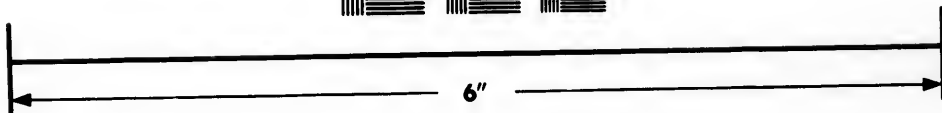
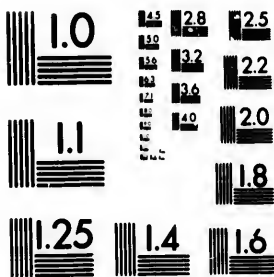


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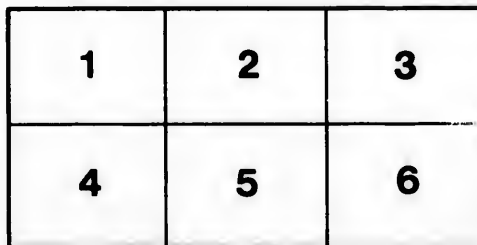
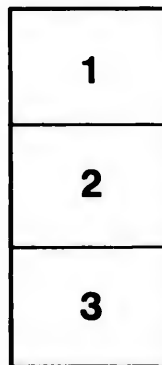
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No. XIII.

1847.

THE  
CANADIAN FARMERS'  
ALMANAC,  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD  
1847:

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR,  
AND TILL THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE, THE TENTH  
YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MOST GRA-  
CIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Calculated for the Meridian of Sherbrooke, in Latitude  
45° 24' 40" N. and Longitude 71° 55' W. from  
the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, but arran-  
ged so as to serve without essential variation  
for every other portion of Canada.*

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS BY

**G. Wells, Provincial Surveyor.**



PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH S. WALTON,

SHERBROOKE, L. C.

AND BY CAMPBELL BRYSON,

MONTREAL.

**EXPLANATION.**

In the following Calender, the times of the Sun's rising and setting are the times shown by a correct time piece when the sun is in the horizon. The column marked Sun South, are the times shown by a correct time piece when the centre of the Sun is on the Meridian, or in other words, when it is noon by a correct noon mark or dial. For example, when it is noon by the Sun on the first day of January, it would be four minutes after 12 o'clock by a correct time piece. To know where the **STON** is, compare the character opposite the day of the month in the column of Moon's Places with the explanation of the Signs of the Zodiac, below.—The other matters are so plain as to need no explanation.

**EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND BREVIATIONS.**

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

**CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND EPOCHS.**

Domical Letter,	C	Solar Cycle,	8
Golden Number,	5	Roman Indiction,	5
Epact.	14	Julian Period,	6560.

The year 5608 of the Jewish Era commences on September 11th, 1847.

The year 1264 of the Mahammedan Era commences on December 9th, 1847.

**MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.**

Septuagesima Sunday, Jan. 31.	Low Sunday,	April 11.
Quinquagesima Sun., Feb. 14.	Rogation Sunday,	May 9.
Ash Wednesday, " 17.	Ascension Day,	" 13.
1st. Sunday in Lent, " 21.	Pentecost; Whit Sunday,	" 23.
Palm Sunday, March 28.	Trinity Sunday,	" 30.
Good Friday, April 2.	Corpus Christi,	June 3.
Easter Sunday, " 4.	Advent Sunday,	November 28.

**FETES D'OBLIGATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.**

Circumcision,	January 1,	Corpus Christi,	June 3.
Epiphany,	" 6.	St. Peter & St. Paul.	" 29.
Annunciation,	March 25.	All Saints Day,	November 1.
Ascension Day, (Holy Thursday,)	May 13.	Conception B. V. M.	Dec. 8.
		Christmas Day,	" 25.

**EMBER DAYS.**

February 24th. 26th. 27th.	September 15th. 17th. 18th.
May 26th. 28th. 29th.	December 15th. 17th. 18th.

**COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.**

*Vernal Equinox*—Spring begins March 21st, 0h. 45m. morning.

*Summer Solstice*—Summer begins June 21st, 9h. 31m. evening.

*Autumnal Equinox*—Autumn begins September 23rd, 11h. 28m. morning.

*Winter Solstice*—Winter begins December 22nd, 5h. 11m. morning.

**SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES.**

In the year 1847, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon, all invisible at Sherbrooke.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 31st, invisible at Sherbrooke; opposition in Right Ascension at 9 minutes after 5 in the evening.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, April 15th, invisible at Sherbrooke,—Conjunction in Right Ascension at 9 minutes after 1 in the morning. This Eclipse will be visible at the Cape of Good Hope, in the Islands of Madagascar, Borneo, and the Indian Ocean.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, September 24th, invisible at Sherbrooke. Opposition in Right Ascension at 8 minutes after 10 in the morning.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 9th, invisible at Sherbrooke. Conjunction in Right Ascension at 50 minutes after 3 in the morning. The Line of the Central and annular appearance of this Eclipse will first touch the Earth in Latitude 52 deg. 8 min. North, and Longitude 15 deg. 3 min. West of Greenwich; from thence it will cross the Southern extremity of the British Isles, and that part of the Continent of Europe bordering on the Mediterranean Sea; after which, taking a South-Easterly direction it will traverse the Southern parts of Asia, terminating near the shores of the Pacific Ocean in Latitude 18 deg. 29 min. North and Longitude 105 deg. 44 min. East of Greenwich.

*Soft Ginger Bread.* Four teacups of flour, two of molasses, half a cup of butter, two of butter milk, in which is dissolved, a tea spoonful of saleratus, a cup of cream, three eggs, and a table spoonful of ginger. Mix all together and bake in shallow pans.

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MEMORANDUM.

The left hand pages are left blank for the purpose of recording transactions, &c. for future reference. Let a lead pencil be attached to a string and fastened to the back of the Almanac, near the top. This will serve to hang up the Almanac, and be always ready for use.

*Memorandum for January.*

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**31 days.                      JANUARY.                      1847.**

The falling leaves once flung high,  
O pride! how vain to trust;  
Now wither'd on the ground they lie,  
And mingled with the dust.

Full Moon, - - - - 1d. 9h. 5lm. Morning.  
Last Quarter, - - - 9d. 1h. 46m. Evening.  
New Moon, - - - 16d. 7h. 50m. Evening.  
First Quarter, - - 23d. 11h. 29m. Morning.  
Full Moon, - - - 31d. 3h. 40m. Morning.

D.	M.	W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun	M	Moon
				Rise	Sets	South	Pl	R. & S
1			Circumcision, ☉ in Peri.	7 414	27 12	4	♄	Orise
2			Gen. Wolfe born, 1727.	7 414	27 12	4	♄	6 1
3	S		2d. Sun. after Christmas.	7 414	28 12	5	♄	6 50
4			Earthq. in Cn. 1663.	7 414	29 12	5	♄	7 59
5			Massac. in Afghanistan.	7 414	30 12	5	♄	8 57
6			Epiphany. ☾ Apogee.	7 414	31 12	6	♄	9 56
7			Fenelon died, 1715.	7 404	31 12	6	♄	10 56
8			Lucian, P. & M.	7 404	32 12	7	♄	11 55
9			Fontenelle died, 1757.	7 394	33 12	7	♄	Morn.
10	S		1st. Sun. after Epiphany.	7 394	34 12	8	♄	0 55
11			Linnaeus died, 1778.	7 394	35 12	8	♄	1 56
12			<i>Snow Storm.</i>	7 384	36 12	8	♄	2 59
13			♀ in Aphelion. ♂ ♄ ☽	7 384	38 12	9	♄	4 1
14			<i>Milder, with a prospect</i>	7 374	40 12	9	♄	5 3
15			♄ ♄ ☽ <i>of a Storm.</i>	7 374	41 12	10	♄	6 0
16			Battle of Corunna, 1809.	7 364	43 12	10	♄	sets
17	S		2d. Sun. after Epiphany.	7 364	45 12	10	♄	6 2
18			☽ Perigee.	7 354	46 12	11	♄	7 18
19			♄ ♄ ☽	7 354	48 12	11	♄	8 33
20			Fabian Bp.	7 344	50 12	12	♄	9 48
21			Agnes Virgin.	7 334	52 12	12	♄	11 2
22			Vincent Martyr. [1831.	7 324	53 12	12	♄	Morn.
23			Castle of St. Lewis burnt.	7 324	54 12	13	♄	0 12
24	S		3rd. Sun. after Epiphany,	7 314	56 12	13	♄	1 19
25			Burns born, 1759.	7 304	57 12	13	♄	2 25
26			Dr. Jenner died, 1823.	7 294	58 12	15	♄	3 25
27			Bona. esc. from Elba.	7 284	59 12	13	♄	4 20
28			Sir F. Drake d. 1596.	7 275	0 12	13	♄	5 9
29			Geo. III d. Geo. IV ac.	7 265	2 12	13	♄	5 54
30			K. C., Martyr, 1649.	7 255	4 12	14	♄	6 32
31	S		Septuagesima Sunday.	7 245	6 12	14	♄	Orise



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y.

**25 days. FEBRUARY. 1847.**

So Death serves all—and wealth and pride  
Must all their pomp resign ;  
Then kings shall lay their crowns aside,  
To mix their dust with mine.

