

WEEKLY ALMANAC

1834	SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRIDAY	SATUR.	SUN.
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NOV.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DEC.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
JAN.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

SUN'S DECLINATION, 2nd 3° 33' 42" South.
RIGHT ASCENSION, 12h 32m 55s Ap. N.
VENUS—Sera, — 7h 13m P. M.
ALTAIR—Sera, — 7h 10m P. M.
MOON NEW 6h 22a P. M.

SAINT ANDREWS

ST. ANDREW,

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 2. QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGŌ. Thursday, October 2, 1834.

SAINT ANDREWS MAIL

Destinations	Days	Times
St. John	Tuesday	at 10 a.m. and by Steam Boat.
Saint Stephen	Tuesday and Thursday	at 10 a.m.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid	at 10 a.m.
St. John	Monday	10 a.m. and by Steam Boat.
Saint Stephen	Wed and Fri	at 4 p.m.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid	at 2 p.m.

Geo. Fred. Campbell, P. M.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

CONTINUED.

The Constellations are the fixed Stars that lie contiguous to each other, parcelled out into sections of the starry firmament, similar to kingdoms on the Earth; they occupy, in fact, those spaces in the Heavens which are severally represented to do in Celestial Maps. Hence we can trace the boundaries of any Constellation, and name all its Stars, one by one, as readily as we may name cities and towns on the Earth from one of our country maps.

The Stars are named by the letters of the Greek and Roman alphabets, or by a numerical reference—the first letters of the Greek alphabet being used to designate Stars of the 1st, 2d, and 3d magnitudes, Stars of inferior magnitudes are denoted by the remaining letters of the Roman Alphabet.

To persons on the Equator, the Stars rise and set perpendicularly; for, to them, the Poles of the world coincide with the Horizon. Each Star is alternately 12 hours above, and as many below the Horizon.

To persons North or South of the Equator, the Stars all rise and set obliquely. The Pole above the Horizon is above the Equator, and the Stars that rise and set daily, whose Declination North is the greatest, continue the longest time above the Horizon; and those whose Declination South is greatest, continue the shortest time. Some about the southern Horizon, and then disappear.

Were there inhabitants at the Poles of the Earth, they would see the Stars move round in circles parallel to the Horizon, which to them coincides with the Equator. The Stars in that Hemisphere, whose Pole is the Zenith, never go below, those in the opposite hemisphere never appear above the horizon.

Those stars that have, at any time, the same Right Ascension with the Sun, come to the Meridian before or after the sun, according as they lie to the west or east of his place. But from the earth's annual motion in its orbit round the sun, the sun appears to advance eastward among the stars, at the rate of nearly 1° per day: one degree being nearly 4 minutes of time, this causes the stars to come to the meridian on any day, 4 minutes sooner than on the day preceding. Those stars that are on the meridian at midnight will, the next night, be on it 4 minutes before 12; in 2 nights, 8 minutes, &c. From this cause, if the heavens be viewed at the same hour of any two days, at the distance of 6 months from each other, a new assemblage of stars (with the exception of those presented to the eye.)

A revolution of one year brings the sun exactly into the same position with respect to the stars, as it was on the same day of a former year,—on the same day of any year, the stars will always come to the meridian at the same time. Having the hour of the day, at which any star comes to the meridian, the day on which it frequently be found. The stars that are on the meridian at the hour of the day, at any time, having any three of these terms, the other two may be found. The hour of the night may be known at any time, by finding when any two stars have the same azimuth.

SOLAR YEAR, or tropical year, is the time which the Sun takes in passing through the Zodiac, from one tropic, or equinox, till it returns to it again, and consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45 seconds.

A SEASIDE YEAR is the time which the sun takes in passing from any fixed star, till he returns to it again, and consists of 365 days, 6h, 9' 12". The sidereal year is therefore 24' longer than the tropical year, and the sun returns to the equinox every year before he returns to the same point in the heavens; because the equinoctial points retrograde.

