

George Henry Wilson No. 7381



UPPER CANADA

FARMERS' & MECHANICS'

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1840.

TORONTO:

EASTWOOD & CO.,

YONGE STREET.

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

1. Venus (δ) will be Morning Star until July 24th, then Evening star until May 14th 1841.
2. The Moon will run highest, this year, about the 26th degree (Π) Gemini, and lowest about the 26th degree of (\uparrow) Sagittarius.
3. Latitude of Herschel (H) about 46d 20m south this year.
4. Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node (Ω) in the middle of this year, 11 signs, 0 degrees.
5. Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23d 27m 36.3s. True obliquity, same time, 23d 27m 43.7s.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1840.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on the 17th of February, at 8h. 57m. in the morning, invisible.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 3d of March, at 11h. 9m. in the evening, invisible in America.

This Eclipse will be visible almost all over Asia, including the Islands of Japan, Borneo and Sumatra: also in some of the eastern portions of Europe and Africa. It will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 113d 39m east from Greenwich, and latitude 43d 40m north.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on the 13th of August, in the morning, visible

Beginning	^h 1	^m 2	End	^h 3	^m 52
Elipsical opposition	2	19	Duration	2	50
Middle	2	27			

Magnitude, $7\frac{1}{2}$ digits on the Moon's northern limb.

IV. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 27th of Aug. at 1h. 48m. in the morning, likewise invisible in America.

This Eclipse will be visible at our antipodes, and in most parts of the Indian Ocean, together with the adjacent regions of the Southern Ocean, and a large portion of Africa on the south-east. From some of the southern parts of Arabia, and likewise of New Holland, a small Eclipse may be seen on the Sun's southern limb; but from the Capé of Good Hope the Eclipse will be seen on the northern limb; 6.3 digits at the greatest. The Sun will rise centrally and totally eclipsed in Lower Guinea in Africa in longitude 14d 14m east from Greenwich, and lat. 11d 41m south. Thence the total Eclipse will pursue an easterly direction, so as to cross the northern part of Madagascar. The Sun will pass the meridian centrally and totally eclipsed in longitude 72d 30m east from Greenwich, and latitude 34d 44m south; and will set in like manner in longitude 128d 94m east, and latitude 63d 58m south.

NYL in P.A.
 TPL 2418

Wake up early, my lads, and be stirring at four,
 Build a good blazing fire—sweep the snow from the door,
 While the girls prepare breakfast, do you tend the stall,
 And feed prudently horses, sheep, cattle and all:
 Break your fast before daylight, and never forget
 To give thanks for God's mercy whenever you eat;
 By the dawn, let your flails ring a good merry peal,
 While the woods and hills echo each stroke that you deal.

1. JANUARY. Begins on Wednesday, 31 days. 1840.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 4d. 4h. 24m. Ev. | Full Moon, 18d. 7h. 38m. Ev.
 First quar. 12 3 1 Mo. | Third qr. 26 8 38 Mo.

D. M.	DAY WK.	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Ris.	Sets.	pl.	r. & s.
1	We.	Circumcision.	7 26	4 34	†	4 51
2	Th.	Sirius south 11 50.	7 26	4 34	†	5 52
3	Fr.	☉ runs low.	7 25	4 35	†	6 48
4	Sat.		7 25	4 35	W	Sets.
5	D E	2d S. aft. Christmas.	7 24	4 36	W	5 26
6	Mo.	Epiphany.	7 24	4 36	W	6 34
7	Tu.		7 23	4 37	W	7 42
8	We.	♃'s gr. elong. ☉ Ω.	7 23	4 37	W	8 51
9	Th.	Ell-and-yard sets 4 15..	7 22	4 38	⌘	10 0
10	Fr.		7 22	4 38	⌘	11 9
11	Sat.		7 21	4 39	☾	morn.
12	D E	1st S. aft. Epiphany.	7 20	4 40	☾	0 21
13	Mo.	Cher. mis. est. 1817.	7 19	4 41	♃	1 35
14	Tu.	♀ rises 4 4.	7 19	4 41	♃	2 53
15	We.	Sirius south 10 59.	7 18	4 42	♃	4 11
16	Th.	☉ in per. ☉ runs high.	7 17	4 43	♃	5 24
17	Fr.	Franklin born 1706.	7 16	4 44	♃	6 28
18	Sat.	Prisca.	7 16	4 44	♃	Rises.
19	D E	2d S. after Epiph.	7 15	4 45	Ω	5 54
20	Mo.	Fabian.	7 14	4 46	Ω	7 8
21	Tu.	Agnes. ☉ ♃.	7 13	4 47	♃	8 17
22	We.	Vincent.	7 12	4 48	♃	9 23
23	Th.	Ell-and-yard south 9 18.	7 11	4 49	♃	10 27
24	Fr.	♀ rises 4 20.	7 10	4 50	♃	11 30
25	Sat.	Conv. of St. Paul.	7 9	4 51	♃	morn.
26	D E	3d S. aft. Epiphany.	7 8	4 52	♃	0 33
27	Mo.	Duke of Suss. b. 1773. ☉ in ap.	7 7	4 53	♃	1 36
28	Tu.		7 6	4 54	♃	2 39
29	We.	Sirius sets 3 11.	7 5	4 55	†	3 40
30	Th.	☉ runs low. Chas. I. beh. 1749.	7 4	4 56	†	4 38
31	Fr.	Sirius South 9 56.	7 3	4 57	W	5 31

Now dress out your flax, or the girls idly run
 From one house to another for gossip and fun;
 Trust to cotton for wear, and your purse will be low,
 And your daughters like slatterns, as good housewives know.
 Oil your wheels, pretty lasses—for spinning prepare,
 Labor makes the heart light and the countenance fair:
 Measure out your day's work—forty knots at the least;
 That it may not be said you go raggedly drest.

2. FEBRUARY. Begins on Saturday, 29 days. 1840.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 3d. 9h. 3m. Mo. | Full Moon, 17d. 8h. 57m. Mo.
 First Qr. 10 11 8 Mo. | Third Qr. 25 5 54 Mo.

D. DAY	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	☼	☽	♃	♄
M. WK		Ris.	Sets.	pl.	r. & s.
1 Sat.	Sirius south 9 52½.	7 24	58	♄	6 15
2 D E	Purif. B. V. Mary.	7 14	59	♄	6 53
3 Mo.	<i>More snow.</i>	7 05	0	♄	Sets.
4 Tu.	♀ rises 4 36.	6 58	5	♄	6 40
5 We.	Agatha. ☉ ♀.	6 57	5	♄	7 50
6 Th.	Sirius south 9 33.	6 56	5	♄	9 0
7 Fri.	☐ ☼ ♀.	<i>Very</i> 6 55	5	♄	10 12
8 Sat.	<i>cold winds!</i>	6 54	5	♄	11 25
9 D E	5th S. aft. Epiphany.	6 53	5	♄	morn.
10 Mo.	♀ rises 4 43.	6 51	5	♄	0 41
11 Tu.	<i>Look for a</i>	6 50	5	♄	1 57
12 We.	☉ in per. ☉ runs high.	6 49	5	♄	3 11
13 Th.	<i>cold storm.</i>	6 48	5	♄	4 16
14 Fri.	Valentine.	6 46	5	♄	5 11
15 Sat.	Procyon sou. 9 50.	6 45	5	♄	5 55
16 D E	Septuagesima.	6 44	5	♄	6 29
17 Mo.	<i>Perhaps</i>	6 43	5	♄	Rises.
18 Tu.	☉ ♀.	<i>more</i> 6 41	5	♄	7 5
19 We.	☉ enters ♀.	<i>snow.</i> 6 40	5	♄	8 10
20 Th.	♀ rises 4 51.	6 39	5	♄	9 14
21 Fri.	<i>High winds.</i>	6 37	5	♄	10 18
22 Sat.	Washington b. 1732.	6 36	5	♄	11 21
23 D E	Sexagesima.	6 35	5	♄	morn.
24 Mo.	St. Matthias. Sup. ☉ ♀.	6 34	5	♄	0 25
25 Tu.	<i>More calm.</i>	6 32	5	♄	1 27
26 We.	☉ runs low.	6 31	5	♄	2 26
27 Th.	Procyon sou. 9 3.	6 30	5	♄	3 21
28 Fri.	<i>Changeable.</i>	6 28	5	♄	4 9
29 Sat.	♀ rises 4 55.	6 27	5	♄	4 49

Look well to your sugar-bush—all things prepare,
 Make plenty of troughs while there's time, and to spare;
 To trust to the Indies for sweets is a shame,
 While there's plenty at home, he who buys is to blame.
 At odd times mend the plough, harrow, rake, hoe or spade,
 Let your sickles and scythes in good order be laid,
 Or your folks may stand idle at harvest or hay,
 While you cobbler and tinker the whole of the day.

3. MARCH. Begins on Sunday, 31. days. 1840.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 3d. 11h. 9m. Ev. | Full Moon, 17d. 11h. 35m. Ev.
 First qr. 10 6 12 Ev. | Third qr. 26 1 46 Mo.

