

THE CANADA
FARMER'S ALMANAC!

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1849!



Being the First after Bissextile or Leap Year,
And till June 20, the 12th Year of the Reign of
Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

Calculated for the Meridian of Montreal, in latitude $45^{\circ} 30' 26''$ North, and longitude $73^{\circ} 34' 29''$ West, from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, but arranged so as to serve without essential variation for every other portion of Canada.

Astronomical Part by OLIVER WELLS, Provincial Surveyor.

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SEE LAST PAGE.

EXPLANATION OF THE CALENDAR PAGES.—At the head of the respective pages for each month are given the ordinary tables of the changes and quadratures of the Moon. These tables, together with the first 3 vertical columns, it is presumed, require no explanation. The 4th and 5th columns show the mean times of the rising and setting of the Sun. The quantities are only set down to the nearest minute, the uncertainty of the observed times of the rising or setting of heavenly bodies on land, caused by the varying amount of horizontal refraction and the general liability to the intervention of terrestrial objects in such observations, renders a closer approximation unnecessary for ordinary practical purposes. In the 6th column, marked "souths," are given the times which should be shown by a well regulated clock or watch when the Sun is on the meridian. The 8th column contains the mean times of the rising or setting of the Moon. The quantities are only set down to the nearest minute, for the reasons mentioned above in respect to the Sun.

EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

☉ The Sun,	♄ Saturn,	° Degrees,	♋ Cancer, <i>The Crab,</i>
☾ The Moon,	♃ In Conjunction,	' Minutes,	♌ Leo, <i>The Lion,</i>
☿ Mercury,	☐ In Quadrature,	" Seconds,	♍ Virgo, <i>The Virgin,</i>
♀ Venus,	♁ In Opposition,	d. Days, h. Hours,	♎ Libra, <i>The Balance,</i>
♁ The Earth,	♊ Ascending Node,	m. Minutes,	♏ Scorpio, <i>The Scorpion,</i>
♂ Mars,	♋ Descending Node,	s. Seconds,	♐ Sagittarius, <i>The Archer,</i>
♃ Jupiter,	N. North, S. South,	♈ Aries, <i>The Ram,</i>	♑ Capricornus, <i>The Goat,</i>
♁ Herschel, or the Georgian,	E. East, W. West,	♉ Taurus, <i>The Bull,</i>	♒ Aquaries, <i>The Waterman,</i>
		♊ Gemini, <i>The Twins,</i>	♓ Pisces, <i>The Fishes.</i>

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter,.....G.	Solar Cycle,.....	10
Golden Number.....7	Roman Indiction,.....	7
Epact,.....6	Julian Period,.....6362	

The year 5610 of the Jewish Era, commences on September 17th, 1849.
The year 1262 of the Mohammedan Era, commences on November 17th, 1849.

MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Septuagesima Sunday,.....	February 4	Low Sunday,.....	April 15
Quinquagesima Sunday,.....	" 18	Rogation Sunday,.....	May 13
Ash Wednesday,.....	" 21	Ascension Day,.....	Holy Thursday, " 17
First Sunday in Lent,.....	" 25	Pentecost,.....	Whit Sunday, " 27
Palm Sunday,.....	April..1	Trinity Sunday,.....	June 3
Good Friday,.....	" ..6	Corpus Christi,.....	" 7
Easter Sunday,.....	" ..8	Advent Sunday,.....	December 2

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

Circumcision,.....	January 1	Corpus Christi,.....	June 7
Epiphany,.....	" 6	Saint Peter and Saint Paul,.....	" 29
Annunciation,.....	March 25	All Saint's Day,.....	Nov. 1
Good Friday,.....	April 6	Conception B. V. M.,.....	Dec. 8
Ascension Day,.....	May 17	Christmas Day,.....	" 25
Birth Day of Her Majesty,.....	" 24		

EMBER DAYS.

February....	28	May,.....	30	September,....	19, 21, 23
March,.....	2, 3	June,.....	1, 9	December,....	19, 21, 23

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

Vernal Equinox,.....	Spring begins..	March 20d. 0h. 19m. Evening.
Summer Solstice,....	Summer begins..	June 21d. 0h. 14m. Morning.
Autumnal Equinox,....	Autumn begins..	Sept. 23d. 11h. 9m. Evening.
Winter Solstice,....	Winter begins..	Dec. 21d. 4h. 48m. Evening.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON—In the year 1849, there will be 2 Eclipses of the Sun and 2 of the Moon.—I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 22nd, invisible at Montreal. Conjunction in Right Ascension at 9 hours, 7 minutes in the evening. The visibility of this Eclipse will be confined to the extreme northern parts of North America and Asia.—II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 8, visible at Montreal, viz:—

Moon rises,.....	H. M.
First contact with the dark shadow,.....	5 46
Middle of the Eclipse,.....	6 31
Last contact with the shadow,.....	8 1
Duration of visibility 3 hours.	Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0.738 on the southern limb—III. A total Eclipse of the Sun, August 18th, invisible at Montreal. The mean time of Conjunction in Right Ascension, will be at 1 hour and 5 minutes in the morning. This Eclipse will be visible from the Indian Ocean, the Islands of Australia and Madagascar, and at the Cape of Good Hope.—IV. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, September 2nd, invisible at Montreal. Mean time of Opposition in Right Ascension at 11 hours, 53 minutes in the morning. Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0.661 on the northern limb.

Venus will be Evening Star till May 12, thence Morning Star the remainder of the year.

Principi.	3 Days.	6 Days.	10 Days.
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
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13	1	0	0
14	1	0	0
15	1	0	0
16	2	0	0
17	2	0	0
18	2	0	0
19	2	0	0
20	2	0	0
21	3	0	0
22	3	0	0
23	3	0	0
24	3	0	0
25	3	0	0
26	3	0	0
27	3	0	0
28	3	0	0
29	3	0	0
30	3	0	0
31	3	0	0

MONEY T.

Stg.	Cur'y.	¢	Stg.	Cur'y.	¢
1.	1	4	1	4	1
2.	2	8	2	8	2
3.	3	12	3	12	3
4.	4	16	4	16	4
5.	5	20	5	20	5
6.	6	24	6	24	6
7.	7	28	7	28	7
8.	8	32	8	32	8
9.	9	36	9	36	9
10.	10	40	10	40	10

Shillings.

Shillings	Cur'y.	¢	Shillings	Cur'y.	¢
1	1	10	1	10	10
2	2	20	2	20	20
3	3	30	3	30	30
4	4	40	4	40	40
5	5	50	5	50	50
6	6	60	6	60	60
7	7	70	7	70	70
8	8	80	8	80	80
9	9	90	9	90	90
10	10	100	10	100	100
11	11	110	11	110	110
12	12	120	12	120	120
13	13	130	13	130	130
14	14	140	14	140	140
15	15	150	15	150	150
16	16	160	16	160	160
17	17	170	17	170	170
18	18	180	18	180	180
19	19	190	19	190	190
20	20	200	20	200	200

Interest Table at six per cent.

the respective pages
of the Moon.
require no explanation.
of the Sun. The quan-
tities of the ris-
ing times of the ris-
ing horizontal refraction
observations, ren-
dered in the 6th column,
are regulated clock or
of the times of the ris-
ing minute, for the

Principl.	3 Days.		6 Days.		10 Days.		16 Days.		20 Days.		30 Days.		60 Days.		90 Days.		6 Mon's.		9 Mon's.		12 Mn's.	
	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0
9	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0
10	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0
11	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0
12	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0
13	1	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0
14	1	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0
15	1	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0
16	2	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0
17	2	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0
18	2	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0
19	2	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0
20	2	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0
30	3	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14	0
40	4	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14	0	15	0
50	5	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	16	0
60	6	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	16	0	17	0
70	7	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	16	0	17	0	18	0
80	8	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	16	0	17	0	18	0	19	0
90	9	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	16	0	17	0	18	0	19	0	20	0
100	10	0	12	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	16	0	17	0	18	0	19	0	20	0	21	0

DEVIATIONS.
the Crab,
Lion,
the Virgin,
the Balance,
the Scorpion,
the Archer,
the Goat,
the Waterman,
Fishes.

..... 10
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 6562

..... 19.

..... April 15
 May 13
 " 17
 " 27
 June 3
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 December 2

..... June 7
 " 29
 Nov. 1
 Dec. 8
 " 25

..... 9, 21, 23
 9, 21, 23

..... 9m. Evening.
 4m. Morning.
 9m. Evening.
 9m. Evening.

..... eclipses of the
 at Montreal.
 visibility of this
 II. A partial

..... an time
 evening.

..... 7, 23 on the
 real. The
 morning.
 Madagascar,
 invisible
 the morn-

..... year.

MONEY TABLE.—Sterling, Currency and Dollars.

Stg.	Cur.	cy.	¢	Stg.	Cur.	cy.	¢	Stg.	Cur.	cy.	¢	Stg.	Cur.	cy.	¢	Stg.	Cur.	cy.	¢			
1	1	4	4	1	1	13	7	5	11	44	31	25	11	0	31	34	31	37	14	4	31	124
2	3	8	8	3	13	16	13	16	23	88	63	56	15	4	62	68	63	74	28	41	49	178
3	5	13	0	5	15	18	14	18	25	99	74	66	19	6	93	99	93	108	40	51	62	243
4	7	17	4	7	17	20	14	20	34	99	40	34	96	35	41	7	4	34	136	44	53	108
5	9	21	8	9	19	22	15	22	43	99	35	35	43	11	8	35	140	45	54	150	45	180
6	11	25	2	11	19	24	16	24	52	99	30	30	44	12	8	36	144	46	55	194	46	184
7	13	29	6	13	21	26	17	26	61	99	25	25	45	13	8	37	148	47	56	208	47	188
8	15	33	0	15	23	28	18	28	70	99	20	20	46	14	8	38	152	48	57	222	48	192
9	17	37	4	17	25	30	19	30	79	99	15	15	47	15	8	39	156	49	58	236	49	196
10	19	41	8	19	27	32	20	32	88	99	10	10	48	16	8	40	160	50	59	250	50	200

Shillings.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Pence.

Yr.	Per Month.			Per Week.			Per Day.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
4	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
5	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
7	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
8	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
9	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
10	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
11	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
12	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
13	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
14	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
15	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
16	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
17	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
18	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
19	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
20	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	0

To convert St. into Cur'y: To the sum add 1-5th of itself & 1-5th of that 1-5th. Cur'y into Stg. Mult. by 50 or 12 1/2 & divide by 72.

- ☉ First Quarter,.....1st day ; 14th hour ; 44th minute, evening.
- ☾ Full Moon,.....8th day ; 5th hour ; 56th minute, evening.
- ☽ Last Quarter,.....16th day ; 2d hour ; — minute, morning.
- ☽ New Moon,.....24th day ; 5th hour ; 9th minute, morning.

DAYS.		Memorable Events, - Festivals, and the Weather.	THE SUN.			MOON.				
M	WEEK.		R.	.	Sou.	Pl	R. & S			
1	Monday,	CIRCUMCISION.	7	41	4	27	12	4	7	Morn.
2	Tuesday,	☉ in Perigee—H δ ☽. Very	7	41	4	27	12	4	7	Morn.
3	Wednesday,	Edward the Confessor died, 1066. moderate	7	41	4	28	12	4	7	0 2
4	Thursday,	Peace between Eng. and U.S., ratified, 1784. and weather	7	41	4	29	12	5	8	1 11.
5	Friday,	Insurgents repulsed at Toronto, 1837. South	7	41	4	30	12	6	H	2 22
6	Saturday,	EPIPHANY.—☾ Perigee. westerly	7	40	4	31	12	6	H	3 33
7	SUNDAY,	First Sunday after Epiphany. westerly	7	40	4	32	12	6	H	4 43
8	Monday,	Lactian P. & M.—☽ in sup. δ ☉	7	40	4	33	12	7	H	5 50
9	Tuesday,	H δ ☽—Cape Good Hope capitulated, 1806	7	39	4	34	12	7	H	5 56
10	Wednesday,	Royal Exchange burnt, 1838. Fall of snow.	7	39	4	35	12	8	H	7 1
11	Thursday,	Earthquake at Martinique, 682 persons kil'd, '39.	7	39	4	36	12	8	H	8 6
12	Friday,	Cayenne taken by the English, 1809.	7	38	4	38	12	8	H	9 12
13	Saturday,	Hilary Bp.—Quicksilver froze, Moscow, 1810	7	38	4	40	12	9	H	10 17
14	SUNDAY,	Second Sunday after Epiphany.	7	37	4	41	12	9	H	11 28
15	Monday,	Great Run on the Philadelphia Banks, 1841.	7	36	4	44	12	10	M	Morn.
16	Tuesday,	☽ Greatest Hel. Latitude South,	7	36	4	45	12	10	M	0 26
17	Wednesday,	Lord Durham appointed Gov. of Canada, 1838.	7	35	4	46	12	11	M	1 28
18	Thursday,	Prisca V. and M.—☾ Apogee. Snow,	7	35	4	48	12	11	M	2 10
19	Friday,	Louis XVI imprisoned, 1793. about	7	34	4	48	12	11	M	3 0
20	Saturday,	Febian Bp.—Edward II. reigned, 1327.	7	34	4	50	12	12	M	3 65
21	SUNDAY,	Third Sunday after Epiphany.	7	33	4	51	12	12	M	4 50
22	Monday,	Vincent Martyr.	7	33	4	52	12	12	M	5 54
23	Tuesday,	Castle of St. Lewis burnt, 1834. one foot in	7	31	4	53	12	12	M	6 60
24	Wednesday,	King of Prussia visits England, 1842. depth	7	29	4	56	12	13	M	6 24
25	Thursday,	Conversion of St. Paul.—☽ δ ☽. and	7	29	4	57	12	13	M	7 30
26	Friday,	Earthquake in Canada and New England, 1663	7	27	4	58	12	13	M	8 16
27	Saturday,	Duke of York impeached, 1809. uncommonly	7	25	5	2	13	13	M	9 10
28	SUNDAY,	Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.	7	24	5	0	13	13	M	10 0
29	Monday,	Lord Elgin arrived in Canada, 1847.	7	24	5	0	12	14	T	10 53
30	Tuesday,	King Charles I. beheaded, 1649.	7	24	5	0	12	14	T	11 46
31	Wednesday,	London Wet Docks opened, 1805. mild days.	7	23	5	0	12	14	T	11 46

At this season the more active operations of the farm are suspended; the plough is at rest, the grain crops are in their winter dress, the cattle are safely housed, when necessary, and nearly all that can be performed lies within the barn or workshop. In some situations, however, manure from the towns may be hauled, and lime, plaster, &c., if at a distance, procured; the roads are now generally favorable for heavy hauling. Grain may now be threshed, and other produce disposed of; fencing materials prepared, implements cleaned and put in order, harness mended and oiled, and "a thousand little jobs" executed, which the systematic and prudent farmer need not be reminded of.

New mode of Propagating Fruit Trees.—The Haverhill Whig says: Two of the best farmers within our knowledge, secure their fruit trees thus: they dig at some distance from a favourite tree, until they find a root which they cut off. The part disjointed from the tree, is turned up so as to appear above the ground. This sends forth shoots the first year, and bears, in a few years, fruit precisely like the parent tree.

The farmer should look upon every idle man with eyes of suspicion, whether he be on or off his farm; for, he may rely on it, his support comes at last, out of the ground.

Remember!—The application to vegetable perfections have always in a greater or less d

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Wet Land.—M otherwise, will be r

[31 days.

1849.]

Memorandums for January.

5

minute, evening.
minute, evening,
minute, morning,
minute, morning.

THE SUN.		MOON.	
Day	Hour	Phase	R. & S.
4	27	12	4
4	27	12	4
4	28	12	5
4	29	12	5
4	30	12	6
4	31	12	6
4	32	12	6
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4	40	12	9
4	41	12	9
4	43	12	9
4	44	12	10
4	45	12	10
4	46	12	11
4	48	12	11
4	49	12	11
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4	73	12	19
4	74	12	20
4	75	12	20
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4	86	12	24
4	87	12	24
4	88	12	24
4	89	12	25
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4	91	12	25
4	92	12	26
4	93	12	26
4	94	12	26
4	95	12	27
4	96	12	27
4	97	12	27
4	98	12	28
4	99	12	28
4	100	12	28
4	101	12	29
4	102	12	29
4	103	12	29
4	104	12	30
4	105	12	30
4	106	12	30
4	107	12	31
4	108	12	31
4	109	12	31
4	110	12	31

Remember!—The great rule in relation to animals holds perfect in its application to vegetables: breed only from the best of animals; defects and imperfections have always a tendency to propagate themselves, and are always, in a greater or less degree, transmitted.

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Wet Land.—Money skillfully expended in drying land by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.

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roads are now
ashed, and
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the jobs" ex-
ended of.

Whig says:
trees thus:
root which
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suspicion,
s support

- ☉ Full Moon,..... 7th day; 6th hour; 21st minute, morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 14th day; 11th hour; 8th minute, evening.
- New Moon,..... 22nd day; 8th hour; 25th minute, evening.

