, and a small piece of butter in each pie, make them richer. Cloves and cinnamon are both suitable spice.

**CUSTARD PIES.**—Six eggs to a quart of milk. The milk should be boiled and cooled before it is used; and bits of stick cinnamon, and lemon peel should be boiled in it. Sweeten with sugar to your taste; a very little sprinkling of salt improves the flavor. Grate in nutmeg. Bake in a deep plate, about twenty minutes. Do not pour them into the plates until ready to set into the oven, otherwise the crust will be wet and heavy.

**RHUBARB PIES.**—Rhubarb stalks, is the earliest ingredient for pies which the spring offers. The skin should be carefully stripped and the stock cut into small bits, and stewed very tender. Seasoned like apple or currant pies. Much sugar is required.

**PIE CRUST.**—To half a pound use a quarter of a pound of butter. Take out about one fourth of the flour you intend to use, and lay it aside. Into the remainder of the flour rub butter thoroughly with your hands, until it is so short that a handful of it, clasped tight, will remain in a ball, without falling to pieces. Then wet with cold water, roll it out on a board, rub over, the surface with flour, stick little lumps of butter, and roll the dough all up; flour the paste, and flour the rolling-pin; repeat this process till the butter is all used. Always roll from you. Pie crust should be made as cold as possible, and set in a cool place; but be careful it does not freeze. Do not use more flour than is necessary in rolling. It should not be rolled out more than three times. If rolled too much it will not be flaky.

**TEA CAKE.**—There is a kind of tea cake still cheaper. Three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, three eggs, a spoonful of dissolved saleratus, and four cups of flour well beat up. If it is too stiff it will not stir easily, add a little more milk.

**SPONGE CAKE.**—The nicest way to make sponge cake, or diet bread, is the weight of six eggs in sugar, the weight of four eggs in flour, a little rose-water. The whites and yolks should be beaten thoroughly and separately. The eggs and sugar should be well beaten together; but after the flour is sprinkled, it should not be stirred a moment longer than is necessary to mix it well; it should be poured into the pan, and got into the oven with all possible expedition. Bake twenty minutes.

**WEDDING CAKE.**—Four Pounds of flour, three pounds butter, three pounds of sugar, four pounds of currants, pounds of raisins, twenty-four eggs, half a pint of brandy, lemon-brandy, one ounce of mace, and three nutmegs. A little molasses makes it dark colored, which is desirable.—Half a pound of citron improves it. Bake two hours and a half, or three hours. To make frosting for wedding cake, beat the whites of eggs to an entire froth, and to each egg add five teaspoonsful of sifted loaf sugar, gradually; beat it a great while. Put it on when the cake is hot or cold, as most convenient.

## PRINCIPAL MAIL ROUTES IN U. AND L. CANADA.

Shewing the distance of each route, and the number of times the mail is conveyed each week, taken from the latest Post Office Tables.

From	miles.	times a week.
St Andrews to Rimouski, south shore, below Quebec, 108*	72	1
Quebec to Murray Bay, down the St Lawrence,	91	1
Quebec to Nicolet, south shore,	101	1
Quebec to Leeds,	53	1
Quebec to Hilton in the State of Maine,	99	1
Quebec to Stanstead,	221	1
William Henry up the River Richelieu, to Isle aux Noix, 140	76	2
Quebec to L'Assomption,	158	2
Montreal to St Ours, through Vercheres,	45	1
Montreal to Stanstead, via Shefford,	104	2
Montreal to Brome via Philipsburgh,	108	1
Montreal to Philipsburg & Highgate, U. S. (in winter 6 times,)	56	2
Montreal to Dundee, through Chateauguay,	75	2
Montreal to Manningville,	45	1
Montreal to Hemmingford,	29	1
Montreal to Champlain, in the United States,	36	2
Montreal, via Terrebonne to New Glasgow,	30	2
Montreal to Bytown,	123	2
Cornwall to Hawksbury, 262,	58	1
Brockville to Bytown, 323,	86	2
Brockville to Perth,	42	3
Franktown to Castleford, 371,	59	1
Kingston to Camden East, 379,	32	2
Bath, through Prince Edward District to Brighton, 397,	56	3
Belville to Marmora, 438,	30	1
Port Hope to Peterborough, 491,	36	3
Toronto to Penetanguishine, 556	105	2
Toronto to Stouffville,	28	1
Credit to Albion, 574,	35	1
Galt to Goderich, 627,	84	1
Hamilton to Amherstburgh, 604,	221	2
St Catharines to Danville, 638,	39	1
Brantford to Vittoria, 629,	38	2
Dundas to Galt and Guelph, 608,	35	2
Simcoe to St Thomas, 653,	52	1
London to Port Talbot, 691,	27	2
Port Talbot to Amherstburgh, 721,	106	1
Lachine to Chatham, via Vaudreuil, 189,	42	1
Barrie, on Lake Simcoe, to Coldwater, 618,	39	1
Dundas to Oxford, 608,	70	2