- ☾ Last Quarter, - - - 5d. 5h. 54m. Morning.
- New Moon, - - - 15d. 6h. 35m. Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - - 24d. 11h. 11m. Evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, & C.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	Moon Pl.	Moon R. & S.
1	2	Purification of V. M.	7 22	5 7	12 14	♋	6 48
2	3	☽ Apogee.	7 21	5 8	12 14	♌	7 42
3	4	<i>High wind</i>	7 19	5 9	12 14	♌	8 46
4	5	<i>and Snow.</i>	7 18	5 10	12 14	♍	9 45
5	6	♀ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.	7 17	5 12	12 14	♍	10 44
6	7	<i>Storm</i>	7 16	5 13	12 14	♍	11 43
7	8	Sexagesima Sunday, if	7 15	5 14	12 14	♎	Morn.
7	2	<i>Wind be West.</i>	7 14	5 16	12 14	♎	0 44
9	3		7 12	5 18	12 14	♏	1 45
10	4	<i>Cold, succeeded</i>	7 10	5 20	12 15	♏	2 45
11	5	♂ ♂ ♄ <i>by</i>	7 9	5 22	12 15	♏	3 42
12	6	<i>milder weather,</i>	7 7	5 24	12 15	♏	4 36
13	7	<i>and perhaps</i>	7 7	5 23	12 15	♏	5 23
14	8	Quinquagesima Sunday.	7 5	5 25	12 15	♐	6 9
15	2	☽ Perigee. <i>a thaw.</i>	7 3	5 27	12 15	♐	sets
16	3	♃ in Sup. ♃ ☉	7 2	5 28	12 14	♑	7 23
17	4	Ash Wednesday.	7 0	5 30	12 14	♑	8 39
18	5	♃ ♂ ☽	6 58	5 31	12 14	♑	9 51
19	6		6 56	5 32	12 14	♑	11 8
20	7	<i>High and</i>	6 54	5 34	12 14	♑	Morn.
21	8	1st. Sun. in Lent.	6 53	5 35	12 13	♑	0 11
22	2	♃ ♀ ☉ <i>variable</i>	6 51	5 36	12 13	♒	1 14
23	3	<i>winds.</i>	6 49	5 37	12 13	♒	2 12
24	4		6 47	5 39	12 13	♒	2 56
25	5	<i>Deep</i>	6 46	5 41	12 13	♒	3 53
26	6		6 45	5 42	12 13	♒	4 33
27	7	<i>snow.</i>	6 43	5 43	12 12	♓	5 8
28	8	2nd. Sun. in Lent.	6 41	5 44	12 12	♓	6 40

Venus will be Evening Star, until the 3rd day of October, thence Morning Star the remainder of the year.

*Sting of a Bee.* Apply a washerwoman's blue-bag moistened, to the part stung. It will operate like a charm, removing the pain almost instantly, and prevent swelling. If the above is not to be had, apply earth moistened with vinegar

**Memorandum for March.**

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31 days.

MARCH.

1847.

The leaves, how once they cloth'd the trees,  
None's left behind to tell;  
The branch is naked to the breeze;  
We know not whence they fell.

Full Moon, - - - 1d. 10h. 20m. Evening.  
Last Quarter, - - 9d. 11h. 50m. Evening.  
New Moon, - - 16d. 4h. 23m. Evening.  
First Quarter, - 23d. 0h. 52m. Evening.  
Full Moon, - - - 31d. 4h. 29m. Evening.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South Pl.	M Moon R.&S
1	2	David A. B. ♀ in ♀	6 38	5 47	12 12	♄ ☽
2	3	Chadmus Bp. ☽ Apogee.	6 36	5 48	12 12	♄ ☽
3	4	<i>Raw &amp; cold.</i>	6 34	5 49	12 12	♄ ☽
4	5	<i>Expect</i>	6 33	5 50	12 12	♄ ☽
5	6	<i>a</i>	6 31	5 52	12 12	♄ ☽
6	7	<i>thunder</i>	6 29	5 53	12 11	♄ ☽
7	8	3rd. Sun. in Lent.	6 27	5 55	12 11	♄ ☽
8	9		6 25	5 56	12 11	♄ ☽
9	3	<i>storm</i>	6 23	5 58	12 11	♄ ☽
10	4	<i>this month.</i>	6 20	5 59	12 11	♄ ☽
11	5		6 18	6 00	12 10	♄ ☽
12	6	Gregory M. B. ♂ ☽	6 15	6 1	12 10	♄ ☽
13	7	♄ Gr. elong. 18° 18' E.	6 13	6 2	12 10	♄ ☽
14	8	4th. Sun. in Lent.	6 12	6 4	12 9	♄ ☽
15	2	♄ ☽ <i>Snow if wind</i>	6 10	6 7	12 9	♄ ☽
16	3	♄ Perigee. <i>bc</i>	6 8	6 8	12 9	♄ ☽
17	4	St. Rats. ♄ ☽	6 7	6 9	12 9	♄ ☽
18	5	<i>North-east.</i>	6 6	6 10	12 8	♄ ☽
19	6		6 5	6 12	12 8	♄ ☽
20	7	<i>Pleasant</i>	6 3	6 13	12 8	♄ ☽
21	8	5th. Sun. in Lent.	6 0	6 14	12 7	♄ ☽
22	2		5 58	6 15	12 7	♄ ☽
23	3	<i>weather.</i>	5 56	6 17	12 7	♄ ☽
24	4		5 54	6 19	12 6	♄ ☽
25	5	Annunciation V. Mary.	5 53	6 20	12 6	♄ ☽
26	6	<i>The signs</i>	5 52	6 21	12 6	♄ ☽
27	7	<i>indicate</i>	5 50	6 22	12 5	♄ ☽
28	8	Palm Sunday.	5 48	6 23	12 5	♄ ☽
29	2	<i>a storm.</i>	5 46	6 24	12 5	♄ ☽
30	3		5 45	6 25	12 4	♄ ☽
31	4	♄ Eclipsed, invisible.	5 43	6 26	12 4	♄ ☽



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sun if

**30 days. APRIL. 1847.**

A few more years, and I the same  
As they are now shall be,  
With nothing left to tell my name,  
Or answer, "Who was he?"

- ☾ Last Quarter, - - 8d. 10h. 35m. Morning.
- New Moon, - - - 15d. 1h. 27m. Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, - 22d. 4h. 14m. Morning.
- Full Moon, - - - 30d. 5h. 31m. Morning.

D.	M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun	M	Moon
			Rise	Sets	South	Pl	R. & S
15	♀	♂ <i>Good</i>	5 41	6 28	12 12	4 m	7 28
26		Good Friday.	5 39	6 59	12 12	4 m	8 29
37		Richard B.	5 37	6 30	12 3 m		9 28
48		Easter Sunday.	5 35	6 31	12 3 ↑		10 27
52		<i>sugar</i>	5 33	6 33	12 3 ↑		11 24
63		Nap abdicated, 1814.	5 32	6 34	12 2 ♀		Morn.
74		<i>weather.</i>	5 30	6 35	12 2 ♀		0 17
85		Hudson's B. Co. estab.	5 28	6 37	12 2 ♀		1 7
96		<i>Snow</i> [1692.	5 26	6 39	12 1 ☁		1 51
107	♂	♂ ☾ <i>leaving</i>	5 24	6 40	12 1 ☁		2 32
118		Low Sunday.	5 23	6 41	12 1 ☾		3 10
122	♂	♂ ☾ <i>fast.</i>	5 21	6 42	12 1 ☾		3 45
133		☾ Perigee.	5 19	6 44	12 0 °		4 21
144		Qway d. 1685.	5 17	6 46	12 0 °		4 52
155	☉	Eclipsed, invisible.	5 16	6 47	12 0 ♀		● sets
166		Buffoon d. 1788.	5 14	6 48	12 0 ♀		8 41
177	♀	♂ ☾ <i>Cold</i>	5 12	6 49	11 59	Π	9 50
188		2nd. Sun. after Easter.	5 10	6 50	11 59	Π	10 50
192		Alpheus A. B.	5 8	6 51	11 59	☽	11 43
203		<i>nights.</i>	5 6	6 52	11 59	☽	Morn.
214	♀	in Aphelion.	5 4	6 54	11 59	Ω	0.30
225		Total Eclipse of the sun.	5 2	6 56	11 58	Ω	1 7
236		St. George. [1715.	5 0	6 57	11 58	Ω	1 42
247		<i>Rain</i>	4 59	6 58	11 58	mg	2 11
258		3rd Sun. after Easter.	4 57	6 59	11 58	mg	2 40
262		☾ Apogee. <i>if</i>	4 56	7 0	11 58	♁	3 5
273		<i>wind.</i>	4 55	7 1	11 57	♁	3 32
284	♀	Gr. elong. 26° 49' W.	4 54	7 2	11 57	♁	4 1
295		<i>be South.</i>	4 52	7 3	11 57	m	4 29
306		Wash. 1st. Pres., 1789.	4 51	7 5	11 57	m	○ rise

hah

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*Ring Bone in Horses.* Clean the part affected, and rub it well with common soft soap; then dry it in well with a hot iron, but not too hot. Continue this for three mornings, which will commonly effect a cure. If not repeat the treatment. In the first stages it is a sure cure.

***Memorandum for May.***

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Green turf's allow'd forgotten heap  
Is all that I shall have,  
Save that the little flies creep  
To deck my simple grave.

- ☾ Last Quarter, - - 7d. 6h. 1m. Evening.
- ☾ New Moon, - - - 14d. 10h. 35m. Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, - 21d. 9h. 10m. Evening.
- ☉ Full Moon, - - - 29d. 9h. 57m. Evening.