M	DAYS.	WEEK.	Memorable Events,—Festivals, and the Weather.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
				R.	S.	Sou.	Pl.	a. & a.
1	Thursday,		Edward III., crowned, 1327.	7 22	5 7	12 14	♄	Morn.
2	Friday,		Purification of V. M.	7 21	5 8	12 14	♃	2 1
3	Saturday,		Rhasius B. and M.—☾ Perigee.	7 20	5 9	12 14	♂	3 32
4	SUNDAY,		Septuagesima Sunday.—☽ in ♀ with	7 19	5 10	12 14	♁	4 29
5	Monday,		Agatha V. & M.	7 17	5 12	12 14	♂	6 28
6	Tuesday,		☽ 8 ☉—Cholera at Edinburgh, 1832.	7 16	5 13	12 14	♁	6 23
7	Wednesday,		James II's reign began, 1685.	7 15	5 14	12 14	♁	☉ rises
8	Thursday,		☽ Greatest Elongation.	7 14	5 16	12 14	♁	7 0
9	Friday,		☽ In Perihelion.	7 12	5 18	12 15	♁	7 50
10	Saturday,		Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.	7 10	5 20	12 15	♁	8 40
11	SUNDAY,		Sezagesima Sunday.	7 9	5 21	12 15	♁	9 30
12	Monday,		D. O'Connell found guilty of conspiracy, 1844.	7 8	5 22	12 15	♁	10 20
13	Tuesday,		William II. and Mary II. sept'd the crown, 1689.	7 7	5 23	12 14	♁	11 10
14	Wednesday,		Valentine Ep.—☽ stationary.	7 5	5 25	12 14	♁	Morn.
15	Thursday,		☾ Apogee.	7 3	5 27	12 14	♁	0 15
16	Friday,		England declared war against Spain, 1656.	7 2	5 28	12 14	♁	1 21
17	Saturday,		Michael Angelo died, 1563.	7 0	5 30	12 14	♁	2 27
18	SUNDAY,		Quinquagesima Sunday.	6 58	5 31	12 14	♁	3 13
19	Monday,		☽ ☾ ☉—Galileo born, 1564	6 56	5 32	12 14	♁	4 20
20	Tuesday,		☽ Greatest Hel Latitude North.	6 54	5 34	12 14	♁	5 30
21	Wednesday,		ASH WEDNESDAY. J. Q. Adams d., 1848.	6 53	5 35	12 14	♁	6 55
22	Thursday,		☉ eclipsed invisible at Montreal.	6 51	5 36	12 14	♁	☉ sets
23	Friday,		☽ ☽ ☉—☽ in inf. ☽ ☉	6 49	5 37	12 14	♁	6 32
24	Saturday,		St Matthias A.—☽ in inf. ☽ ☉	6 47	5 39	12 14	♁	7 41
25	SUNDAY,		First Sunday in Lent.	6 46	5 41	12 13	♁	8 50
26	Monday,		Bill for reducing of postage passed, 1848.	6 45	5 42	12 13	♁	10 0
27	Tuesday,		☽ ☽ ☉—J. P. Kemble died, 1818.	6 43	5 43	12 13	♁	11 10
28	Wednesday,		☾ Perigee.	6 42	5 44	12 13	♁	Morn.

Mares, yearly colts, cows, and especially ewes, require much attention during this month. Cut, split, and pile wood enough to last at least one year. It is bad economy to have to leave your work in haying or harvesting time to draw, every now and then, green wood to cook with, which is as fit for that purpose as a lump of ice is for a warming-pan. Prepare hot-beds for cucumbers, dahlias, &c.; force radishes; examine your orchard, cut off dead limbs and destroy cocoons of insects. Air your stables and green-houses, if fine weather, and be particular to see that your animals are provided with good dry beds.

Cure for a Burn.—Take essence of peppermint and whiskey, in proportions of one part peppermint and three of whiskey, and apply with cloths; it gives instant relief. Peppermint and sweet oil is equally good, if applied with cotton.

Cough Syrup.—Take of Iceland moss, two ounces, four poppy heads, four tablespoonsful of barley; put in three pints of water, boil down to two, and strain it. Add one pound of sugar. Dose, a tablespoonful whenever the cough is troublesome. Another, boil down thoroughwort to a thick syrup and sweeten with molasses. This cures when other remedies fail.

Fattening Poultry
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- ☾ First Quarter,.....1st day; 7th hour; 9th minute, evening.
- ☽ Full Moon,.....7th day; 8th hour; 9th minute, evening,
- ☾ Last Quarter,.....16th day; 7th hour; 44th minute, evening,
- ☾ New Moon,.....24th day; 9th hour; 11th minute, morning,
- ☽ First Quarter,.....31st day; 2d hour; 3d minute, morning

DAYS. WEEK.	Memorable Events,—Festivals, and the Weather.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
		R.	S.	Sou.	Pl	R. & S.
1 Thursday,	ST. DAVID.—♀ Greatest elongation, 46° 22' E.	6 38	5 47	12 12	II	0 19
2 Friday,	Chadmus Bp.	6 36	5 48	12 12	II	1 15
3 Saturday,	Battle at Pointe au Pele, 1838. <i>Changeable.</i>	6 34	5 49	12 12	☽	2 11
4 SUNDAY,	Second Sunday in Lent.	6 33	5 50	12 12	☽	3 7
5 Monday,	Catholic Association suppressed, 1829. <i>South</i>	6 31	5 52	12 12	☽	4 3
6 Tuesday,	Napoleon sent to Elba, 1814. <i>westerly</i>	6 29	5 53	12 11	☽	4 59
7 Wednesday,	Perpetua.—Lord Collingwood died, 1810. <i>winds</i>	6 27	5 55	12 11	☽	5 56
8 Thursday,	☽ stationary.—☾ eclipsed visible at Montreal.	6 25	5 56	12 11	☽	7 21
9 Friday,	Duke of Wellington took Badajos by storm, 1812.	6 23	5 58	12 11	☽	8 16
10 Saturday,	Steamer President left New York, 1841. <i>and a</i>	6 21	5 59	12 10	☽	9 11
11 SUNDAY,	Third Sunday in Lent.	6 19	6 0	12 10	☽	10 18
12 Monday,	Gregory M. B. <i>slight thaw.</i>	6 17	6 1	12 10	☽	11 13
13 Tuesday,	Herchel discovers G. Sidus, 1731.	6 15	6 2	12 10	☽	11 60
14 Wednesday,	Cholera appeared at Belfast, 1832.	6 13	6 4	12 9	☽	Morn.
15 Thursday,	☾ Apogee.	6 10	6 7	12 9	☽	0 12
16 Friday,	Prussia joins the Allies, 1813.	6 8	6 8	12 9	☽	0 58
17 Saturday,	ST. PATRICK'S DAY.	6 7	6 9	12 9	☽	1 44
18 SUNDAY,	Eighth Sunday in Lent.	6 6	6 11	12 8	☽	2 30
19 Monday,	Great fire at Boston, 1760. <i>Equinoctial</i>	6 4	6 13	12 8	☽	3 16
20 Tuesday,	☾ enter T.—Spring commences.	6 2	6 14	12 7	☽	4 2
21 Wednesday,	Benedict A.—Henry V. asc. the Throne, 1413.	6 0	6 15	12 7	☽	4 48
22 Thursday,	☽ ☽ ☽ <i>Storms about</i>	5 58	6 17	12 7	☽	5 28
23 Friday,	♀ Greatest Elongation. <i>these days.</i>	5 56	6 19	12 6	☽	6 5
24 Saturday,	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 54	6 20	12 6	☽	8 15
25 SUNDAY,	Fifth Sunday in Lent.—Annunciation of V. M.	5 52	6 21	12 6	☽	10 20
26 Monday,	Jesuits expelled from Russia, 1820.	5 50	6 22	12 5	☽	11 40
27 Tuesday,	☾ Perigee.—♀ ☽ ☽	5 48	6 23	12 5	☽	11 40
28 Wednesday,	Canada ceded to France, 1632.	5 46	6 24	12 5	☽	Morn.
29 Thursday,	Planet Vesta discovered, 1807. <i>Fair weather.</i>	5 45	6 25	12 4	☽	0 20
30 Friday,	Fazio capitulated, 1814.	5 43	6 26	12 4	☽	1 20
31 Saturday,	Boston blockaded, 1766.					

Farming operations during this month must be regulated by the climate and latitude of your location. Cucumbers, cabbages, lettuces, cauliflowers, and half-hardy annuals may be transplanted now in hot-beds. Devote much care and attention to calves, Look to your fences, tools, implements and drains. Uncover strawberry beds, hoe and clean them. If the ground is open and sufficiently dried, fruit trees may be planted. Cabbage, cauliflower, and radish seeds, may be sown on the south side of a close fence. The best time to prune an orchard is just before the sap begins to rise.

To make Buckwheat Cakes.—Instead of yeast, not everywhere to be conveniently had, you may use carbonate of soda and tartaric acid, viz: To three pints of buckwheat flour, mixed into a batter, add one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda dissolved in water,—add one also of tartaric acid dissolved in like manner. These you can get at any drug store. First apply the carbonate of soda, stir the batter well, and then put in the tartaric acid. Thus the use of yeast is entirely superseded, and cakes as "light as a feather" are insured. One great advantage is, that the batter is ready for baking as soon as it is mixed.

Asparagus.—M surface of the beds usual size, and you

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[31 days.

1849.]

Memorandums for March.

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E SUN.		MOON.	
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5	52	12 12	□ 4 3
5	53	12 11	□ 4 59
5	55	12 11	☉ rises
5	56	12 11	☾ 5 56
5	58	12 11	☾ 7 21
5	59	12 10	☾ 8 16
6	12	10	☾ 9 11
1	12	10	☾ 10 18
2	12	10	☾ 11 13
4	12	9	☾ 11 60
7	12	9	☾ Morn.
8	12	9	☾ 0 12
9	12	9	☾ 0 58
11	12	8	☾ 1 44
12	12	8	☾ 2 30
13	12	8	☾ 3 16
14	12	7	☾ 4 2
15	12	7	☾ 4 48
17	12	7	☾ 5 26
19	12	6	☾ sets
20	12	6	☾ 8 5
21	12	6	☾ 9 16
22	12	5	☾ 10 20
23	12	5	☾ 11 40
24	12	5	☾ Morn.
25	12	4	☾ 0 20
26	12	4	☾ 1 20

Asparagus.—Manure heavily in the fall, and in March make the surface of the beds quite white with salt; your shoots will be double the usual size, and your beds free from weeds.

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 s it is mixed.

In the course of the year 1847, 258,270 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, viz:—63,270 from England, 5,600 from Scotland, and 189,400 from Ireland.

- ☾ Full Moon,.....7th day; 10th hour; 55th minute, morning,
- ☾ Last Quarter,.....15th day; 2d hour; 13th minute, evening,
- ☽ New Moon,.....22d day; 7th hour; — minute, evening,
- ☽ First Quarter,.....29th day; 9th hour; 23d minute, morning.

M	DAYS. WEEK.	Memorable Events,—Festivals, and the Weather.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
			R.	S.	Sou	P.	R. & S.
1	SUNDAY,	PALM SUNDAY.	5 41	6 28	12 4	Ω	2 13
2	Monday,	⊙ ⊕ —Copenhagen bombarded, 1801.	5 39	6 29	12 4	Ω	2 40
3	Tuesday,	Richard B.	5 37	6 30	12 3	♁	3 26
4	Wednesday,	St. Ambrose. Frosty nights.	5 35	6 31	12 3	♁	4 6
5	Thursday,	Abdication of Napoleon, 1814. Cold and	5 33	6 33	12 3	♁	4 42
6	Friday,	GOOD FRIDAY. high	5 32	6 34	12 3	♁	5 14
7	Saturday,	Wadsworth born, 1770.	5 30	6 36	12 2	♁	6 rises
8	SUNDAY,	EASTER SUNDAY. winds.	5 28	6 37	12 2	♁	7 44
9	Monday,	Edward IV. died, 1483.	5 26	6 39	12 1	♁	8 34
10	Tuesday,	Napoleon renounces Sovereignty of France, 1814.	5 24	6 40	12 1	♁	9 24
11	Wednesday,	Treaty of Paris, 1814.	5 23	6 41	12 1	♁	10 14
12	Thursday,	☾ Apogee.—⊙ ⊕ ☽ Rain.	5 21	6 42	12 1	♁	11 4
13	Friday,	Catholic Emancipation assented to, 1829.	5 19	6 44	12 0	♁	Morn.
14	Saturday,	Napoleon's overtures to Eng. for Peace rej. 1812.	5 17	6 46	12 0	♁	0 39
15	SUNDAY,	LOW SUNDAY.—☽ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.	5 16	6 47	12 0	♁	1 4
16	Monday,	Battle of Culloden, 1746. Fair and mild.	5 14	6 48	12 0	♁	1 39
17	Tuesday,	Independ. St. Domingo confirmed by France, 1825.	5 12	6 49	11 59	♁	2 14
18	Wednesday,	Lord Byron died, 1825.	5 10	6 50	11 59	♁	2 49
19	Thursday,	Alphe, A. B.—☽ ⊕ ☽ Fair, if wind	5 8	6 51	11 59	♁	3 24
20	Friday,	Abernethy died, 1831. is north or	5 6	6 52	11 59	♁	3 50
21	Saturday,	? Stationary.—Bishop Heber born, 1783.	5 4	6 53	11 58	♁	4 37
22	SUNDAY,	Second Sunday after Easter.—⊙ ⊕ ☽ north	5 2	6 54	11 58	♁	5 rises
23	Monday,	ST. GEORGE. east.	5 0	6 56	11 58	♁	7 46
24	Tuesday,	☾ Perigee.—Defoe died, 1731. Rain if	4 59	6 57	11 58	♁	8 45
25	Wednesday,	St. Mark, Evan. south or south east.	4 58	6 58	11 58	♁	9 43
26	Thursday,	Charter granted by Don Pedro to the Portuguese,	4 56	6 59	11 58	♁	10 44
27	Friday,	Sir William Jones died, 1794. [1826.]	4 55	7 0	11 57	♁	11 50
28	Saturday,	Duke of Norfolk took his seat as Catholic Peer	4 54	7 1	11 57	♁	Morn.
29	SUNDAY,	Third Sunday after Easter.—⊙ ⊕ ☽ [1829.]	4 52	7 3	11 57	♁	0 40
30	Monday,	N. Guards of Paris disbanded, 1827. Changeable.	4 51	7 5	11 57	♁	1 40

The earth now becomes lighter and more mouldy, and fitter to im-
bibe moisture; seeds therefore begin to spring up; branches which
seemed dead, reassume their buds, and various little plants, put forth
their flowers. Early cucumbers, melons, cabbages, cauliflowers, &c.
may be transplanted into open ground. Asparagus should be attended
to. Table vegetables and early root crops, for open culture, should be
sown. Grafting and spring inoculation may be performed. Fruit
trees should be transplanted before the buds begin to appear. Vines
ought to be examined and all the useless shoots cut off. Give cattle
potatoes that have been protected from the air,—they form an ex-
cellent food, particularly at this season of the year.

Felon.—Take blue flag root and wild turnip, a handful of each, stew
them in a half pint of hog's lard, then strain them; add four tea-
spoons-ful of tar, and simmer together. Apply this ointment until it
breaks. Add beeswax and rosin to the ointment, for a salve, to dress it
with after it breaks. This is an infallible cure without losing the joint.
The root of the fleur-de-lis, the Iris of our gardens, boiled soft and mash-
ed fine, with a little meal or flour to make a poultice, is another safe and
sure remedy. The poke root is said to be equally as good.

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A Useful Rec
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SUN.		MOON.	
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30	12 3	☾	3 26
31	12 3	☾	4 6
33	12 3	☾	4 42
34	12 2	☾	5 14
35	12 2	☾	☉ rises
37	12 2	☾	7 44
39	12 1	☾	8 34
40	12 1	☾	9 24
41	12 1	☾	10 14
42	12 1	☾	11 4
44	12 0	☾	Morn.
46	12 0	☾	0 39
47	12 0	☾	1 4
48	12 0	☾	1 39
49	11 59	☾	2 14
50	11 59	☾	2 40
51	11 59	☾	3 24
52	11 59	☾	3 50
53	11 58	☾	4 37
54	11 58	☾	☉ sets
56	11 58	☾	7 46
57	11 58	☾	8 46
58	11 58	☾	9 43
59	11 58	☾	10 44
0	11 57	☾	11 50
1	11 57	☾	Morn.
3	11 57	☾	0 40
5	11 57	☾	1 40

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Manure is the basis of all good husbandry. *Manure feeds the crops ; crops feed the cattle ; cattle make manure.* This is the farmer's endless chain.

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A Useful Recipe.—"Take a pint of pulverized charcoal and put into a barrel of new cider, and the cider will never ferment, will never contain any intoxicating quality, and is more palatable the longer it is kept."

- ☉ Full Moon,.....7th day; 2d hour; 12th minute, morning,
- ☾ Last Quarter,.....15th day; 5th hour; 36th minute, morning,
- ☽ New Moon,.....22d day; 2d hour; 42d minute, morning,
- ☽ First Quarter,.....28th day; 6th hour; 29th minute, evening,

M	DAYS. WEEK.	Memorable Events,—Festivals, and the Weather.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
			R.	S.	Sou.	PI	R. & s.
1	Tuesday,	St. Philip and St. James.	4 49	7 6	11 57	☾	2 15
2	Wednesday,	Thistlewood executed, 1820.	4 48	7 7	11 57	☾	2 45
3	Thursday,	Invention of the Cross.—☽ in Sup.—☽ ☉	4 47	7 8	11 57	☾	3 13
4	Friday,	☽ ☉ ☽ in ☉ with frequent	4 45	7 9	11 57	☾	3 43
5	Saturday,	Napoleon Bonaparte died at St. Helena, 1821.	4 43	7 11	11 57	☾	4 8
6	SUNDAY,	Fourth Sunday after Easter.	4 42	7 12	11 56	☾	4 43
7	Monday,	Charlestown, Mass. taken by the Eng., 1779.	4 40	7 13	11 56	☾	☉ rises
8	Tuesday,	Ice Bridge at Quebec, 1836.	4 37	7 14	11 56	☽	8 30
9	Wednesday,	☽ Apogee.—Test Act repealed, 1828.	4 36	7 15	11 56	☽	9 18
10	Thursday,	Napoleon embarks for Egypt, 1798	4 35	7 17	11 56	☽	10 6
11	Friday,	Earl of Chatham died, 1778.	4 33	7 18	11 56	☽	10 54
12	Saturday,	☽ in Inf. ☽ ☉.—Perceval assassinated, 1812.	4 32	7 19	11 56	☽	11 44
13	SUNDAY,	Regation Sunday.	4 31	7 20	11 56	☽	Morn.
14	Monday,	Vaccination first applied, 1796.	4 30	7 21	11 56	☽	0 52
15	Tuesday,	Daniel O'Connell died at Genoa, 1847.	4 29	7 23	11 56	☽	0 50
16	Wednesday,	Talleyrand died, 1838.	4 28	7 24	11 56	☽	1 30
17	Thursday,	ASCENSION DAY—Holy Thursday.	4 27	7 25	11 56	☽	2 5
18	Friday,	☽ ☉ ☽—☽ ☉—Sir C. Bagot died, 1843.	4 26	7 26	11 56	☽	2 40
19	Saturday,	Dunstan A. B.—☽ ☉ ☽	4 25	7 29	11 56	☽	3 14
20	SUNDAY,	Sunday after Ascension.	4 24	7 30	11 56	☽	3 48
21	Monday,	☽ ☉ ☽—Lafayette died, 1834.	4 23	7 31	11 56	☽	4 21
22	Tuesday,	☽ ☉ ☽—Battle of Bautzen, 1813.	4 22	7 32	11 56	☽	☉ sets.
23	Wednesday,	☽ ☉ ☽—Linnæus born, 1707.	4 21	7 33	11 56	☽	8 50
24	Thursday,	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	4 20	7 34	11 57	☽	9 20
25	Friday,	Princess Helena Augusta born, 1846.	4 19	7 35	11 57	☽	9 54
26	Saturday,	Augustin A. B.	4 18	7 36	11 57	☽	10 29
27	SUNDAY,	PENTECOST—Whit Sunday.—☽ ☽ ☽	4 17	7 37	11 57	☽	11 4
28	Monday,	Great Fire at Quebec, 1845.	4 16	7 38	11 57	☽	Morn.
29	Tuesday,	King Charles II. Restored, 1660	4 16	7 39	11 57	☽	0 52
30	Wednesday,	J. Francis fires a pistol at Queen Victoria as	4 16	7 40	11 57	☽	1 20
31	Thursday,	[she returns to Buckingham, 1842. days.	4 15	7 40	11 57	☽	1 52

The employment of the Farmer is most conducive to health, and the varied and beautiful scenes which nature now presents to his eye must impart a pleasure unknown to those who spend their days in populous and smoky cities. Wheat, oats, peas, beans and root crops are generally sown in this month. Set out potatoes; harrow and manure your meadows. Cleanse your cellars and other premises from all putrescent and other offensive substances. Plant Indian corn as soon as the leaves of the white oak are as big as the ears of mouse. Plant tomatoes, egg plants, melons, cucumbers, &c. Propagate plants, declare war against insects, the artillery for the engagement may be elder juice, decoction of tobacco, quicklime, lime water, soot, unleached ashes, tar or turpentine water, soap suds, &c. Dissolve about 2 lbs. of potash in seven quarts of water, and apply the solution to your fruit-trees with a painter's brush, taking care not to touch the leaves or buds.