A PARALLEL is a star or Constellation, lying either beside a sign, or opposite to it. The Oriental Astronomers divided each Sign of the Zodiac into three parts, called Decans, which amounted to 36 for the whole zodiacal circle. The Constellations or Asterisms on both sides of the Zodiacal Circle were considered as connected with these Decans. There was consequently a division of these extra zodiacal constellations, amounting to 56, the number of the decans. Now the extra zodiacal stars on each side of a decan, and which rise above the horizon, or sink below it, during the time that decan takes to rise or set, are its Parallels. We shall consider, however, as a Parallelism, the whole constellation rising beside a Sign.

The Progression of the Equinoxes, denoting that slow insensible motion by which the equinoxes change their places, going backward or westward, contrary to the rest of the signs, may be thus explained. The fixed stars vary their Right Ascension and Declination, but keep the same latitude; these variations are accounted for by supposing that the celestial sphere revolves round the poles of the ecliptic. Or, that the poles of the equator revolve round those of the ecliptic.

agent of destruction in this case. In filtering through porous rocks, it sometimes meets with clays, which do not admit of its passage. The clays become moistened; and if a large mass of rock repose upon them, it is bogged, and descends like an avalanche on the plains below. Many hills of this kind occur, one which took place in Switzerland, in 1536, covered a beautiful valley with stone and slime, crushed one village with masses of rocks, overwhelmed another with mud, and destroyed above 800 individuals.

Rivers.—An immense quantity of mud, sand, and other substance, is carried down by rivers, and these accumulating at their mouths, are called deltas. During a flood, (the transporting power of rivers is augmented, and sometimes trees and animals are hurled along, and entombed in the bottom of the sea.) Lakes collect immense quantities of this matter; the Lake of Conon, for instance, is nearly filled with it at the higher part.

The subject of deltas is a very interesting one. During a succession of ages, the Nile has transported an enormous quantity of mud and other rubbish into the Mediterranean, which at the mouth has accumulated into a constantly increasing delta. It has been calculated that the Nile has raised the surface of Upper Egypt about six feet per century since the commencement of the Christian era. The delta of the Po advances at a rapid rate, in consequence of the shallowness and placid character of the Adriatic Sea; into which it flows. Adria was, in the time of Augustus, situated on the shores of the Adriatic; it is now twenty Italian miles inland, from the filling up of the sea by the Po and other rivers. The Rhone, Rhine, Danube, Ganges, Congo, Mississippi, and all other rivers, accumulate immense quantities of mud, &c. at their mouths.

Action of the Sea on Coasts.—Many coasts bear ample evidence of the destructive effects of the sea upon them. In the eastern part of Great Britain, the sea has made very considerable encroachments within the lapse of a few centuries. The breakers, however, sometimes throw up a barrier against their own ravages, in the shape of single and sandy beaches. The former frequently become an excellent protection to the land, but the latter sometimes prove very destructive to it. When the sand is forced forward by the breakers, and accumulates into hills known by the name of dunes, it is often drifted inland by the winds, forming a sandy desert, and large tracts of country are thus overgrown with it. The progress of these dunes, according to Cuvier, is irresistible, forcing even lakes before them, and covering forests, houses, and cultivated lands. Many villages have been entombed by them; and in one department of France, ten are at this moment threatened with destruction.

In Africa there are immense deserts of moving sand, which have made a desolating progress over vast tracts of territory. To the westward of the Nile, between the temple of Jupiter Ammon and Nubia, numerous habitable cities have been overwhelmed by the Libyan sands; Berekhardt, the traveller, informs us, that after passing the Atlas, near the head of the Red Sea, the bones of dead camels are the only guides of the pilgrim through the wastes of sand.