M	D	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	Moon PL	R. & S.
1	7	St Philips & St Jas. Ap.	4 49	7 6	11 57	☾	8 21
2	8	4th Sun. after Easter.	4 48	7 7	11 57	☽	9 19
3	2	<i>Frosty</i>	4 47	7 8	11 57	☽	10 14
4	3	<i>nights.</i>	4 45	7 9	11 57	☽	11 6
5	4	♀ in Perihelion	4 43	7 11	11 57	☽	11 51
6	5	St. John Port Lat.	4 42	7 12	11 56	☽	Morn.
7	6	<i>Indications</i> [9th, '46	4 40	7 13	11 56	☽	0 33
8	7	Bat. on Rio Grand, Sth &	4 38	7 14	11 56	☽	1 10
9	8	Rogation Sunday.	4 37	7 15	11 56	☽	1 45
10	2	<i>of rain</i>	4 36	7 17	11 56	☽	2 18
11	3	☾ Perigee. <i>and</i>	4 35	7 18	11 56	☽	2 51
12	4	Percival assassinat. 1812	4 33	7 19	11 56	☽	3 24
13	5	Ascension Day <i>thunder.</i>	4 32	7 20	11 56	☽	4 2
14	6	<i>Fair</i>	4 32	7 21	11 56	☽	sets
15	7	<i>if</i>	4 30	7 23	11 56	☽	8 33
16	8	Sun. after Ascension.	4 29	7 24	11 56	☽	9 31
17	2	<i>not windy.</i>	4 28	7 25	11 56	☽	10 22
18	3	Gov. Bagot d. 1843.	4 27	7 26	11 56	☽	11 4
19	4	Dunstan A. B.	4 26	7 29	11 56	☽	11 42
20	5	<i>Look out</i>	4 25	7 30	11 56	☽	Morn.
21	6	<i>for a</i>	4 24	7 31	11 56	☽	0 15
22	7	<i>snow</i>	4 23	7 32	11 56	☽	0 43
23	8	Pentecost Whit Sun.	4 22	7 33	11 56	☽	1 10
24	2	<i>Storm,</i>	4 21	7 34	11 56	☽	1 36
25	3	<i>after</i>	4 19	7 35	11 57	☽	2 2
26	4	Augustin A. B.	4 18	7 36	11 57	☽	2 30
27	5	Ven Bede Pr.	4 17	7 37	11 57	☽	2 59
28	6	<i>which</i>	4 17	7 38	11 57	☽	3 33
29	7	King Chs. II. N. and R	4 16	7 39	11 57	☽	☉ rise
30	8	Trinity Sunday.	4 16	7 40	11 57	☽	8 9
31	2	♀ in ☉ <i>warmer.</i>	4 15	7 40	11 57	☽	9 1

*Buckwheat Cakes.*—To three pints buckwheat flour made into batter, add a tea spoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in water, stir, and a teaspoonful of tartaric acid dissolved,—stir again—cook and eat them as "light as a feather"

*Memorandum for June.*

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e of so-  
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30 days. JUNE. 1817.

All honour be paid to the homely spade—  
The sword and the spear are idle things;  
To the King in his pride, and his subjects beside,  
Its tribute the spade of the husbandman brings.

- ☾ Last Quarter, - - - 5d 11h. 18m. Evening.
- New Moon, - - - 12d 8h. 4m. Evening.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 23d 2h. 44m. Evening.
- ☾ Full Moon, - - - 29d 3h. 31m. Morning.

D.	M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun	M	Moon
			Rise	Sets	South	P.	R. & S
13		Nicomede M.	4 157	41 11	58	☽	9 51
24		<i>A frost</i>	4 157	41 11	58	☽	10 33
35		Corpus Christi.	4 147	42 11	58	☽	11 12
46		♂ in sup. ♂ ☉	4 147	43 11	58	☽	11 47
57		Boniface Bp	4 137	44 11	58	☽	Morn.
68		1st Sun. after Trinity.	4 137	45 11	58	☽	0 20
72		☾ Perigee.	4 137	46 11	59	☽	0 52
83		<i>will not disap- point the</i>	4 127	47 11	59	☽	1 24
94		<i>Almanac</i>	4 127	48 11	59	☽	1 59
105		♂ ♂ ♃	4 117	48 11	59	☽	2 37
116		St. Barnabas A. & M.	4 117	49 12	0	☽	3 20
127		<i>maker.</i>	4 117	49 12	0	☽	☉ sets
138		2nd Sun. after Trinity.	4 117	49 12	0	☽	8 12
142			4 117	50 12	0	☽	8 59
153		♂ Gr. Hel. Lat. North.	4 107	50 12	0	☽	9 40
164		<i>Warm</i>	4 107	50 12	1	☽	10 13
175		St. Alban, Martyr.	4 107	50 12	1	☽	10 44
186		<i>and</i>	4 107	51 12	1	☽	11 12
197		[after Trinity.	4 117	51 12	1	☽	11 38
208		♂ Apogee. 3rd Sunday	4 117	51 12	1	☽	Morn.
212		☉ enters ☽ summer com.	4 117	52 12	2	☽	0 5
223		<i>showery.</i>	4 117	52 12	2	☽	0 31
234		Akenside b. 1770.	4 127	52 12	2	☽	1 0
245		St. John Baptist.	4 127	53 12	2	☽	1 24
256		♂ Gr. Hel. Lat. South.	4 127	53 12	2	☽	2 6
267		<i>B</i>	4 137	53 12	3	☽	2 47
278		1st Sun. after Trinity.	4 137	53 12	3	☽	3 36
282		<i>fine</i>	4 137	52 12	3	☽	☉ Rise
293		St. Peter Ap.	4 147	52 12	3	☽	8 32
304		<i>growing time.</i>	4 147	52 12	3	☽	9 13

Bees generally eat more honey than they collect, after the 1st of August. This may be ascertained by weighing the hive. Hence swarms that are to be taken up should be attended to about that period.

*Memorandum for July.*

1 *Went to Kew on 2<sup>nd</sup> July*

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*returned at 8 PM*

20 *arrived here on this day in the afternoon*

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31 days.      J. D.      1817.

A bright thought from nature, which she never gives,  
 Who first taught to help himself, is only given;  
 God told in the blast how the soul song I be cast—  
 See the first volume of the original in song!

- ☾ Last Quarter, --- 51. 3n. 5 1/2 n. Morning.
- ☉ Low Moon, --- 121. 6n. 40 n. Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, --- 211. 3n. 4 n. Morning.
- ☾ Full Moon, --- 271. 5n. 20 n. Evening.

N.	D.	CALENDAR, 1817.	511	511	511	M. Moon
15		<i>Very</i>	4 157	50 12	4 30	9 50
26		Visit of V. Mary	4 157	50 12	4 30	10 24
37		<i>in 10 n.</i>	4 167	50 12	4 30	10 57
48		5th Sun. after Trinity.	4 167	50 12	4 30	11 29
52		♂ ♀ ♀	4 137	51 12	5 7	Mora.
61		<i>Chlor.</i>	4 177	51 12	5 7	0 3
71		<i>with</i>	4 177	51 12	5 8	0 38
85		♀ in ♂ a	4 137	50 12	5 8	1 18
98		<i>proceed</i>	4 197	50 12	5 11	2 3
107		<i>of</i>	4 207	50 12	5 11	2 53
118		6th Sun. after Trinity.	4 217	49 12	5 11	3 47
122		<i>rain.</i>	4 227	48 12	5 11	sets
133			4 237	47 12	5 12	8 13
144		♂ ♀ ♀	4 247	46 12	6 12	8 45
155		Swithen Bp.	4 257	45 12	6 12	9 16
166		♀ ♀ ♀	4 267	44 12	6 13	9 44
177		7th Sun. after Trinity.	4 277	43 12	6 13	10 8
188		a Apogee.	4 287	42 12	6 13	10 33
192		<i>High wind</i>	4 297	42 12	6 13	11 2
203		Margaret V.	4 307	41 12	6 13	11 32
214		<i>and</i>	4 317	40 12	6 13	Morn.
225		St. Mary Magdenc.	4 327	39 12	6 13	0 5
236		♀ in ♂ probably	4 337	38 12	6 13	0 43
247		[St. James.	4 347	37 12	6 13	1 26
258		8th Sun. after Trinity.	4 357	36 12	6 13	2 19
262		St. Anns.	4 367	35 12	6 13	3 17
273		<i>a hail storm.</i>	4 377	34 12	6 13	Orise
284		Bat. of Talavera, 1800.	4 387	33 12	6 13	7 48
295		Lord Durham d. 1810.	4 397	32 12	6 13	8 25
306		a Perigee, ♀ ♀ ☾	4 417	31 12	6 13	8 59
317		Bat. of Gainsboro' 1613.	4 427	30 12	6 13	9 55

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*The cause and cure of Intemperance.*—The cause is, drinking intoxicating liquor, —the cure—sign the teetotal pledge and keep it. This is a never failing remedy. Try it—it costs nothing but a little self denial.

**Memorandum for August.**

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*This morning college in the forenoon  
Saturday in the evening*

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31 days.

AUGUST.

1847.

See the first harvest morn, and the ripe yellow corn,  
And the first crooked sickle thrust into the grain!  
With dancing and singing the vailleys are ringing,  
For all that the spade has raised out of the plain.