The longest day in Great Britain is seventeen hours and two minutes; in the United States it is only fourteen hours and fifty minutes. The shortest day in Great Britain is seven hours and twenty minutes; in the United States it is nine hours and ten minutes.

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SUN.		MOON.	
S.	Sp.	Pl	R. & S.
6	11 57	☾	2 15
7	11 57	☾	2 45
8	11 57	☾	3 13
9	11 57	☾	3 43
11	11 57	☾	4 8
12	11 56	☾	4 43
13	11 56	☾	☉ rises
14	11 56	☾	8 30
15	11 56	☾	9 18
17	11 56	☾	10 6
18	11 56	☾	10 54
19	11 56	☾	11 44
20	11 56	☾	Morn.
21	11 56	☾	0 52
23	11 56	☾	0 50
24	11 56	☾	1 30
25	11 56	☾	2 5
26	11 56	☾	2 40
29	11 56	☾	3 14
30	11 56	☾	3 48
1	11 56	☾	4 21
2	11 56	☾	☉ sets.
3	11 56	☾	8 50
4	11 57	☾	9 20
5	11 57	☾	9 54
6	11 57	☾	10 29
7	11 57	☾	11 4
8	11 57	☾	Morn.
9	11 57	☾	0 52
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health, and the
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1849.]

Memorandums for May.

13

Green House Plants.—May be protected from the depredations of insects, by washing them with a solution of bitter aloes; the use of this wash does not affect the health of the plants.

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Worms.—Worms should not be allowed to remain in garden pots, for they puddle the soil in so confined a space. Lime-water will expel them

- ☉ Full Moon,..... 5th day; 5th hour; 32d minute, evening,
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 13th day; 5th hour; 30th minute, evening,
- ☽ New Moon,..... 20th day; 9th hour; 25th minute, morning,
- ☽ First Quarter,..... 27th day; 5th hour; 49th minute, morning,

M	DAYS.	WEEK.	Memorable Events,—Festivals, and the Weather.	THE SUN.			MOON.		
				R.	S.	Sou.	P.	R.	S.
1	Friday		<i>Neimede M.</i> —♀ Stationary. Fair	4 15	7 41	11 58	☾	2 20	
2	Saturday		First Church consecrated in Canada, 1820. if	4 15	7 41	11 58	☾	2 50	
3	SUNDAY		Trinity Sunday.—♄ Greatest elongation.	4 14	7 42	11 58	☾	3 21	
4	Monday		♄ in Perihelion. wind	4 14	7 43	11 58	☾	3 50	
5	Tuesday		<i>Boniface Ep.</i> —♄ Apogee. north west	4 13	7 44	11 58	☾	☉ rises	
6	Wednesday		Bentham died, 1832. Raining	4 13	7 45	11 58	☾	8 12	
7	Thursday		CORPUS CHRISTI. if south or	4 12	7 46	11 59	☾	8 52	
8	Friday		General Jackson died, 1845. south-west.	4 12	7 47	11 59	☾	9 32	
9	Saturday		Cholera appeared at Montreal, 1832. Very	4 12	7 48	11 59	☾	10 12	
10	SUNDAY		First Sunday after Trinity. fine	4 11	7 48	11 59	☾	10 52	
11	Monday		<i>St. Barnabas</i> —♄ in ☽ weather.	4 11	7 49	11 59	☾	11 33	
12	Tuesday		New York Incorporated, 1665.	4 11	7 49	12 0	☾	Morn.	
13	Wednesday		Aet for weighing gold coin, passed 1774.	4 11	7 49	12 0	☾	0 5	
14	Thursday		♃ & ☾—Battle of Marengo, 1800.	4 10	7 50	12 0	☾	0 45	
15	Friday		♃ & ☾—Magna Charta signed, 1815.	4 10	7 50	12 0	☾	1 24	
16	Saturday		♃ & ☾—♄ Stationary. Fair	4 10	7 50	12 0	☾	2 10	
17	SUNDAY		Second Sunday after Trinity. weather	4 10	7 50	12 1	☾	2 55	
18	Monday		♀ at greatest brilliancy. continues.	4 10	7 51	12 1	☾	3 30	
19	Tuesday		Napoleon defeated at Waterloo, 1815.	4 11	7 51	12 1	☾	4 3	
20	Wednesday		Tr. of Edward King of West Sax.—☾ Perigee.	4 11	7 51	12 1	☾	☉ sets.	
21	Thursday		☉ enters ☽—Summer commences. Very	4 11	7 52	12 1	☾	8 40	
22	Friday		Napoleon abdicates in favor of his variable	4 11	7 52	12 2	☾	9 19	
23	Saturday		infant son, intending to embark for America.	4 12	7 52	12 2	☾	9 58	
24	SUNDAY		3rd Sunday after Trinity. ST. JOHN, BAP.	4 12	7 53	12 2	☾	10 37	
25	Monday		Maj. Gen. Macomb died, 1841. weather.	4 12	7 53	12 2	☾	11 16	
26	Tuesday		George IV. died, aged 68, 1830.	4 13	7 53	12 3	☾	11 55	
27	Wednesday		Dr. Dodd executed for forgery, 1777.	4 13	7 53	12 3	☾	Morn.	
28	Thursday		Second great fire at Quebec, 1845.	4 13	7 53	12 3	☾	0 24	
29	Friday		Saint Peter and Saint Paul.	4 14	7 52	12 3	☾	0 52	
30	Saturday		♄ in Inf.—♄ ☉. Rainy.	4 14	7 52	12 3	☾	1 21	

The main point in this month is to preserve the garden from weeds, which may be done by keeping the surface of the ground clean and loose. Hoe potatoes. Transfer celery to trenches. Prune grape vines. Transplant annuals for late flowering. Summer manure now needs your attention, it should be collected into a heap in some corner of the barn-yard, so as to prevent its being wasted by the sun or rains. Dress Indian corn. About the middle of the month sow cucumbers for pickling, and radishes for winter; also lima beans for a late supply. Transplanting should be done in time of rain, or if dry weather late in the afternoon, accompanied with a plentiful supply of water before and after the plants are removed.

A hint to Farmers.—Don't suffer your revolving hay rake, your wagon rack, your hand rakes, or whatever you have used in the hay and harvest season, to remain in the fields, exposed to the sun and rain, but have them housed, and in readiness for another season. The weather destroys more tools for some Farmers than hand-work, and much valuable time is lost in hunting them up. Farm implements which need repair should be attended to in the winter season.

Sting of a Wasps
torture, until an o
was instantaneous.

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Table.—A box 2
will contain a barre

[30 days.

1849.]

Memorandums for June.

15

Sting of a Wasp.—A little girl was stung severely, and was in great torture, until an onion was applied to the part afflicted, when the cure was instantaneous.

minute, evening,
minute, evening,
minute, morning,
minute, morning,

SUN.		MOON.	
D.	Hour.	Phase	R. & S.
41	11 58	☾	2 20
41	11 58	☾	2 50
42	11 58	☾	3 21
43	11 58	☾	3 50
44	11 58	☾	☉ rises
45	11 58	☾	8 12
46	11 59	☾	8 52
47	11 59	☾	9 32
48	11 59	☾	10 12
48	11 59	☾	10 52
49	11 59	☾	11 33
49	12 0	☾	Morn.
50	12 0	☾	0 5
51	12 0	☾	0 45
52	12 0	☾	1 24
52	12 0	☾	2 10
52	12 1	☾	2 55
52	12 1	☾	3 30
52	12 1	☾	4 3
52	12 1	☾	☉ sets.
52	12 1	☾	8 40
52	12 2	☾	9 19
52	12 2	☾	9 58
52	12 2	☾	10 37
52	12 2	☾	11 16
52	12 3	☾	11 55
52	12 3	☾	Morn.
52	12 3	☾	0 24
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Prune grape
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Table.—A box 24 inches by 16 inches square, and 28 inches deep, will contain a barrel, or 10,752 cubic inches.

- ☉ Full Moon,.....5th day; 8th hour; 34th minute, morning,
- ☾ Last Quarter,.....13th day; 2d hour; 13th minute, morning,
- ☽ New Moon,.....19th day; 4th hour; 21st minute, evening,
- ☽ First Quarter,.....26th day; 7th hour; 41st minute, evening.

LYS.		Memorable Events,—Festivals, and the Weather.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
M	WEEK		R.	S.	Sou.	Pl	r. & s.
1	SUNDAY.	4th Sunday after Trinity.					
2	Monday,	Visitation of B. V. Mary.	Variable.	4 15	7 52	12 4	‡ 1 52
3	Tuesday,	(Apogee.		4 15	7 52	12 4	‡ 2 30
4	Wednesday	Trans. Mart. B.	Cloudy	4 16	7 52	12 4	‡ 3 8
5	Thursday,	Don Miguel's fleet captured, 1833.		4 16	7 51	12 4	‡ 3 47
6	Friday,	Burgoyne takes Ticonderoga, 1777.	days.	4 17	7 51	12 5	☽ rises
7	Saturday,	Algiers taken by the French, 1830.	Changeable	4 17	7 51	12 5	☽ 8 24
8	SUNDAY,	5th Sunday after Trinity.	weather	4 18	7 51	12 5	☽ 8 67
9	Monday,	Cholera re-appears at Montreal, 1834. during		4 19	7 50	12 5	☽ 9 30
10	Tuesday,	Stationary.	this	4 20	7 50	12 5	☽ 10 3
11	Wednesday,	☽ (—J. Q. Adams, born, 1767. quarter.		4 21	7 49	12 5	☽ 10 37
12	Thursday,	☽ Greatest Hel. Latitude South.		4 22	7 49	12 5	☽ 11 7
13	Friday,	☽ (—Bastille destroyed, 1789.		4 23	7 48	12 5	☽ 11 39
14	Saturday,	☽ (—French Revolution of 1789. with	Cold	4 24	7 47	12 5	☽ Morn.
15	SUNDAY,	6th Sunday after Trinity.	frequent	4 25	7 46	12 5	☽ 0 12
16	Monday,	British trade re-opened with China, 1841.	showers.	4 26	7 45	12 5	☽ 0 56
17	Tuesday,	Adam Smith died, 1790		4 27	7 45	12 5	☽ 1 42
18	Wednesday,	(Perigee.—Dr. Watts died, 1774.		4 28	7 45	12 6	☽ 2 28
19	Thursday,	☽ (—Adml. Kirk takes Quebec, 1629.		4 29	7 44	12 6	☽ 3 19
20	Friday,	Margaret V.	Fair.	4 30	7 43	12 6	☽ sets.
21	Saturday,	☽ Stationary.—☽ Greatest elongation.		4 31	7 43	13 6	☽ 8 5
22	SUNDAY,	7th Sunday after Trinity. Saint Mary Magd.		4 32	7 42	12 6	☽ 8 38
23	Monday,	☽ Greatest Hel. Latitude South.		4 33	7 41	12 6	☽ 9 11
24	Tuesday,	Insurrection in Ireland, 1803.	Very	4 34	7 40	12 6	☽ 9 44
25	Wednesday,	Saint James, Ap.—Battle Lundy's Lane, 1813	fine	4 35	7 39	12 6	☽ 10 17
26	Thursday,	Saint Anne.	weather.	4 36	7 38	12 6	☽ 10 50
27	Friday,	Pretender landed in Scotland, 1745.		4 37	7 37	12 6	☽ 11 23
28	Saturday,	Lord Durham died, 1834.		4 38	7 36	12 6	☽ 11 55
29	SUNDAY,	8th Sunday after Trinity.	High	4 39	7 35	12 6	☽ Morn.
30	Monday,	(Apogee.		4 40	7 34	12 6	‡ 0 28
31	Tuesday,	☽ in Ω.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.	winds.	4 41	7 32	12 6	‡ 1 6
				4 42	7 31	12 6	‡ 1 44

1849.]

Milk clean.—The
the fifth 17 per cen

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The farmer is know in the midst of bustle, the season of hay-making, his oat and barley harvest has commenced. Every preparatory step it is presumed, has been taken—the wagons and implements have all been put in order, and at hand; scythes, cradles, &c. purchased of the best kind, for they are the cheapest in the end. Clean mows; exterminate rats and vermin, and guard against their return. as far as possible. In short, we suppose every thing has been done that is necessary to facilitate the labors of the season. Cut grain before it is dead-ripe, (except barley which should stand until perfectly ripe,) you then get the more of it and better straw. Letting it get too ripe is a fault, attended by many disadvantages. During a favorable season this month, transplant cabbages, to be fed in autumn to sheep and cows; a few will be found profitable. Look to your lightning rods. In the garden, contend with weeds; save seeds; set out plants; clean Asparagus-beds; plant beans; cauli-flowers; lettuce, and cucumbers for pickles. Admit air freely to all plants detained in the house; syringe and water camellias frequently. Oranges and lemons require water daily.

Never lie; it is infamous, even when falsehood may be useful.

A box 24 inches, b
half barrel, or 5,376

[31 days.

1849.]

Memorandums for July.

17

Milk clean.—The first drawn milk contains only 5, the second 8, and the fifth 17 per cent. of cream.

THE SUN.		MOON.	
S.	Sou.	P.	R. & s.
7	52	12	4
7	52	12	4
7	52	12	4
7	51	12	4
7	51	12	4
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7	51	12	5
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6	50	12	5
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4	46	12	5
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4	41	12	6
4	40	12	6
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4	35	12	6
4	34	12	6
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 beds; plant
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useful.

A box 24 inches, by 16 inches square, 14 inches deep, will contain a half barrel, or 5,376 cubic inches.

Baptiste Tournier Capit. de la Golette *Prudentia*
Isaac De Roi } *matchete.*
Sarype Tournier } **AUGUST.** [31 days.]

- ☉ Full Moon,.....3d day; 10th hour; 58th minute, evening,
- ☾ Last Quarter,.....11th day; 8th hour; 38th minute, morning,
- ☽ New Moon,.....18th day; — hour; 38th minute, morning,
- ☽ First Quarter,.....25th day; — hour; 2d minute, evening.