Tides and Currents.—Tides are caused by the attraction of the sun and moon, and currents principally by the winds; the motion of the earth, however, has also some effect upon them. They are of importance in geology, as they may begeth means of distributing the matter brought from the land by rivers over the bottom of the ocean. The stream caused by tides has a velocity of one mile and a half per hour, where there is nothing to oppose it. The transporting power of tides is very small, except in shallow seas. This is proved by the fact that the bottom of various parts of the ocean, though consisting of sand and mud, has, according to the soundings of navigators, remained the same for a long period of time. Currents, like tides, have little transporting power in deep water, and it is only on coasts, and seas of small depth, that their effects can be traced.

Volcanos.—Those conical masses, through whose orifices various gases, cinders, ashes, stones, and rivers of red-hot melted rocks, are projected, have obtained the name of volcanos. The changes which these produce upon the surface of many parts of the earth, have been very great in all ages. Taken as a whole, they are always more or less in a state of activity over the globe, acting like safety-valves for the escape of that combustible matter, whose confinement would otherwise rend it asunder. The eruptions of volcanos are sometimes tremendous, scattering utter desolation for miles around, and converting a flourishing tract of country into a black and barren desert. One of the most terrible on record is that of Vesuvius, which happened in the year 79; besides lying waste the luxuriant vegetation that clothed the sides of the mountain, it overwhelmed the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, which are at present in the course of being rescued from the subterranean darkness that has enveloped them for seventeen centuries. Volcanos are

bound in all quarters of the globe, and in some parts fill up the bed of the sea with ashes and other matter, for an extent of several miles. It is not uncommon for volcanic islands to emerge from the bottom of the sea. Monte Napoli, near Naples, was thrown up in a day and a night, in 1533; its height is 449 feet above the sea, and its circumference about a mile and a half. Islands thus ejected sometimes disappear again, as was the case with Graham Island, which rose in 1831, off Sicily, and went down again early in 1832. Iceland may be considered as one vast volcanic mass; and the eruptions from its various craters have been frequent. That of 1783 is the most terrible recorded in the modern annals of the island; it destroyed twenty villages, and some of the inhabitants were killed; immense quantities of cattle, together with nine thousand human beings, perished. The melted matter flowed in two directions, nearly opposite to each other: the one in forty, and the other fifty miles in length. It is unnecessary to multiply instances of the violence of volcanic eruptions, and their power in obliterating the beauty and changing the surface of the globe. We shall only mention the remarkable disappearance of a volcanic mountain, which took place in Java, in the year 1772. The largest volcano in the island, two successive nights, was enveloped by a luminous cloud; the inhabitants beheld themselves to flight, but before they had all escaped, the mountain fell in, accompanied by a sound resembling the discharge of artillery, vast quantities of volcanic matter were ejected, and scattered over a circumference of many miles; the extent of ground, swabbed as it was, obliterated at fifteen miles in six. Part of the villages were engulfed or entombed in the substances thrown out, and nearly three thousand individuals perished.

AGRICULTURE.

SPADE HUSBANDRY.

We have been fortunate in being met and pleased by the perusal of a later address of the Rev. C. Garduer, who resides in the county of Sussex in England, upon the advantages of spade husbandry. The writer, Mr. Archibald Scott, of Epsalton, an extensive and scientific Farmer, who was induced to the first consideration of the subject by the circumstance of the Rev. Mr. Garduer having advertised a reward of £100 for the suggestion of any better plan than the present poor lives of Scotland, for finding an employment for the surplus labourers of England. The most striking feature of Mr. Scott's letter, is the proof here brought forward of the superior cheapness of the labour of men over the labour of horses. Mr. Scott states the direct gain to the Farmer, under his trenching system, as follows:—

