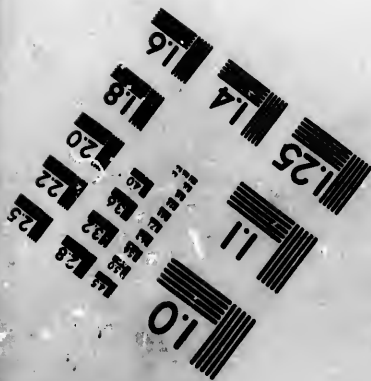
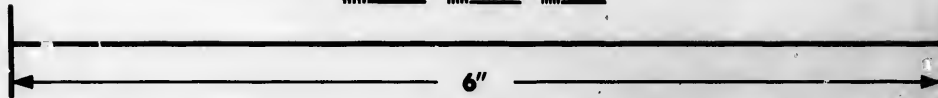
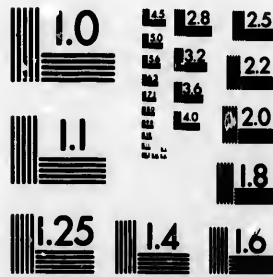


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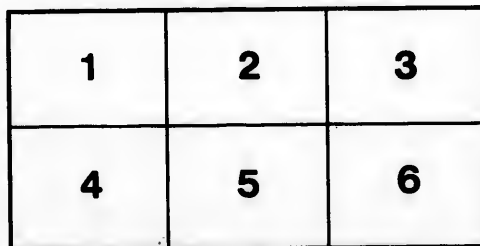
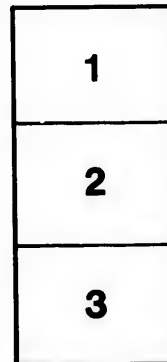
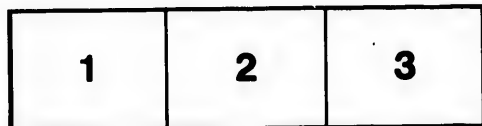
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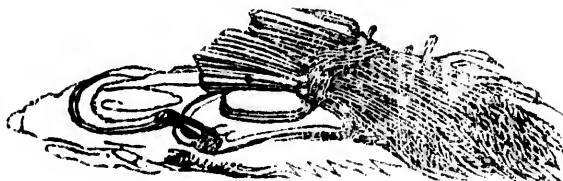
THE
CANADIAN FARMERS'
ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1838:

BEING SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

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

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS
BY ZADOCK THOMPSON.



PUBLISHED BY WALTON & GAYLORD,
STANSTEAD, I. C.

BY WILLIAM GREIG,
MONTREAL.

PRICE—£2 per Gross—3s. 9d. per doz. and 6d. Single.

EXPLANATION.

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

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Golden Number	15	Dominical Letter,	G
Epact,	4	Roman Indiction,	11
Solar Cycle,	27	Julian Period,	6551

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday,	February	11
Quinquagesima Sunday,	February	25
Ash Wednesday, 1st day of Lent,	February	28
First Sunday in Lent,	March	4
Palm Sunday,	April	8
Good Friday,	April	12
Easter Day,	April	15
Low Sunday,	April	22
Rogation Sunday,	May	20
Ascension Day, Holy Thursday,	May	24
Pentecost, Whit Sunday,	June	3
Trinity Sunday,	June	10
Advent Sunday,	December	2

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

Spring begins March 20th day, 8h. 18m. evening.
 Summer begins June 21st day, 5h. 29 m. evening.
 Autumn begins September 23d day, 7h. 17 m. morning.
 Winter begins December 22nd day 0h. 44 m. morning.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

In the year 1838, there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

There will be a total eclipse of the Sun, on the 25th day of August, which will be visible at Sherbrooke. This eclipse will

be visible from the western part of South America, and from the Southern and South Pacific Ocean.

II. The second will be a partial eclipse of the Moon, on the 9th day of April, visible at Sherbrooke, as follows:

Beginning of Eclipse,	7h. 32m.	} Mean time.
Middle of Eclipse,	9h. 9m.	
End of Eclipse,	10h. 35m.	

Duration, 2h 53m. Magnitude 0.6, (the Moon's diameter being 1,) on the Moon's north Limb.