\*The figures at the end of the lines denote the distance from Quebec to the place first named in the line.



## PRINCIPAL ROADS AND DISTANCES

IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

The first column shows the distance from one place to another, and the second the whole distance from the place of departure,

From Quebec to Montreal,	180	From Quebec to Stanstead,	221
Cape Sante,	30	Three Rivers,	90
Port Neuf,	5 35	Nicolet,	12 102
St Anne,	25 60	St Antoine,	12 114
Thré Rivers,	30 90	Drummondville,	22 136
Port St Francis,	6 105	Melbourne,	23 159
Riviere du Loup,	15 111	Schrbrooke,	27 187
Berthier,	24 135	Compton,	13 200
L'Assomption,	24 159	Hatley,	7 207
Montreal,	21 180	Stanstead,	14 221
From Quebec to Halifax,	700	From Quebec to Hereford,	132
St Thomas,	34	St Nicholas,	6
St Jean,	20 54	Leeds,	27 33
St Roch,	15 69	Ireland,	17 50
Riviere Ouille,	9 78	Dudswell,	35 85
Kamouraska,	12 90	Eaton,	20 105
Riviere du Loup,	18 108	Clifton,	10 115
Lake Temiscouata,	36 144	Hereford,	17 132
Halifax,	556 700		
From Montreal to Stanstead,	104	From Quebec to Toronto,	556
Chambly,	18	Montreal,	180
St Cesaire,	15 33	Lachine,	9 189
Abbotsford,	6 39	Cotu da Lac,	34 223
Granby,	9 48	Lancaster,	23 246
Shefford,	14 62	Cornwall,	16 262
Outlet,	18 80	Williamsburg,	22 284
Georgeville,	10 90	Prescott,	27 311
Stanstead,	13 103	Brockville,	12 323
From Montreal to Hull,	123	Canonque,	32 355
St Eustace,	21	Kingston,	24 379
St Andrews,	25 46	Bath,	18 397
Chatham,	2 48	Belville,	41 438
Grenville,	12 60	Colborne,	30 468
Petit Nation,	30 90	Port Hope,	23 491
Hull,	23 123	Whitby,	34 525
From Toronto to Sandwich,	288	Toronto,	31 556
Neilson,	15	From Montreal to Cramahe,	281
Burford,	30 45	Bath,	217
Oxford,	15 60	Nappance Mills,	15 232
Delaware,	35 95	Adolphustown,	2 234
Amherstburgh,	180 275	Hallowell,	12 246
Sandwich,	13 288	Murray,	26 272
		Cramahe,	9 281

From Montreal to Queens- town,	470	From Montreal to <sup>s</sup> Stans- tead, via St Johns,	121
Dundas,	412	Laprairie,	9
Grimsby,	23 435	St Johns,	18 27
St Catharine,	16 451	Henryville,	14 40
Niagara,	12 463	Bedford,	8 49
Queensdown,	7 470	Philipsburgh,	7 56
From Montreal to Rich- mond, U. C.	399	Freleugsburgh,	12 68
Brockville,	323	Dunham,	6 74
Bastard,	26 349	Churchville,	8 82
Perth,	20 369	Brome,	8 90
Richmond,	30 399	Potton,	15 105
		Georgeville,	3 108
		Stanstead,	13 121