"In 1831," he says, "I determined to ascertain the difference of the expense and produce between trenching land with the spade, and sowing tillerwise with the plough in the usual way. I therefore trenched three acres of my summer fallow, and I turned it completely over, thereby putting up a clean bed in the room of the foul and exhausted soil, which I was careful to put at the bottom of the trench; this operation I found cost about 4l. 13s. per Scotch acre, paying my labourers with 1s. 6d. per day. The rest of the field, which consisted of nine acres I wrought with the plough in the usual way giving it six furrows with a suitable harrowing. I manured the field in August, the trenched got eight cart-loads per acre, the ploughed land sixteen; the field was sown in the middle of September; the whole turned out a bulky crop as to straw, particularly the trenched portion, which was very much bogged. On threshing them out I found them to stand as under—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By trenching wheat per acre, 52 bushels at 6s. 9d.				17	11	0
To two years' rent, at 2l. 10s.						
Expense of trenching	5	3	0			
Expense of manure at 4s.	4	10	0			
Expense of cutting, threshing, and marketing	1	10	0			
Profit	3	10	0	17	11	0
By ploughed wheat per acre, 42 bushels at 6s. 9d.				14	3	6
To two years' rent, at 2l. 10s.						
Expense of manure at 4s.	5	10	0			
Expense of cutting, threshing, and marketing	3	0	0			
Expense of manure at 4s.	1	0	0			
Expense of cutting, threshing, and marketing	3	4	0			
Profit	0	9	14	3	6	

Here then is a catalogue of advantages held out by Mr. Scott, as arising from spade husbandry: first, the gross produce of one acre of wheat is said to be ten bushels, or twenty five per cent. greater by the trenching system, than by the plough; next, the trenched land is observed to bear this additional crop, with only eight cart loads of manure, whilst the ploughed land does not produce so much by twenty five per cent. with sixteen cart-loads, or one half more. Thus, if correct the trenching system will have the effect of economizing the manure of the country, and rendering double the present quantity of land capable of bearing wheat and other crops

of grain. The farmer, therefore, who should adopt the spade system, would not only raise twenty-five per cent more wheat, at an equality of labour on the same, but a double quantity of acres might be manured for wheat, and the other valuable white crops. It is to be remarked also, that the experiment of Mr. Scott is confined solely to the growth of wheat, but the garden system, when extended to other productions, as of potatoes, turnips, manure, or carrots, will increase the advantages by the superior value of the crops; and it is here stated, that carrots and manure-worms have produced in money, full 270 per cent by trenching, upon the estate of a gentleman of the Society of Friends in the North of England.

Another advantage said to arise from the introduction of spade cultivation, is the supercession of the following system: we shall here give the calculations of Mr. Scott:—

"I now saw, that though it might be profitable to trench over my fallow break during the summer months, it was by no means the most of the system, as the operation was not only more expensive, owing to the land being hard and dry during the summer, but that it was a useless waste of time to take a whole year to perform an operation that could be as well done in a few weeks, provided labourers could be had, and as, in all agricultural operations, losing time is losing money, and as the rent must be paid, whether the soil is carry or a crop or not, so that in taking the year to follow the land, and another to grow the crop, two years' rent must be charged against the crop, or at least there must be a great charge against the rotation of crops for the year the land was followed. As I had said, that by trenching with the spade, the land would derive all the advantages of a summer following, and avoid all the disadvantages attending it, I determined on trenching thirty-four acres of my fallow break immediately on the crop being removed from the ground, and had it sown with wheat, in the middle of November 1832. I may here remark, that I did not apply any manure, as I thought the former crop was injured by being too bulky. As it is now thrashed out, and disposed of, the crop per acre, stands as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The average of the 34 acres, 44 bushels per acre at 7s.				15	8	0
To rent of 1000 acres	2	10	0			
Expense of trenching	4	0	0			
Seed	1	10	0			
Carting, threshing, and marketing	1	10	0			
Profit	6	7	0	15	8	0

Thus the advantages held out as arising from changing the plough for the spade are a perpetual rotation of crops, where now vast tracts of land are lying useless to man with twenty-five per cent more produce, and one half less manure, and human hands and mouths raised, and consuming the food now raised and consumed by the unnecessary horse. The system, continues Mr. Scott, "I admit is only in its infancy, but I have this year put it completely to the test, and should it succeed as well as it has done hitherto, it must take root and spread over the kingdom; and the landed interest in those districts of England where the poor laws are so oppressive, and still more the Irish proprietors, will do well to investigate the system, and have it introduced with the least possible delay. That which is now a burden on their estates, may become a source of wealth, and what is now a curse, may become a blessing.