DAYS.		Memorable Events,—Festivals, and the Weather.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
M	WEEK.		R.	S.	Sou.	P	r. & s.
1	Wednesday,	Lammas Day.—H Stationary. Fair	4 45	7 28	12 6	☽	2 30
2	Thursday,	Battle of Dublin, 1649. if wind N.W.	4 46	7 27	12 6	☽	3 23
3	Friday,	Columbus sailed for America, 1492. Rain	4 47	7 26	12 6	☽	☉ rises
4	Saturday,	& Perihelion. if south	4 48	7 25	12 6	☽	7 38
5	SUNDAY,	9th Sunday after Trinity. Transfiguration. or south-west.	4 49	7 23	12 6	☽	8 11
6	Monday,	Name of Jesus. Fair.	4 50	7 22	12 6	☽	8 43
7	Tuesday,	George Canning died, 1827.	4 51	7 21	12 6	☽	9 17
8	Wednesday,	H & ☾—Capt. Marryat, R.N.C.B. died 1848.	4 52	7 20	12 6	☽	9 50
9	Thursday,	St. Lawrence. Very hot.	4 54	7 18	12 6	☽	10 22
10	Friday,	Charlestown Convent destroyed, 1830.	4 55	7 17	12 6	☽	10 55
11	Saturday,	10th Sunday after Trinity. Changeable	4 56	7 16	12 6	☽	11 28
12	SUNDAY,	Queen Dowager Adelaide, born, 1792. to the ☽ Greatest Hel. Latitude north. 18th day of ☾ Perigee.—Napoleon born, 1769. this month.	4 58	7 14	12 6	☽	Morn.
13	Monday,	& in Sup.—☽ ☉.	5 0	7 12	12 4	☽	0 14
14	Tuesday,	Great fire in Albany—500 houses burnt, 1848	5 0	7 10	12 4	☽	1 15
15	Wednesday,	☉ Eclipsed invisible at Montreal.	5 1	7 10	12 4	☽	2 17
16	Thursday,	11th Sunday after Trinity. after which ☽ ☾—Battle of Vimiera, 1808. fair and very hot days	5 2	7 8	12 4	☽	3 18
17	Friday,	William IV. born, 1765. may be	5 5	7 2	12 3	☽	4 19
18	Saturday,	Richard III. slain, 1485.	5 7	6 59	12 3	☽	5 21
19	SUNDAY,	Arrival of Gosford and Commis. 1835. looked for.	5 8	6 57	12 3	☽	6 22
20	Monday,	Saint Bartholomew. Washington burnt by the British, 1814.	5 9	6 53	12 2	☽	7 51
21	Tuesday,	12th Sunday after Trinity—☽ ☉.	5 10	6 53	12 2	☽	8 22
22	Wednesday,	☾ Apogee.—West India Docks opened, 1802	5 12	6 51	12 2	☽	8 22
23	Thursday,	St. Augustin, Bp. Rainy during the first	5 13	6 50	12 2	☽	8 22
24	Friday,	St. John Baptist beheaded. Battle of Bellair, in which Sir Peter Parker [was killed.]	5 14	6 48	12 1	☽	11 34
25	Saturday,		5 15	6 46	12 1	☽	Morn.
26	SUNDAY,		5 16	6 44	12 1	☽	0 24
27	Monday,		5 18	6 42	12 0	☽	1 16
28	Tuesday,		5 18	6 42	12 0	☽	2 8
29	Wednesday,		5 19	6 40	12 0	☽	2 8
30	Thursday,						
31	Friday,						

Continue to secure your crops as they become ripe; the time in which your grain crop should be cut, is when the straw begins to shrink, and becomes white about half an inch below the ear; but if a blight or rust has affected wheat or rye, it is best to cut it immediately, even if the grain be in a milky state. Attend to your sheep; keep their noses smeared with a mixture of tar and salt, from the 10th of this month to the 20th of September, so as to preserve them from the *æstrus ovis*, or fly which causes worms in their heads. Destroy thistles, let them grow till in full bloom, then cut them off with a scythe about an inch from the ground, the stem being hollow, the rains and dews descend into the heart of the plant, and it soon dies. Cut your grain crops close to the ground. Fruit-trees may now be budded. Select the ripest and most plump seeds (put them away in a cool dry place, if left in a damp place they are apt to decay,) from such plants as are most forward and thrifty, by adhering to this principle you will, in all probability, improve your vegetables. Attend to the green-house. Propagate plants by cuttings, &c. Dress plants as occasion offers: remove decayed leaves; stir the surface of the earth often; keep them well watered. Potted Plants, continue out doors until the end of the month.

la Jon
 le Ant. François
 Stanisla
 part
 849.]
 A. H.

When the stomach
 after eating. A
 un jeune homme
 1 un petit brio.
 2 le croquant a une
 3 le croquant a une
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 10 Retour d'Europe
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A box 16 inches b
 contain a bushel, or

ordina

[31 days.]

h minute, evening,
h minute, morning,
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THE SUN.			MOON.		
S.	Sou.	P.	R. & S.		
5	7 28	12 6	V	2	30
6	7 27	12 6	V	3	23
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8	7 25	12 6	☉	7	38
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0	7 22	12 6	☉	8	43
1	7 21	12 5	T	9	17
2	7 20	12 5	T	9	50
3	7 18	12 5	T	10	22
4	7 17	12 5	R	10	55
5	7 16	12 5	R	11	28
6	7 15	12 5	II	Morn.	
7	7 14	12 5	II	0	14
8	7 12	12 4	II	1	15
9	7 10	12 4	II	2	17
0	7 8	12 4	II	3	18
1	7 6	12 4	II	4	19
2	7 4	12 3	II	sets.	
3	7 2	12 3	II	7	51
4	7 0	12 3	II	8	22
5	6 59	12 3	II	8	53
6	6 57	12 3	II	9	26
7	6 53	12 2	II	9	58
8	6 53	12 2	II	10	31
9	6 51	12 2	II	11	1
0	6 50	12 2	II	11	34
1	6 48	12 1	II	Morn.	
2	6 46	12 1	V	0	24
3	6 44	12 1	V	1	16
4	6 42	12 0	V	2	8
5	6 40	12 0	V	3	2

Le sont les noms neiges laipés à bord.
 du bas du cap au de haut de l'Islet
 François De Roi } prouvent que le vent est après fort
 Stanislas Fournier } par où l'on le courant, il passe une goëlette en ce moment
 849.] ^{à Commence par =} Memorandum for August. 19
 Augustin Lamarre

When the stomach is weak, but little fluid should be taken during
 after eating. A 25 minutes P.M. Le cap des deux matelots et
 un jeune homme comme Cook arrivent et nous partent par
 une forte brise. En arrivant les gens répandent une odeur de poisson
 ils étaient à un moment de paroi on s'aperçoit que j'avais des boisons
 de poisson au marais et au port du Cap. Je m'aperçois
 que le vent est plus calme et le moment que nous appareillons
 le cap vient devant le sud par le sud. Je lui dit que je ne peux
 aller que l'instant. Il devient bruyant et emporte le sud et l'est
 un coup. Il nous partent à midi et demi et venons arriver vers midi
 les vents de l'Islet à 14 au soir, il pleut beaucoup toute
 la nuit. Kamorekas

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- 9 laipé Québec à 11 heures A.M. & venus au trou S. Patrice Vend. Nord Est
- 10 Retour d'Eugène avec un pilot qui passe à Midi - 2° - 2°
- 11 Pluie battante de Nord Est fort.
- 12 Nord Est clair trop fort pour le voyage, après tentation retour au trou
- 13 - u Venus arriver à Berthier & le soir à la Pointe aux Pins
- 14 Calme Air Ouest, temps clair, la mer monte, l'équipage à terre 2°
- 15 vent Nord, temps clair à midi vis à vis la porte du Saguenay.
- 16 vent Nord, passons le Bic. Mitis la pointe des Monts. calme
- 17 vent Nord, vis les en Suisse, le Cap. nous faisant
- 18 A l'ancre un peu plus bas que l'ancre aux Gryphons -
- 19 Arrivé à Percé à 8 heures A.M. Je débarque à 11 heures. La Goëlette
- 20 repart le même jour. L. a. d. le 8. avec une lettre de moi.
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 well watered.
 onth.

A box 16 inches by 16 8-10 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will
 contain a bushel, or 2 150 4-10 cubic inches.

- ☉ Full Moon,.....2d day; — hour; 23d minute, evening,
- ☾ Last Quarter,.....9th day; 2d hour; 1st minute, evening,
- ☽ New Moon,.....16th day; 11th hour; 7th minute, morning,
- ☽ First Quarter,.....24th day; 6th hour; 29th minute, morning.

M	WEEK.	Memorable Events, — Festivals, and the Weather.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
			R.	S.	W.	W.	R.
1	Saturday,	Giles Abbot.	5 21	6 38	10 0	☾	4 3
2	SUNDAY,	12th Sunday after Trinity. — ☾ Eclipsed. Rainy	5 22	6 37	11 59	☾	☉ rises
3	Monday,	New style introduced into England, 1752 days	5 23	6 36	11 59	☾	7 14
4	Tuesday,	☽ ☾ — Hudson River dis., 1809. continue.	5 24	6 33	11 59	☾	7 51
5	Wednesday,	Lord Ashburton leaves the United States, 1842.	5 26	6 31	11 58	☾	8 28
6	Thursday,	☽ ☾ — Lafayette born, 1757. Variable.	5 27	6 29	11 58	☾	9 5
7	Friday,	Enurachus Bp. — ☽ in ☽	5 28	6 27	11 58	☾	9 42
8	Saturday,	Nativity of V. Mary.	5 29	6 25	11 57	☾	10 19
9	SUNDAY,	14th Sunday after Trinity. — ☽ ☾ ☾	5 30	6 23	11 57	☾	10 59
10	Monday,	☽ ☾ ☾ — Great fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1848.	5 32	6 21	11 57	☾	11 55
11	Tuesday,	☾ ☾ ☾ — Perigee	5 34	6 20	11 56	☾	Morn.
12	Wednesday,	Battle of Baltimore, 1812—British repulsed. Changeable	5 36	6 18	11 56	☾	0 57
13	Thursday,	☽ ☾ ☾ — Wolfe killed, 1759. and cloudy	5 38	6 16	11 56	☾	2 5
14	Friday,	Holy Cross.	5 39	6 14	11 55	☾	3 13
15	Saturday,	☽ ☾ ☾ — Moscow burnt, 1812. days.	5 40	6 12	11 55	☾	4 21
16	SUNDAY,	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 41	6 10	11 55	☾	☉ sets.
17	Monday,	Dr. Johnson born, 1709.	5 42	6 8	11 54	☾	6 62
18	Tuesday,	☽ ☾ ☾ — Quebec capitulated, 1759.	5 43	6 4	11 54	☾	7 28
19	Wednesday,	Lord Sydenham died, 1841.	5 44	6 2	11 54	☾	8 4
20	Thursday,	First Republic in France, 1790. Frequent rain	5 45	6 0	11 53	☾	8 40
21	Friday,	St. Matthew A.	5 46	6 58	11 53	☾	9 16
22	Saturday,	☉ enters — Autumn commences. and wind.	5 47	6 56	11 53	☾	9 52
23	SUNDAY,	16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 48	6 54	11 52	☾	10 28
24	Monday,	☾ Apogee.	5 50	6 52	11 52	☾	11 4
25	Tuesday,	Treaty of Holy Alliance, 1815.	5 51	6 51	11 51	☾	11 50
26	Wednesday,	St. Cyprian A.	5 52	6 49	11 51	☾	Morn.
27	Thursday,	☽ ☾ ☾ — Nelson born, 1758. High wind	5 53	6 47	11 51	☾	0 51
28	Friday,	Second voyage of Columbus, 1493. and rain.	5 54	6 45	11 50	☾	1 52
29	Saturday,	St. Michael	5 55	6 44	11 50	☾	2 49
30	SUNDAY,	17th Sunday after Trinity.	5 56	6 43	11 50	☾	3 55

The toils and excitements of harvest are now passing away, and the farmer though still busy, has time to look around him. Throw into your pig-styes, potato-tops, weeds, turf, &c. which they will manufacture into manure of the first quality. Look to your barn-yard, see that there is no drains through which the manure can escape, you may as well have a hole in your pocket, for the purpose of losing your money, as a drain to lead away the wash of your farm-yard. Winter wheat cannot be sowed too early in September, if sowed early, its roots will obtain such hold of the soil before winter, that they will not be liable to be thrown out and killed by the frost. Fattening beasts at this time require the farmer's strict attention. Put up hogs for pork or bacon. Guard against shaking winds by reaping before the juices leave the straw; to avoid sprouting, keep cut crops standing in an upright position. Plum, cherry and other stone fruit-trees, may be pruned while the sap is in downward motion. Strawberries may now be planted in beds. Prepare for transplanting and fall sowing. Pull onions. Remove plants, and particularly tender ones, to the green-house. Geraniums and Myrtles, planted in borders, return into pots. This is also a good season to work at draining.

Exercise should be immediately before

A box 8 inches by contain one peck, or 5

23d minute, evening,
1st minute, evening,
th minute, morning,
th minute, morning.

Exercise should be used in the intervals between meals, but not immediately before or after them.

THE SUN.			MOON.		
Day	Hour	Min.	Day	Hour	Min.
21	6 38	0	☾	4	3
22	6 37	11 59	☾	☉ rises	
23	6 35	11 59	☾	7	14
24	6 33	11 59	☾	7	51
25	6 31	11 58	☾	8	28
26	6 29	11 58	☾	9	5
27	6 27	11 58	☾	9	42
28	6 25	11 57	☾	10	19
29	6 23	11 57	☾	10	59
30	6 21	11 57	☾	11	55
1	6 20	11 56	☾	Morn.	
2	6 18	11 56	☾	0	57
3	6 16	11 56	☾	2	5
4	6 14	11 55	☾	3	13
5	6 12	11 55	☾	4	21
6	6 10	11 55	☾	☉ sets.	
7	6 8	11 54	☾	6	52
8	6 4	11 54	☾	7	28
9	6 2	11 54	☾	8	4
10	6 0	11 53	☾	8	40
11	6 58	11 53	☾	9	16
12	6 56	11 53	☾	9	52
13	6 54	11 52	☾	10	28
14	6 52	11 52	☾	11	4
15	6 51	11 51	☾	11	60
16	6 49	11 51	☾	Morn.	
17	6 47	11 51	☾	0	51
18	6 45	11 50	☾	1	52
19	6 44	11 50	☾	2	49
20	6 43	11 50	☾	3	55

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ll onions. Re-
-house. Gera-
This is also a

A box 8 inches by 8 4-10 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck, or 537 7-10 cubic inches.

- ☉ Full Moon,..... 2d day; — hour; 39th minute, morning,
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 8th day; 7th hour; 50th minute, evening,
- ☽ New Moon,..... 16th day; — hour; 19th minute, morning,
- ☽ First Quarter,..... 24th day; 2d hour; 9th minute, morning,
- ☉ Full Moon,..... 31st day; 11th hour; 52nd minute, morning,

M	DAYS.	WEEK.	Memorable Events,—Festivals, and the Weather.	THE SUN.			MOON.				
				R.	S.	Sou.	P	R. & S.			
1	Monday,		Remigius Bp. — 3 & C	5	58	5	41	11	50		
2	Tuesday,		Dr. Channing died, 1842.	6	0	5	39	11	49	Y	5 0
3	Wednesday,		H & C	6	2	5	37	11	49	Y	☉ rises
4	Thursday,		Belgian Independence, 1830.	6	1	5	37	11	49	Y	6 51
5	Friday,		America discovered, 1492.	6	2	5	35	11	49	Y	7 38
6	Saturday,		Faith V. & M. — C Perigee — 3 in Ω	6	3	5	33	11	48	X	8 25
7	SUNDAY,		18th Sunday after Trinity.	6	4	5	32	11	48	X	9 12
8	Monday,		3 Greatest Latitude south.	6	5	5	30	11	48	X	9 59
9	Tuesday,		St. Denis Bp — 9 & L	6	7	5	28	11	47	X	10 49
10	Wednesday,		Benjamin West born, 1738.	6	8	5	26	11	47	X	11 33
11	Thursday,		Waterloo Bridge commenced, 1811. north-east.	6	9	5	24	11	47	X	Morn.
12	Friday,		William Penn born, 1644.	6	11	5	23	11	47	X	1 8
13	Saturday,		Translation of King Edward, Confessor.	6	13	5	21	11	46	X	2 12
14	SUNDAY,		19th Sunday after Trinity.	6	14	5	19	11	46	X	3 16
15	Monday,		Virgil, before Christ, 70.	6	16	5	17	11	46	X	4 20
16	Tuesday,		Ashes of Napoleon exhumed, 1840. if south or	6	18	5	15	11	46	X	5 25
17	Wednesday,		Etheldred V — 8 & C. H & S ☉ south-west.	6	19	5	14	11	46	X	☉ sets.
18	Thursday,		St. Luke, Evan.	6	20	5	12	11	45	X	6 22
19	Friday,		Lord Sydenham arrived, 1839.	6	21	5	11	11	45	X	7 6
20	Saturday,		Henry Kirk White died, 1806.	6	22	5	10	11	45	X	7 50
21	SUNDAY,		20th Sunday after Trinity — C Apogee	6	23	5	7	11	45	X	8 34
22	Monday,		Netherlands Treaty, 1832	6	24	5	6	11	45	X	9 19
23	Tuesday,		Sir. J. Colborne leaves Canada, 1839.	6	26	5	4	11	44	X	10 3
24	Wednesday,		8 in Inf — 8 ☉	6	28	5	2	11	44	X	10 47
25	Thursday,		Crispin Mart.	6	30	5	0	11	44	X	11 34
26	Friday,		Cholera appeared at Sunderland, Eng. 1831.	6	31	4	58	11	44	X	Morn.
27	Saturday,		Cook, the navigator, born 1728.	6	32	4	57	11	44	X	0 33
28	SUNDAY,		21st Sunday after Trinity.	6	34	4	55	11	44	X	1 39
29	Monday,		Riots at Bristol, 1831.	6	35	4	53	11	44	X	2 45
30	Tuesday,		Dr. Cartwright died, 1823.	6	36	4	62	11	44	X	3 51
31	Wednesday,		9 in Perihelion.	6	37	4	51	11	44	X	4 67
				6	38	4	50	11	44	X	☉ rises

Saddle Galls.—
vinegar.

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Stiff, hard, cloggy land should now be ploughed. Fall ploughing saves time in the spring, when the cattle are weak, and other work presses on the farmer. A light sandy soil, however, should not be disturbed by fall ploughing, but lie to settle and consolidate through the winter. Horses now require strengthening food, as a preventive of disease in winter, as well as support through the severe labor of the present month. Cattle and sheep, which are not forward enough for the butcher, should now be taken from grass and put to better food. Milch cows also require some assistance to their grass food, or their produce will fall off. Do not undertake to winter more stock than you have means of providing for. Carry out and spread compost, soot, ashes, &c. on such of your mowing grounds as stand in need of manure. Take up parsnips, carrots, potatoes and beets. Gather apples; handle with care; pack them in barrels, do not roll but lift the barrels. Transplant trees; make your selection from the best kinds, it is folly to purchase fruit-trees of doubtful quality. Swallows now depart to southern climes; the snipe arrives; the wild goose seeks dry land, and the wood-lark, sings a farewell to the sunshine of summer, and the falling leaves of autumn.

A box 8 inches by
rain one half-peck, c

[31 days

1849.]

Memorandums for October.

23

9th minute, morning,
 0th minute, evening,
 9th minute, morning,
 9th minute, morning,
 2nd minute, morning,

Saddle Galls.—Apply cold water, sugar of lead, and water or vinegar.