**PRINCIPLE STEAM BOAT AND STAGE ROUTS.**

*Steam Boat between Montreal and Quebec.*

From Montreal to	cabin	deck	From Quebec to	cabin	deck
	£ s d	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d
Quebec,	1 5 0	0 7 6	Three Rivers,	0 15 0	0 5 0
Sorel,	0 6 3	0 2 6	Prt St Francis,	0 15 0	0 5 0
Prt St Franc	0 12 6	0 5 0	Sorel,	1 2 6	0 7 6
Three Rivers,	0 12 6	0 5 0	Montreal,	1 10 0	7 6

Cabin passengers are found at the above rates.

*Steam Boat and Rail Road between Montreal and St Johns.*

Three times a day week days, and twice on Sundays—Fare, 5s; if both ways, 3s 9d each way. Freight.—Ashes, 2s per bbl; beef and pork, 1s per bbl; flour and meal, 6d per bbl; boards and planks, 5s per 1000 feet board measure.

*Stage from Sherbrooke to Port St Francis.*

During the spring and summer, daily; the remainder of the year, three times a week. Distance, 85 miles—Fare, to Melbourne, 6s; thence to Port St Francis, 20s.

*Stage from Sherbrooke to Stanstead.*

Three times a week—Distance, 34 miles—Fare, 8s 2d.

*Stage from Stanstead to St Johns.*

Leaves Stanstead Tuesdays and Fridays, and arrives same day at St Johns. Returns Wednesdays and Saturdays—Distance 73 miles—Fare 17s 6d.

*Stage from Stanstead to Montreal, through Shefford.*

Leaves Stanstead Mondays and Thursdays and arrives in Montreal next day at noon; returns Wednesdays and Fridays, leaving Montreal, at 11 A. M. and arrives at Stanstead the following night—Distance 104 miles—Fare, 25s.

*From Montreal to Kingston by the Rideau Canal.*

Covered barges leave Montreal every day, except Sunday. Fare, every full grown person, 10s; children between 7 and 14, half price; between 2 and 7, one third price; luggage, 2s 6d per cwt.

*Stage and Steam Boat from Montreal to Kingston.*

Fare from Montreal to Bytown, cabin, 25s. deck, 15s; from Montreal to Kingston, cabin, 40s, deck, 25s.



*Steam Boat and Stage from Montreal to Prescott.*

Leave Montreal every morning, except Sunday, and arrive at Prescott the following day, as follows:

From	mile.	cabin.	deck.
	£	s	d
Montreal to Lachine, by land,	90	3	90 3 9
Lachine to Cascades, by steam boat,	240	8	90 6 9
Cascades to Cotu du Lac, by land.	160	15	00 10 0
Cotu du Lac to Cornwall, via St Regis, steam boat,	411	5	00 17 0
Cornwall, to Dickson's Landing, by land,	120	10	00 7 6
Dickson's Landing to Prescott, by steam boat,	382	0	01 10 0

Downwards, leave Prescott every morning, except Sunday, and arrive in Montreal every evening.

**RATES OF POSTAGE.**

				s	d.
60 Miles and under,				0	4½
61 " to 100	inclusive,			0	7
101 " " 200	"			0	9
201 " " 300	"			0	11
301 " " 400	"			1	2
401 " " 500	"			1	4
501 " " 600	"			1	6
601 " " 700	"			1	8
701 " " 800	"			2	10½
801 " " 900	"			2	1
901 " " 1000	"			2	3
1001 " " 1100	"			2	5
1101 " " 1200	"			2	7
1201 " " 1300	"			2	9
1301 " " 1400	"			3	0
1401 " " 1500	"			3	2
1501 " " 1600	"			3	4

A single piece of paper (whatever the size) is rated as one letter.

Two pieces as two letters.

Three pieces, not weighing an ounce Avoirdupois, as three letters.

Whenever it may be necessary to rate letters by weight, each quarter of an ounce is to be considered as equal to one letter: Thus, a packet consisting of more than two pieces of paper and weighing three quarters of an ounce, is to be charged as three letters.

An ounce as four letters.