III. The third will be an annular eclipse of the Sun, on the 18th day of September, visible at Sherbrooke as follows:

Beginning	3h. 11m.	} Mean time.
Greatest obscuration,	4h. 33m.	
End of Eclipse,	5h. 45m.	

Duration, 2h. 34m. Magnitude of the eclipse, 0.85, (the Sun's diameter being 1,) on the Sun's western limb. This eclipse will be visible to the whole of North America. The line of the central and annular eclipse first touches the earth near the north pole. Taking a direction a little to the west of south, it passes along the west side of Hudson's Bay, to Lake Superior; thence bending towards the south-east, traverses Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and a part of the United States, and leaves the continent at the eastern shore of Maryland.

IV. The fourth will be a partial eclipse of the Moon, on the 3d day of October; invisible at Sherbrooke. Opposition at 9h. 56m. morning.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.

*☉ The Sun.	♀ Venus.	♃ Jupiter.
☾ The Moon.	♁ Earth.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♂ Mars.	♆ Herschel.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ Aries.	♐ Saggiarius.	♍ Virgo.
♊ Gemini,	♑ Aquarius.	♌ Cancer.
♋ Lec.	♏ Capricornus.	♉ Taurus.
♎ Libra.	♏ Scorpio,	♈ Pleas.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS.

♋ Ascending Node.	♌ Descending Node.
♌ Conjunction, or in the same longitude.	
♍ Quartile, or differing 3 signs in longitude.	

37356

MEMORANDUM.

The left hand pages are left-blank, for recording events and transactions for future reference. To do this with the least trouble, let a led pencil be attached to a string, and fastened to the back of the Almanac near the top. This will serve to hang up the Almanac, and be always ready for use.

MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY.

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Thomas Kuter C & Co
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31 days.

JANUARY 1st Month.

1838.

I envy not the mighty king
Upon the splendid throne,
Nor crave his glittering diadem,
Nor wish his power mine own;

- ☽ First Quarter, 3d day, 1h. 53m. morning.
 ○ Full Moon, 10th day, 2h. 30m. evening.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 18th day, 7h. 44m. evening.
 ● New Moon, 25th day, 9h. 1m. evening.

D.	M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun	M	Moon
			Rise.	Sets.	South.	Pl	R.&S.
1	2	Circumcision. Sun near-	7 43	4 25	12 4	☾	10 56
2	3	est the earth.	7 43	4 26	12 4	☾	morn.
3	4	♄ Gr. Elong. <i>Hard frost</i>	7 43	4 27	12 5	☾	0 11
4	5	♃ Stat. <i>unless wind</i>	7 42	4 28	12 5	☾	1 25
5	6	<i>be south or south west.</i>	7 42	4 29	12 6	☾	2 38
6	7	Epiphany.	7 42	4 30	12 6	☾	3 52
7	G	1st Sunday after Epiph.	7 42	4 32	12 7	☾	5 4
8	2	<i>Snow or</i>	7 42	4 33	12 7	☾	6 14
9	3	♀ ♄ <i>rain.</i>	7 42	4 34	12 8	☾	7 15
10	4	♄ Stationary.	7 41	4 35	12 8	☾	8 22
11	5		7 41	4 37	12 8	☾	9 34
12	6	♄ Perihelion.	7 40	4 38	12 9	☾	10 30
13	7		7 40	4 39	12 9	☾	11 31
14	G	2nd Sun. af. Epiph. ● Ap.	7 39	4 41	12 9	☾	12 32
15	2	♃ ♄	7 38	4 42	12 10	☾	1 34
16	3	<i>Fair and frosty</i>	7 38	4 43	12 10	☾	2 39
17	4	<i>if wind north</i>	7 37	4 44	12 10	☾	3 42
18	5	<i>or north east;</i>	7 37	4 45	12 11	☾	4 42
19	6	☉ ♄ Inf. <i>rain or</i>	7 36	4 47	12 11	☾	5 51
20	7	<i>snow if south or</i>	7 36	4 48	12 11	☾	6 59
21	G	3d Sunday after Epiph.	7 35	4 49	12 12	☾	8 12
22	2	<i>south west.</i>	7 34	4 50	12 12	☾	9 24
23	3		7 34	4 52	12 12	☾	10 32
24	4	♃ ♄	7 33	4 53	12 13	☾	11 37
25	5	<i>Fair.</i>	7 32	4 54	12 13	☾	12 40
26	6	● Perigee.	7 31	4 55	12 13	☾	1 50
27	7		7 30	4 57	12 13	☾	2 58
28	G	4th Sunday after Epiph.	7 28	4 58	12 13	☾	4 03
29	2	♀ Brightest.	7 27	4 59	12 13	☾	5 14
30	3	K. Charles I. beheaded.	7 26	5 2	12 14	☾	6 21
31	4	♄ Stationary. <i>Frosty.</i>	7 25	5 3	12 14	☾	7 26

THINGS A FARMER SHOULD NOT DO.