D. DAY	M. WK.	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	☀	☽	♃	♄
			Ris.	Sets.	pl.	r. & s.
1	D E	David. Quinquagesima	6 26	5 34	☾	5 23
2	Mo.	<i>Tolerably</i>	6 24	5 36	☾	5 52
3	Tu.	☉ ☊. <i>cold.</i>	6 23	5 37	☾	Sets.
4	We.	Ash Wednesday. ☿ stat.	6 22	5 38	☾	6 45
5	Th.	☿ south 4 14.	6 20	5 40	☾	7 58
6	Fri.	♃ ☉ ☿.	6 19	5 41	☾	9 13
7	Sat.	☉ in perigee. <i>Windy.</i>	6 17	5 43	☾	10 30
8	D E	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 16	5 44	☾	11 47
9	Mo.	☿ rises 10 50.	6 15	5 45	☾	morn.
10	Tu.	<i>Perhaps rain</i>	6 13	5 47	♃	1 2
11	We.	☉ runs high. ♃ ☉ ♃	6 12	5 48	♃	2 10
12	Th.	Martyr Gregory.	6 11	5 49	♃	3 7
13	Fri.	♃ discovered 1781. Ash Wed.	6 9	5 51	♃	3 54
14	Sat.	Regulus south 10 28.	6 8	5 52	♃	4 30
15	D E		6 7	5 53	♃	4 59
16	Mo.	☉ ☿ <i>Inconstant</i>	6 5	5 55	♃	5 24
17	Tu.	St. Patrick.	6 4	5 56	♃	Rises.
18	We.	☿ rises 10 13.	6 2	5 58	♃	7 0
19	Th.	<i>weather.</i>	6 1	5 59	♃	8 4
20	Fri.	☉ ent. ♃. ☿'s gr. elong.	6 0	6 0	♃	9 7
21	Sat.	Benedict. Sir I. Newton d. 1727.	5 58	6 2	♃	10 11
22	D E	Ceylon mission est. 1814.	5 57	6 3	♃	11 14
23	Mo.	☉ in apogee.	5 56	6 4	♃	morn.
24	Tu.	Regulus sou. 9 49.	5 54	6 6	♃	0 15
25	We.	Annun. B. V. M. ☉ runs low.	5 53	6 7	♃	1 11
26	Th.		5 52	6 8	♃	2 1
27	Fri.	☿ south 2 44.	5 50	6 10	♃	2 44
28	Sat.	☿ stationary.	5 49	6 11	☾	3 20
29	D E	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 48	6 12	☾	3 50
30	Mo.	☉ ☊.	5 46	6 14	☾	4 16
31	Tu.	♃ stationary.	5 45	6 15	☾	4 41

See your fences are strong—you'll be only served right
 When the cattle break through them by day or by night,
 While your rails are too weak and your gates gone to rack;
 Go and see to them well, lads; there need be no lack.
 Make all matters secure—the old proverb that says
 "Fast bind and fast find," is well worthy of praise:
 Dress your garden, and clean it while time you can spare,
 And be sure a good product will fall to your share.

4. APRIL. Begins on Wednesday, 30 days. 1840.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 2d. 10h. 25m. Mo. | Full Moon, 16d. 2h. 59m. Ev.
 First Qr. 9 1 26 Mo. | Third Qr, 24 6 51 Ev.

D. DAY M. WK.	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Ris.	Sets.	pl.	r. & s.
1 We.		5 44	6 16	☾	5 4
2 Th.		5 42	6 18	☽	Sets.
3 Fri.	☽ south 2 15.	5 41	6 19	☽	8 10
4 Sat.	St. Ambrose. ☉ in per.	5 40	6 20	☽	9 30
5 D E	☽ S. in Lent.	5 38	6 22	☽	10 49
6 Mo.		5 37	6 23	☽	morn.
7 Tu.	Inf. ☉ ☽. ☉ r. high.	5 36	6 24	☽	0 1
8 We.	Regulars sou. 8 50.	5 34	6 26	☽	1 3
9 Th.	☽ rises 8 39.	5 33	6 27	☽	1 52
10 Fri.	☽ south 4 2.	5 32	6 28	☽	2 31
11 Sat.	G. Canning b. 1770.	5 30	6 30	☽	3 2
12 D E	Palm Sunday. ☉ ☽.	5 29	6 31	☽	3 28
13 Mo.	Spica ♃ sou. 11 47.	5 28	6 32	☽	3 50
14 Tu.	☽ rises 11 7.	5 26	6 34	☽	4 11
15 We.	☽ south 3 49.	5 25	6 35	☽	4 31
16 Th.		5 24	6 36	☽	Rises.
17 Fri.	Good Friday.	5 23	6 37	☽	8 0
18 Sat.		5 21	6 39	☽	9 3
19 D E	Easter. ☉ en ☽.	5 20	6 40	☽	10 5
20 Mo.	Ld. Byron d. 1824. ☽ st. ☉ in ap.	5 19	6 41	☽	11 3
21 Tu.	☉ runs low.	5 18	6 42	☽	11 55
22 We.	Phica ♃ sou. 11 12.	5 16	6 44	☽	morn.
23 Th.	St. George.	5 15	6 45	☽	0 40
24 Fri.	☽ south 3 13.	5 14	6 46	☽	1 17
25 Sat.	St. Mark.	5 13	6 47	☽	1 49
26 D E	Low Sunday.	5 12	6 48	☽	2 16
27 Mo.	☉ ☽.	5 10	6 50	☽	2 40
28 Tu.	☽ south 0 26.	5 9	6 51	☽	3 3
29 We.		5 8	6 52	☽	3 26
30 Th.	☽ rises 10 1.	5 7	6 53	☽	3 51

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Now harness your team, and your ploughing urge on,
 Turn your sward smoothly over, and quite upside down;
 Sow your peas, oats and barley, when May is half o'er,
 On the twentieth plant corn and potatoes, good store.
 If you wish to have fruit the good woman to please,
 You must now graft and prune and well cherish the trees.
 Pen your sheep up, lads, briskly, and shear their full fleece,
 And you, my brave lasses, may pick ducks and geese.

5, MAY. Begins on Friday, 31 days. 1840.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 1d. 7h. 10m. Ev. | Third qr. 24d. 8h. 28m. Mo.
 First qr. 8 9 54 Mo. | New Moon, 31 2 19 Mo.
 Full Moon, 16 6 34 Mo.

D. & M.	DAY. WK.	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Ris.	Sets.	pl.	r. & s.
1	Fri.	Sts. Philip and James. Union of	5 6 6	5 4	♄	sets.
2	Sat.	☉ in per. [Eng. & Scot. 1707.	5 5 6	5 5	♄	8 18
3	D E	Inven. of the Cross. Warm	5 3 6	5 7	♄	9 46
4	Mo.	☉ r. high. ☽ ☉ ♃.	5 2 6	5 8	♄	10 56
5	Tu.	♃'s gr. elong. Buonaparte d. '21.	5 1 6	5 9	♄	11 55
6	We.	St. John Evan. and	5 0 7	0 0	♄	morn.
7	Th.	pleasant.	4 5 9	7 1	♄	0 40
8	Fri.	♃ rises 9 28.	4 5 8	7 2	♄	1 14
9	Sat.	☉ ☽. Perhaps rain.	4 5 7	7 3	♄	1 40
10	D E	3d Sunday aft. Easter.	4 5 6	7 4	♄	2 5
11	Mo.	♃ south 2 2.	4 5 5	7 5	♄	2 26
12	Tu.	Spica ♃ sou. 9 53.	4 5 4	7 6	♄	2 45
13	We.		4 5 3	7 7	♄	3 4
14	Th.		4 5 2	7 8	♄	3 28
15	Fri.	♃ rises 8 58.	4 5 1	7 9	♄	3 52
16	Sat.	Eng. dec. War ag: France, 1804.	4 5 0	7 10	♄	rises.
17	D E	☉ in apogee. Warm	4 4 9	7 11	♄	8 59
18	Mo.	☉ runs low. Perhaps	4 4 8	7 12	♄	9 53
19	Tu.	Dunstan. some	4 4 7	7 13	♄	10 39
20	We.	☉ enters ♀. showers.	4 4 7	7 13	♄	11 20
21	Th.	Gen. Assem. Pr. Ch.	4 4 6	7 14	♄	11 53
22	Fri.	♃ south. 10 35. Quite hot.	4 4 5	7 15	♄	morn.
23	Sat.	[1819.	4 4 4	7 16	♄	0 22
24	D E	Rogation. ☉ ♀. Q. Victoria b.	4 4 3	7 17	♄	0 45
25	Mo.	Fair	4 4 3	7 17	♄	1 8
26	Tu.		4 4 2	7 18	♄	1 30
27	We.	Venerable Bede.	4 4 1	7 19	♄	1 52
28	Th.	Ascension.	4 4 1	7 19	♄	2 17
29	Fri.		4 4 0	7 20	♄	2 51
30	Sat.	♃ sets 3 18. and warm.	4 3 9	7 21	♄	3 30
31	D E	☉ in perigee.	4 3 9	7 21	♄	sets.

Do you wish for seed clover? be sure it's your own,
 If you mow the young crop when it's first newly blown;
 Dress and hoe up your garden, potatoes and corn,
 Mind, "take time by the forelock"—the cool of the morn.
 You may break up your fallow—haul out your manure,
 For the wheat's the main crop, which you first must ensure.
 Draw your clover in carefully, while it is fair.
 And you, girls, plant your cabbage—wet weather is near.

6. JUNE. , Begins on Monday, 30 days. 1840.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
 First qr. 6d. 8h. 21m. Ev. | Third qr. 22d. 6h. 35m. Ev.
 Full Moon, 14 9 53 Ev. | New Moon, 29 9 2 Mo.