THE SUN.			MOON.	
R.	S.	Sou.	P	R. & S.
58	5 41	11 50	T	5 0
0	5 39	11 49	T	6 rises
1	5 37	11 49	☾	6 51
2	5 35	11 49	☾	7 38
3	5 33	11 48	☾	8 25
4	5 32	11 48	☾	9 12
5	5 30	11 48	☾	10 49
7	5 28	11 47	☾	11 53
8	5 26	11 47	☾	Morn.
9	5 24	11 47	☾	1 8
11	5 23	11 47	☾	2 12
13	5 21	11 46	☾	3 16
14	5 19	11 46	☾	4 20
16	5 17	11 46	☾	5 25
18	5 15	11 46	☾	6 sets.
19	5 14	11 46	☾	6 22
20	5 12	11 45	☾	7 6
21	5 11	11 45	☾	7 50
22	5 10	11 45	☾	8 34
23	5 9	11 45	☾	9 19
24	5 8	11 44	☾	10 3
26	5 6	11 44	☾	10 47
28	5 5	11 44	☾	11 34
30	5 4	11 44	☾	Morn.
1	4 58	11 44	☾	0 33
2	4 57	11 44	☾	1 39
4	4 55	11 44	☾	2 45
5	4 53	11 44	T	3 51
6	4 52	11 44	T	4 57
7	4 51	11 44	T	5 0
8	4 50	11 44	☾	6 rises

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Fall ploughing
 k, and other work
 should not be dis-
 lidate through the
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 labor of the pre-
 d enough for the
 tter food. Milch
 or their produce
 k than you have
 oot, soot, ashes,
 need of manure.
 r apples; handle
 barrels. Trans-
 it is folly to pur-
 epart to southern
 d, and the wood-
 the falling leaves

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4 2-10 inches deep, will contain one half-peck, or 286 8-10 cubic inches.

- ☾ Last Quarter,.....7th day; 3d hour; 28th minute, morning,
- ☾ New Moon,.....14th day; 4th hour; 19th minute, evening,
- ☽ First Quarter,.....22d day; 9th hour; 30th minute, evening,
- ☽ Full Moon,.....29th day; 10th hour; 31st minute, evening.

Burdock leaves
let him eat about
will always eat th

M	DAYS. WEEK.	Memorable Events,—Festivals, and the Weather.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
			R.	S	Sou.	Pi	R. & s.
1	Thursday,	<i>All Saints.</i> —L. Durham leaves Queb'c, 1838.	6 39	4 48	11 44	☾	6 4
2	Friday,	☾ Perigee.	6 40	4 46	11 44	☽	7 4
3	Saturday,	Second Rebellion in Lower Canada, 1838.	6 42	4 44	11 44	☽	7 58
4	SUNDAY,	22nd Sunday after Trinity.—☽ ☽ ☾	6 43	4 43	11 44	☽	8 55
5	Monday,	76 new Peers created in France, 1827. <i>cold</i>	6 45	4 42	11 44	☽	9 52
6	Tuesday,	<i>Leonard Confessor</i>	6 47	4 41	11 44	☽	10 51
7	Wednesday,	Princess Charlotte died, 1817.	6 48	4 39	11 44	☽	11 69
8	Thursday,	Revolution at Lisbon, 1836. <i>up to the</i>	6 49	4 38	11 44	☽	Morn
9	Friday,	☽ Stationary.—☽ Greatest Elongation.	6 50	4 37	11 44	☽	1 5
10	Saturday,	Rebels beat at Beauharnois, 1838.	6 52	4 36	11 44	☽	2 24
11	SUNDAY,	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	6 53	4 35	11 44	☽	3 43
12	Monday,	☽ Greatest Hel. Latitude north. <i>time of</i>	6 54	4 34	11 45	☽	5 2
13	Tuesday,	<i>Britius Bp.</i>	6 55	4 33	11 45	☽	6 21
14	Wednesday,	Arnold arrives before Quebec, 1776. <i>New Moon.</i>	6 57	4 32	11 45	☽	sets.
15	Thursday,	<i>Machutus Bp.</i>	6 59	4 30	11 45	☽	6 29
16	Friday,	Cowper born, 1731. <i>Fair and mild days</i>	7 0	4 29	11 45	☽	6 19
17	Saturday,	<i>Hugh Bp.</i> —☽ Elizabeth as. the Throne, 1558.	7 1	4 28	11 45	☽	7 8
18	SUNDAY,	24th Sunday after Trinity.—☾ Apogee. <i>up</i>	7 2	4 27	11 45	☽	7 59
19	Monday,	Attempt to assas. L. Phillippe, 1832. <i>to the</i>	7 4	4 26	11 45	☽	8 51
20	Tuesday,	Edward King and Mart. <i>First Quarter.</i>	7 6	4 25	11 45	☽	9 41
21	Wednesday,	J. Cadman ex'd. for forgery, 1821.	7 9	4 24	11 46	☽	10 31
22	Thursday,	<i>Cecilia F. & M.</i>	7 10	4 23	11 46	☽	11 20
23	Friday,	<i>St Clement M.</i>	7 11	4 22	11 47	☽	Morn.
24	Saturday,	John Knox, the Reformer, died 1572. <i>if wind is north</i>	7 12	4 21	11 47	☽	0 23
25	SUNDAY,	25th Sunday after Trinity.—☽ ☽ ☾ <i>or</i>	7 13	4 21	11 47	☽	1 31
26	Monday,	East India Co. Incorporated, 1700. <i>north east.</i>	7 14	4 20	11 48	☽	2 39
27	Tuesday,	Baldwin Ministry resigned, 1843. <i>Rain or</i>	7 15	4 20	11 48	☽	3 40
28	Wednesday,	Spitalfield's Gang executed, 1826. <i>snow if</i>	7 16	4 20	11 48	☽	4 55
29	Thursday,	Marshal Junot enters Lisbon, 1807. <i>south or</i>	7 17	4 19	11 49	☽	sets
30	Friday,	ST. ANDREW.—☾ Perigee. <i>south-east.</i>	7 18	4 19	11 49	☽	5 27

Admonished by the falling leaves, and cooler temperature, that winter is approaching, the careful farmer, like a skillful mariner, who "clews up" on seeing indications of a storm, will set about those labors which are necessary to promote his own and his cattles comfort; not only will he see that his dwelling is in order, but that his stables, barns, and outbuildings are trimmed for winter. Water-courses should be examined and cleaned if necessary, much damage is often done to winter grain in consequence of them being neglected. Remove feeding cattle from grass to well sheltered stalls, but do not confine them too close. Tie up milch cows at night, a few hours in the yard by day is all the liberty they should have at this season. Protect delicate shrubs, trees, and plants likely to suffer from frost. The green-house now demands your attention; use water sparingly; admit air freely, when mild,—damp stagnant air is more to be dreaded than cold. Stir the earth in pots; clean leaves with a sponge; keep the temperature at about 45° but not higher. The beauty of the garden is fast fading away; the trees of the forest have lost their lovely green, what leaves yet remain are faded, and exhibit the ravages of the autumnal blasts, and the cricket, warm in the chimney corner, is merry.

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A box 7 inches
tain half a gallo

[30 days

1849.]

Memorandums for November.

25

th minute, morning,
th minute, evening,
th minute, evening,
st minute, evening.

Burdock leaves.—Will cure a horse of the *Slavers* in five minutes; let him eat about two leaves. We have tried it many times. Horses will always eat them when the slavers are bad.

THE SUN.			MOON.	
L.	S.	Sou.	Pl.	R. & S.
39	4 48	11 44	☾	6 4
40	4 46	11 44	☾	7 4
41	4 44	11 44	☾	7 58
42	4 43	11 44	☾	8 55
43	4 42	11 44	☾	9 52
44	4 41	11 44	☾	10 51
45	4 39	11 44	☾	11 69
46	4 38	11 44	☾	Morn.
47	4 37	11 44	☾	1 5
48	4 36	11 44	☾	2 24
49	4 35	11 44	☾	3 43
50	4 34	11 45	☾	5 2
51	4 33	11 45	☾	6 21
52	4 32	11 45	☾	☉ sets.
53	4 30	11 45	☾	5 29
54	4 29	11 45	☾	6 19
55	4 28	11 45	☾	7 8
56	4 27	11 45	☾	7 59
57	4 26	11 45	☾	8 51
58	4 25	11 45	☾	9 41
59	4 24	11 46	☾	10 31
60	4 23	11 46	☾	11 20
61	4 22	11 47	☾	Morn.
62	4 21	11 47	☾	0 23
63	4 21	11 47	☾	1 31
64	4 20	11 48	☾	2 39
65	4 20	11 48	☾	3 40
66	4 20	11 48	☾	4 55
67	4 19	11 49	☾	☉ rises
68	4 19	11 49	☾	5 27

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A box 7 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 8,10 inches deep, will con-
tain half a gallon, or 134 4-10 cubic inches.

- ☾ Last Quarter,6th day ; 1st hour ; 58th minute, evening,
- ☾ New Moon,14th day ; 10th hour ; 44th minute, morning,
- ☽ First Quarter,22d day ; 2d hour ; 46th minute, evening,
- ☽ Full Moon,29th day ; 9th hour ; 6th minute, morning,

Frost-Bitten Fe
water, and soak 1

DAYS.	WEEK.	Memorable Events,—Festivals, and the Weather.	THE SUN.			MOON.	
			R.	S.	Sou.	P.	R. & S.
1	Saturday.	☽ & ☾.—Pope Leo X. died, 1521. <i>Fall</i>	7 20	4 18	11 49	☽	6 27
2	SUNDAY,	<i>Advent Sunday.</i> Revolution in England, 1688. <i>of snow</i>	7 21	4 18	11 50	☽	7 31
3	Monday,	☽ in ☉.—Bonaparte made Emperor, 1804. <i>and</i>	7 22	4 18	11 50	☽	8 35
4	Tuesday,	Battle of Missisquoi Bay, 1837. <i>rain,</i>	7 23	4 18	11 51	☽	9 39
5	Wednesday,	<i>Nicholas B.</i> —Rebellion com. at Montreal, 1837. <i>also, variable</i>	7 24	4 18	11 51	☽	10 55
6	Thursday,	☽ & ☾ <i>Conception B. V. M.</i> <i>weather,</i>	7 26	4 17	11 52	☽	Morn.
7	Friday,	<i>2d Sunday in Advent.</i> <i>but</i>	7 27	4 17	11 52	☽	0 3
8	Saturday,	Wilna taken by the Russians, 1812. <i>moderate.</i>	7 28	4 17	11 52	☽	1 4
9	SUNDAY,	Charles XII. killed, 1718. <i>☽ & ☾.—Proclamation against Chartists, 1833.</i>	7 29	4 17	11 53	☽	2 6
10	Monday,	<i>Lucy V. and M.</i> <i>☽ in Aphelion.</i> <i>Cold and</i>	7 30	4 17	11 54	☽	3 7
11	Tuesday,	Battle of St. Eustache, 1837. <i>☽ Apogee.</i> <i>high</i>	7 31	4 17	11 54	☽	4 10
12	Wednesday,	<i>3d Sunday in Advent.</i> <i>☽ in Sup.</i> <i>☽ ☉.</i> <i>Slight fall of snow.</i>	7 32	4 17	11 55	☽	5 11
13	Thursday,	Great fire in New York, 1835. <i>winds.</i>	7 33	4 17	11 55	☽	6 12
14	Friday,	☽ in Sup.—☽ ☉. <i>War with Holland, 1780.</i> <i>Winter</i>	7 34	4 17	11 56	☽	☽ sets,
15	Saturday,	<i>St. Thomas Ap.</i> —☉ enters ☿ <i>commences.</i>	7 35	4 17	11 57	☽	5 31
16	SUNDAY,	<i>4th Sunday in Advent.</i> —☽ ☉. <i>Fair and</i>	7 36	4 18	11 58	☽	6 27
17	Monday,	☽ & ☾.—Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, 1620. <i>uncommonly</i>	7 37	4 18	11 58	☽	7 23
18	Tuesday,	<i>St. John Ap.</i> <i>Innocents' Day.</i> <i>☽ Perigee</i>	7 38	4 19	11 59	☽	8 19
19	Wednesday,	☽ & ☾.— <i>Silvester Ep.</i> —☉ in Perigee. <i>Fair and</i>	7 39	4 19	12 0	☽	9 15
20	Thursday,	<i>Christmas Day.</i> <i>St. Stevens M.</i> <i>ST. JOHN Ap.</i> <i>Innocents' Day.</i> <i>☽ Perigee</i>	7 40	4 20	12 1	☽	10 11
21	Friday,	<i>☽ Perigee</i> <i>Sunday after Christmas.</i> <i>Silvester Ep.</i> —☉ in Perigee. <i>Full Moon</i>	7 40	4 20	12 2	☽	Morn.
22	Saturday,		7 41	4 21	12 2	☽	0 16
23	SUNDAY,		7 41	4 21	12 2	☽	1 25
24	Monday,		7 41	4 21	12 2	☽	2 35
25	Tuesday,		7 40	4 20	12 2	☽	3 44
26	Wednesday,		7 40	4 20	12 2	☽	4 53
27	Thursday,		7 41	4 21	12 3	☽	6 4
28	Friday,		7 41	4 21	12 4	☽	☽ rises
29	Saturday,		7 41	4 21	12 4	☽	6 16
30	SUNDAY,		7 41	4 21	12 4	☽	7 27
31	Monday,		7 41	4 21	12 4	☽	

The Farmer in easy circumstances, and who has systematically conducted his affairs, and taken time by the fore-lock, just as every one ought to do, and executed the several duties which pertain to his profession, may now enjoy repose and comfort. It is true, his enjoyments have been obtained "by the sweat of his brow," and his hardened hands and sun-burnt countenance, bear evidence of toil and exposure, but health and plenty have been the result, and a season of rest has arrived. He will not, however, fold his arms, and say all is done ; there are still many duties demanding his attention ; grain to be threshed ; produce to be disposed of ; lime or other fertilizers to be procured ; stock to be seen to ; wood to be cut and hauled, &c. &c. If you cut wood with a wish that the stumps should sprout, let it be done after the fall of the leaf, and before the buds swell in the spring. Prepare and turn over composts. Trench and drain vacant lots. Protect tender plants by covering them with straw. Post your books ; pay what you owe, and collect what is due you. Read useful and entertaining books, and lay the foundation, by mental culture, for the usefulness and respectability of those who compose your family.

A box 4 inches
tain one quart, o

th minute, evening,
h minute, morning,
th minute, evening,
h minute, morning,

Frost-Bitten Feet.—Dissolve half pound Alum in one gallon warm water, and soak 15 minutes.

THE SUN.			MOON.	
	S.	Sou.	P.	R. & S.
0	4 18	11 49	♄	6 27
1	4 18	11 50	♄	7 31
2	4 18	11 50	♄	8 35
3	4 18	11 51	♄	9 39
4	4 18	11 51	♄	10 55
5	4 17	11 52	♄	Morn.
6	4 17	11 52	♄	0 3
7	4 17	11 52	♄	1 4
8	4 17	11 53	♄	2 6
9	4 17	11 54	♄	3 7
10	4 17	11 54	♄	4 10
11	4 17	11 55	♄	5 11
12	4 17	11 55	♄	6 12
13	4 17	11 56	♄	sets.
14	4 17	11 56	♄	5 31
15	4 17	11 57	♄	6 27
16	4 18	11 57	♄	7 23
17	4 18	11 58	♄	8 19
18	4 18	11 58	♄	9 15
19	4 18	11 59	♄	10 11
20	4 19	11 59	♄	11 11
21	4 19	12 0	♄	Morn.
22	4 19	12 0	♄	0 16
23	4 20	12 1	♄	1 25
24	4 20	12 1	♄	2 35
25	4 20	12 2	♄	3 44
26	4 21	12 2	♄	4 53
27	4 21	12 3	♄	6 4
28	4 23	12 4	♄	riser
29	4 24	12 4	♄	6 16
30	4 25	12 4	♄	7 27

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A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 2-10 inches deep, will contain one quart, or 67 2-210 cubic inches.

The close of the year is a favorable season for reviewing the past. They who hope to profit by experience should be close observers and prompt actors; it will be of little use if we simply assent to truths which have been forced upon us, and continue as heretofore, in the old track, whilst a new and a better one is within our reach. It is to be presumed that, every man who aspires to the dignity and importance of a thorough bred Farmer, is an experimenter in his own way, and to the extent which circumstances admit; that he is in the habit of carefully testing the comparative effects and value of various manures and compounds of the same; new varieties of seeds and fruits, improved implements, modes of tillage, &c. The following remarks on this subject, from "Allen's Agriculture," is so appropriate that we copy the article entire, and commend the work as eminently entitled to a place in every library. "*Experiments among Farmers.*—A great advantage would result to Agriculture, if every intelligent farmer would pursue some systematic course of experiments, on such a scale and variety as his circumstances would justify, and give the results, if successful, to the community. It is with experiments in farming, as was said by Franklin, of a young man's owning wild lands; "It is well enough for every one to have some, *if he don't have too many.*" They should be his servants, not his masters; and if intelligently managed and kept within due bounds, they may be made greatly subservient to his own interest, and by their promulgation, eminently promotive of the general good. It is fully in accordance with another maxim of that wise-head, that when it is not within our power to return a favour to our benefactor, it is our duty to confer one on the first necessitous person we meet, and thus the circle of good offices will pass round. The mutual communication of improvements of any kind in agriculture, has the effect of benefiting not only the community generally, but even the authors themselves; as they frequently elicit corrections and modifications which materially enhance the value of the discovery. These experiments should embrace the whole subject of Agriculture; soils and their amelioration; manures of every kind, alkaline, vegetable and putrescent, and their effects on different soils and crops: plants of every variety, and their adaptation to different soils, under different circumstances, and with various manures; and their relation to each other, both as successors in rotation, their value for conversion into animals and other forms, and their comparative ultimate profit; the production of new varieties by hybridizing and otherwise; draining both surface and covered; the improvement of implements and mechanical operations, &c. They should also extend to the impartial and thorough trial of the different breeds of all domestic animals, making ultimate profit to the owner the sole test of their merits, crossing them in different ways and under such general rules as experience has determined as proper to be observed; their treatment, food, management, &c. Although much has been accomplished within the last few years, the science and practice of Agriculture may yet be considered almost in its infancy. There is an unbounded field still open for exploration and research, in which the efforts of persevering genius may hereafter discover mines of immense value to the human family.

Rules for ascertaining

simple rules, drawn from the experience of the most experienced tyro in meteorology, to predict the changes of the weather.

DEW.—If, after a clear sky, it is a sign of another clear day. A red sunset, without a red sunset in clouds, and diverging rays of light from clouds, is indicative of a clear day.

CLOUDS.—When huge masses of vapour are seen, rain will follow. When the middle and bright tower of a sharp frost, with formed like feathers, wind; when formed inwards, rain is prognosticated to precede fair sky, and small black clouds will follow, and probably always portend rain, &c.