- ☾ Last Quarter, - - - 3d. 9h. 11m. Morning.
- New Moon, - - - 10d. 7h. 40m. Evening.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 19d. 9h. 13m. Morning.
- Full Moon, - - - 26d. 1h. 21m. Morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &C.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S
1	S	9th Sun. after Trinity.	4 45	7 28	12	6 ☉	10 6
2	2	♂ ♀ ☾ [Lammas day.	4 46	7 27	12	6 ☉	10 42
3	3	Warm	4 47	7 26	12	6 ☽	11 21
4	4	and	4 48	7 25	12	6 ☽	Morn.
5	5	sultry.	4 49	7 23	12	6 ☽	0 1
6	6	Transfiguration	4 50	7 22	12	6 ☽	0 50
7	7	♄ in inf. ♄ ☉	4 51	7 21	12	5 ☽	1 42
8	S	10th Sun. after Trinity.	4 52	7 20	12	5 ☽	2 37
9	2	Good	4 51	7 18	12	5 ☽	3 28
10	3	S. Lawrence.	4 55	7 16	12	5 ☽	● sets
11	4	haying	4 56	7 15	12	5 ☽	7 17
12	5		4 57	7 14	12	5 ☽	7 45
13	6	time if	4 58	7 12	12	5 ☽	8 13
14	7	properly	5 07	7 10	12	4 ☽	8 38
15	S	11th Sun. after Trinity	5 17	7 8	12	4 ☽	9 5
16	2	improved	5 27	7 7	12	4 ☽	9 34
17	3	♄ stationary.	5 37	6 12	12	4 ☽	10 4
18	4	A heavy	5 47	4 12	12	4 ☽	10 39
19	5	thunder	5 57	2 12	12	3 ☽	11 19
20	6	storm.	5 67	0 12	12	3 ☽	Morn.
21	7	William IV b 1765.	5 76	59	12	3 ☽	0 6
22	S	12th Sun. after Trinity.	5 86	57	12	3 ☽	1 1
23	2		5 96	55	12	3 ☽	2 2
24	3	S. Bartholomew.	5 106	53	12	2 ☽	3 9
25	4	♄ Gr. elong 18° 17' W.	5 116	51	12	2 ☽	4 21
26	5	♄ in Aphelion.	5 126	50	12	2 ☽	Orise
27	6	☾ Perigee.	5 136	48	12	1 ☽	7 31
28	7	St. Augustin B.	5 116	46	12	1 ☽	8 5
29	S	13th Sun. after Trinity.	5 166	44	12	1 ☽	8 41
30	2	Fair.	5 186	42	12	0 ☽	9 20
31	3	♄ in Perihelion.	5 196	40	12	0 ☽	10 3

cause is,  
he tecto-  
remedy.

Some



*To cure Sheep-skins with the wool on.*—Sprinkle the flesh side of the skin with powdered alum and saltpetre, one part of the former and two of the latter. Roll up the skin tight, and let it remain till dry; then scrape it with a blunt knife till clean and supple. Fur skins may be cured in the same way.

*Memorandum for September.*

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30 days.      SEPTEMBER.      1847.

Then all honour be paid to the conquering spade—  
The sword and the spear are idle things :  
To the king in his pride, and his subjects beside,  
Its honours the spade of the husbandman brings.

- ☾ Last Quarter, - - - 11. 4h. 26m. Evening
- New Moon, - - - 91. 11h. 1m. Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 17d. 2h. 32m. Evening.
- Full Moon, - - - 21d. 9h. 37m. Morning.

M.	M.	V.	D.	D.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M. Pl	Moon R. & S.
14					Stes Abbat.	5 216	38 12	0	Π	10 49
25					♃ ♄ ☉	5 226	37 11	59	Π	11 39
36					<i>Fine weather.</i>	5 236	35 11	59	☽	Morn.
47					♃ ♄ ☾	5 246	33 11	59	☽	0 33
58					14th Sun. after Trinity.	5 256	31 11	58	☽	1 30
62					<i>More</i>	5 276	29 11	58	☉	2 28
73					Churches B	5 286	27 11	58	☉	3 29
84					Nativity of V. Mary.	5 296	25 11	57	☾	4 29
95					<i>rain</i>	5 306	23 11	57	☾	● sets
106					♀ stationary.	5 326	21 11	57	☾	6 42
117					♁ Apogee. ♀ ♄ ☽	5 336	20 11	56	♁	7 8
128					15th Sun. after Trinity.	5 346	18 11	56	♁	7 37
132					<i>soon.</i>	5 356	15 11	56	♁	8 7
143					Holy Cross.	5 386	14 11	55	♁	8 40
154					<i>Look</i>	5 396	12 11	55	♁	9 6
165					<i>well</i>	5 406	10 11	55	♁	10 0
176					Lambert Bp.	5 416	8 11	54	♁	10 49
187					♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. South.	5 426	4 11	54	♁	11 46
198					16th Sun. after Trinity.	5 446	2 11	54	♁	Morn.
202					<i>to year</i>	5 466	0 11	53	☾	0 48
213					St. Matthew A.	5 475	53 11	53	☾	1 56
224					<i>harvest.</i>	5 485	55 11	53	☾	3 8
235					☉ enters ♄ Autumn com.	5 495	51 11	52	☾	4 22
246					☾ Perigee ♄ stationary.	5 505	52 11	52	☾	Orise
257					♁ ♄ ☽ <i>else it</i>	5 515	51 11	51	☾	6 36
268					17th Sun. after Trinity.	5 525	49 11	51	☾	7 14
272					[St. Cyprian A.	5 535	47 11	51	☾	7 57
283					<i>may be</i>	5 545	45 11	50	☾	8 43
294					St. Michael <i>injured.</i>	5 555	44 11	50	Π	9 34
305					S. Jerome.	5 565	43 11	50	Π	10 29

*A cure for the Piles.* Take 1 scruple of powdered opium, 2 scruples flour of sulphur, and one ounce lard. Keep the parts affected well anointed. Be prudent in diet, and keep the bowels well open

*Memorandum for October.*

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powdered  
ounce lard.  
prudent in

31 days. OCTOBER. 1847.

Had, falling leaves? that patter round,  
Admonitions and friends;  
Reflection wakes us at the sound--  
So, Luke, thy pleasure ends

1st Quarter, . . .	14	2h.	48m.	Morning.
New Moon, . . .	21	4h.	18m.	Morning.
Full Quarter, . . .	28	2h.	53m.	Morning.
Full Moon, . . .	34	6h.	18m.	Evening.
1st Quarter, . . .	31	on.	5m.	Evening.

D.	M.	W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Pl.	Moon R. & S.
1	6		Remains Bp.	5	58	41	Pl.	50 11 25
2	7	2	Unsteady	6	05	39	11	49 11 25
3	8		1st Sun. after Trinity.	6	15	37	11	49 11 23
4	9	3	Weather	6	25	35	11	49 11 21
5	10		Weather	6	35	33	11	48 11 20
6	11	4	Feith V. and M.	6	45	32	11	48 11 20
7	12		Prospects	6	55	30	11	48 11 19
8	13	5	at Apogee.	6	75	28	11	47 11 19
9	14		☉ Eclipsed, invisible.	6	85	26	11	47 11 19
10	15	6	19th Sun. after Trinity	6	95	24	11	47 11 19
11	16		look	6	115	23	11	47 11 19
12	17	7	fairer,	6	135	21	11	46 11 17
13	18		Transl. of K. Edw. conf.	6	145	19	11	46 11 17
14	19	8	with	6	155	17	11	46 11 17
15	20		many	6	165	15	11	46 11 17
16	21	9	disap-	6	185	14	11	46 11 17
17	22		20th Sun. after Trinity.	6	205	12	11	45 11 17
18	23	10	St. Luke Evangelist.	6	215	11	11	45 11 17
19	24		pointments.	6	225	9	11	45 11 17
20	25	11		6	235	7	11	45 11 17
21	26		Nelson k. 1805.	6	245	6	11	45 11 17
22	27	12	♀ stationary.	6	265	3	11	45 11 17
23	28		☾ Perigee.	6	285	2	11	45 11 17
24	29	1	21st Sun. after Trinity.	6	295	0	11	44 11 15
25	30		Crispin Martyr.	6	304	58	11	44 11 15
26	31	2	A bright	6	324	57	11	44 11 15
27		3	sky	6	344	55	11	44 11 15
28		4	St. Simon and St. Jude.	6	354	53	11	44 11 15
29		5	for those who know	6	364	52	11	44 11 15
30		6	how to enjoy it.	6	374	51	11	44 11 15
31		7	22d Sun. after Trinity.	6	384	50	11	44 11 15

**Water Proof Glue.**—Mix and boil together linseed oil and quicklime to the consistency of soft putty, and dry it in the shade on tin plates. It may then be melted like common glue and must be used when hot.

**Memorandum for November.**

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ber.

**30 days. NOVEMBER. 1847.**

How frail the bloom, how short the stay,  
That terminates us all!  
To-day we flourish green and gay,  
Like leaves to-morrow fall.

- New Moon, - - - 7d. 10h. 24m. Morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 15d. 1h. 27m. Evening.
- Full Moon, - - - 22d. 5h. 16m. Morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter, - - 29d. 11h. 33m. Evening.

D.	M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, & C.	Sun Rise	Sun Sets	Sun South	M. Pl	Moon R. & S.
1	2	All Saints Day.	6 39	4 48	11 44	☾	0 14
2	3	<i>Cooler.</i>	6 40	4 46	11 44	☾	1 12
3	4		6 42	4 44	11 44	☾	2 10
4	5	♂ Gr. Hel. Lat. South.	6 43	4 43	11 44	☾	3 10
5	6	Papist conspiracy.	6 45	4 42	11 44	☾	4 9
6	7	Leonard Confessor.	6 47	4 41	11 44	☾	5 8
7	8	23rd Sun. after Trinity.	6 48	4 39	11 44	☾	● sets
8	2	♀ at greatest brilliancy.	6 49	4 38	11 44	☾	5 17
9	3	<i>Rain, if</i>	6 50	4 37	11 44	↑	5 57
10	4	♃ stationary.	6 51	4 36	11 44	↑	6 42
11	5	S. Martin Bp.	6 52	4 35	11 44	↑	7 32
12	6	<i>wind favor it.</i>	6 53	4 34	11 44	☽	8 29
13	7	Britius Bp. ♀ in ☿	6 54	4 33	11 45	☽	9 29
14	8	24th Sun. after Trinity.	6 55	4 32	11 45	☽	10 35
15	2	Machulus Bp.	6 57	4 30	11 45	☽	11 42
16	3	♃ ♂ ☾	6 59	4 28	11 45	☾	Morn.
17	4	Hugh Bishop.	7 04	4 27	11 45	☾	0 52
18	5	<i>Indications</i>	7 24	4 26	11 46	☾	2 4
19	6	♃ ♂ ☾ of	7 44	4 25	11 46	☾	3 19
20	7	Edmund R. & M.	7 64	4 24	11 46	☾	4 35
21	8	25th Sun. after Trinity.	7 74	4 23	11 46	☾	5 50
22	2	Cecilia V. & M.	7 94	4 23	11 47	☾	○ rise
23	3	St. Clement M. ♀ in ☿	7 104	4 22	11 47	☾	5 39
24	4	<i>a snow</i>	7 114	4 22	11 47	☾	6 58
25	5	Catherine V.	7 124	4 21	11 48	☾	7 58
26	6	♀ in inf. ♂ ☾	7 134	4 21	11 48	☾	9 1
27	7	<i>storm.</i>	7 144	4 20	11 48	☾	10 1
28	8	Advent Sunday.	7 154	4 20	11 48	☾	11 1
29	2	♃ ☾ ☾	7 174	4 19	11 49	☾	Morn.
30	3	St. Andrew A	7 194	4 19	11 49	☾	0 1

*To Kill Flies.* Cobalt mixed with water and placed in shallow plates is the best poison to destroy the common house fly. It should be placed beyond the reach of children, as it is a deadly poison.