D. DAY	M. WK.	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	☼	☽	☾	☿
			Ris.	Sets.	pl.	r. & s.
1	Mo.	Nicomede. ☉ runs high.	4 38	7 22	II	9 42
2	Tu.	Peace bet. France & England, '14.	4 37	7 23	☽	10 31
3	We.	☾ sets 3 0.	4 37	7 23	☽	11 8
4	Th.	Henry Grattan died 1820.	4 36	7 24	☾	11 38
5	Fri.	Boniface. ☉ ☽. <i>increases.</i>	4 36	7 24	☾	morn.
6	Sat.	☾ south 9 30.	4 35	7 25	☾	0 5
7	D E	Whit Sunday.	4 35	7 25	☾	0 26
8	Mo.	Arcturus sou. S 58.	4 35	7 25	☾	0 46
9	Tu.	☽ ☉ ☽. <i>Look for</i>	4 34	7 26	☾	1 7
10	We.	Superior. ☉ ☉ ☽.	4 34	7 26	☾	1 27
11	Th.	St. Barnabas. ☐ ☉ ☽.	4 34	7 26	☾	1 52
12	Fri.	<i>showers.</i>	4 34	7 27	☾	2 20
13	Sat.	☉ in apogee.	4 33	7 27	☾	2 54
14	D E	Trinity.	4 33	7 27	☾	rises.
15	Mo.	☉ runs low.	4 33	7 27	☾	8 33
16	Tu.	☾ south 8 48.	4 33	7 27	☾	9 15
17	We.	St. Alban.	4 32	7 28	☾	9 45
18	Th.	☽ south 11 17. Bat. of Waterloo,	4 32	7 28	☾	10 17
19	Fri.	☾ sets 1 55. [1815.	4 32	7 28	☾	10 44
20	Sat.	☉ ☽. William IV. d. 1837.	4 32	7 28	☾	11 5
21	D E	☉ enters ☽. <i>fine weather.</i>	4 32	7 28	☾	11 28
22	Mo.	Antares south 10 14.	4 32	7 28	☾	11 47
23	Tu.	Akenside d. 1772. <i>Showers in</i>	4 32	7 28	☾	morn.
24	We.	St. John Baptist.	4 32	7 28	☾	0 12
25	Th.	☽ stationary.	4 33	7 27	☾	0 40
26	Fri.	☾ sets 1 26.	4 33	7 27	☾	1 16
27	Sat.	<i>various</i>	4 33	7 27	☾	1 58
28	D E	☉ in per. ☉ runs high.	4 33	7 27	☾	2 52
29	Mo.	St. Peter.	4 33	7 27	☽	sets.
30	Tu.	☽ south 10 27. <i>places.</i>	4 34	7 26	☽	8 58

First look well to the weeds—and take care they are scant
 In potatoes and corn, or your crop they'll supplant;
 Be timely in using the plough and the hoe,
 For without proper cleaning 'tis useless to sow.
 Now your grass is full grown, and I'd have you get ready
 To thrust in your scythe with a strong arm and steady,
 Lest harvest begin before hay-time be past,
 And you find yourself somehow a loser at last.

7. JULY. Begins on Wednesday, 31 days. 1840.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First qr. 6d. 9h. 7m. Mo. | Third qr. 22d. 1h. 50m. Mo.
 Full Moon, 14 0 34 Ev. | New Moon, 28 4 32 Ev.

D. & s.	D. DAY	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Ris.	Sets.	pl.	r. & s.
	1 We.	☉ in apogee.	4 34	7 26	☉	9 32
	2 Th.	Visit. B. V. M. ☉ ☽.	4 34	7 26	☉	10 0
	3 Fri.	Quebec founded 1608. Sultry.	4 35	7 25	☾	10 24
	4 Sat.		4 35	7 25	☾	10 46
	5 D E	3d Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 35	7 25	☾	11 7
	6 Mo.	☽ stationary.	4 36	7 24	☾	11 28
	7 Tu.	Sheridan d. 1816. Showery.	4 36	7 24	☾	11 52
	8 We.	7*s rise 1 2.	4 37	7 23	☾	morn.
	9 Th.	☽ south 9 49.	4 37	7 23	☾	0 19
	10 Fri.	Columbus born 1447.	4 38	7 22	☽	0 51
	11 Sat.	☉ in apogee. Very hot.	4 38	7 22	☽	1 30
	12 D E	☉ runs low.	4 39	7 21	☽	2 16
	13 Mo.	Antares sou. 8 51½.	4 40	7 20	☽	3 11
	14 Tu.	Fr. Revolution com. 1789.	4 40	7 20	☽	Rises.
	15 We.	Swithin. Thunder	4 41	7 19	☽	8 25
	16 Th.	☽ south 9 20.	4 42	7 18	☽	8 51
	17 Fri.	☽'s gr. elongation. ☉ ☽.	4 42	7 18	☽	9 15
	18 Sat.	showers.	4 43	7 17	☽	9 36
	19 D E	5th Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 44	7 16	☽	9 58
	20 Mo.	Margaret. Refreshing breezes.	4 45	7 15	☽	10 20
	21 Tu.	Robert Burns died 1796.	4 45	7 15	☽	10 45
	22 We.	☉ enters ☉. Magdalen.	4 46	7 14	☽	11 16
	23 Th.	☽ south 8 51.	4 47	7 13	☽	11 54
	24 Fri.	Superior ☉ ☽ ♀.	4 48	7 12	☽	morn.
	25 Sat.	St. James. ☉ runs high.	4 49	7 11	☽	0 43
	26 D E	St. Anne. ☉ in per.	4 50	7 10	☽	1 44
	27 Mo.	Vega south 10 8.	4 51	7 9	☽	2 56
	28 Tu.	7*s rise 11 39.	4 51	7 9	☽	Sets.
	29 We.		4 52	7 8	☽	7 58
	30 Th.	Wm. Penn d. 1718. Look for ☉ ☽.	4 53	7 7	☽	8 24
	31 Fri.	☽ stationary. rain.	4 54	7 6	☽	8 47

Now bustle, my lads! for the fields are all white,
 Ev'ry soul who can work with a sickle invite,
 Harvest time is begun—boys and girls, work away,
 But don't suffer a drunkard to come near to-day:
 We've good store of provisions, with water or beer,
 And sufficient are these honest labor to cheer;
 Let the poor widow gather the gleanings that fall,
 And give thanks to the bountiful Giver of all.

S. AUGUST. Begins on Saturday, 31 days. 1840.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
 First qr., 5d. 0h. 18m. Mo. | Third qr. 20d. 7h. 21m. Mo.
 Full Moon, 13 2 19 Mo. | New Moon, 27 1 45 Mo.

D. M.	DAY WK.	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	☉ Ris.	☉ Sets.	☽ pl.	☽ r. & s.
1	Sat.	Lammas Day.	4 55 7	5 11 1	☾	9 9
2	D E	☐ ☉ 2f.	4 56 7	4 58 1	☽	9 31
3	Mo.	Altair south 10 52. <i>Cooler.</i>	4 57 7	3 58 1	☽	9 54
4	Tu.	7*s rise 11 11. [sailed for Amer. <i>Columbus</i>	4 58 7	2 59 1	☽	10 20
5	We.	<i>Rather dry.</i>	4 59 7	1 59 1	☽	10 51
6	Th.	Transfiguration.	5 16 59	☽	11 27	
7	Fri.	Name of Jesus. ☉ in ap.	5 26 58	☽	morn.	
8	Sat.	☉ runs low. <i>Cloudy.</i>	5 36 57	☽	0 11	
9	D E	8th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 46 56	☽	1 3	
10	Mo.	St. Lawrence.	5 56 55	☽	2 1	
11	Tu.	<i>More</i>	5 66 54	☽	3 4	
12	We.	Geo. IV. born 1762.	5 76 53	☽	4 10	
13	Th.	☉ eclipsed, visible. ☉ Ω.	5 86 52	☽	Rises.	
14	Fri.	Inferior ☉ ☽.	5 106 50	☽	7 42	
15	Sat.	Napoleon born, 1769. <i>agreeable.</i>	5 116 49	☽	8 3	
16	D E	Choctaw mis. est. 1818.	5 126 48	☽	8 26	
17	Mo.	Altair south 9 57.	5 136 47	☽	8 10	
18	Tu.	7*s rise 10 16.	5 146 46	☽	9 59	
19	We.	☽ stationary.	5 166 44	☽	9 34	
20	Th.	<i>Windy.</i>	5 176 43	☽	10 57	
21	Fri.	Wm. IV. born 1765.	5 186 42	☽	11 32	
22	Sat.	☉ enters ♉. ☉ runs high.	5 196 41	☽	morn.	
23	D E	☉ in perigee.	5 206 40	☽	0 39	
24	Mo.	St. Bartholomew. ☽ stat.	5 226 38	☽	1 53	
25	Tu.	<i>Perhaps</i>	5 236 37	☽	3 10	
26	We.	☉ ☽.	5 246 36	☽	4 27	
27	Th.	Herschel died 1822. <i>rain.</i>	5 256 35	☽	Sets.	
28	Fri.	St. Augustine.	5 276 33	☽	7 10	
29	Sat.	St. John Baptist beheaded.	5 286 32	☽	7 32	
30	D E	11th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 296 31	☽	7 55	
31	Mo.	☽'s gr. elongation.	5 316 29	☽	8 21	

You must now cross your fallow, and surely take heed
 By the sixth of the month that you cast in your seed;
 If you sow ten days later, I pledge you my word
 That instead of good wheat you'll have smut on the board.
 If your hurry's now over and other work fails,
 'Tis a very good season to get out more rails:
 You may also prepare some fresh firewood too.—
 There's no time but the farmer has plenty to do.

9. SEPTEMBER. Begins on Tuesday, 30 days. 1840.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
 First qr. 3d. 5h. 42m. Ev. | Third qr. 18d. 0h. 36m. Ev.
 Full Moon, 11 2 52 Ev. | New Moon, 25 1 31 Ev.