A farmer should never attempt to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half tilled land is growing poorer, well tilled land is constantly improving.

A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the first of December, is already half wintered.

MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY.

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28 days.

FEBRUARY, 2d Month.

1838.

For though his power and wealth be great,
And round him thousands bow
In reverence—in my low estate
More solid peace I know.

- ☾ First Quarter, 1st day, 0h. 44m. evening.
 ○ Full Moon, 9th day, 9h. 2m. morning.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 17th day, 0h. 49m. evening.
 ● New Moon, 24th day, 7h. 18m. morning.

D.	M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S.
1	5	Snow	7 23 5	4 12 14	8	0 29	
2	6	or	7 22 5	5 12 14	8	1 42	
3	7	rain.	7 21 5	6 12 14	II	2 54	
4	G	5th Sunday after Epiph.	7 19 5	8 12 14	II	4 4	
5	2	Cold	7 18 5	9 12 14	III	5 6	
6	3	rain if wind be west;	7 17 5	11 13 14	III	5 52	
7	4	snow	7 16 5	12 12 14	III	6 38	
8	5		7 15 5	14 12 15	IV	7 13	
9	6	♀ Stationary.	7 14 5	16 12 15	IV	♃ rise	
10	7	if wind be east.	7 13 5	17 12 15	V	6 31	
11	8	Septagesim. Sun. ● Apo.	7 12 5	19 12 15	V	7 32	
12	2	♃ ♃ ♃. ♀ Gr. Elong.	7 8 5	21 12 15	V	8 33	
13	3	Revolution of 1688.	7 6 5	23 12 15	VI	9 36	
14	4	Hard	7 5 5	24 12 14	VI	10 40	
15	5	♀ frost	7 4 5	25 12 14	VII	11 45	
16	6	unless the	7 2 5	26 12 14	VII	noon	
17	7	☉ ♃ ☐ ♃ ♃ wind	7 0 5	27 19 14	VIII	0 57	
18	G	Sexagesima Sunday be	6 59 5	29 12 14	IX	2 10	
19	2	south or west.	6 57 5	30 12 14	IX	3 2	
20	3	♂ Perihelion.	6 55 5	31 12 14	X	4 34	
21	4		6 53 5	33 12 14	X	5 22	
22	5	♃ ♃ ♃	6 51 5	34 12 14	XI	6 18	
23	6	☉ ♃ ♃ Stormy	6 49 5	35 12 14	XI	6 57	
24	7	♃ ♃ ♃ ● Perige	6 47 5	37 12 13	XII	♃ sets	
25	G	Quinquagesima Sunday.	6 45 5	38 12 13	XII	7 27	
26	2	weather.	6 43 5	40 12 13	XII	8 11	
27	3		6 41 5	42 12 13	XII	9 0	
28	4	Ash Wednesday. 1st d.L.	6 39 5	43 12 13	XII	9 44	

Venus will be evening star till the 5th of March—then
 star till 18th of December, and thence evening star till the
 the year.

A farmer should never depend on his neighbor for what he can by care and good management, produce on his own farm; he should never beg fruit while he can plant trees, or borrow tools while he can make or buy. A high authority has said, the borrower is servant to the lender.

MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH.

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31 days.

MARCH 3d Month.

1838.

I envy not the miser—he
 May tell his treasures o'er,
 May heap on heaps around him see,
 And toil and sigh for more;

- ☽ First quarter, 3d day, 1h. 44m. morning.
 ○ Full Moon, 11th day, 3h. 49m. morning.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 19th day, 1h. 41 m. morning.
 ● New Moon, 25th day, 4h. 54m. evening.