**Memorandum for December.**

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**31 days. DECEMBER. 1847.**

Alas ! how short is four score years,  
 Life's utmost stretch—a span ;  
 And shorter still, when past appears  
 The vaia, vain life of man.

- New Moon, - - - - 7d. 3h. 42m. Evening.
- ☽ First Quarter, - - 14d. 10h. 38m. Evening.
- Full Moon, - - - 21d. 5h. 20m. Evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter, - - 29d. 9h. 1m. Morning.

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Pl.	Moon R. & S.
1	4	♀ ♂ ☾ <i>Perhaps</i>	7 20	4 18	11 44	mg	1 1
2	5	☾ Apogee. <i>rain.</i>	7 21	4 18	11 44	h	2 0
3	6	♂ stationary.	7 22	4 18	11 50	h	2 59
4	7	<i>You may</i>	7 23	4 18	11 50	m	3 57
5	8	2nd Sun. in Advent.	7 24	4 18	11 51	m	4 57
6	2	Nicolas Bp.	7 26	4 17	11 51	m	5 56
7	3	<i>expect a</i>	7 27	4 17	11 52	↑	● sets
8	4	Conception of V. Mary.	7 28	4 17	11 52	↑	5 27
9	5	<i>short</i>	7 29	4 17	11 53	♄	6 22
10	6	<i>time of</i>	7 30	4 17	11 53	♄	7 22
11	7	<i>good</i>	7 31	4 17	11 54	☁	8 26
12	8	3rd Sun. in Advent.	7 32	4 17	11 54	☁	9 33
13	2	Lucy V. & M.	7 33	4 17	11 55	☁	10 42
14	3	♀ gr. elong. W. 46° 50'	7 34	4 17	11 55	☿	11 52
15	4	<i>sleighing</i>	7 34	4 17	11 56	☿	Morn.
16	5	☉ Sapientia.	7 35	4 17	11 56	♀	1 4
17	6	♂ ♂ ☾ <i>this</i>	7 36	4 18	11 57	♀	2 14
18	7	☾ Perigee. <i>month.</i>	7 36	4 18	11 57	♄	3 26
19	8	4th Sunday in Advent.	7 37	4 18	11 58	♄	4 36
20	2	<i>If disap-</i>	7 37	4 19	11 58	♄	5 43
21	3	St. Thomas Ap.	7 38	4 19	11 59	♄	Orise
22	4	☉ enters ♄ Winter com.	7 38	4 19	11 59	♄	5 39
23	5	♄ ♂ ☽ <i>pointed</i>	7 39	4 20	12 0	♄	6 43
24	6	♄ stationary. <i>remember</i>	7 39	4 20	12 0	♄	7 45
25	7	Christmas Day.	7 40	4 20	12 1	♄	8 47
26	8	Sunday after Christmas.	7 40	4 20	12 1	♄	9 48
27	2	St. John Ap. <i>it is the</i>	7 40	4 21	12 2	♄	10 47
28	3	Innocents Day. <i>common.</i>	7 40	4 22	12 2	♄	11 46
29	4	<i>lot of man.</i>	7 40	4 23	12 3	♄	Morn.
30	5	☾ Apogee.	7 41	4 24	12 3	♄	0 46
31	6	Silvester Bp.	7 41	4 25	12 4	♄	1 46

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## Farmer's Calendar.

### JANUARY.

SUMMER is the season for preparing food, winter for disposing of it. Whatever grain or other produce of the farm is now on hand, beyond what is wanted for home consumption, should be carried to market. Don't let frost, rot, mildew, vermin, waste or too much care swallow up the profits. Perishable articles should at once be sold for whatever they will bring. All others may be sold when they will command the best price, but in waiting for a higher, see that the waste, interest, and risk of holding will not exceed the additional price expected.

This is the month to canvass the qualities of your farm stock, as it should be the earnest desire of every farmer to possess the best of breeds. Attention should also now be given to their food. The best farmers in England are agreed that cattle should eat no straw, unless it be cut into chaff mixed with hay; but on the contrary, that they should be fed with something better, and have the straw thrown in to them to be trodden into dung. More than an equivalent will be derived from the increased outlay and trouble of now feeding your cows with roots as well as hay. Provide them pure water.

### FEBRUARY.

KEEP the stables clean: the yards dry and well littered; the barns and shelters tight and warm; curry the cattle and horses; and always provide salt and pure water where they can get them. Nearly all animals like clay, tar, and sulphur occasionally; provide these within their reach, and their health and appetite will be improved by them.

If labor is cheaper than fodder, cut the hay, straw and cornstalks, and cattle will eat them clean; they will thank and pay you for it too, if a little meal be added. Good farmers during this month generally attend carefully to their stock, their agricultural implements, their barns, stables, outhouses, all of which should be put in perfect repair. If the proper attention be given to these matters there will be but few farmers found in the bar rooms of the neighboring taverns, idling any of their

time for want of employment at home. At this rigid season, when all the earth is sealed up, and impenetrable as the rock, how can the farmer better employ his time than in reading the various agricultural periodicals within his reach.

See that cows are milked very clean; more so than most boys and hired men can be coaxed or compelled to do it. Many fine cows are for ever ruined by careless milking.

### MARCH.

Now lay your plans for the season. See that your farming tools are all in perfect order. Attend to your cattle; keep them in good heart. Feed your poultry. Cut scions for grafting. Let your wood be cut, split, and piled up before spring work comes on. Never be hacking a few splinters from a log to heat the tea-kettle, when you ought to be at work in the field.

Now is the time to prepare for making Maple Sugar. See that your buckets and tubs are all in order and scalded clean. Many farmers lose the first run, which is often the best, by not having their apparatus in order. Perfect cleanliness in all the operations of making sugar is the great secret of obtaining a good article. Another important point is to avoid burning. To prevent this, the kettles should be set in arches,—otherwise the syrup which adheres to the upper part of the kettle, is apt to be burnt, and mixing with the boiling liquid colors and spoils the flavor of the sugar. If the boilers are made of sheet iron and placed upon brick walls with the fire underneath, there will be no danger of burning in boiling down the sap. Strain your syrup through a woollen cloth, let it settle, add half a pint of lime water to a bucket full, to keep it from souring. In reducing it to sugar, turn it off from the sediment, add a pint of milk or two or three eggs to 50 lbs., remove the scum just before it boils, and be careful not to allow any blaze beneath the kettle. When sufficiently boiled, which may be known by its feathering on a twig, turn it into buckets, and when grained drain off the molasses; and if you wish to have it very white, spread a cake of dough over

the top, repeating it several times, when it will be found nearly as white as loaf sugar, and far superior in flavor to West India or New Orleans sugar.

Cows that calve in March, will need better hay in February than they required in the two last months. If you have any prudence or compassion, suffer not your cows to be bowed by the neck when they are nigh calving. The first drink that you give the cow after she has dropped her calf, should be as warm as her milk.—If she has been taught to drink swill, she will drink her own milk, should you offer it as soon as you have drawn it from her udder. If she refuses it, let her have a pailful of water with a shovel full of hot embers thrown into it. She will be very thirsty, but you must not let her drink more than one pailful at a time during the twenty-four hours. Milk away all you can get before the calf knows what you are about—he will then nestle the udder and drain it clean, and prevent the bag from swelling.

#### APRIL.

Farmers are your fences in order? Don't send a hired boy to examine them, but attend to them yourselves, and then you'll know what's to be done. If you have not done it before, attend now to the spring seeds which you want to sow; see that you have the best kind, and that they are clean. It is no time to attend to this matter just when you are ready to sow. Tap the maple trees if the weather has not before required it.

Let it be remarked, that a farmer who does his April work well, may be looked to with confidence as a *good farmer*. Procure good seeds for all the crops you intend to raise, and let them be put into the ground early.

Mix compost manure well before applying it to your ground. Gardening is too much neglected in our country; if half the time was employed in cultivating a kitchen garden, that is spent in doing nothing, or what is worse, we should live much cheaper, and far more to our comfort. Let the plows be moving. Spade round young fruit trees, and keep the ground clean and mellow round them all summer.

Take care of the garden. With very little trouble you

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might have early cucumbers, melons, lettuce, cabbages, tomatoes, &c., &c., well started in boxes sheltered from frost, so as to be ready for transplanting as soon as the season will warrant. Peas may be sown at almost any time. We know of a farmer, near one of our largest villages, who ploughed in his peas last spring as well as he could while the frost was in the ground. He had a crop of excellent peas for the table in June, and made a handsome profit on them.