D. DAY	M. WK.	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	☉	☽	☾	☿
			Ris.	Sets.	pl.	r. & s.
1	Tu.	Giles. Steele died 1729. <i>Very</i>	5 32	6 28	♏	8 50
2	We.	London burnt 1666, O. S.)	5 33	6 27	♏	9 24
3	Th.	agreeable.	5 34	6 26	♏	10 5
4	Fri.	☉ in apogee. ☽ runs low.	5 36	6 24	♏	10 54
5	Sat.	Fomal south 11 47.	5 37	6 23	♏	11 49
6	D E		5 38	6 22	♏	morn.
7	Mo.	Enurachus. ☐ ☽ ♄.	5 50	6 20	♏	0 40
8	Tu.	Nativity B. V. Mary.	5 41	6 19	♏	1 55
9	We.	☉ ♁.	5 52	6 18	♏	3 2
10	Th.	♁ ☽ ♄.	5 44	6 16	♏	4 9
11	Fri.		5 45	6 15	♏	Rises.
12	Sat.	<i>Perhaps rain.</i>	5 46	6 14	♏	6 29
13	D E	13th S. after Trinity. Battle of	5 48	6 12	♏	6 54
14	Mo.	Holy Cross. [Quebec.	5 49	6 11	♏	7 21
15	Tu.		5 50	6 10	♏	7 55
16	We.	<i>Cool evenings.</i>	5 52	6 8	♏	8 36
17	Th.	Lambert. ☉ in perigee.	5 53	6 7	♏	9 28
18	Fri.	☉ runs high.	5 54	6 6	♏	10 30
19	Sat.	♄ sets 9 47. <i>More</i>	5 56	6 4	♏	11 41
20	D E	14th S. after Trinity. <i>rain.</i>	5 57	6 3	♏	morn.
21	Mo.	St. Matthew. Sir W. Scott d. '32.	5 58	6 2	♏	0 56
22	Tu.	☽ enters ♋. ☉ ♁.	6 0	6 0	♏	2 10
23	We.		6 1	5 59	♏	3 23
24	Th.	♄ sets 9 28. <i>Look for an</i>	6 2	5 58	♏	4 33
25	Fri.		6 4	5 56	♏	5 41
26	Sat.	St. Cyprian. <i>equinoctial storm.</i>	6 5	5 55	♏	Sets.
27	D E	15th S. after Trinity. Sup. ☉ ☽ ♁.	6 6	5 54	♏	6 21
28	Mo.	Fomalhaut south 10 17.	6 8	5 52	♏	6 49
29	Tu.	St. Michael.	6 9	5 51	♏	7 21
30	We.	St. Jerome.	6 10	5 50	♏	8 0

Now the warm weather's over, the year is much worn,
 You must gather your apples, potatoes and corn,
 And make up your cider, and pen up your swine,
 Begin feeding your beeves, if you so should incline,
 And bank up your cellar secure from the frost,
 Lest potatoes and apples and all should be lost.
 Get your stables closed tighter, and make your sheds warm,
 To shelter your flocks from the cold wintry storm.

10. OCTOBER. Begins on Thursday, 31 days. 1840.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
 First quar. 3d. 0h. 42m. Ev. | Third qr. 17d. 7h. 2m. Ev.
 Full Moon, 11 2 18 Mo. | New Moon, 25 4 2 Mo.

D. DAY.	M. WK.	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Ris.	Sets.	pl.	r. & s.
1	Th.	Remigius.	6 12	5 48	†	84 6
2	Fri.	☉ in ap. ☉ runs low.	6 13	5 47	†	9 38
3	Sat.		6 14	5 46	☾	10 37
4	D E	16th Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 16	5 44	☾	11 40
5	Mo.	Drainered died 1747.	6 17	5 43	☾	morn
6	Tu.	7*s south 2 38.	6 18	5 42	☾	0 45
7	We.	☉Ω.	6 20	5 40	☾	1 51
8	Th.	☉ sets 8 37.	6 21	5 39	☾	2 58
9	Fri.	St. Denys.	6 22	5 38	☾	4 6
10	Sat.		6 24	5 36	☾	5 16
11	D E	Bahamas disc. 1492.	6 25	5 35	☾	Rises
12	Mo.	7*s south 2 14.	6 26	5 34	☾	5 53
13	Tu.		6 28	5 32	☾	6 32
14	We.	☉ in perigee.	6 29	5 31	☾	7 22
15	Th.	☉ runs high.	6 30	5 30	☾	8 23
16	Fri.	☉ sets 6 15.	6 32	5 28	☾	9 32
17	Sat.	7*s south 1 54.	6 33	5 27	☾	10 46
18	D E	St. Luke.	6 34	5 26	☾	morn
19	Mo.		6 36	5 24	☾	0 1
20	Tu.	☉ ☽.	6 37	5 23	☾	1 13
21	We.	☽ south 9 11.	6 38	5 22	☾	2 22
22	Th.	† ☽ 2f.	6 39	5 21	☾	3 30
23	Fri.	☉ enters ♀.	6 41	5 19	☾	4 36
24	Sat.	☉ sets 6 12.	6 42	5 18	☾	5 41
25	D E	19th S. aft. Trinity.	6 43	5 17	☾	Sets.
26	Mo.		6 45	5 15	☾	5 20
27	Tu.	[Newark Confl. 1814.	6 46	5 14	☾	5 56
28	We.	Sts. Simon and Jude.	6 47	5 13	†	6 39
29	Th.	☉ runs low.	6 48	5 12	†	7 30
30	Fri.	☉ in apogee.	6 50	5 10	☾	8 26
31	Sat.	7*s south 0 59.	6 51	5 9	☾	9 27

As the ev'nings grow lengthy, the time you must spend
 In perusing good authors, your hearts to amend;
 First the Scripture, then other good history chuse,
 And an evening occasional reading the news;
 In the day, get in cordwood a bountiful store
 To last you a twelvemonth—no matter if more;
 That you need not be hindered at harvest or hay,
 Getting jags now and then, and so breaking the day.

11. NOVEMBER. Begins on Sunday, 30 days. 1840.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First qr. 2d. Sh. 8m. Morn. | Third qr. 16d. 3h. 58m. Mo.
 Full Moon, 9 0 56 Ev. | NewMoon, 23 9 16 Ev.

D. & s.	DAY	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Ris.	Sets.	pl.	r. & s.
1	D E	All Saints. <i>Mild</i>	6 52 5	8	∞	10 51
2	Mo.	All Souls. <i>and</i>	6 53 5	7	∞	11 54
3	Tu.	☉ Ω. <i>agreeable.</i>	6 54 5	6	∞	morn.
4	We.	7*'s south 0 44.	6 55 5	5	☾	0 58
5	Th.	Gunpowder plot 1605.	6 57 5	3	☾	2 4
6	Fri.	Leonard.	6 58 5	2	☾	3 10
7	Sat.	<i>Salubrious.</i>	6 59 5	1	☾	4 20
8	D E	21st S. after Trinity.	7 05 0	0	☾	5 35
9	Mo.	♀ sets 6 14. <i>Perhaps</i>	7 14 59	8	∞	rises.
10	Tu.	Milton died 1674. <i>snow.</i>	7 24 58	8	∞	5 25
11	We.	St. Martin. ☉ in per.	7 34 57	Π	∞	6 24
12	Th.	♃'s gr. elong. ☉ r. high.	7 44 56	Π	∞	7 31
13	Fri.	Britius. ♂ ♀ ♄.	7 54 55	∞	∞	8 44
14	Sat.	<i>Colder winds.</i>	7 64 54	∞	∞	10 1
15	D E	Machutus.	7 74 53	Ω	∞	11 17
16	Mo.	☉ ♃.	7 84 52	Ω	∞	morn.
17	Tu.		7 94 51	∞	∞	0 28
18	We.	♀ sets 6 22.	7 104 50	∞	∞	1 35
19	Th.	7*'s south 11 41.	7 114 49	∞	∞	2 41
20	Fri.	<i>Hard frost.</i>	7 124 48	∞	∞	3 45
21	Sat.	☉ ent. ♄. ♂ ☉ ♃.	7 134 47	∞	∞	4 48
22	D E	St. Cecilia. ♀ stat.	7 144 46	∞	∞	5 51
23	Mo.	St. Clement.	7 154 45	♄	∞	sets.
24	Tu.		7 164 44	♄	∞	4 50
25	We.	♄ stat. ☉ r. low. <i>Look for snow.</i>	7 174 43	∞	∞	5 38
26	Th.	☉ in apogee.	7 174 43	∞	∞	6 32
27	Fri.	♀ sets 6 35.	7 184 42	∞	∞	7 32
28	Sat.	Ell-and-yard south 0 59.	7 194 41	∞	∞	8 33
29	D E	Advent.	7 204 40	∞	∞	9 36
30	Mo.	St. Andrew. ☉ Ω	7 204 40	∞	∞	10 39

Icy winter is come—loud the stormy winds blow—
 Hill and valley alike are all covered with snow;
 Saug and warm are the flocks in their close sheltered fold,
 And the cattle secure from the sharp-biting cold.
 While at ease by your fire-side, with comforts in store,
 Remember the orphan, the widow, and poor;
 Freely give to the helpless what you can well spare,
 And be sure God will grant you a happy new year.

12. DECEMBER. Begins on Tuesday, 31 days. 1840.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First qr.	2d. 2h. 22m.	Mo.	New Moon,	23d. 4h. 28m.	Ev.
Full Moon,	8 11 21	Ev.	First qr.	31 5 54	Ev.
Third qr.	15 4 8	Ev.			

D. M.	DAY WK.	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	☉	☽	☾	☽
			Ris.	Sets.	pl.	r. & s.
1	Tu.	Emp. Alex. died 1825.	7 21	4 39	☾	11 42
2	We.	Inf. ☉ ☽.	7 22	4 38	☾	morn.
3	Th.	7*s south 10 46.	7 22	4 38	☾	0 45
4	Fri.	☽ sets 6 49. U. C. Rebellion, '37.	7 23	4 37	☾	1 50
5	Sat.		7 23	4 37	☾	3 0
6	D E	Diet of Wurms, 1540.	7 24	4 36	☾	4 14
7	Mo.		7 24	4 36	☾	5 32
8	Tu.	☐ ☽ ☽.	7 25	4 35	☾	rises.
9	We.	☽ r. high. ☽ in per.	7 25	4 35	☾	5 0
10	Th.	7*s south 10 18.	7 26	4 34	☽	6 14
11	Fri.	☽ stationary.	7 26	4 34	☽	7 33
12	Sat.		7 26	4 34	☽	8 53
13	D E	3 S. in Advent. ☽ ☽.	7 26	4 34	☽	10 7
14	Mo.	Washington died 1799.	7 27	4 33	☽	11 16
15	Tu.	☉ ☽ ☽.	7 27	4 33	☽	morn.
16	We.		7 27	4 33	☽	0 21
17	Th.	☽ sets 7 18.	7 27	4 33	☽	1 25
18	Fri.		7 27	4 33	☽	2 30
19	Sat.	7*s south 9 43.	7 27	4 33	☽	3 36
20	D E	[☽'s gr. elongation.	7 27	4 33	☽	4 38
21	Mo.	St. Thomas. ☽ ent. VS.	7 27	4 33	☽	5 40
22	Tu.	☽ runs low.	7 27	4 33	☽	6 37
23	We.	☽ in apogee.	7 27	4 33	☽	sets.
24	Th.	Ell-and-yard south.	7 27	4 33	☽	5 12
25	Fri.	CHRISTMAS.	7 27	4 33	☽	6 14
26	Sat.	St. Stephen.	7 27	4 33	☽	7 16
27	D E	St. John. ☽ ☽.	7 27	4 33	☽	8 18
28	Mo.	Innocents.	7 27	4 33	☽	9 21
29	Tu.		7 27	4 33	☽	10 23
30	We.	7*s south 9 0.	7 26	4 34	☽	11 27
31	Th.	☽ sets 7 50.	7 26	4 34	☽	morn.