D.	M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun	Sun	Sun	M	Moon
			Rise.	Sets.	South	Pi	R. & S.
1	5		6 40	5 45	12 13	8	morn.
2	6	<i>Frosty unless</i>	6 39	5 47	12 12	II	0 36
3	7	♀ ♂ <i>wind be</i>	6 27	5 47	12 12	II	1 49
4	G	1st Sun. in Lent. ☺ ♃ ♂	4 36	5 48	12 12	II	2 54
5	2	☽ ♀ ♂ inf. <i>south or</i>	6 34	5 50	12 12	☽	3 50
6	3	<i>west.</i>	6 33	5 52	12 12	☽	4 37
7	4	☽ ♃ ♂	6 30	5 53	12 11	♊	5 10
8	5	♃ Stat.	6 29	5 54	12 11	♊	5 40
9	6	<i>Snow and</i>	5 27	5 55	12 11	♊	6 7
10	7	☽ ♃ ♂ ● Apogee.	6 25	5 56	12 11	♋	6 28
11	G	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 23	5 57	12 10	♋	rise.
12	2	♀ ♀ ♂ <i>wind.</i>	6 21	5 58	12 10	♋	7 31
13	3	♀ ♃ ♂	6 19	5 59	12 10	♋	8 35
14	4	Cook killed, 1779	6 18	6 1	12 9	♋	9 42
15	5		6 16	6 2	12 9	♋	10 50
16	6	♃ ♂	6 14	6 4	12 9	♋	morn.
17	7	<i>Frosty if</i>	6 12	6 5	12 9	♋	0 1
18	G	3d Sunday in Lent.	6 11	6 6	12 8	♋	1 11
19	2	<i>wind be</i>	6 9	6 8	12 8	♋	2 17
20	3	☽ enters ♀	6 6	6 10	12 8	♋	3 17
21	4	<i>north or east.</i>	6 4	6 11	12 7	♋	4 2
22	5		6 2	6 12	12 7	♋	4 41
23	6	♃ ♀ ♂ <i>Rain.</i>	6 0	6 14	12 7	♋	5 13
24	7	♃ ♃ ♂ ● Perigee.	5 58	6 15	12 6	♋	5 36
25	G	4th S. in Lent. ☾ eclips.	5 56	6 16	12 6	♋	sets.
26	2	<i>Mild</i>	5 54	6 18	12 6	♋	7 32
27	3		5 53	6 19	12 5	♋	8 57
28	4	<i>weather.</i>	5 51	6 20	12 5	♋	10 12
29	5	☽ ♀ ♂ Superior.	5 49	6 21	12 5	♋	11 27
30	6		5 48	6 22	12 5	II	morn.
31	7		5 46	6 23	12 4	II	0 41

1838

The farmer should never be so immersed in political matters, as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes, and bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to be ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate more or less a free people.

A farmer should shun the doors of the bank, as he would an approach of the plague or the cholera; banks are for men of speculation, and theirs is a business with which farmers should have little to do.

MEMORANDUM FOR APRIL.

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30 days.

APRIL 4th Month.

1838.

I scorn his narrow sordid soul,
 Rapacious and unjust;
 Nor bow beneath his base control
 Of empty gilded dust.

- ☾ First Quarter, 1st day, 4h. 43m. evening.
 ○ Full Moon, 9th day, 9h. 16m. evening.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 17th day, 10h. 40m. evening.
 ● New Moon, 24th day, 2h. 10m. morning.