The Farmer's Mine of Wealth gives a new method of making manure which is worth trying. It is this: 1. Form your barn-yard, so that all the water or juice may flow to one side. 2. Then sink a vat large enough to contain the juice of the yard. 3. To every barrel of liquid add 4 lbs. of stone lime just slacked, 4 lbs. wood ashes or an equivalent of leached ashes or 1-4 lb. pot-ash, 1-4 lb. salt or its equivalent of old brine, 2 oz. salt-petre, 20 lbs. plaster or mud or muck—mix thoroughly and stir every day for a few days. 4. On the upper side of the vat place rails about two feet apart, with their ends at the vat, and above these a tier of rails crosswise. 5. On the rails put a layer one foot thick of straw, weeds or stalks, and then stir up the vat and thoroughly wet this layer—place another layer of the same thickness and wet it like the first, and so on until you have as large a heap as you wish, stirring up the contents of the vat at every wetting and always wetting thoroughly. 6. If the heap consists of straw and weeds, wet thoroughly every fourth day; if you use much peat, muck or earth with the straw, wet once a week. At every watering, make holes in the heap with an iron bar, from 8 to 12 inches apart, extending about to the middle. Incline the rails or ground under them, so that the liquid from the heap will return to the vat. Straw, wet three times, will be fit for use in fifteen days; and in thirty days if muck or earth has been added. Water may be used in place of the juice of the barn-yard, by increasing the quantity of the articles to be mixed with it.

#### MAY.

Farmers! this is the month for sowing grain, and

planting Indian corn, though the time varies in different seasons and different districts. We have faith in the following directions: The ground should be sufficiently warm to produce speedy germination. Some follow the rule of planting when the apple buds begin to burst. Seeds should be carefully prepared, to resist the attacks of the wire worm, brown grub, birds and squirrels, which may be done by soaking it from fifteen to twenty hours in hot water, with a few ounces of saltpetre, and then adding half a pint of tar warmed and diluted with a quart of water to every eight quarts of seed. The corn should then, while wet, be rolled in and completely coated with plaster. Another much approved plan, is to wet the seed corn with soft soap, and then roll in plaster.

Farmers possess the means of living within themselves, and are not under the disagreeable necessity of fawning for patronage or stooping to flattery for a livelihood, or bartering opinion, reputation, or conscience, for gold. The avocations of the farmer are now becoming multifarious, and he must attend to *all*, or *some* will suffer.

#### JUNE.

If sheep have been well taken care of, and not suffered to run among the trees and bushes, they are now ready to give you a rich reward for your trouble. After washing, which should be done in a thorough manner, the sheep should be kept in a clean pasture till sheared.

Put the light plows and cultivators agoing among your corn and roots, and kill the weeds before they kill the crops. Nowhere does "a step in time save nine" more certainly, than in exterminating weeds.

Prune your fruit trees, spade up the turf about the trunk, place manure, &c., around them.

You must not expect many play days this month. Let the hoe be kept in motion: suffer no weeds to grow where you have been at the pains to plough and plant. Plant more cucumbers and see that the bugs do not take them.

Finish planting potatoes, and sow ruta-baga. Dont be afraid of getting an over stock. What you cant sell

at a round profit, you can feed to advantage. Look after the red root, cockle, and wild mustard in the grain fields, and pull them all up before they get to seed.

Destroy caterpillars. Water tender plants in the morning or evening. Trees infected with insects may be washed with solutions of Potash or Soap-suds during the present month.

### JULY.

This is usually the month for making hay—look up and repair your haying utensils: if you buy new scythes, let them be of the first quality; better give two dollars for a good scythe, than fifty cents for a poor one.

A good tool is cheap at the highest price. Get a good horse-rake, if you have not made one while idle in the winter. Fit up the hay-carts, and grease the wheels. Drink no *rum*, and but moderately of water. Complete the haying and get the fodder under cover.

The editor of the American Agriculturalist accuses the farmers generally of cutting their hay *too early* and their grain *too late*. The best time for cutting hay evidently is when the saccharine matter is most fully developed, and this is said to be just as the grass is going out of the flower.

To prevent vexation, and to save what you raise, look often to your fences. Gather in seeds and herbs as they ripen; pull flax if lodged. Set your cabbage for winter. Visit your vines daily, and destroy the insects that infest them. Cut your grass whenever it is fully grown, and before it becomes dead; make it quick, and get it in dry. Give salt to your cattle often.

Remember the weeds—a herd of vagrant cattle would soon be thrust from any man's cornfield; a host of hungry weeds should as soon be ejected. A month of long and weary labor, day after day, laboriously manuring, diligently plowing, industriously harrowing, carefully planting, all lost, the crop choked to death by a great swarm of weeds!

### AUGUST.

Cut all kinds of grain early, before the kernel is quite hard; the straw is better; the bread is better; and

there is much less waste. Cut the wheat, oats and barley, when the berry is in the dough state, and before it is fully ripe, and you will get more grain and infinitely better straw. The following are the results of an experiment made in England in 1841, in cutting grain :

No.	When cut.	Flour.	Seconds.	Bran.
1.	month before fully ripe,	75 lbs.	7 lbs.	17 lbs.
2.	3 weeks before fully ripe,	76	7	16
3.	2 " " " "	80	5	13
4.	2 " " " "	77	7	14
5.	cut when ripe,	72	11	15

From this it will be seen that the wheat cut two weeks before it was fully ripe was the most productive.

What is intended for seed may stand till dead ripe, and see that it be gathered free from all weeds. This by many is thought the best season of the year for laying down land to grass; and no other is admissible for it on strong, wet, or heavy soils. Spring sowing with grain may succeed, and do often, but they are hazardous. As to the quantity of seed which should be sown to the acre, much depends upon the quality and richness of the soil. The poorer the soil the greater the quantity of seed necessary. It is said that six or seven pounds of clover seed is sufficient where the ground is highly manured. The quantity ranges from eight to fourteen pounds, or even more.

As soon as the grain is off of such land as is intended for tillage, plough in the stubble. If you have paid proper attention to your garden, it is now a source of profit, pleasure, and health: but if you have neglected it, the fault is yours. Take early pears, plums and apples to market.

Take up yours bees that are not intended to keep over winter, as they will eat more honey than they will make.

#### SEPTEMBER.

Should the drover appear this month to buy your fat cattle, sell what you can spare, if he offers a fair price. Do not run the risk of keeping more stock than you can winter out in good condition, in the hope of getting a higher price. Put up your swine for fattening, as they will take on fat much faster now than in cold weather.

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See that they have their food with regularity, and do not give it in a raw state, if you do not wish to loose 20 per cent of its value.

Pull your white beans and hang them up to dry. Now get in corn-stalks, and secure them from rain. Let no drones rob your bees.

Be kind to the poor and industrious, for riches often come by chance, and the wearied laborer is often obliged to lie down upon his hard couch without a crust to put to his jaws. Complete harvesting the grain, and if there be much of it, thrash it out with a machine in the field. This saves carting and waste, and wheat generally bears as good price now as at any time hereafter. A bushel in ten is thus saved which would otherwise be lost in six months, besides 3 per cent in interest.

#### OCTOBER.

**BUTTER.**—In Holland, where butter-making has arrived at the greatest perfection, and whose butter brings the highest price of any brought into the European markets, the following method of curing butter is observed: The butter, immediately after being out of the churn, is put into a shallow vessel, and carefully washed with pure cold water. It is then worked with a small sprinkling of fine salt; whether for immediate use, or for packing, the butter is worked up twice or thrice a day, for three days, in a flat tub, there being about two pounds of this salt allowed to fourteen pounds of butter; the butter is then hard packed by thin layers, into casks, which casks are previously carefully seasoned, and cleaned. They are always of oak, well smoothed inside. Before being used, they are allowed to stand three or four days, filled with sour whey, and thereafter carefully washed out and dried.

“We beg of our dairywomen,” says Judge Buel, “to mark two points in the preceding process. First, no salt is used but what is incorporated with and dissolved in the butter, and which is necessary to give it flavor; and, second, the butter intended is worked from six to eight times, to incorporate the salt, and separate it from every



particle of liquid, which, if left in it, would induce rancidity."

Select your seed corn in the field; gathering the best filled and ripest ears, with the smallest cob; take these from the most thrifty stalks, that produce two or more ears each. The good husbandman is now diligent, and suffers not trifling concerns to call him from his harvest. Give swine brimstone. Cover flowers with straw, to defend them from frost. Gather in roots. Get out seeds and put them up for next season.

Now collect your roots, apples and corn, and store them up for safe keeping through the winter. Turnips and parsnips may be left till in danger of freezing in the ground, and the latter, if not wanted for winter use, are better for remaining till spring. Potatoes are ripe when the vines are decayed, and they should never be dug before. All roots ought to be protected from the sun after digging, by throwing over them some of the leaves or straw, and as the dirt attached to them is dried, carry them at once to the cellar or pit. Feed all fattening animals with perfect regularity—enough but not too much. Save all your straw for litter and winter feed.

#### NOVEMBER.

Prepare for winter quarters now with all your might. Put the children to their winter's school, and see that you have a good master, good discipline, good books, and attractive rooms, well warmed and well aired. If you expect good cattle, you first look for good calves: and if you wish good men and women, you must first secure good children. Repair all the barns and sheds so as to exclude wind, rain and snow. Take off the cattle from the meadows in time to prevent injury to the turf. Soon as the grass is much injured by frost, take off all the stock.

Dig your garden-sauce. The best way to preserve beets, carrots, and other roots, is to pack them in the cellar in dry sand or earth. Look to your poultry, if you mean to have it fat. Pile up stones to be removed by sledging.

Finish fall ploughing. Feed well what animals you

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keep : the better you feed them the more profitable they are. Clear out drains that convey wash upon your mowing grounds.

Ashes, charcoal and lime, should be placed around the trunks of fruit trees. The first will kill worms and insects harboring about the roots, and prevent the mice burrowing around the bark.