WINTER WHEAT, WITH OATS.—As the time for sowing winter grain is not distant, I shall state to you the course that I pursue. I usually sow on oat or barley stubble a here

twelve pounds of clover seed to the acre has been sown for manure as a dressing. I endeavour to finish all that I do to the ground by the first of September. If sown by the 20th of August I should prefer it, when the ground is well prepared with the plough and harrow. The wheat is sown, being prepared as stated below. The quantity of seed is from one-half to two bushels of seed per acre, and I mix with it a bushel and a half of Oats, and on the acre I spread or sow from one and a half to two bushels of lime. After harrowing with a second sized harrow, the field is rolled well. The use of the oats is to protect the wheat in the winter, and in the spring, as they are a tender vegetable and killed by the frost, they are easily converted into manure or food for the crop that is growing by sowing about a bushel of plaster to the acre.

The wheat should be prepared for sowing in the following manner:—A strong brine is made in a tub, and the wheat gradually poured into it, and what floats after the seed is then washed with water, and the wheat is left to soak twelve or more hours, the brine is then drained off, the wheat thrown in a pile on the barn floor to drain further, and lime or plaster mixed with the seed, and it is then sown. This is a sure preventive of the smut, and ascertained to a certainty by preparing smutty wheat in this way for the crop, and sowing a small quantity unprepared. The crop was free from smut. The unprepared was every smutty.

ON THE RELATIVE PLEASURES AND PROFITS OF AGRICULTURE.

The pursuit of husbandry has not yet attained to the rank here, which is conceded to it in the most enlightened nations of Europe. Yet it cannot be doubted that this department of life will more and more be sought for its intrinsic advantages, presenting as it does a healthful occupation to the mind and body, and a stability which no other pursuit can equal. Many illustrious men have borne testimony to the diversified pleasures of rural life, and that it affords occupation to the most ennobled capacity.

It may on a superficial view appear paradoxical, that the cultivation of land can compete in profits with the adventures of commerce, or the operations of machinery. It is the greater uniformity in the products of land contrasted with the ever fluctuating character of commerce and manufactures, which establishes the point in question. If it be true that our country every twenty years witnesses the intemperance of the whole aggregate trading fraternity, what does it not argue in favour of a pursuit in which a man need never fail?

The habits of expense engendered by commerce constitute a heavy annual levy upon the income of the prosperous merchant. Those habits are too likely to survive the prosperity which fostered them, than which a more deplorable condition cannot well be imagined. But he who resides on a landed estate, and practices assiduity, and evinces the intelligence of the merchant, the manufacturer or professional man, may sustain himself during periods of depression without a diminution of capital at any rate. His habits are frugal, which is equivalent to wealth; his daily occupation is a lesson of economy, a virtue as far removed from meanness as it is from prodigality, the more general practice of which could not fail to give greater stability to private and public prosperity.

My object in the preceding remarks is to commend the idea that to those who are in circumstances to elect their mode of life, agricultural pursuits are the most eligible. But in order to succeed in husbandry in the condition of things existing among us, the proprietor must vigilantly conduct his own affairs; he may hire men to labour, but he cannot so readily hire men to think. A man with us, who has a respectable capacity will become a small proprietor rather than a hireling. Agriculture is not an amusement, more than law and commerce are such, and what lawyer or merchant would dream of success which leading a life of idleness or pleasure?

Agriculture is not incompatible with mental cultivation; it is favourable to virtue, as the farmer knows nothing of competition in other pursuits, which grow out of competition in other pursuits, and which lead men to look with an evil eye upon the prosperity or skill of a neighbour. The country resident escapes many of the time destroying frivolities of the town, and on the other hand, has fewer of the social advantages which conduce to refinement. These things may be offset to the freedom and healthfulness of rural existence, where man draws less of his satisfaction from others and more from himself and the works of God, dressed of the conventional rules which constitute an artificial existence.