PLANTS.—These are faithful in their indications. When the leaves are green, and should it be showery, but when with its green mantle, top-coat, for the rain at night, the following are usual time for opening tulip, bindweed, scarlet foil, contract their leaves.

If the new moon do appear troubled air for the week appears spotless, with but between both, it portends a storm for the month. — An erect moon with short and blunted horns at her first appearance obscured and dusky, it will be so discovered about full; and if her upper

Pot Ash pounded and driven in driving them away.

Rules for ascertaining the Weather. — By attending to a few simple rules, drawn from Nature and confirmed by experience, the veriest tyro in meteorology, may predict with accuracy the probable changes of the weather from day to day, viz :—

DEW.—If, after one fair day, the dew lies plentifully on the grass, it is a sign of another. If not, and there is no wind, rain must follow. A red sunset, without clouds, indicates a doubt of fair weather, but after a red sunset in clouds a fine day may be expected. A watery sunset, diverging rays of light, either direct from the sun, or behind a bank of clouds, is indicative of rain.

CLOUDS.—When the clouds increase very fast, and accumulate huge masses of vapour, much rain, and in the summer time, thunder will follow. When the clouds are formed like fleeces, but dense in the middle and bright towards the edge, with the sky clear, they are signs of a sharp frost, with hail, snow, or rain. When the clouds (*cirri*) are formed like feathers, and appear in thin white trains, they indicate wind; when formed into horizontal sheets, with streamers pointing upwards, rain is prognosticated, but with depending fringe-like fibres it is found to precede fair weather. When a general cloudiness covers the sky, and small black fragments of clouds fly underneath, wet weather will follow, and probably of long continuance. Two currents of clouds always portend rain, and in summer thunder.

PLANTS.—These are truly the barometers of Nature, and are most faithful in their indications. Chickweed forms of itself an excellent criterion. When the flower expands fully, rain will not fall for many hours, and should it continue expanded, no rain will disturb the summer's day; when it half conceals its diminutive flower, the day will be showery, but when it entirely shuts up, or veils the white flower with its green mantle, then, let the traveller provide an umbrella and top-coat, for the rain will be lasting. If the Siberian sow-thistle shuts at night, the following day will be fine; if it remain open, rain will ensue. If the African marigold continues shut in the morning long after its usual time for opening, rain is approaching; and the convulvulus, tulip, bindweed, scarlet-pimpernel, and all the different species of trefoil, contract their leaves on the approach of a storm or wet weather.

If the new moon does not appear till the fourth day it indicates a troubled air for the whole month. When on her fourth day the moon appears spotless, with her horns unblunted, neither flat nor quite erect, but between both, it promises fair weather for the greatest part of the month. — An erect moon denotes wind; though, if she appears with short and blunted horns, rain may be expected. — If the moon, either at her first appearance or within a few days after, has her lower horn obscured and dusky, it denotes foul weather before the full; but if she be so discovered about the middle, storms may be expected about the full; and if her upper horn be affected, about the wane.

Pot Ash pounded and placed in rat holes is said to be very effectual in driving them away.

The Royal Family. — The Queen.

VICTORIA. Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; only daughter of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent; born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne on the decease of her Uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; Proclaimed, June 21, 1837; Crowned, June 28, 1838; married, February 10, 1840, to Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c. born August 26, 1819.

ISSUE:—Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840.
 Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841.
 Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.
 Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844.
 Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.
 Louise, Carolina, Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

QUEEN DOWAGER.—Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa, widow of his late Majesty William IV., born August 13, 1792; married, July 11, 1818. Annuity, £100,000.

THE QUEEN'S MOTHER.—Victoria, Duchess of Kent, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Coburg, born August 17, 1786; married, May 29, 1818, to Edward, Duke of Kent, who died January 23, 1820. Issue, the Queen.

UNCLES AND AUNTS OF THE QUEEN.—Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, born June 5, 1771. Annuity, £21,000.—Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, born February 24, 1774. Annuity, £27,000.—Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776.—Princess Sophia, born November 3, 1777.

CANADA. — Governor General, Aides-de-Camp, &c.

His Excellency the Right Honorable **JAMES BRUCE**, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS EDMUND CAMPBELL, Esq. Civil Secretary.

Colonel the Honorable **ROBERT BRUCE**, Military Secretary and Principal Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel **EDMUND ANTROBUS**, Provincial Aid-de-Camp.

The Hon. **W. H. MERRITT**, President,
 " **L. H. LAFONTAINE**, Attorney Gen'l., East,
 " **R. BALDWIN**, Attorney General, West,
 " **F. HINCKS**, Inspector General,
 " **J. LESLIE**, Provincial Secretary,
 " **R. E. CARON**, Speaker Legislative Council,
 " **J. H. PRICE**, Commissioner of Crown Lands,
 " **L. M. VIGER**, Receiver General,
 " **E. P. TACHE**, Chief Commis. Public Works,
 " **M. CAMERON**, Assistant Do. Do.

Executive Council.

Legislative Council.—THE HON. RENE E. CARON, SPEAKER.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Hon. R. S. Jameson	Toronto
" P. B. De Blaquiere	Kingston
" Peter McGill	Montreal
" R. B. Sullivan	Toronto
" R. E. Caron	Quebec
" William Morris	Montreal
" G. Pemberton	Quebec
" Alexander Fraser	Fraserfield
" B. Joliette	Village of Industry
" James Crooks	Flamborough, West
" Adam Ferguson	Flamborough, East
" John Macaulay	Kingston
" John Hamilton	Kingston
" F. P. Bruneau	Montarville
" John McDonald	Guanoque
" Adam Ferrie	Montreal
" Jean Bte. Taché	Kamouraska
" P. H. Knoulton	Brome
" Thomas McKay	New Edinburgh
" Gabriel Roy	St. Laurent
" P. H. Moore	St. Améd

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Hon. Amable Dionne	Kamouraska
" Joseph Dionne	St. Pierre-Les-Becquets
" G. J. Goodhue	London
" L. P. Sherwood	Toronto
" William Walker	Quebec
" C. Widmer	Toronto
" J. Emilius Irving	Newmarket
" Louis Massue	Quebec
" P. B. de Boucher-	Boucherville
ville	
" James Morris	Brockville
" James Gordon	Toronto
" Hamnett Pinhey	March
" James Ferrier	Montreal
" R. Matheson	Perth
" D. B. Viger	Montreal
" G. S. Boulton	Cobourg
" E. P. Taché	Montreal
" James Leslie	Montreal
" F. A. Qu-suel	Montreal

THE HO

COOSTITUENCIES.

Beauharnois.....
Bellechasse.....
Berthier.....
Bonaventure.....
Brockville, Town.....
Bytown, Town.....
Carlton.....
Chambly.....
Champlain.....
Cornwall, Town.....
Dorchester.....
Drummond.....
Dundas.....
Durham.....
Essex.....
Frontenac.....
Gaspé.....
Glengary.....
Grenville.....
Haldimand.....
Halton.....
Hamilton, City.....
Hastings.....
Huntingdon.....
Huron.....
Kamouraska.....
Kent.....
Kingston, City.....
Lanark.....
Leeds.....
Leinster.....
Lennox and Addington.....
Lincoln.....
L'Islet.....
London.....
Lotbiniere.....
Megantic.....
Middlesex.....
Missisquoi.....
Montmorency.....
Montreal City.....

Showing the Number of

	Jan.	Feb.	March.
January,	363	31	59
February,	334	365	28
March,	306	337	365
April,	275	306	334
May,	245	276	304
June,	214	245	273
July,	184	215	243
August,	153	184	212
September,	122	153	181
October,	92	123	151
November,	61	92	120
December,	31	62	90

FRUITS are, with few exceptions, perfectly sound, and of a better quality, in this manner, if unripe, or the less so, the more tender and crude, harsh fruit, ought

Queen.

of Ireland; only daughter of George IV; succeeded to the Throne proclaimed, June 21, 1837; married His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Garter, 1840.

November 21, 1840.

Widow of his late Majesty George IV, £1,000,000. Daughter of Francis, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Kent, who was Duke of Cumberland, and Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Duchess of Gloucester, born 1769.

Principal Aid-de-Camp, &c.

General Sir John Kincardine, Knight of the Garter, Captain General of the Forces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Vice Admiral of the Red.

Principal Aid-de-Camp.

Legislative Council.

THE HONORABLE AUGUSTUS N. MORIN, SPEAKER.

RESIDENCE.

- Amouraska
- St. Pierre Les Becquets
- London
- Oronto
- Quebec
- Oronto
- Lawmarket
- Quebec
- Boucherville
- Rockville
- Oronto
- Rich
- Montreal
- Rich
- Montreal
- Bourg
- Montreal
- Montreal
- Montreal

Legislative Assembly.

THE HONORABLE AUGUSTUS N. MORIN, SPEAKER.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAMES.	CONSTITUENCIES.	NAMES.
Beauharnois.....	Jacob Dewitt	Montreal, County.....	André Jobin
Bellechasse.....	Hon. A. N. Morin,	Niagara, Town.....	Walter H. Dickson
Berthier.....	David M. Armstrong	Nicolet.....	Thomas Fortier
Bonaventure.....	William Cuthbert	Norfolk.....	Hon. Henry J. Boulton
Brockville, Town.....	George Sherwood	Northumberland.....	Adam Henry Meyers
Bytown, Town.....	John Scott	Ottawa.....	John Egan
Carlton.....	Edward Malloch	Oxford.....	Hon. Francis Hincks
Chambly.....	Pierre Beaubieu	Peterborough.....	James Hall
Champlain.....	Louis Guillet	Portneuf.....	Antoine J. Duchesnay
Cornwall, Town.....	Hon. J. H. Cameron	Prescott.....	Thomas H. Johnson
Dorchester.....	Francois Lemieux	Prince Edward.....	David B. Stevenson
Drummond.....	Robert Nugent Watts	Quebec, City.....	{ F. X. Méthot Jean Chabot
Dundas.....	John Pliny Crysler	Quebec, County.....	Pierre J. O. Chauveau
Durham.....	James Smith	Richelieu.....	Walfred Nelson
Essex.....	John Prince	Rimouski.....	Joseph Charles Taché
Frontenac.....	Henry Smith	Rouville.....	Pierre Davignon
Gaspé.....	Robert Christie	Russell.....	George Byron Lyon
Glengary.....	John S. Macdonald	Saguenay.....	
Grenville.....	Read Burritt	Shefford.....	Lewis T. Drummond
Haldimand.....	David Thompson	Sherbrooke, Town.....	B. C. A. Gagy
Halton.....	John Wetenhall	Sherbrooke, County.....	Samuel Brooks
Hamilton, City.....	Hon. Sir A. N. M. Nab	Simcoe.....	Hon. W. B. Robinson
Hastings.....	Billa Flint	Stanstead.....	John McConnell
Huntingdon.....	Tancrede Sauvageau	Stormont.....	Alexander McLean
Huron.....	Hon. William Cayley	Saint Hyacinthe.....	Thomas Boutillier
Kamouraska.....	Pierre C. dit Marquis	Saint Maurice.....	Hon. Louis J. Papineau
Kent.....	Hon. M. Cameron	Terrebonne.....	Hon. L. M. Viger
Kingston, City.....	Hon. J. A. Macdonald	Three Rivers, Town.....	Antoine Polette
Lanark.....	Robert Bell	Toronto, City.....	{ Hon. Henry Sherwood William H. Boulton
Leeds.....	William Buel Richards	Two Mountains.....	William Henry Scott
Leinster.....	Norbert Dumas	Vaudreuil.....	Jean B. Mongenais
Lennox and Addington.....	Benjamin Seymour	Verchères.....	George E. Cartier
Lincoln.....	William H. Merritt	Waterloo.....	James Webster
L'Islet.....	Charles F. Fournier	Welland.....	Duncan McFarland
London.....	John Wilson	Wentworth.....	Hermannus Smith
Lotbinière.....	Joseph Laurin	Yamaska.....	Michel F. dit Léveillé
Megantic.....	Hon. Dominick Daly	York, North Riding.....	Hon. Robert Baldwin
Middlesex.....	William Notman	York, South Riding.....	Hon. James H. Price
Missisquoi.....	Hon. William Badgley	York, East Riding.....	William Hume Blake
Montmorency.....	Joseph Cauchon	York, West Riding.....	Jos. Curran Morrison
Montreal City.....	{ Hon. L. H. LaFontaine Benjamin Holmes		

A TABLE

Showing the Number of Days from any Day in the Month to the same Day in any other Month throughout the Year.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January,	363	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February,	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March,	306	337	366	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	276
April,	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May,	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	218
June,	214	245	273	304	334	365	31	61	91	122	153	183
July,	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August,	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September,	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October,	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November,	61	92	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334	365	30
December,	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

EXPLANATION.

How many days are there from the 10th January to the 10th June, both inclusive? Look for January in the column marked with the months downwards, then seek for June at the top of the columns, and you will find it to be 151.

DAYS IN EACH MONTH.

February has 28, April, June, September and November 30; and January, March, May, July, August, October and December has 31.

FRUITS are, with few exceptions, wholesome, but they should never be eaten unless fully ripe, perfectly sound, and divested of their external covering. Even when cooked in the best manner, if unripe, or the least decayed, they are injurious. Consequently, tarts or sweetmeats of crude, harsh fruit, ought never to be served at table.

Manure Sheds.—There can no longer be any doubt that the constant and free exposure of manure to atmospheric phenomena, greatly lessens its value, and that by providing a protection for it, while in the yards, or before its removal to the fields, the farmer would save sufficient to remunerate him *amply* for the expense which a structure calculated fully to subserve this important end would involve. The manure shed should be constructed on the side of the barn occupied by the "tie-up," and immediately adjoining the latter, as such a location will enable the owner to deposit the excrement within it every morning, and without even a momentary exposure to the sun or air. The back of the shed, should be so constructed as to admit the team,—to effect which the entire side should be hung on hinges in such a way that it may be elevated, and so kept while the contents are being removed.

A building, answering every purpose, which will last for years, may be erected for a small sum; yet we do not advise any one to spend half or two-thirds the amount requisite for the construction of a first rate fabric, in putting together a cheap one, which will but partly subserve the intended purpose, and be ready for repairs or to fall almost as soon as it is done. Whatever a farmer attempts, he should endeavor to perform thoroughly, and in the most perfect manner, the nature of the business and his resources will admit. Exposing manure in the open yards, without even the protection of a stratum of dirt, or loam, is bad policy, viewed in its most favorable aspect. It is something of which no farmer will ever be guilty, and a practice no one can habitually indulge without inconvenience and great loss.

The Nettle.—The Nettle is generally considered by farmers and gardeners as a useless and troublesome weed; but it needs little argument to prove that the most common gifts of Providence are often the most useful to mankind. The common stinging nettle is one of the best medicines which is produced in the vegetable kingdom, and its medicinal qualities ought to be more generally known and appreciated. In the form of a simple weak infusion, taken in the quantity of a pint a day, it acts as an alterative and deobstruent in impurities of the blood. A strong decoction taken in the same quantity proves an admirable strengthener in general or partial relaxation. Applied as a fomentation or poultice, it relieves swellings and abates inflammations, and the expressed juice, taken in spoonfuls as the exigency of the case may require, in internal bleedings, is the most powerful styptic known. We may add that its leaves, when boiled, are converted into a tender, healthy, and nourishing aliment, grateful to the palate. And yet there are few plants whose appearance is viewed by the farmer with more disgust than the stinging nettle.

Foul Air.—When a well, vault, or drain has been inclosed a considerable time, in order to disperse and rectify the suffocating air, at first opening, throw down six or more pails of water, and after waiting fifteen or twenty minutes, any one may venture down with safety; the like method should be observed in sinking new wells, especially if the work has been discontinued for any length of time.

Book = Receipt

one book, in which each individual account is written in a bold hand at the top, and the name on the left-hand page. The right-hand page is divided into six spaces, the first for the day of the month, the second for the price, in pence, the third for the person with any thing, the fourth for the left-hand or Dr. side, the fifth for the right-hand or Cr. side, and the sixth for the page of his account. You sell J. B. Thompson a barrel of flour on the 15th of March, you buy a barrel of the 2d of March, you sell a barrel of the 12th of April, you buy a barrel of the 1st of May, ten times in the same day he pays on pages thirty-four

Swine design

on light food, with lowed to breed but coarse, and none for that purpose. The she generally goes time a comfortable severe weather, she avoided, and no care for restlessness is be fed sparingly or inclined to eat her Pigs may be weaned the sow, 1 or 2 months at this time particularly

Those designed and provided with this will hasten the better and are less have a running store of vermin in apartments, one should be the low should be fed through removed. If the charcoal twice a day to disorders of the ver pasture to run

Book-Keeping for Farmers.—This form requires but one book, in which two pages opposite each other are appropriated for each individual account. The name of the person should be written in a bold hand at the top of the page, with the letters *Dr.* at the right of the name on the left-hand page, and *Cr.* at the right of the name on the right-hand page. Each page should be divided, by perpendicular lines, into six spaces, the first to be used for the month,—the second for the day of the month,—the third for the items,—the fourth, fifth and sixth for the price, in pounds, shillings and pence. Whenever you trust a person with any thing, the date, name and price should be entered on the left-hand or *Dr.* page; and when he pays or trusts you with any thing, the date, name and price should be entered on the right-hand or *Cr.* page of his account. *For example*, if, on the 1st of January, 1848, you sell J. B. THOMPSON, five bushels of Wheat at 6s. 3d. per bushel, and on the 15th of February following, he pays you £1 2s. 6d.; on the 2d of March, you sell him twelve pounds of Butter at 7³/₄d per lb.; on the 12th of April, eighteen pounds of Cheese at 5d per lb., and on the 1st of May, ten bushels of Oats at 2s. 2d. per bushel, and on the same day he pays you £1 5s. 0d., the entries should be made as shown on pages thirty-four and thirty-five of this almanac.