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Popular Errors.

THAT it is good policy to burn green wood in winter; or that farmers do not find ample remuneration in providing wood-houses, and securing wood from the weather.

That there is no danger in sowing chess with wheat, as chess does not grow. The truth is, chess will, and does grow, and it is a hardier plant than wheat, which accounts in fact for its occupying the ground so extensively where the wheat has been winter killed.

That if a farmer is obliged to keep his cattle on a 'limited allowance,' or on inferior food, it is better to stint them the early part of the season, or give them the poor food first. The converse of both these propositions is the truth.

That farmers in putting their crops into the earth should pay attention to the phases of the moon. On land well manured, well tilled, and the seed put in in good season, the moon never does any injury.

That Canada thistle seed does not vegetate, and hence is not injurious in grass or other seeds. Canada thistle seed *will* vegetate, and he who knowingly sells this seed with other seeds, is as richly deserving a place in the penitentiary as the man who fires his neighbour's barns or stacks.

That it is better to hold on to things a farmer may have for sale, after a fair remunerating price is offered, in the hope of obtaining extravagant rates. The chances are ten to one that a loss is sustained. If you wish to sell, sell; if not, never put an article into the market.

That it is a good plan to undertake a great deal more work than can be done in season; or that he acts reasonably, who requires six weeks of Indian summer in November to complete his autumn work.

That it is a saving to use tools half made and of inferior kinds, because they are called cheap. Such implements are not unusually the dearest in the end.

That cheap laborers, on the farm, or cheap teachers in the school; or cheap professional men, are always the best. A good thing of any kind should always command good prices; and the sixpence saved here, is frequently a dear one to the person saving it.

That it is better to borrow tools required by the farmer, than to own them. It cannot be expected that the farmer should possess all the tools required by mechanics; but he should own all the implements necessary to *his* business of cultivating the earth.

That it is better to beg, or steal, fruit, from neighbouring farmers, than to be at the trouble or expense of procuring from the

nursery new trees, or grafts, of the kinds of fruit desired to furnish the requisite supply at all seasons.

That a good education is not necessary for a farmer. To simply read and write is well ; but it is not enough. A knowledge of men and things is necessary to a good education, and this knowledge can only be acquired by study, observation and experience.

That science is useless in agriculture. There is scarcely an operation in farming in which science is not valuable, either in teaching or to avoid error, or explaining the relation between cause and effect in the processes of agriculture.

That porkers are naturally unclean animals. Such a supposition does gross injustice to the pig, who maugre his want of reason, if he only have decent opportunities, he is often a more nice and cleanly animal than he who assumes to be his owner. A clean pen and new straw, is as much relished by the pig, as by any other bon vivant ; and if there is a 'sufficiency of material' is shown by an extra kink of the tail.

Important to Farmers.

The following method of preventing the ravages of the wheat-fly has been laid before the Special Committee of Lower Canada, and published by their order. It has been practice for several years by a farmer of Plantaganet, U. C. with complete success:—

"He pulverized one pound of blue copperas (*vitrol bleu*) and dissolved it in a bucket of water ; he put seven bushels of wheat in a tub and sprinkled it over with a broom, taking care to stir the wheat so that it might be well impregnated with the liquid, which was all absorbed by the wheat, and sowed it the third day after having thus begun to sprinkle it with the above solution, taking particular care to stir it often with a shovel. He sowed his wheat, thus prepared, on the 5th and 6th of May, and gathered it on the 16th and 17th of August. There were oats and mildew (*melle*) among the wheat, which did not spring up. The wheat grew up fine and very clean. Mr. Couillard caused twelve sheaves to be thrashed separately and they produced two minots, though the ground was poor. The neighbours who had not thus prepared their seed suffered much by the fly."

Suffer not your spirit to be subdued by misfortunes ; but, on the contrary, steer right onward, with a courage greater than your fate seems to allow.

Advice to Farmers.

'Tis folly in the extreme to till
 Extensive fields, and till them ill.
 The farmer, pleased, may boast aloud
 His bushels sown, his acres ploughed,
 And, pleased; indulge the cheering hope
 That time will bring a plenteous crop.
 Shrewd common sense sits laughing by,
 And sees his hopes abortive die,
 For, when maturing seasons smile,
 Thin sheaves shall disappoint his toil.
 Advised, this empty pride expel;
 Till little, and that little well.
 Of taxing, fencing, toil, no more
 Your ground requires when rich than poor;
 And more one fertile acre yields
 Than the huge breadth of barren fields.
 Neat be your farms: 'tis long confessed
 The neatest farmers are the best.
 Each bog and marsh, industrious, drain,
 Nor let vile balks deform the plain.
 No bushes on your headlands grow
 Nor briars a sloven's culture show.
 Neat be your barns, your houses neat,
 Your doors be clean, your court-yards sweet;
 No moss the sheltering roof enshroud,
 No wooden panes the window cloud,
 No filthy kennels foully flow,
 Nor weeds with rankling poison grow;
 But shades expand, and fruit-trees bloom,
 And flowering shrubs exhale perfume.
 With pales your garden circle round;
 Defend, enrich, and clean the ground;
 Prize high this pleasing, useful rood,
 And fill with vegetable good.
 Let order o'er your time preside,
 And method all your business guide.
 Early begin and end your toil,
 Nor let great tasks your hands embroil;
 One thing at once be still begun,
 Contrived, resolved, pursued and done.
 Hire not for what yourselves can do,
 And send not where yourselves can go;
 Nor till to-morrow's light delay

What might as well be done to-day.
 By steady efforts all men thrive,
 And long by moderate labor live ;
 While eager toil and anxious care,
 Health, strength, and peace, and life impair.
 Nor think a life of toil severe ;
 No life has blessings so sincere.
 Its meals so luscious, sleep so sweet,
 Such vigorous limbs, such health complete,
 No mind so active, brisk and gay,
 As he who toils the livelong day.
 A life of sloth drags hardly on ;
 Suns set too late and rise too soon.
 Youth, manhood, age, all linger slow
 To him who nothing has to do.
 The drone, a nuisance to the hive,
 Stays, but can scarce be said to live ;
 And well the bees, those judges wise,
 Plague, chase and sting him till he dies.

The Husbandman.

THERE is one prevailing error among this class of society, which ought to be eradicated and destroyed—it is more fatal to the business of agriculture than the growth of Canada thistles, or the destruction of May frosts—we mean the neglected education of the farmer's children. It is frequently remarked, that education is of little use to the farmer ; a very little science will do for him. Great knowledge is only beneficial in the professional man. Expressions of this sort are founded upon a false estimate of one of the most useful and elevated professions of life.

If the habitual business of the cultivator does not afford the mental powers a field for their most extended exercise, we know not where to look for such a field. The study of agriculture unites to the theory of science, the very essential material of its practical parts. It makes the study experimentally and truly learned.

Nearly all that is useful in our pilgrimage through life is drawn from the earth. The main use of science is to explore the minutæ of nature, to fathom its secret caverns, and to bring forth the hidden possessions of the earth into comprehensible identity. Where, then, is the occupation that so richly furnishes a perpetual supply of mental food as that of agriculture. In the constant exercises and every day labor of the farmer, the business of his

science is progressing, if his intellect has been set right in the education of his youth. The theory is all essential, for this constitutes the implement by which he is to prosecute the study of human nature to its practical utility.

A man cannot go forth upon the land with any good degree of promise in scientific experiment, without the light of past experience upon his pathway, and this he can only obtain by a passage through the literary institutions of the country, where the results of the labors of the learned for ages are collected together, and made accessible to the student. To attempt a prosecution of the sciences independent of the past experience, as we sometimes incline to consider ourselves, would be in vain. There is scarcely a valuable discovery of modern times, but has borrowed something of its proportions or utility from the mind of antiquity.

That the farmer, by a scientific cultivation of his land, can increase to a very great extent its productions, there does not exist a rational doubt. And that the time is coming when there will be actual necessity for this increase of production, there is every appearance. It is, therefore, not only wise and expedient to commence or carry on now, but it is a high duty which is owed to posterity, in consideration of all the blessings which past ages have bequeathed us.

Permit us, therefore, in our humble way, to impress upon the minds of the farmers the very great usefulness of education. Give your sons and daughters not the less education, because you design them for rural life and agricultural pursuit. If you are able, educate them—they will find abundant employment for all their science, though they be cast amid barren rocks and sterile sand plains, science will aid them there.

Not a blade of grass nor a spear of grain but will grow better under the cultivation of intellectual care. Not a flower, but will show beauties to the eye of science, which the vulgar world knows not of. Not a vine but rears finer, and produces more, where educated hands superintend its growth. In short, all nature is beautified, improved and bettered, where the cultivator is no stranger to its properties and the sciences of its developments.