Winter is at hand ; the frost has claimed dominion, and the year is wending to its close, wrapped in its winding sheet of snow. Have a care for your most faithful and profitable servants—your cattle, your horses, and your sheep. Some of them have aided you through the laborious season—others have ministered to your necessities and supplied you with the comforts of life ; neglect them not in the time of *their* need. If your stock is in good condition now, see to it that you do not lose all this advantage by suffering winter to overtake you with your barns and sheds unprepared. Now is the time to put all the tools in good order. Keep the wagons, and carts, and plows, &c. &c. under cover ; exposure to the weather for one winter will injure them more than the wear and tear of summer's use.

#### DECEMBER.

Now settle all your accounts, collect what is due you, and pay what you owe. "Short settlements make long friends." Stock now require increased attention. They must be well housed, or at least protected against wind, with a shelter to which they can resort in storms, well supplied with salt, and abundance of water if possible in the yard, where they can get it when they want, and without wearying themselves in looking for it, and wasting their manure by dropping it in the road, or by a running stream or pond, where it will all be lost. Their feed should be regular, and given to them as near stated times as possible. They look for their food then at certain hours, and are not uneasy and fretful till the customary period arrives, when they again fill themselves, and rest quietly, digesting their food till it is time to look for another supply.

All hail! The work is done, the season closed, your cup is full; what remains but to pour out your hearts in Thanksgiving for the past? Be it with unfeigned gratitude, and let not the joyful day pass without remembering that it is *more* blessed to give than to receive the charities of life; and so may you long receive blessings from the Blessed One, to be His happy almoner to others.

### Salt--A Fertilizer.

BY C. N. BEMENT.

It has been asserted that salt was the mother of all manures, as every kind of manure is higher or lower in value according to the salt it produces; and every kind of manure is portioned out to the land according to the quantity of salt or nitre it is thought to contain.

The safest way for a farmer to adopt, is to use his salt sparingly at first, and in all cases to leave a small portion of the same land without salt, so that the real effects produced by the salt may be, by comparison, in every instance, self-evident and palpable.

That salt is an excellent manure, experience, the most satisfactory of all evidences, clearly proves.

An interesting detail from the Rev. E. Cartwright, will be found in the 4th vol. of Communications to the board of Agriculture, England, which is conclusive as to the application of salt as a manure for potatoes. Of ten different manures which were tried, most of them of known and acknowledged efficacy, one only excepted, salt was superior to them all. Its effects, when combined with soot, were extraordinary, yielding in a row two hundred and forty potatoes, whilst one hundred and fifty only were produced from the row manured with lime. It was observable also where salt was applied, whether by itself or in combination, the roots were free from that scrubbiness which often infects potatoes, and from which none of the other beds—and there was in the field near forty more than made part of the experiments.

Judge Hamilton, of Schoharie, informed the writer that he had found great benefit from using salt on his po-

tatoe ground last spring. After ploughing he caused four bushels of salt to be sown broadcast on the furrow, upon one acre of the field, and harrowed in. Potatoes were then planted. Part of the field was not salted. Although the season was remarkably dry, the salted acre was observed to maintain a green, vigorous appearance, while the other part of the field looked sickly and stunted. On lifting them in the fall, those potatoes where salt had been applied were a good size, smooth skin, sound, and of good quality, and yielded a fair crop, while those on unsalted parts of the field, although the soil was fully equal to that of the salted portion, the yield was considerably less, potatoes small, and much eaten by worms.

His neighbour had a field of potatoes on the opposite side of the road, soil similar to his own, who planted them the usual way, consequently his crop was small, inferior in quality, and most of them rotted soon after digging—they were diseased.

E. M. Stone, in a late number of the *N. E. Farmer*, says: "Last spring I tried an experiment on potatoes. I planted in my garden 50 or 60 hills, placing the sets directly on the manure. I put to about half of the hills a table-spoonful of salt, after slightly covering the seed to prevent immediate contact. I then finished covering. The hills so treated, yielded potatoes entirely free from blemish, and of excellent quality. The produce of the residue was badly affected by rust, or scab, and worms, and was hardly worth harvesting."

Professor Morren also directs attention to the importance of salt as a means of repelling the disease. He recommends the tubers to be placed in a steep composed of 54 lbs. of lime, 7 lbs. of salt, and 25 gallons of water.

Mr. J. E. Teschemacher speaking of the potatoe disease in the *N. E. Farmer*, says: "I think that salt, lime, and several chemicals will destroy the disease. I prefer salt, because when mixed in the soil it may get into juices, and circulate through the whole plant. Lime or

lime-water would do the same, to a certain extent, but it is far less soluble than salt.

J. C. Mather, a very intelligent and spirited farmer of Scaghticoke, says: In the spring of 1839 we spread on a good coat of manure, and planted it all to corn, except about half an acre of the salted land, which was planted to Rohan-potatoes. The Rohans were the best crop I ever saw. Seed planted, two and a half bushels, produced over 300 bushels. The largest potatoe 4 3-4 lbs. The corn was a heavy crop, but was not measured. The summer was very dry and hot; but the corn on the salted land did not appear to suffer at all from the drought, while the other was considerably injured. The salted land appeared always moist, and the growth of every thing upon it was very rapid. We found great difficulty in keeping the weeds down. After three successful hoeings, we were obliged in August to give it a hand weeding. Spring of 1840, intended to have stocked the land down for meadow; but thinking it too rich for oats, planted potatoes without manure. Crop good. The effects of the salt still very apparent. Adjudged to be one-third more potatoes where the land was salted."

"Spring of 1841, sowed part of the lot to oats, remainder to potatoes and onions, without manure. The onions were a great crop. The summer was very dry, but they did not suffer, while other crops in the neighborhood, on similar soils, were nearly destroyed by the drought. The oats were a heavy crop and much lodged on the salted part. The clover grew well, and produced a fine crop of fall feed.

We sowed salt the same spring on a part of our meadows. The grass was evidently improved, the result satisfactory, and we shall continue to use it on our meadows.

"At a farmers' conference meeting, held at Marcellus, Onondaga county, in November last, Mr. Brown, President of the County Agricultural Society, said, "he had used salt as a manure with great benefit. He sowed it broad cast upon wheat and grass at the rate of three to five bushels to the acre. On grass he would sow it in

the fall—for wheat he would sow it just before the wheat is sown. He found that three bushels of salt to the acre on his wheat field, occasioned an increase of seventeen bushels of wheat to the acre over that which had no salt. The soil was a strong loam with stiff subsoil.”

Salt itself is considered, by some, rather too harsh in its nature, but a mixture, say six bushels of dry ashes to ten of salt, is sufficient for an acre, and should be spread upon the furrow and harrowed in. By being thus mixed, one particle incorporates with and mollifies the other, and if conveyed in the earth by a soapy, smooth method, will prove the real enricher the earth wants to send forth vegetation.

#### PRUNING APPLE TREES.

The following directions from the Gardener's Chronicle has reference to the small dwarf trees in gardens, but will apply equally well to the large trees of the orchard.

All that is necessary, says the writer, to insure abundant fruit, is to practice dilligently the August topping. This consists in breaking or cutting off at that season from three to four inches of every summer shoot, and then in mid-winter, cutting back two thirds or one half more of such shoots so as to reduce them to the length of four to six inches.

The effect of this system is to prevent the sap of the trees from expending itself in the ever-lengthening of branches. The end of the summer shoots being broken off, the sap is arrested in its onward course, and forced into lateral channels. Those lateral channels are buds in the axils of the lower leaves. There it collects, is occupied in the organization of short lateral branches, which finally become short fruit-bearing spurs. In this way, we have seen dwarf trees covered with bearing wood down to the very graft.

If observed from the beginning, this practice renders a dwarf tree a most prolific object. If neglected at first, it may at any time afterwards be put into force, with this difference in the result, that it takes a much longer time

to bring into bearing a tree rendered barren by a long mismanagement, than to secure abundance from a tree well healed from its earliest youth.

The reason why August is chosen for the operation, is this: If the summer shoots are shortened earlier, the inside buds will all break from the excessive influx of sap; if performed later there will not be a sufficient propulsion of sap into them to effect the desired object. It will frequently happen that with the best management, some of the side buds will break; but they will be near the end of the branches, and will be removed with the winter pruning.

We have said that in winter pruning, the shoots are to be cut back to the extent of half or two-thirds of their length. It is hardly necessary to explain that it is only the weaker shoots that require to be shortened by two-thirds, and that the strongest are to be left with half their length.

#### MANURE.

Meadow muck or peat has been used in various ways, and found so beneficial, that two-thirds of the manure used on the farm is dug from the swamp. A compost of top-dressing mowing land is made from leached barrilla ashes from the soap boilers, and meadow muck, in the following manner. The muck is dug from the swamp, the last part of August or nearly in September, and lies one year on the surface, after it is thrown out of the pit. It is then carted to a convenient place to make the compost heaps, which are formed by spreading a layer of muck ten feet wide, eight inches thick, and of any length that is desired; on the muck four inches of ashes are spread, then another layer of muck, and so on for five layers of each, which makes a pile five feet high, in the form of a ridge. This is to lie through the following winter. As soon as the frost is gone in the spring, the pile is turned over, well broken, and mixed together. It then lies till the October or November following, when it is spread on the land at the rate of fifteen cart loads to the acre.