Swine designed for Breeding should be kept in growing condition, on light food, with every advantage for exercise, and should not be allowed to breed before 12 or 15 months old, unless they are large and coarse, and none but such as are well descended should be selected for that purpose. The sow should be kept in good condition but not fat; she generally goes with young 114 days—a few days previous to which time a comfortable, quiet place, under cover, and well protected from severe weather, should be prepared for her. Too much litter should be avoided, and no change or disturbance permitted for two or three weeks, for restlessness is apt to result in the loss of the young ones; she should be fed sparingly on light food or thin gruel for a few days; should she be inclined to eat her pigs, feed her a few times on raw pork or fresh meat. Pigs may be weaned when 8 or 10 weeks old, and to prevent injury to the sow, 1 or 2 may remain with her for 3 or 4 days longer, she should, at this time particularly, be restricted to a light dry diet.

Those designed for Slaughter should be kept perfectly dry and clean, and provided with warm shelter, to which they can retire at pleasure—this will hasten their fattening and economize their food; they thrive better and are less liable to disease, if when long confined in yards, they have a running stream to wallow in, which is one of the best preventives of vermin and cutaneous diseases. A hog ought to have three apartments, one each for sleeping, eating, and evacuations, the last should be the lowest and the first the highest level, so that nothing shall be drained, and as little carried into the first two as possible. They should be fed three times a day, and if there is a surplus, it should be removed. If they are closely confined in sties, give them as much charcoal twice a week as they will eat, which will correct any tendency to disorders of the stomach. It is economy to provide them with a clover pasture to run in during the spring and summer; they ought also to

1848.						
January	1	To 5 bushels Wheat	at 6s. 3d.	£1	11	3
March	2	" 12 lbs. Butter	7½d.		12	6
April	12	" 18 " Cheese	5d.		7	6
May	1	" 10 bushels Oats	2s. 2d.	1	1	8

All accounts should be kept in the above manner, and on the first of January in each year, or oftener, should be settled and the book balanced, this system strictly followed will save much trouble, and probably litigation. In settling with a person, if he pays you in cash, or gives you his note to balance his account, give him credit accordingly; if you pay him cash or give him your note to balance, charge him accordingly. If the account is not balanced by cash

have access to the orchard to pick the unripe and superfluous fruit that falls, and they should receive the wash of the house and dairy, to which add meal, and sour in large tubs or barrels. One-third and perhaps more, of the grain fed to swine is saved by grinding and cooking or souring. Yet care must be taken that the souring is not carried so far as to injure the food by putrefaction. A mixture of meal and water with the addition of yeast or such remains of a former fermentation as adhere to the side or bottom of the vessel, and exposed to a temperature between 68° and 77° will produce immediate fermentation. Roots for fattening should be washed, and steamed or boiled, and when not intended to be fermented, meal may be scalded with the roots; a small quantity of salt should be added. Potatoes are the best roots for swine; then parsnips; orange or red carrots; sugar beets; mangel-wurtzel; ruta-bagas, and the white turnips, in the order mentioned. The nutritive properties of turnips, however, are diffused through so large a bulk, that we doubt their ever being fed to fattening swine with advantage. There is a great loss in feeding roots to fattening swine, without cooking. When unprepared grain is fed, it should be on a full stomach, to prevent imperfect mastication; it is better indeed to have it always before them.—The animal machine is an expensive one to keep in motion, and it should be the object of the farmer to put his food in the most available condition for its immediate conversion into fat and muscle. Scraps, or cracklings, the residuum of rough lard or tallow, after pressing the fat, are a good change and an economical food; animal food, although not essential, is always acceptable. When about to finish them off, many feed for a few weeks on hard corn; this is proper when slops or indifferent food has been given, and meal cannot be conveniently procured; but when fattened on sound roots and meal, it is a wasteful practice.

Diseases of Swine.—Dry warm beds, free from winds or storms, and suitable food, will most effectually prevent fatal attacks. The hog has little external covering to protect him against cold; nature has provided this immediately within the skin in a deep layer of fat which surrounds the full plump hog. Fat being one of the best non-conductors of heat, the pig that is well fed bids defiance to the intense cold which would produce suffering and disease in the ill-conditioned animal.

1848.			
Febru'y.	15	By	
May	1	"	

paid, or note given, him with enough to you, give him credit him in the new account, him, make him Dr. same in the new account.

For Coughs, and sorted to, after which should be fed mixed with half a

For Costiveness given in a light meal

The Itch may be stone. Rubbing-p

The Kidney-w of the loins and hives, are general a pint of wood-ash quantity of saltpetre. When attacked minister calomel daily, for one or two

Blind Staggers at the mouth, rear teeth, and apparent purging freely. In fore-legs, just below

The tails of young vented by adding or rub oil or grease roughness or scabb

Bleeding—the r knee, on the inside from the roof of the shovels-ful of soil, plied with salt daily are indispensable i

The Hedgehog sons have no effect be very useful in t

Dr.

£1	11	3
	12	6
	7	6
1	1	8

on the first of Janu-
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John B. Thompson,

Cr.

1848.							
Febru'y.	15	By Cash,	£1 2 6
May	1	" "	1 5 0

paid, or note given, it should be done by giving the person credit, or charging him with enough to balance it. For instance, if you find that he is owing you, give him credit for the amount "By Balance," and charge the same to him in the new account; if, on the other hand, you find that you are owing him, make him *Dr.* for the amount "To Balance," and credit him with the same in the new account.

For Coughs, and Inflammation of the Lungs, bleeding should be resorted to, after which give gentle purges of Castor-oil, or Epsom Salts, which should be followed with a dose of antimonial powders—2 grains, mixed with half a drachm of nitre.

For Costiveness or Loss of Appetite, sulphur is an excellent remedy, given in a light mess.

The Itch may be cured by anointing with equal parts of lard and brimstone. Rubbing-posts, and a running stream to wallow in are preventives.

The Kidney-worm is frequently fatal; and always produces weakness of the loins and hind legs, usually followed by entire prostration. *Preventives*, are general thrift, a range in a good pasture, and a dose of half a pint of wood-ashes every week or fortnight, in their food. A small quantity of saltpetre, spirits of turpentine or tar, will effect the same object. When attacked, apply spirits of turpentine to the loins, and administer calomel carefully, or give half a table-spoonful of copperas daily, for one or two weeks.

Blind Stagers, generally confined to pigs, shows itself by foaming at the mouth, rearing on their hind legs, champing and grinding their teeth, and apparent blindness. The best remedies are bleeding and purging freely. It is important to keep the issues on the inside of the fore-legs, just below the knee, thoroughly cleansed.

The tails of young pigs frequently drop or rot off, which may be prevented by adding a little brimstone or sulphur to the food of the dam; or rub oil or grease daily on the affected parts. It may be detected by a roughness or scabbiness at the point where separation is likely to occur.

Bleeding—the most convenient mode, is from an artery just above the knee, on the inside of the fore-arm; it may be drawn more copiously from the roof of the mouth. Hogs confined in styes, should have a few shovels-ful of soil, or rotten wood, thrown to them weekly, and be supplied with salt daily. Plenty of clean, dry straw, and nourishing food, are indispensable in the winter, and will abundantly repay all cost.

The Hedgehog—It has been ascertained that the most violent poisons have no effect on the hedgehog; and consequently the animal must be very useful in the forests, etc. for destroying noxious reptiles.

1848.						
January	3	To 8 cords of Wood,	15s.	£6	0	0
Do.	14	" 10 bushels Apples,	1s 3d.		12	6
February	11	" 2 tons Hay,	35s.	3	10	0
March	18	" 1 bushel Clover Seed,	25s.	1	5	0
June	22	" Pasturing Cow, 8 weeks,	1s. 6d.		12	0
December	31	" Cash to Balance,		3	11	3
				£	15	10 9

The foregoing account is with a merchant. On the left-hand page he is debited with every thing you have let him have, and on the right hand page he is credited for every thing you have purchased of him. On the 31st day of December, 1848, you wish to settle this account, which is done as follows:— In the first place you add the sums in the money columns of the *Dr.* side of the account, and find they amount to £15 10s. 9d., which is the sum total of all that you have let him have. You next add the sums in the money columns of the *Cr.* side, and find they amount to £11 19s. 6d., which is the sum total of

Horses should be taught to walk fast; a horse that steps short and digs his toes into the ground, is worthless as a traveller, and fitted only for a ferry-boat or bark-mill. They should be good tempered; if inclined to be vicious, they should be *gently*, yet firmly managed, when it is first apparent. A resort to severity will be justifiable, if necessary, to conquer and subdue any bad temper or viciousness. Grooms or mischievous stable-boys, do much injury by practising idle tricks on horses, and when detected should be discharged.

Some horses are nervous, easily excited, and start at every unusual noise or object. Others are restive and fretful, and ever anxious to be on the move. Kind, firm, yet mild treatment, by which their motives and will are at all times controlled, and their confidence secured, are the most sure remedies. Others are inclined to sluggishness; they should have stimulating food, never be overloaded or overworked, and kept well to their paces. Whatever they are capable of performing may thus be got from them.

Such animals should be selected for breeding, as most eminently possess those points which it is desired to propagate, and these, they should not only exhibit in themselves, but should inherit, as far as possible, from a long line of ancestry. For the perpetuation of particular points in progeny, it would be safer to rely on the latter quality than the former. The selection of a mare, relatively larger than the horse, is an important rule in breeding, and it is believed that much of the success of Arabian and other eastern horses, as stock-getters, has resulted from the application of this principle. The horse ought not to be less than

1848.	
January	7
Do.	9
February	8
Do.	13
March,	4
Do.	15
Do.	30
April	7
December	4
Do.	17

the articles you had from the £15 10s. amount you owe him side of his account foot alike. You columns, and after double lines to sig

four or five, and or it would be st The mare usual the horse at a ti and there is a fr

The colt may ratory to this, w meal or oats. hearing of the d ed oats, or whee all other young, thus grow even years old, they

The colt may and high before quisite develop spring or early dition, the anim should be open vents much bl then turn him wind and rain.

When feedin accustomed to If permitted t familiarized to

Dr.

Albert Blackstone,

Cr.

	£6	0	0
		12	6
	3	10	0
	1	5	0
		12	0
	3	11	3
£	15	10	9

1848.							
January	7	By 2 yards Broadcloth,	20s.	£2	0	0	
Do.	9	" Trimmings for Coat,			10	0	
February	8	" 60 lbs. Sugar,	6d.	1	10	0	
Do.	13	" 2 lbs. Young Hyson Tea,	4s.		8	0	
March,	4	" 18 lbs. Coffee,	8d.		12	0	
Do.	15	" 10 yards Calico,	1s. 3d.		12	6	
Do.	30	" Goods delivered to order,		3	12	6	
April	7	" Bill of Goods for James,		2	0	6	
December	4	" Bill of Crockery,		2	6	3	
Do.	17	" Bill of Goods for Nancy, hired woman,		1	19	0	
				15	10	9	

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On the 31st day of
done as follows:—
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the articles you have purchased of him. You then subtract the £11 19s. 6d. from the £15 10s. 9d., and find the difference to be £3 11s. 3d., which is the amount you owe him. You then pay him this amount, and enter it on the *Dr.* side of his account, "To Cash to Balance." The *Dr.* and *Cr.* sides will now foot alike. You next draw single lines opposite each other under these columns, and after adding up and placing the amount under them, you draw double lines to signify that the two sides are balanced and closed.

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four or five, and the mare one year older, before being put to breeding, or it would be still better to defer it until the frame is fully matured.— The mare usually goes with foal from 47 to 50 weeks, and should take the horse at a time that will ensure foaling, when the weather is settled, and there is a fresh growth of grass.

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The colt may be weaned when five or seven months old, and preparatory to this, while with the mare, may be taught to feed on fine hay, meal or oats. When taken away he should be confined beyond the hearing of the dam, and plentifully supplied with aftermath-hay, crushed oats, or wheat shorts, and provided with a warm shelter, which with all other young, should have an abundance of nutritious food; they will thus grow evenly and rapidly, and attain a size and stamina at two years old, they would not otherwise have acquired at three.

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The colt may be altered when about a year old, but if thin in the neck and high before; the operation may be deferred to such time as the requisite development is secured. It should be performed late in the spring or early in autumn, while the weather is mild. If in high condition, the animal must first be bled and physicked. The scrotum should be opened on both sides, and the cord scraped off, which prevents much bleeding; the wound may be dressed with a little lard, then turn him loose in a pasture in which there is a shelter from sun, wind and rain.

When feeding in the stable, the colt should be gently treated, and accustomed to the halter and bit, which prepares him for breaking. If permitted to run with the others while at work, he becomes familiarized to it, and when harnessed by the side of some of his well-

Dr.

	£3	0	0
4d.		6	8
3d.		6	3
6d.		3	0
3d.		19	6
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	4	15	5
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	1	3	9

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have been found
ight to be fed, and

Charles W. Raymond,

Cr.

1848.			£1	5	0
January	6	By 1 pair fine sewed Boots,		12	6
February	12	" 1 do. stout Boots for James,		3	0
March	27	" mending Boots for James,		10	0
April	10	" 1 pair woman's Boots for Julia,		8	3
May	8	" 1 do. Gaiter Boots,		10	2
December	23	" 1 do. fine Brogans,		2	9
Do.	28	" Repairing Shoes,	1	3	9
Do.	31	" Balance,			
			<hr/>		
			4	15	5

rected, you make him debtor " To Balance " in a new account opened on the
Dr. page.

if possible, exercised and worked regularly, but never on a full stomach; this is a frequent cause of disease, and especially of broken wind. If their food is given at the proper time, and the horse allowed to finish it at once, without expecting more, he will lie down quietly and digest it. They should have water in summer three times, and in winter twice a day. Soft or running water is much the best; while working and not too warm, they may have it as often as they desire. They should not be fed when heated, as the stomach is then fatigued and slightly inflamed. Salt should always be within their reach, and we have known an occasional handful of clean wood-ashes a preventive of disease and an assistance to the bowels and appetite.

The following table will enable a person to distinguish between Colic and Gripes, and Inflammation of the Bowels:

Spasmodic, or Wind Colic.

Inflammation of the Bowels.

1. Pulse natural, though sometimes a little lower. In health the pulsations are thirty-six to forty per minute; being rather slower in large, heavy, and in old horses, than in young ones. Exercise, animation, or fright, increases the pulse.
2. The horse lies down, and rolls upon his back.
3. The legs and ears generally warm.
4. Attacks are very sudden, and are never preceded, and seldom accompanied by any symptoms of fever.
5. There are frequently short intermissions.

1. Pulse very quick and small. Fever often increases the pulsations to double the healthy number. In violent fever, attended with inflammation of the bowels, the strokes sometimes rise to one hundred a minute, or more.
2. He lies down, and suddenly rises up again, *seldom* rolling upon his back.
3. The legs and ears generally cold.
4. Attacks are generally gradual, and are commonly preceded, and always accompanied, by symptoms of fever.
5. No intermissions can be observed.

1848.			£	s	d
February	12	To 1 pair Brogan Boots from Rogers,	12	6	
March	27	“ mending Boots by Rogers,	3	9	
April	15	“ Cash,	1	5	0
May	1	“ Bill of Goods from Johnsons,	3	2	0
July	7	“ Cash,	13	0	
Do.	12	“ Horse and Carriage 1 day,	7	6	
August	30	“ 1 Leather Trunk from Baxter,	2	0	0
October	1	“ Cash,	2	10	0
De.	1	“ my Note at 3 months to Balance,	11	6	3
			22	0	0

This is an account with an hired man. On settlement, you find that you owe him £13 16s. 3d. of which you pay him in cash £2 10s., and give your

The Cow, as a milk giving animal, is peculiarly fitted for the purposes of civilized man; she is made to contribute, not only to his health, his comfort, and his economy, but to many of his choicest luxuries. Milk contains every element of nutrition necessary to animal existence; and it is asserted that man can subsist with unimpaired health and strength, if limited to this food alone.

A good milker should be descended from the best milking stock; her head should be small or of a medium size, muzzle fine, and nostrils flexible and expanded; face long, slender and dishing; cheeks thin; eyes full, mild and prominent; horns delicate and waxy, branching, lopped or crumbled; long, thin, lively ear, and the inside of an orange color, neck thin and small at its junction with the head; deep chest, but not too heavy before; back level and broad; well ribbed; belly large; low flank; wide thighs, but thin; short legs, and standing well apart; large milking veins; loose capacious udder, coming well out behind; good teats; loose, mellow skin, of a deep yellow; a fine thick coat of glossy hair; good disposition and free from tricks. A cow that runs to flesh while in milk, is generally an indifferent animal for the dairy. After calving, a cow should be stinted in her food for two or three days, and not fed freely for a week. Avoid fat in a breeding cow. Too high feeding is the cause of milk-fever, caked bag, garget, and a host of evils. The average time of a cow with young, is from forty to forty-one weeks, but they sometimes go only thirty-four, and occasionally over-run forty-four. A dry unoccupied stall or yard is the best for her to calve in. After the calf has drawn all it wants at morning and evening, the bag should be thoroughly and quickly emptied of all the milk that may remain. Milking is an important operation, and on its proper performance depends much of the success of the dairyman. It should be done regularly, gently, thoroughly, and at intervals of about twelve hours.— If a herd of cows—milked by a good milker—is given to a shiftless and lazy milker, the quantity of milk will soon be reduced below the quantity formerly obtained. An indifferent milker ought never to be tolerated,—good ones are the cheapest at double the price.

1848.		
May	1	By
July	1	“
October	1	“

note for £11 6s. 3d.

The Farmer may by heading the acc thing for which it v which it was paid. or losing by raising Field in which it i ing, dragging, sow what it produces.

In like manner all he puts on, suc labor, &c., and C in carrying on his

Circumstance less action and and butter. B cheese can only

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Excitement, separation fro worry from d is sure to dim

By feeding considerable Newly of E the spring, a every morni meal,—the c for one we lbs. The c fed with ma root sliced a 130 quarts

Cr.

William E. Thornton,

Dr.

1848.			£2 0 0	£8 0 0
May	1	By 4 months Labor,	2 10 0	5 0 0
July	1	" 2 do. do.	3 0 0	9 0 0
October	1	" 3 do. do.		
				22 0 0

£	12	6
	3	9
	1	5
	3	2
	13	0
	7	6
	2	0
	2	10
	11	6
	22	0

note for £11 6s. 3d., at three months, and balance the account as above.