Farmers, give your children education. It is the only earthly inheritance you can bequeath them, that is beyond the reach of accident. All other human property is changing and transitory. Science is not transferable—not like the multability of other goods, negotiable. Firm and unshaken by human vicissitudes, it will be the enduring companion of your children through life, it will support them in all the afflictions of Providential chastise-

ment, and prepare them for an inheritance in that undiscovered country beyond the land of death.

Making and Fining Cider.

Grind the apples after they have become mellow, carefully throwing out all that are defective. Stir up the pomace till it becomes red from the action of the air; then press out the juice slowly—put it in casks—bung it up—and immediately place it in the cellar. Before the fermentation commences, insert a flexible tub through the bung, and bend the other end into a cup of cider or water placed on the cask near the bung, to allow the carbonic acid gas to escape, and to prevent the oxygen of the air from decomposing the saccharine matter. So soon as the gas ceases bubbling through the cup, the fermentation has ceased; it is then drawn off into clean casks, bunged tight and placed in a cool dark cellar, where it will continue sweet for any length of time. The advantage of this process is, that you preserve the juice perfectly sweet, and you are more sure to draw it off at the right moment after the fermentation has ceased. Place it in the cellar to ferment, because the temperature is more uniform, and it is not so liable to be agitated by sudden gusts of air or disturbed by other causes. When fermenting, the lighter articles of pomace are rising, the more heavy settling; and the least touch of the cask will disturb the operation.

Hints to Young Farmers.

DO NOT GET ABOVE YOUR BUSINESS.

One of the most fatal errors which young men are apt to commit, is, when they have acquired the means of a comfortable independence, and are established in doing well enough, *to get above their business*. They are apt to relax in those labors, or in the supervision of them, which led to success—or to become dissatisfied with their moderate but certain gains, and seek to better their fortunes, and to elevate their standing, by embarking in some business, to which they are yet strangers.

It should be your aim, first, to make yourselves practically acquainted with the best modes of performing every operation of the farm; and, secondly, constantly to superintend and direct those you employ in these operations. There is hardly any business in life, in which success does not materially depend upon the practical knowledge and rigid supervision of the master. If

you would have your work done, *see* that it is done—if you would have it well done, *lead* in its performance. It will impair neither your physical nor intellectual powers, but invigorate and strengthen both. There are very few sufficiently trust-worthy and intelligent, to be charged with the entire management of a business in which they may be considered as mere hirelings. And unless the master is a proficient in the business he is carrying on, in all its minutiae—unless he knows how every operation *should* be conducted—the time it *will* require to perform it, and see that it is *done well*—he is subject to constant impositions, disappointments and losses. Hence we see, that not only in farming, but in most other employments, unless a man has practical knowledge, as well as theoretical, in the business he carries on, he is far less likely to succeed, than others who possess this practical knowledge. A man may be made to comprehend, very well, the plan and construction of a house, or the principle of amputating a limb of the human frame; yet, until his hand is practised in carpentry, or in surgical operations, we should hardly venture to trust him to build our house or to cut off our leg. These remarks may apply to the minute as well as to the more enlarged operations of the farm. If your workmen have confidence in your knowledge and judgment, and are aware of your critical supervision of your affairs, they will labor cheerfully and diligently, respect your authority and carry out your views of improvement. Hence, we repeat, make yourselves practically acquainted with every operation in farming—though you do not practise it after you have acquired that knowledge—be the manager of your own affairs as far as possible—avoid the temptation to change, to indolence and to speculation, and be assured you will not fail to enjoy, in a large measure, the substantial comforts and pleasures of life. And having realized these blessings yourselves, take care to secure them to your children, by inculcating and establishing in them, the principles and habits which have led your individual success.

Another common propensity to error, in the farmer, is to ape the follies, the fashions and the extravagance, in dress, equipage and supernumerary servants, of what are termed the higher classes of society—which seldom redound either to our comfort, or to our rational gratification, or to our respectability in life. An old veteran of the revolution, who had acquired a fortune by prudent industry, once remarked, that to gratify the feelings of a young family, he set up a coach. He was obliged, he said, to have horses and harness, and household furniture to correspond. His coachman required an extra maid to wait upon him, and the maid

required a scullion to wait upon her; and he found, that instead of being master, and enjoying his quiet, he became virtually the servant to the coachman, maid and boy. So that after spending a thousand dollars a year, barely upon his coach establishment, he sold out, dismissed his supernumeraries, and returned to his Dear-born waggon and horse, to the great relief of both his mind and his purse. It is commendable to endeavor to multiply around us the comforts, and even the innocent delicacies and elegancies of life; yet it is folly to adopt habits, either from ostentation, or a spirit of foolish rivalry, which are not adapted to our employment or our means, and are not calculated to make us either wiser or happier. Gentility, that is, politeness of manners, and easy, graceful behaviour, may be cultivated in the country as well as in the city—as well upon the farm as behind the counter. It is neither the coach, nor the gay dress, nor the ostentatious display, nor the title, that makes the gentlemen, nor insures happiness. For as Burns sings, though

"The king can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke and a' that,

The pith of sense, and pride of worth,
Are grander far than a' that."

How to Ruin a Son.

1. LET him have his own way.
2. Allow him free use of money.
3. Suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath.
4. Give him full access to his wicked companions.
5. Call him to no account for his evenings.
6. Furnish him with no stated employment.

Pursue either of these ways and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance, or will have to mourn over a debased and ruined child! Thousands have realized the sad result, and have gone mourning to the grave.

To have become possessed of riches, is, to many, not the end of their miseries, but merely a change in them; the fault is not however in the riches, but in the mind.

There are many men who appear struggling against adversity, and yet are happy; but yet more, who although abounding in wealth, are miserable.

Moderate things last long. All the blessings of Providence, all the possessions of this world, may be exhausted by excess, or turned into evils by misapplication or abuse.

Making Soap.

It is well known to many housekeepers, that failure often results in manufacture of common soap, even after the ley has proved to be of sufficient strength, by means of the common family hydrometer, the egg. This failure is in consequence of the solution of the potash (or the ley) not being sufficiently *caustic*—which is caused by its combination with carbonic acid from the air while it existed in the form of ashes. This may be strikingly shown by its powerful effervescence when subjected to the action of one of the stronger acids. This difficulty may be easily removed by the use of lime, which has a stronger affinity than potash for carbonic acid, and which consequently abstracts it from the potash, leaving the latter nearly pure and consequently in a caustic state. It is accomplished either by placing unslacked lime in the bottom of the leach, or subsequently in the tub of ley.

An Excuse.

Dr. Knox says "that complaints have been made, that in the present age, marriage is not sufficiently prevalent, or at least that good husbands are not numerous. The men who appear to be insensible to female charms, allege in excuse for their not soliciting some lady in marriage, that such are the expensive manners, dress, and amusements of the fashionable parts of the sex, so little their skill in conducting a family, and such their ignorance of economy, that to be married is often to be ruined in the midst of affluence." Ladies, is this so?—is this excuse valid? If it is, you know it; and you must know the antidote. The happiness of thousands, the welfare of the public morals, the prosperity of our country, depends on a correct decision of these questions. Can it be that so many of the beautiful and the good—the accomplished in every thing, but the one thing so needful for the wife—*domestic economy*—are condemned for this cause to waste their sweetness on the desert air, and pine in single blessedness. That community in which marriage is neglected or disregarded, no matter what may be the reason, is in the high road to ruin; and if our fair ones, by the causes assigned, have frightened our bachelors into hopeless celibacy, there is a fearful responsibility resting on them. Would it not be well to pause, enquire, reflect.

He is not a *wise* man who does not know *how* to vote—nor a *free man* who *dares* not vote as he thinks right—nor a *patriot* who *will* not do so.

Hams.

No part of a swine is more valuable, or furnishes better eating than the ham; but the value of this article is very frequently destroyed, by the injudicious manner in which it is pickled, or still more frequently by the manner in which the essential process of smoking is performed. So far as our experience extends the best pickle for hams is the following, called the Kickerbocker pickle:—"Six gals. water, 9 lbs. salt, coarse and fine mixed, 3 lbs. sugar, 3 ounces saltpetre, 1 ounce pearl ash, 1 quart molasses, to every six gallons of water." In making a larger or smaller quantity the above proportions are to be observed. Boil and skim these ingredients well and when cold put it over the beef or pork.

The best pickle in the world will not make good hams unless proper care is paid to the smoking. The great difficulty in smoking hams lies in their not being kept free from all moisture while in the smoke house. Eight times out of ten, if hams are examined at the time, they will be found to be wet with condensed vapor, sometimes to such a degree, as to have it drop copiously from them, and when such is the case the ham acquires a bad taste, as if it had been dipped in pyroligneous acid, and is unfit for eating. The cause of this is to be sought in the facts that the smoke house is usually too low, bringing the meat too near the fire; and that there is no vent for the steam-like vapor in the upper part of the building, by which it can escape, and thus its condensation on the hams be prevented. The celebrated Westphalian hams are smoked in the upper chambers of four story buildings, and the fires that supply the smoke are kept in the cellars. The vapor is condensed in the passage, and the hams are always cool and dry. Heating hams in smoking them is clearly injurious, and should be carefully avoided, as should all moisture. Proper attention to these points will ensure a good article, where the preliminary steps of pickling have been well conducted.

Hams cannot be kept with ease or certainty unless the flat bone near the centre of the inner side which joints on the other bones of the ham by a ball and socket, be first carefully removed. Where this has been neglected, although every other care has been taken, failures and loss has followed.

I should prefer being indisposed, to being idle. The evil of a slight fit of sickness is transient, while the bad effects of idleness are permanent, and lead to vicious habits.

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Remedy for Grubs or Botts in Horses.