Man is an embodied paradox, a bundle of contradictions; and some set off against the marvellous things that he has done, we might fairly adduce the monstrous things that he has believed. The more gross the fraud, the more glibly will it go down, and the more glibly will it be swallowed since folly will always find (with whatever imposture will find impudence.

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St. John, Tuesday, at 10 a.m. and by Steam Boat.

Saint Stephen, Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a.m.

United States, Mon. Wed. Frid at 10 a.m.

St. John, Monday, 10 a.m. and by Steam Boat.

Saint Stephen, Wed and Fri at 4 p.m.

United States, Mon. Wed. Frid, at 2 p.m.

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SAINT

POETRY.

Death of a young person. In blooming youth is snatch'd away...

HARVEST SONG.

When thy harvest yields thee pleasure. Thou the golden sheaf shalt bind...

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On the 15th day of November next will hold at Public Auction at the Court House...

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On the 15th day of November next will hold at Public Auction at the Court House...

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On the 12th day of October next will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House...

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On the 12th day of October next will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House...

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On the 12th day of October next will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House...

SHERIFF'S SALES.

The right by Heirship, purchased &c. to the Lands formerly owned by the late Aaron Linton...

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On Thursday the 20th day of September next, will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House...

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On the 15th day of November next will hold at Public Auction at the Court House...

SHERIFF'S SALES.

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LITERARY NOTICES.

LADIES BOOK.

A Monthly Magazine, containing Tales, original and selected. Moral and Scientific Essays, Poetry, from the best Authors...

LADIES BOOK.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new, and the finest type...

LADIES BOOK.

Persons in this quarter who feel desirous to patronize the Ladies Book, can have their names enrolled at the Standard Office...

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.

FOR ISSUING A REPRINT OF THE London, Edinburgh, Foreign and West-India QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

PROPOSALS.

The Westminster is but little known in this country. It may be considered as the Advocate of the Reformers...

PROPOSALS.

Persons in this quarter who feel desirous to patronize the Ladies Book, can have their names enrolled at the Standard Office...

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. & J. WILSON.

Have just received per Joseph Anderson from London and from Liverpool their spring goods which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

E. & J. WILSON.

Persons in this quarter who feel desirous to patronize the Ladies Book, can have their names enrolled at the Standard Office...

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WEEKLY ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day, Hour, and other astronomical data for the week of Oct 31.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day, Hour, and other astronomical data for the week of Nov 7.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day, Hour, and other astronomical data for the week of Nov 14.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day, Hour, and other astronomical data for the week of Nov 21.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day, Hour, and other astronomical data for the week of Nov 28.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day, Hour, and other astronomical data for the week of Dec 5.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day, Hour, and other astronomical data for the week of Dec 12.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day, Hour, and other astronomical data for the week of Dec 19.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day, Hour, and other astronomical data for the week of Dec 26.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

(1) Ursa Minor: We commence an account of the Constellation Ursa Minor, or Cynosura, the Little Bear...

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

(2) Cassiopeia: Cassiopeia is represented as the Queen of Ethiopia, and is one of the most conspicuous constellations in the northern hemisphere...

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

(3) Cygnus: Cygnus, the Swan, is a constellation in the northern hemisphere, and is one of the most conspicuous in the sky...

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

(4) Hercules: Hercules is a constellation in the northern hemisphere, and is one of the most conspicuous in the sky...

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

(5) Corona: Corona, the Crown, is a constellation in the northern hemisphere, and is one of the most conspicuous in the sky...

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

(6) Bootes: Bootes, the Plowman, is a constellation in the northern hemisphere, and is one of the most conspicuous in the sky...

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

(7) Coma: Coma Berenices, the Hair of Berenice, is a constellation in the northern hemisphere, and is one of the most conspicuous in the sky...

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

(8) Canis Major: Canis Major, the Greater Dog, is a constellation in the northern hemisphere, and is one of the most conspicuous in the sky...