The Farmer may and should keep an account with Cash on the above plan, by heading the account Cash, and making it Dr. to the person of whom, or thing for which it was received; and Cr. by the person to whom, or thing, for which it was paid. If he has the curiosity to know exactly what he is making or losing by raising any particular crop, he may open an account with the Field in which it is to be raised, making the field Dr. for the labor of ploughing, dragging, sowing, harvesting, threshing, marketing, &c. &c., and Cr. for what it produces.

In like manner he may open an account with his Farm, making it Dr. for all he puts on, such as horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, fowls, farming utensils, seed, labor, &c., and Cr. for all it produces; the difference will show his gain or loss in carrying on his Farm.

Circumstances which modify the quantity and quality of milk.—The less action and the more quiet and rest, the greater the amount of milk and butter. Butter may be made from cows confined in a stable, but cheese can only be profitably made from animals at pasture.

The first milk of the cow after calving, is slightly purgative, which is essential to cleanse the stomach of the calf.

Excitement, or fretfulness; change of locality, or to a different herd; separation from her calf; periodical heat; annoyance from flies, or worry from dogs; exposure to storms, severe cold, or an oppressive sun, is sure to diminish the quantity of milk and butter.

By feeding with mangel-wurtzel, it has been ascertained that a very considerable increase of milk and butter is produced; for instance, Mr. Newly of England, selected two milch cows which had calved in the spring, and turned them out in an over-eaten pasture, and fed them every morning and evening with hay; the milk was measured at each meal,—the cream and butter weighed at each churning, and the result, for one week, was milk 101 quarts; cream 5½ quarts, butter 4½ lbs. The cows then remained in the pasture another week, and were fed with mangel-wurtzel and hay, each cow having half a bushel of the root sliced and given to her morning and evening, and the result was, 130 quarts of milk; 8½ quarts of cream, and 6¼ lbs of butter. The

cows remained in the same pasture one week more, and were fed every morning and evening as at first with hay only, and the experiment produced only, 87 quarts of milk; $4\frac{3}{4}$ quarts of cream, and 3 1-5 lbs. of butter,—thus proving that no small part of the increase must be ascribed to the addition of the mangel-wurtzel.

Drink.—Those who wish their cows to give large messes of milk in the winter season, should give them warm drink. The extra trouble will be more than repaid in the increased quantity of milk.

Currying.—Cattle are well known to thrive much better where this operation is thoroughly performed, and Dr. B. Rush, in a lecture upon the advantages of studying the diseases of domestic animals, states that there is an improvement in the quality of the milk, and increase of its quantity, which are obtained by currying the cow.

Kicking.—If the milker will keep his nails short, not one cow in a hundred will kick.

Sores.—An ointment made of linseed oil and white lead, will cure cracked teats.

Sheep require especial attention in winter. They should have water daily, and not be crowded together in too large numbers, or in situations too close and confined. Twenty-five sheep are enough for one enclosure, and where the flock exceeds this number, it should be divided. Turnips, potatoes, and occasionally a feed of grain or beans should be given to them. Keep the cotes well littered, and so secured that the animals may be well protected from cold and storms.

Almost all the disorders incident to sheep are caused by a want, and seldom by an excess, of activity in the vital organs. The nerves are very susceptible, but when they are powerfully excited, the excitement soon passes off, and leaves the animal extremely weak. Therefore, most of the means used for the cure of diseases of sheep should be calculated to excite, rather than allay, the activity of the functions of life.

During the summer, give them a good supply of salt, and occasionally some tar; and if they do not have access to *burnt lands*, give them wood ashes mixed with their salt,—4 or 5 parts of the former to one of the latter. Sheep running on freshly burnt lands are generally healthy. The coal and ashes are specifics against several disorders.

Give them in winter, as condiments, salt, wood ashes, clay and pure earth; or as salutary or medicinal food, cedar, pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, and other boughs or browse; but avoid oak and other powerful astringents. The browse of evergreen is used, not only as a wholesome food, but for its medicinal qualities, particularly pine and hemlock; be careful to keep them well supplied with pure water; as they eat dry fodder, they will drink often and freely. They can no more satisfy their thirst by eating snow, than a man can his by sucking an icicle.

Lobelia (or Indian tobacco) has been found good where the symptoms of disease are a drooping, running at the eyes, weakness in the back and loins, and losing the use of their hind legs, &c.

Foul Noses.—Dip a small mop, on the end of a stick, in tar, then roll it in salt, and put it in their mouths, so near their throats that it will be sure to go down. Pine boughs are also very good.

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Winter calculations for Farmers.—Every Farmer knows that a green stick of wood is heavier than a seasoned one. If a stick of maple or beech, or of any other wood used as fuel, be weighed when first cut, and again when thoroughly seasoned, it will be found to have lost about one-third of its weight, which is, of course, the water in the wood, evaporated by drying. How much water is there, then, in a single cord of wood? There are 128 cubic feet; deducting two-fifths for the interstices between the sticks, leaves 77 solid feet of wood. One-third, or 26 cubic feet of this is water, which is equal to more than six barrels—the quantity in every cord of green wood. The teamster, then, who draws in one winter one hundred cords of wood to market, loads, draws and unloads, more than 600 barrels of water, which he need not have done had the wood been cut a year sooner and properly seasoned.

Again—In burning green wood, the water therein, being cold, is heated from freezing to boiling. In the consumption of every cord of wood, therefore, six barrels of water are thus made to boil, the heat of the wood passing into the water, instead of being liberated and becoming available, as would be the case if the wood was dry, and no water to heat. Many of our villages, containing two or three thousand inhabitants, consume each year five thousand cords of wood, one-third of which, at least, or sixteen hundred, is green. Hence, the people of such villages are at the needless expense of boiling about ten thousand barrels of cold water yearly.

Again—It is ascertained that the heat required to *evaporate* a barrel of water, *after* it is heated to boiling, is more than five times that required for the heating. That is,—if a vessel of cold water be placed over a fire, and a half hour be required to heat it from the freezing to the boiling point,—then it will be found to require five more half hours to evaporate all the water. Consequently, in burning a cord of green wood, the heat required to drive off the six barrels of water in steam, which must be done while the wood is burning, is five times as great as the mere boiling of the water, or equal to heating thirty barrels to boiling. Hence, the farmer who burns twenty cords of green wood in a winter, as many do, also performs the needless task of evaporating sixty barrels of water, which is equal to heating to the boiling point no less than six hundred barrels.

Is there any mistake or error in these calculations? Then let it be pointed out. The weight of water in a green stick, may be easily known by first weighing it, then seasoning it by the stove a few weeks, and weighing again. In this way the quantity of water in a cord may be determined without mistake. The heat required for evaporating can be ascertained by experiment. All the other calculations follow as a matter of course, and contain no material error. Wood should be cut in the Winter, and one year previous to being used, so that it may be properly seasoned.

Again—It has been found that in a common *fire-place*, the loss of heat which escapes through the chimney, is nine-tenths of the amount caused by the consumption of the wood; that is, nine-tenths are lost. This has been determined by comparing the quantity of wood needed to heat the same room equally, where a *fire-place* and a stove with forty feet

of pipe, were each used. Hence, the village which burns a thousand cords of wood in fire-places, expends nine-tenths of this amount, or nine hundred cords, in heating the air above the chimney-tops. Through the chimney of a large *fire-place*, there is a current of hot air, a foot square, and moving four feet a second. That is, four cubic feet of hot air are sent out into the wide atmosphere every second, which is equal to eighty-six thousand cubic feet in twenty-four hours, the amount which every farmer, who uses an open fire-place, contributes to the winds.

FEEDING DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—If one cow daily treads three pounds of hay under foot in the mud, she will waste about one hundred pounds per month; or a herd of twenty cows would waste a ton per month. At this rate, how many times, every ten years, would the quantity wasted pay the expense of making feeding boxes and racks?

WATERING CATTLE.—Many farmers suffer a loss by not providing good and convenient water for their cattle. An animal that is compelled to go half a mile over a slippery road, and chased perhaps by dogs, cannot gain in flesh by the operation. If a cow has to travel twice a day half a mile to water, and return, she travels two miles a day;—or ten cows perform twenty miles of travelling a day, and two thousand miles each winter.

GATES.—Every field on the farm should be entered by a good self-shutting and self-fastening gate. Farmers, who are too busy in summer to make them, or get them made, should see to it in the winter. How long does it require to take down and put up a set of bars? At least two minutes; which if repeated three times a day for a year, amounts to thirty hours or three days of working time—which would yearly pay for a good gate. Or, examine it in another point of view,—three times a day, is nine hundred times a year; now, is there any man between Halifax and California, who would take down and replace a set of bars nine hundred times in succession, in payment for a farm gate? Hardly—yet this is the price yearly paid by those who use bars that are constantly passed, and the gate is not obtained by it. Again—how much better is a well-hung gate, than one half-hung?—or one with a pin crowded into an auger-hole? Try it by dragging a badly hung gate over the ground, nine hundred times in constant succession, securing it each time with a pin, and see if you do not think this labour would pay for good hinges and a latch.

BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS are of far more importance than people generally suppose. By men who are thrifty and successful in making money, they are always promptly attended; and when you know a man to be in a constant state of excitement, and always "hard pushed" for the "dollars needful," you may be sure that he seldom keeps an engagement. Promptness in keeping them, and not competition, is the life of business. Often have we known a poor honest man establish his credit merely by going to dine with his friend at the *appointed hour*; and we have known more than one business man to lose his credit by thinking more of his cigar than the keeping of his engagement.

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Preparation of Seed Wheat.—Put 1 lb. of the sulphate of copper in a wooden vessel, (an old bucket should be kept for the purpose, as it is injurious to metal) dissolve it by pouring 1 1-2 gallon of boiling water upon it—stir until it is thoroughly dissolved; then add 1 1-2 gallon cold water, when it may be applied to the seed, which should be placed in a heap on a paved floor. Pour the solution over the heap, and turn it with a wooden shovel, until every grain is wetted; if this essential point be neglected, success is out of the question. The proportions used are 2 lbs. of the sulphate to 1 quarter of wheat. The price of genuine sulphate of copper is 5d per lb; so that for an expenditure of 2½d per acre, you may secure your wheat crop from smut. When mixed, the wheat should be thinly spread for a few hours over the floor to prevent heating. It will not injure the seed if it is kept some considerable time after being prepared; but I should not pursue that course from choice.—This is the cheapest and surest remedy for smut yet discovered, being far more effectual than brining and liming the seed.

The following lines, said to be prophetic, have been current for many years in Germany: "I would not be a King in 1848. I would not be a Soldier in 1849. I would not be a Grave-digger in 1850. But I would be whatever you please in 1851."

White-Wash.—Fences and out-buildings, sheds, barns and stables, that are not painted, should be covered with a coat of white-wash, or some similar material, which, while it will operate as a protection against the weather, will also contribute not a little to the neatness and ornate attractiveness of the homestead. A very durable wash for this purpose may be formed by mixing with the water, before slacking the lime, as much common rock salt as will dissolve, or by boiling rice, and mixing the liquid with the mineral after it is slacked.

Exchange of Seeds.—It is an excellent rule in Agriculture to effect an exchange of seeds as often as once in every two or three years. Why it is that the seeds of most of our crops succeed better when cultivated on soil at a slight distance from those on which they were perfected, we confess ourselves unable to decide; yet the fact itself is so obvious, and has indeed been so frequently and fully corroborated by experience, that it no longer admits of doubt. The winter is a very favorable period for bringing about exchanges of this nature, as well as for procuring new varieties of seeds, plants and roots.

Let the plow be driven, and the grateful soil will yield its increase. The plow, directed by enterprise, skill, and knowledge, will renovate your soil and multiply its productions three-fold.

"Pray, Miss C," said a gentleman the other evening, "why is it that ladies are so fond of officers?" "How stupid," she replied, "is it not natural and proper that a lady should like a good offer, Sir?"

Why is an Umbrella like a good Catholic? Because it keeps lent!

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

- Bank of Montreal*, Place d'Armes. Capital, £750,000. Hon. P. McGill, President; A. Simpson, Cashier.—*Discount Days*, Tuesdays and Fridays. *Dividends*, 1st June and 1st December.
- City Bank*, Place d'Armes Capital, £300,000 J. G. McKenzie, President; C. H. Castle, Cashier.—*Days of Discount* Mondays and Thursdays. *Dividends*, 1st Jun and 1st December.
- La Banque du Peuple*, Great St. James Street, near Place d'Armes.—Capital, £200,000,—L. M. Viger, President; B. H. Lemoine, Cashier. *Days of Discount*, Tuesdays and Fridays, *Dividends*, 1st March and 1st September.
- Bank of British North America*, Head Office, St. Helen's Place, London; Montreal Branch, Great St. James Street. Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling. D. Davidson, Manager; F. W. Wood, Sub-Manager.—*Discount Days*, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
- Office Bank of Upper Canada*, No. 11 Great St. James Street. Joseph Wenham, Manager.
- Agency Commercial Bank*, M. D. No. 37, Great St. James Street. C. S. Ross, Cashier.
- Montreal Saving's Bank*; Office, Montreal Bank, Place d'Armes. S. Gerrard, President, J. Frothingham, Vice President. Open every Monday and Thursday, from ten to two o'clock.
- Montreal City and District Savings Bank*, St. Francis Xavier Street. Wm. Workman, President; Alfred Laro'que, Vice President.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

COURT OF APPEALS.—For Lower Canada, is composed of all the Justices of the several Courts of Queen's Bench, any four of whom form a Quorum. TERMS, from 1st to 10th March, June and November, both days inclusive. Sits alternately in Quebec and Montreal.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, MONTREAL.—TERMS—*Superior Court*, from 7th to 31st January; 1st to 25th April, July and October.—*Inferior Court*, 16th to 25th February and May; 1st to 10th September and December.—*Criminal Court*, 1st to 15th February and August.

QUEBEC.—TERMS—*Criminal Court*, from 1st to 10th February and August.—*Civil—Superior*, 7th to 31st January, and 1st to 25th April, July and October.—*Inferior*, 16th to 25th February and May, 1st to 10th September and December.

THREE RIVERS.—TERMS—*Superior, Civil and Criminal*, 12th to 26th February, and 14th to 28th October.—*Civil only*, 19th to 28th June.—*Inferior*, 1st to 7th February, April, June August, October, and December.

GASPE.—TERMS—*Civil and Criminal.*—At *Perce*, 21st to 30th August; At *New Carlisle*, 4th to 13th September.

The Superior Courts of Queen's Bench have jurisdiction in suits above £20 currency. The Inferior Courts have jurisdiction up to £20 currency.

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COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Commissioners' Courts are held every Monday, in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and on any other day or days during the week to which they may be adjourned, for hearing witnesses and determining suits: the Circuit Judges being Commissioners, *ex officio*. In all other places where Commissioners' Courts are established, the sittings are held on the first Monday of every month, and on any other day or days to which they may be adjourned, for hearing witnesses and determining suits. *Jurisdiction in suits not exceeding £6 5s.*

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—*Truro*—10th to 19th January; 21st to 30th April; 10th to 19th July, and 21st to 30th October.

CIRCUIT COURTS, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—*Berthier*—In the Parish of Berthier—1st to 7th March, July and November. *L'Assomption*—In the Parish of St. Pierre—9th to 15th March, July and November.

Terrebonne—In the Parish of St. Louis—7th to 13th January, May and September.

Two Mountains—In the Parish of St. Benoit—17th to 23rd February, June and October.

Ottawa—At the Village of Aylmer—7th to 13th January, May and September.

Vaudreuil—In the Parish of St. Michael—10th to 16th February, June and October.

Beauharnois—In the Parish of St. Clement—17th to 23rd February, June and October.

St. Johns—In the Parish of St. John—1st to 7th February, June and October.

Missisquoi—Nelsonville, Township of Dunham—9th to 15th March, July and November.

St. Hyacinthe—At the Village of St. Hyacinthe—10th to 16th February, June and October.

Richelieu—In the Parish of St. Ours—7th to 13th January, May and September.

The Circuit Courts have jurisdiction up to £30 currency.

The Governor General receives Visitors at the Government House, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from one till three, P. M.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the community at large, that he will continue to Publish "**THE CANADA FARMER'S ALMANAC**," yearly. The Astronomical Calculations will hereafter be arranged so as to suit Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c. Any information (if sent to the Subscriber, prior to the first of July, 1849) from practical Farmers, calculated to benefit the Farmers of this Colony, will be thankfully received. It is also the intention of the Subscriber to publish a similar Almanac (for the year 1850) in the French language.
J. W. HARRISON, Publisher, McGill-Street.

Preserving Gooseberries and Currants.—Gather the currants while green, or before they turn red, put them into dry glass bottles, cork and seal them tight; then place them in the cellar, in such a position as is most convenient. In this manner, green currants have been preserved in my cellar for years. I have also preserved gooseberries in the same manner and with equal success. I have green currant pies on my table at all seasons of the year, when other green fruit cannot be readily obtained.—M. S. WILSON.

The National Debt, in gold and silver; in weight and length.—Its weight in gold would be 6,282 tons; in silver, 120,000 tons. Its transportation in gold would require 26 ships of 250 tons each; 12,681 one-horse carts, each carrying half a ton, and forming a procession 25 miles in length; or 281,769 soldiers, each carrying 50 lbs. In sovereigns piled one upon the other, they would be 710 miles in height; laying them side by side and touching each other, they would form a chain of gold 11,048 miles in length, or nearly twice the circumference of the moon. The same amount in one-pound notes, sewed together, would carpet a turnpike road, 45 feet broad and 1,040 miles long, or from Land's End to John O'Groat's and half way back again; if sewed together, end to end, they would form a bandage reaching 4 times round the world, or 16 times round the moon. Divide the debt equally among the inhabitants of the world, and each person, man, woman, or child, of every color, would receive as their share, 16 shillings. It would require 476 ships of 250 tons each, to transport it in silver from Mexico, (provided the mines in that country could furnish it,) and after reaching England—240,000 one-horse carts, carrying half a ton each, making a procession 676 miles long; or 5,000,000 of men, carrying 50 lbs. each, to deposit it in the vaults, prior to its use for the redemption of outstanding pledges. Debt—\$5,684,000,000.

Scare Crows.—Suspend bright sheets of tin on tall poles, at proper distances through your corn fields, and the crows will not disturb your corn, as the least wind causes a reflection that will prove just as frightful to them as an explosion of gun powder, or the report of a gun.

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