ALL the symptoms of colic and grubs in horses are the same; and unless a horse swells no one can discern the difference. It would be well, therefore, to commence for the grubs, as the more fatal and dangerous disease—and to which, the remedy here recommended, is an alleviation, if not a cure, for the colic, and in a slight attack would relieve immediately. So soon as a horse shows symptoms of uneasiness, such as groaning, looking back towards his sides, laying down, &c., he should be bled in the neck; which being caught in bottles, should be immediately poured down the horse. The bottles, while held to receive the blood, may be immersed in hot water, to prevent coagulation, and to keep it in a warm and liquid state; the horse should be made to swallow from three quarts to a gallon. I never yet knew this fail to give relief in five minutes; this is asserted on an experience of thirty years.

Its operation is thus accounted for: the grubs, from some cause, having abandoned their usual food, seize upon the stomach, and when the warm blood thus thrown in reaches them, they immediately loose their hold to feed on it; so that instant relief follows. The bleeding has a tendency to allay any fever caused by the attack, and if a sufficient quantity is given, it will act as a purgative and carry them off.

It is not an uncommon thing for grubs to attack a horse soon after he is relieved from the colic.—They are disturbed either by the disease or the means used to cure it. When once roused to action, they never fail to seize on the most vital and dangerous part. It would therefore be well, in all cases of either colic or grubs, to give an active purge after the horse is relieved from pain; as when losse, they are easily carried off with the medicine, but when attached to the stomach, nothing that would leave life in the horse could force them to quit their hold. This may be demonstrated by attempting to detach them from the stomach of a dead horse. The grub is surely produced from the nit; is frequently seen on horses, which only requires heat and moisture to hatch: thus, if slightly moistened, and the breath blown on it with the hand partly closed, it will in a few minutes produce a most active little worm; which, if he gets in the mouth, is as well calculated to travel down the throat, as he is afterwards to produce the most fatal effects.

A few weeks feeding on green oats, or corn cut up, stalk, ear and all, will generally carry off most of the grubs that may be in a horse; at least they will thus get rid of large quantities, which must surely lessen the danger. It is in vain to endeavour to de-

trov them; what would kill a horse in fifteen minutes, would scarcely affect them, or if it would, the remedy would be as bad as the disease.

Poll Evil.

THE poll evil is an abscess or swelling found in the sinews, between the noll bone and the uppermost vertebræ of the neck. When this swelling first makes its appearance, bathe it frequently with hot vinegar; and if the hair be matted off, with an oozing through the skin, make use of equal parts of vinegar and spirits of wine; but if there be an itching, with heat and inflammation, the safest way will be to bleed plentifully and apply a red oak poultice, which will sometimes disperse the swelling, and put an end to the disease. But whenever the tumour is critical, having all the signs of matter, and appears not benefitted by the application already recommended, it will be advisable to bring it to a head as speedily as possible, with the following poultice; corn-meal, marsh-mallows, oil turpentine and hog's lard. When the tumor becomes ripe, or full of matter, it may be either opened or permitted to break of itself—if opened with a knife, great care should be used to prevent wounding the tendinous ligament that runs along the neck under the mane. When the matter appears to be on both sides, the tumors must be opened on both sides, and the ligament between remain undivided; if the matter flows in great quantities, resembling melted glue, and is of an oily consistence, it will require a second incision, especially if any cavities are discovered by the finger or probe; these should be opened by the knife, and the wound should be dressed with spirits of turpentine, honey, and tincture of myrrh, until light and thick colored matter is found. Cleanse the sore well with soap-suds and a sponge, then take of verdigris half an ounce, oil of turpentine four ounces, of blue stone two ounces, of green copperas half an ounce; mix them well together, and hold them over a fire until they are as hot as the horse can bear them; then pour them into the abscess, and close the lips by one or two stiches; this is to remain several days without any other dressing except bathing with spirits of wine. Should matter flow in great abundance, and of thin consistency, the above application must be again repeated until the matter decreases in quantity and becomes a whitish color and healthy appearance.

The most sure method to be deceived, is to consider yourself more cunning than others.

Horse Ointment.

INTO a clean pipkin, that holds about a quart, put the bigness of a pullet's egg, of yellow rosin, when it is melted over a middling fire, add the same quantity of bees wax; when that is melted, put in half a pound of hog's lard; when it is dissolved, put in two ounces of honey; when that is dissolved, put in half a pound of common turpentine—keep it gently boiling, and stirring with a stick all the time—when the turpentine is dissolved, put in two ounces of verdigrease, finely powdered, but before you put in the verdigrease, you must take off the pipkin, (else it will rise into the fire in a moment,) set it on again, and give it two or three stirrings, then strain it through a coarse sieve into a clean vessel for use, throw away the dregs. This is an extraordinary ointment for wound or bruise in flesh, or hoof, broken knees, galled backs, bites, cracked heels, mallenders, or when you cut a horse, to heal and keep the flies away, nothing takes fire out of a burn or scald so soon.

To Cure Yellow Water in Horses.

TAKE 1 oz. alum, 1 oz. copperas, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of saltpetre, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. gamboge; pulverize them, and put the compound in one pint of water; give it in doses of one table-spoonful each, mixed with grain or provender. Give a dose each morning for three days, then skipping three. Proceed thus till nine doses have been given. Put a rowel in the breast.

N. B. The rowel need be used only in severe cases.

He who *swears* to obtain credence, does not know how even to counterfeit the man of worth.

Good fortune and bad are equally necessary to man, to fit him to meet the contingencies of life. Few men, who have not experienced the vicissitudes of fortune, know how to bear them with firmness—are fit to meet them.

Instruction incalculated by precept is tedious, by example it is quick and effectual.

The passions act as wind to propel our vessel—our reason is the pilot that steers her;—without winds she would not move;—without the pilot she would be lost.

Wit is the god of moments, but genius the god of ages. Wit sparkles like a meteor, and, like it, is transient; but genius shines like a splendid luminary, marking its course in traces that are immortal.

Things a Farmer should not do.

1. A FARMER should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half-tilled land is growing poorer; well tilled land is constantly improving.
2. A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, than he can keep in good order: an animal in high order the first of December, is already half wintered.
3. A farmer should never depend on his neighbour, for what he can by care and good management produce on his own farm; he should never beg fruit while he can plant trees, or borrow tools when he can make or buy; a high authority has said, the borrower is a servant to the lender.
4. The farmer should never be so immersed in political matters as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes and bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to be ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate, more or less, a free people.
5. A farmer should shun the doors of a bank as he would the approach of the plague or cholera; banks are for traders and men of speculation, and theirs is a business with which farmers have little to do.
6. A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember, that if any one is said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.
7. No farmer should allow the reproach of neglecting education to lie against himself or family; if knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.
8. A farmer should never use ardent spirits as a drink; if, while undergoing severe fatigue and the hard labor of the summer he would enjoy robust health, let him be temperate in all things.
9. A farmer should never refuse a fair price for any thing he wants to sell; we have known a man who had several hundred bushels of wheat to dispose of, refuse 8s. because he wanted 8s. 6d. and after keeping his wheat six months, was glad to get 6s. 6d. for it.
10. A farmer should never allow his wood house to be emptied of wood during the summer season; if he does, when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of his wife, and perhaps be compelled, in a series of lectures, to learn that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

11. A farmer should never allow a window to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats, and old hats; if he does he will most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who tarries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to starve at home.

A table for distinguishing between the Colic and the Gripes in horses, and inflammations of the Bowels, by the symptoms that mark the character of each.

SPASMODIC OR FLATULENT COLIC.

1. Pulse natural, though sometimes a little lower.
2. The horse lies down, and rolls upon his back.
3. The legs and ears generally warm.
4. Attacks suddenly, is never preceded, and seldom accompanied by any symptoms of fever.
5. There are frequently short intermissions.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

1. Pulse very quick and small.
2. He lies down and suddenly rises up again, seldom rolling upon his back.
3. Legs and ears generally cold.
4. In general, attacks gradually, is commonly preceded and always accompanied by symptoms of fever.
5. No intermissions can be observed.

SMUT IN GRAN.—We are surprised to learn that smut is still permitted to adulterate and diminish our grain crops, when it is a fact amply and satisfactorily established, that steeping the seed grain twelve hours in brine, and rolling it in fresh slaked lime, before sowing, will prevent the evil. The *pepper-brand* and *dust-brand*, the two species of smut, are parasitic plants, the minute seeds of which attach to the grain, and are propelled through the sap vessels of the plant, to the germs of the young grain. The salt and lime destroy the vitality of these seeds.

Misfortunes are, in morals, what bitters are in medicine. Each is at first disagreeable; but as the bitters act as corroborants to the stomach, so adversity chastens and ameliorates the disposition.

He who is most slow in making a promise is most faithful in the performance of it. A promise given after due reflection is little likely to be repented of.

Maple Sugar.

THE first care should be to preserve the trees. It is not safe in the primitive woods, to cut away all the other timber, and to leave only the maples standing. In this way they are robbed of their protection, and are very liable to be prostrated by the wind. But trees growing in open situations adapt their forms to withstand the winds; and hence those which are termed second growth ought to be carefully preserved. Trees are often destroyed, in a few years, by injudicious *tapping*. We have seen them half girdled in a season, in order to increase the sap. The consequence is, that the wounds do not heal; the water lodges in the *boxes* and rots the wood; and the tree dies, or is broken off by the wind. A chissel and mallet are better than the axe to *tap* with, and a screw augur, two to five quarters in diameter, according to the size of the tree, is better than either—as the wound then soon closes, and little or no injury is inflicted on the tree. One or two holes may be bored on the south, and the like on the north side of the tree, if the size will warrant it. The holes at first should not exceed three quarters of an inch, and the slope upwards should be so much that the sap will run freely in frosty weather, and not, by a slow motion, be liable to freeze in the mouth of the orifice. When the flow of sap begins to slacken, the holes may be increased to the depth of two and half inches, or the depth of the sap or whitewood, and with an augur a quarter larger than was first used. The spout should not enter the hole more than half an inch; as the farther it enters the more the running sap is obstructed. In ordinary seasons the best time for making maple sugar, is the last twelve days in March and the first twelve days in April. It must freeze at night and thaw in the day to constitute good sap-weather. A west wind is most favorable.