Two accurate trials of the above compost, in comparison with decomposed stable manure, resulted as follows. Four squares of equal size, which are kept as lawns and mown seven or eight times in a season, were manured, two with the leached barilla and muck compost, and two with a compost of well rotted stable manure. It was spread at the rate of twenty cart loads to the acre. The grass on the different squares was much the same in quantity, but on the squares manured with the muck compost it was of a darker color, and the manure introduced a greater quantity of white clover. The second was in a field of two and a quarter acres mown for hay. It was divided into two equal parts, and one half manured with muck compost the other half with rotted manure, at the rate of fifteen cart loads to the acre. Eight (net) tons, and eighty lbs. of hay were cut from the field. No difference could be discovered in the parts manured by the different composts. This proved that for a top dressing the compost of leached barilla and muck is equal to stable manure. After using it to a large extent, I am still in favor of it as a top-dressing. The compost manure which we use for ploughing land, is made up of two thirds muck, and one third manure. The muck in all cases is mixed with the manure before it ferments, and care is taken not to put in so much muck as to prevent the compost's heating. The fermentation of the manure decomposes the muck rapidly, and I am convinced the greatest art in the use of muck, as a manure, is to have it in a proper state before it is put upon the land. To dig it from the swamp and apply it before it undergoes a chemical change is undoubtedly injurious. This change is brought on rapidly by hot horse dung or unslacked lime, but with colder substances it requires a longer time. For mixing with cow dung or putting in hogstyes, it ought to be dug from the swamp at least six months, and it is better that it should be exposed to a winter's frost before it is used. The air then, in some measure effects a change. The action of the manure soon decomposes the fibre in the muck; it falls to pieces like lime, and then has an earthy appearance. In this



state a mixture of one third manure and two thirds muck has never failed with me to produce better crops of all kinds of vegetables than clear manure. For the last five years we have thought it wasteful to use manure without being mixed—Before coming to this strong conclusion of the benefit of muck, when used as a manure, many experiments were made, which universally resulted in favor of muck.

EXPLICIT.—“Mrs. Grimes, lend me your tub.” “Can’t do it, all the hoops are off! it is full of suds; besides I never had one, because I wash in a barrel.”

That reminds us of the Dutchman’s “I comes home, ant I fints my wife wide open, ant te door fast asleep. I fints my neighbors poonkius proke into my hog patch, ant I picks up a hog ant I breaks it ofer every rails back in de field, ant dey roon dro de tieufel, as if de fence wash pehint ’em.”

THE FARMER’S GOLDEN RULE.—Use such manures as will make heavy land lighter, and light land heavier, cold land hotter, and hot land colder—this must never be lost sight of. He who knows and follows this rule, and he only, is a farmer.

PREPARING HAMS.—We kill our own hogs, the meat is cut up before it is cold, and the hams are then put on a table or shelf, on the skin, where they lie until morning to cool, but not to freeze. If the skin becomes dry and hard it cannot be restored to its soft flexible state. The hams should be taken in hand the day the hogs are killed—and *to one barrel*, or to 150 pounds of hams, thus *cooled*, the *following* compound is to be applied.

Salt, 4 quarts—sugar, 2 pounds—saltpetre, 1 pound—let them be pounded and rolled until they are fine and well mixed. Rub each ham with the mixture, hard and *thoroughly*, over the whole surface, and as far around the bone as it can be reached. Then pack the hams in a barrel, as tight as possible, and let them lie two weeks; *after which* put 6 quarts of light wood-ashes into a kettle, with about 10 gallons of water—boil two hours, and

We have practised mixing fine salt with the white-wash, plentifully, even more than will dissolve, and both the lime and salt appear to be grateful to the bees, which often eat it freely. With this course, some sluggish swarms will immediately become active. In whitewashing our hives several times in a year, using salt freely, we have never been troubled with the bee-moth, and a part of the time in sections of the country where the moth has generally been very destructive.

**HENS AND EGGS.**—Hens, in order to supply eggs, require a supply of animal and vegetable food, including grain. They will lay to a certain extent in winter if well provided with food in all its variety: also warm, clean, and comfortable apartments, gravel, lime, ashes or dry sand to roll in, and pure water. [The roundest eggs produce females, those pointed at one end males.] From November to February, the period when eggs are most wanted, feed the hens well with grain, boiled potatoes, given them warm, and now and then animal food. In summer they run about and eat worms and insects. Hens moult and cast their feathers once a year, commencing in August, and lasting until late in November. Pullets do not moult the first year. Buffon says, that a hen well fed and attended (by one cock to every five or six hens in winter,) will produce upwards of 150 eggs in a year, besides hatching two broods of chickens. In 1837, eggs to the value of \$250,000 were imported into Liverpool and Bristol, from Ireland, and about \$250,000 worth from France. England imports 60 millions of eggs yearly from France, value \$700,000. The Astor House, New York, is said to require 1000 eggs a day, or 365,000 every year! Poultry should be fed early in the morning and about sunset.

#### GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

His Excellency Lieutenant General The Right Honorable CHARLES MURRAY, EARL CATHCART, of Cathcart, in the County of Renfrew, K. C. B., Governor General of Our Province of Canada, and Commander of Our Forces in British North America, &c. &c. &c.

let them stand till next morning to settle. At same time make a brine of salt, strong enough to bear an egg, so as to expose only the size of a quarter-dollar of it. Take in the proportion of nine gallons of this brine to one gallon of the ley, and pour the mixture over the hams in the barrel so as to cover them completely. If they rise any, place a weight on them. Let them remain in this preparation four weeks; then take them out, hang them up a day to drain, after which they are to be put in the smoke-house—and, if possible, smoke them with hickory wood. Hams are often spoiled in smoking by an unsavory smoke and by heating. A smoke-house should not be light, to make the best hams—they should not be heated so as to cause them to run or drop the fat. We keep our hams in a dry, dark room, in the second story, where the hams are safe and clean, and a fly never enters. Some persons put them down in ashes, salt, bran, or grain—others enclose them in cotton-bags and white-wash them. When cured for the English market it is recommended to avoid packing them in casks, and not to over smoke them.

The following is by far the best composition for leather we have ever tried, it keeps it water-proof and pliable, and is susceptible of the highest degree of polish: 1 pint boiled linseed oil, 1-2 pound mutton tallow, 6 ounces beeswax, 4 ounces rosin; melt and simmer together. Apply it to the leather moderately warm.

**BEEs.**—Bee-hives frequently become foul, from dead bees and the perspiration from the bees, which affects the health of the whole swarm, and makes them dull and sluggish. In the spring, the bottom board should be thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, and the lower edges of the hive should be whitewashed, as well as the inside up to the comb; and the same operation on the outside will be useful in promoting the health of the bees, protecting the hive against the rain and hot sun, and in filling up all cracks, thus depriving the moths of any good place to lay their eggs.

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**TERMS OF COURTS OF JUSTICE,**

ACCORDING TO THE ACT OF 9TH DECEMBER, 1843.

**Provincial Court of Appeals.**

From the 1st to 10th of the months of March, July, and November,—both days included.

The Court will sit alternately in Quebec and Montreal, the first sitting being held at Quebec.

(Consists of all the Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench, four a Quorum.)

**Queen's Bench.—Superior Terms.****DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.**

Honourable J. R. Vallières De St. Réal, Chief Justice.

Honourable J. R. Rolland, Puisné Judge.

Honourable Samuel Gale, do

Honourable C. D. Day, do

*Civil Court*—for cognizance of suits above £20 currency—From 15th to 29th Jany.; 17th to 31st March and May; 15th to 29th July; 16th to 30th Sept. and Novr.—both days in all cases included.

*Criminal Court*.—From 1st to 15th Feby. and Aug.

**QUEBEC.**

Honourable Sir James Sturt, Chief Justice.

Honourable Edward Bowen, Puisné Judge.

Honourable Phillippe Panet, ditto. }

Honourable Elzéar Bedard, ditto. }

*Civil Court*.—To sit the same times as in Montreal.

*Criminal Court*.—From 1st to 10th Feby. and Aug.

**THREE RIVERS.**

Honourable D. Mondelet, Resident Judge.

*Civil and Criminal Court*.—From 12th to 26th Feb. and 14th to 28th October.

*Civil Court only*.—From 19th to 28th June.

**ST. FRANCIS.**

Honourable R. H. Gairdner, Resident Judge.

*Civil and Criminal Courts*.—From 7th to 18th Jan. and 19th to 31st Aug.

*Sessions of the Peace.*—1st to 7th March, 24th to 30th Sept.

**Queen's Bench.--Inferior Terms.**

*Having Jurisdiction up to £20 currency.*

IN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

From 17th to 23rd Feby., 24th to 30th April, 21st to 27th June, Augt. and Oct. and 1st to 7th Dec.—both days in all cases included.

THREE RIVERS AND ST. FRANCIS.

From 1st to 7th February, April, June, August, October and December.

**Circuit Courts.**

*(Having Jurisdiction up to £20 currency)*

*Parish of Berthier.*—1st to 7th March, July, Nov.—both days in all cases inclusive.

*L'Assomption.*—9th to 15th March, July, Nov.

*Terrebonne.*—7th to 13th Jan., May, Sept.

*St. Benoit.*—17th to 23rd Feby. June, Oct.

*Aylmer.*—7th to 13th January, May, Sept.

*Vaudreuil.*—10th to 16th Feby. June, Oct.

*Beauharnois.*—17th to 23rd Feby. June, Oct.

*St. Johns.*—1st to 7th Feby. June, and Oct.

*Shefford.*—9th to 15th March, July, Nov.

*St. Hyacinthe.*—10th to 16th Feb. June, Oct.

*St. Ours*—7th to 13th January, May, and Sept.

*Baie Du Fevre, (Yamaska District.)*—23rd to 29th Jany. May, and September.

*Gentilly.*—15th to 25th March and July, and 23rd to 29th November.

*Richmond.*—23rd to 29th January and July.

*Eaton.*—16th to 22nd March and September.

*Stanstead.*—16th to 22nd May and December.

*St. Germain, (Kimouski.)*—1st to 7th Feb. June, Oct.

*St. Louis, (Kamouraska)*—10th to 19th do do do.

*St. Thomas.*—19th to 25th Feb. June, Oct.

*St. Marie, (Beauce.)*—13th to 19th Feb. June, Oct.

*Les Eboulnens.*—1st to 7th March, July, Nov.

*Leeds, St. Croix, and Cap Sante.*—7th to 13th January, May and September.

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