The next object is, to preserve the sap clean, to do this, it is necessary to have clean vessels for its reception. The old way was to use troughs roughly cut from timber previously split thro' the center. These answered tolerably well the first year. But being suffered to remain under the trees, they were often found when wanted the next year, filled with leaves, ice and filth, which unavoidably mingled with the sap. The best vessels for this purpose are wooden buckets, made broader at the top than the bottom, that they may be packed away in nests under cover when the sugar season is over, and thus preserved clean. They will last many years.

It is found beneficial to put into each half barrel of sap a spoonful of slacked lime. This causes the impurities to rise better

when boiling, which should be carefully skimmed off. The sap should be boiled before fermentation commences, which will happen, as the weather becomes warm, the second or third day. The greater the exposure of the surface to the atmosphere, when boiling, the greater will be the evaporation. When the sap has been reduced to syrup, it should be strained through a woollen or hair cloth, and then stand a few hours to settle; after which it should be turned carefully off from the sediment which has settled at the bottom. In *boiling down*, charcoal is the best fuel to use; for although the heat should be pretty brisk, it should be equable, and be confined to the bottom of the kettle. The *clarifying materials* should be added at the commencement of this process. These are generally milk, eggs, or what is better, calve's blood. The scum which rises should be carefully taken off. The impurities attach to these mucilaginous materials, and are carried with them to the surface.

When the syrup is sufficiently reduced, and taken from the fire, it should be stirred well for some time, in order to give it *grain*. This is effected by bringing part of the mass in contact with the atmosphere; for if turned into moulds directly, and not stirred, it will not be grained, but will resemble candy rather than sugar. If intended to be cacked, it must be turned into moulds before cold. Under the best process there will be a portion which will not granulate, on account of the vegetable mucilage which it contains, but which will drain off if the cask in which the sugar is deposited has holes at its bottom through which it can pass. To prevent the sap or syrup rising, a piece of fat may be thrown in, or the inner rim of the kettle rubbed with a piece of fat pork.

Molasses and vinegar are generally made from the last runnings as the sap is then less adapted for sugar, abounding more in mucilage as the buds of the tree swell, and being more liable to ferment. The molasses, when properly clarified, is superior to that from the sugar cane, having a peculiarly grateful flavor. The vinegar, though excellent for ordinary use, is not so well adapted for pickles as that made from cider.

CLAYING OR WHITENING THE SUGAR.—To promote the molasses passing freely from the sugar, when draining in the moulds or tubs, and to improve its color, in two or three days after the moulds or tubs are unstopped at the bottom, mix white clay with water so as to reduce it to a thin mortar; with this cover the top of the sugar one inch and a half thick: when the covering appears dry, remove it, and supply the place with a fresh covering about

two inches thick. This process may reduce the sugar one-fifth, but will add correspondingly to the molasses.

Canada Thistles.

Of all the expedients which has been recommended to destroy this troublesome and prolific plant, the following has been found to be the most effectual, as the result is in perfect consonance with the laws of vegetation. The method is, to plough and plant the field where they have obtained a footing with corn, and to go over the field twice a week, as soon as the thistles appear, and carefully cut every one with a hoe, as far under the surface as practicable. In August, they begin to become thin and scattering, and appear of a sickly yellowish hue. The operation may be continued till October. In September the roots will be found on examination, in a state of decay, and of a blackish color. Leaves are as necessary to the growth and being of a plant as lungs are to an animal. Plants cannot grow without the agency of leaves; for it is in these that the food of the vegetable is elaborated, and fitted for its wants. Trees are often killed by caterpillars that destroy the leaves, when the sap is in free circulation, and the plant most in need of their active offices. The ascending sap becomes stagnant, ferments, and destroys the vitality of the plant. Thus with the thistles, by constantly destroying the leaves, before they elaborate, the food collected by the roots, although very tenacious of life, the roots die for want of nourishment. When the thistles are confined to a small patch, a pile of manure left on them a few weeks will effectually destroy them, as will any other covering which excludes the light and air wholly from the leaves.

Things which we Want.

WE want more public, and less party spirit—more devotedness to the state, and the interests of the people at large, and less to local interest, individual cupidity, and personal aggrandizement.

We want, for our boys who are destined to till the earth, scientific and industrial schools, that they may acquire, simultaneously, and in the scholastic period of life, a knowledge of the best practices in farming, and of the principles upon which it can now alone be safely and judiciously conducted.

We want more practical business men in our legislative halls as well as upon our farms—men of sound judgment and independent bearing—and who, though they do not talk as much, can think and act as correctly and as promptly, as professional talkers;

and who, knowing best the true interests of the mass of our population, are likely to do the least injury, if they do not do the most good.

We want a more extended circulation of agricultural periodicals—because they disseminate useful knowledge, stimulate industry, call into action latent genius, awaken laudable competition, induce general improvement, bring into exercise the noblest feelings of our nature, and inculcate good will to our fellow-men.

We want to have inculcated and taught, by precept and example, in our public halls, in our social circles, and in our schools, high and low, the great moral and political duty, of identifying our individual with the public interest, and of considering the one as in a great measure inseparable from the other.

ON OUR FARMS.

We want more system—more employment for our females, that they may be more healthy, more robust, and more serviceable to posterity—more contentment with our rural employments—a greater desire to encrease our knowledge, to improve our practice, and to bring our sons up “in the way they should go”—as independent tillers of the soil.

We want more attention paid to augment our manures, the food of our farm crops, that our lands, instead of growing poorer every year, may increase in fertility, in products and in profits.

We want to understand, better than we do, the principles and practice of draining, that much of our best land, now unproductive and noisome, may be rendered productive, profitable and healthy.

We want to extend the culture of roots and clover, as tending to perpetuate fertility, fatten cattle, furnish manure, and fill the granary.

We want the conviction that we can improve, the determination that we will improve, and we shall then soon become conscious that we have improved, in the management of our farms.

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEASED WITH FLIES.—Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three pints of soft and cold water—let it infuse one night, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour—when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz: between and upon the ears, the flank, &c.

Good and Bad Luck.

We are in the daily habit of hearing the casualties and misfortunes of life, and particularly in the operations of the farm, ascribed to bad luck; and on the contrary, of hearing the blessings, comforts and enjoyments of life imputed to good luck—as though these things were casual, and did not depend upon the discreet or indiscreet conduct of those whom they befall.

If we will but scan this matter properly, we shall be convinced, that our good and bad luck most generally comes through our own agency; and that we are in a great measure left to choose our own fortunes in this matter. The faithful practice of known duties with a due restraint upon our baser passions, seldom fails to ensure good luck; while indolence, extravagance, the lack of probity and good will to our fellows, are almost the certain precursors of bad luck. And even though our crops may grow, from the exuberant bounty of nature; and although our patrimonial wealth may extort for us the fickle applause of the multitude, the pleasures which they afford are unstable, and are not to be put in comparison with those which result from a course of prudent industry and rectitude of conduct—from a consciousness of having performed, and of performing, the high duties imposed upon us, to our families, to society, and to our Creator.

Let us trace some of the instances of good and bad luck, in the business of the farm to their palpable causes.

The diligent farmer, who personally superintends his business—who rises before the sun, sees that his laborers are at their appointed business, that his farm stock are in condition, his implements and fences in order, and his work timely and properly done, is pretty certain of enjoying a round of good luck in all his farming operations. He will have good cattle, good crops, and good profits—and, if he takes care to bring up his sons in the ways of their father, he will have good luck with his family.

On the other hand, look at that man who gossips away a portion of his time at public houses, at political clubs, and among his neighbours—and who trusts the management of his affairs to the discretion and fidelity of others, and ten to one but you find him an heir to ill luck; that his land is annually becoming poorer, his crops lighter, his cattle diminishing, his fences and his buildings dilapidating, his children idle, and perhaps dissipated, and his fortune going to wreck. Who does not see in such a man, a fountain of bad luck.

All young readers have most of them, perhaps, heard of the bad luck that befel the man who neglected, in time, to get a nail in the horse shoe: the shoe came off; the horse became lame,

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and ultimately died—so that the owner lost his horse for want of a nail. The same bad luck attends him who neglects his fences: a rail or a board is down; cattle get in and destroy his crops, and he is obliged to buy bread for his family. The drone too, is generally late with his work—he plants and sows too late—and suffers the harvest to waste in the field, before his crops are gathered and housed.

The diligent farmer destroys the weeds that rob his crops, and the bushes that uselessly encumber his grounds: he carefully economises and applies his manures, destined to feed his crops, and keep up the fertility of his soil; and he brings the best portion of it, though naturally wet and unproductive, into a productive state, by a system of judicious draining. All these are certain precursors of good luck.

REMEMBER THIS.—Unfermented vegetable and animal matters, including green sward, green crops and long manure, after being buried by the plough, should never be exposed to the sun and winds by cross-ploughing, until they have become perfectly rotten. The gaseous matters which dung gives off while undergoing fermentation, always rise, because they are lighter than atmospheric air. They enrich the soil, and afford food to plants, because they have already formed a necessary part of plants. Hence, if fermentation takes place *on* the surface, these gaseous matters are scattered and lost; if *in* the soil, the earths and moisture retains them there, and the plants feed upon them.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF THE RATTLE SNAKE.—A weed with a smooth leaf, and bulbous milky root, known by the name of "Lion's Tongue." When applied in a proper manner it has never been known to fail.

Take a handful of the roots, wash clean, and boil in sweet milk. Let the patient drink occasionally of the milk thus boiled, and apply the root as a poultice to the wound, keeping it moist with the milk.

It may seem right to a man to trouble himself very much about his neighbour's business, but the end thereof is—great negligence of his own.

Remedy for hard times—more ploughing on *land banks*, and less discounting in *paper banks*.



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