D. W.	D. M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S.
1	G	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 43	6 25	12 4	☽	1 43
2	2	<i>Rainy, if wind</i>	5 40	6 26	12 4	☽	2 32
3	3	<i>be south</i>	5 39	6 27	12 5	☽	3 9
4	3	<i>or south west.</i>	5 37	6 28	12 3	☽	3 45
5	5	♀ ♀	5 36	6 29	12 8	☽	4 10
6	6	♂ ♀ ● Apogee.	5 35	6 30	12 2	☽	4 30
7	7	Clear,	5 33	6 32	12 2	☽	4 49
8	G	6th Sunday in Lent.	5 31	6 34	12 2	☽	5 0
9	2	● Eclipsed.	5 29	6 35	12 2	☽	☽ rise.
10	3	♀ Perihelion. and	5 27	6 36	12 1	☽	7 30
11	4	<i>pleasant.</i>	5 25	6 38	12 1	☽	8 38
12	5	<i>Showers.</i>	5 23	6 39	12 1	☽	9 50
13	6	Good Friday ♂ ♀	5 21	6 40	12 1	☽	11 1
14	7	♀ ♀ ♂	5 19	6 41	12 0	☽	☽ rise.
15	G	Easter Sunday.	5 17	6 42	12 0	☽	0 12
16	2	<i>rainy</i>	5 16	6 44	12 0	☽	1 12
17	2	<i>if wind</i>	5 14	6 45	12 0	☽	2 10
18	4	<i>be south or</i>	5 12	6 46	11 59	☽	2 40
19	5	<i>south west.</i>	5 10	6 47	11 59	☽	3 10
20	6	♂ ♀	5 9	6 48	11 59	☽	3 32
21	7	● Perigee.	5 7	6 49	11 59	☽	3 54
22	G	1st Sunday after Easter.	5 5	6 51	11 58	☽	4 17
23	2	♂ ♂	5 3	6 53	11 58	☽	4 39
24	3	<i>Fair.</i>	5 2	6 54	11 58	☽	☽ rise.
25	4	♀ Great Elong. ♂ ♀	5 0	6 56	11 58	☽	9 14
26	5		4 59	6 57	11 58	☽	10 50
27	6	<i>Cold</i>	4 57	6 57	11 58	☽	11 31
28	7	<i>rain.</i>	4 56	6 58	11 57	☽	☽ rise.
29	G	2nd Sunday after Easter.	4 55	6 59	11 57	☽	0 59
30	2		4 53	7 1	11 57	☽	1 11

A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember that if any one can be said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

No farmer should allow the reproach of neglecting education to lie against himself or family; if knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the common school.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAY.

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Red low Calad

*Thomas Kuiten C. & Co
one half bushel
of Barley — — 3¢*

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31 days.

MAY, 5th Month.

1838.

My wants are few and well supplied
By my productive fields.

☽ First Quarter, 1st day, 9h. 15m. morning.

○ Full Moon, 9th day, 0h. 7m. evening.

☾ Last Quarter, 16th day, 4h. 52m. evening.

● New Moon, 23d day, 11h. 33m. morning.

☽ First Quarter, 31st day, 2h. 45m. morning.

D.	M.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. P.	Moon R.&S.
1	3	<i>Changeable weather.</i>	4 51 7	3 11 57	Ω	1 48	
2	4		4 49 7	5 11 57	Ω	2 13	
3	5	☽ ♃	4 48 7	6 11 57	♊	2 38	
4	6	● Apogee.	4 47 7	7 11 57	♊	2 57	
5	7	♊ Stationary.	4 45 7	9 11 56	♊	3 8	
6	G	3d Sunday after Easter.	4 44 7	10 11 56	♊	3 26	
7	2	♊ Stat.	4 42 7	12 11 56	♊	3 43	
8	3		4 41 7	13 11 56	♊	4 1	
9	4	<i>Fair.</i>	4 40 7	14 11 56	♊	☽ rise.	
10	5	☽ ♃	4 39 7	15 11 56	♊	8 46	
11	6	<i>Rainy</i>	4 37 7	17 11 56	♊	9 59	
12	7		4 36 7	18 11 56	♊	11 5	
13	G	4th Sunday after Easter.	4 34 7	20 11 56	♊	morning.	
14	2	♀ Gr. Elong. ♃ Ω	4 33 7	21 11 56	♊	0 1	
15	3		4 32 7	22 11 56	♊	0 41	
16	4	☽ ♃ <i>Fair.</i>	4 31 7	23 11 56	♊	1 11	
17	5	♊ ♃ Inf.	4 30 7	24 11 56	♊	1 36	
18	6	☽ ♃	4 29 7	25 11 56	♊	1 59	
19	7	☽ ♃ ● Perigee.	4 28 7	26 11 56	♊	2 20	
20	G	Rogation Sunday.	4 27 7	27 11 56	♊	2 43	
21	2		4 26 7	28 11 56	♊	3 8	
22	3	☽ ♃	4 25 7	29 11 56	♊	3 34	
23	4	♀ Aphelion.	4 24 7	30 11 56	♊	☽ set.	
24	5	Ascension Day. <i>Frequent showers.</i>	4 23 7	31 11 56	♊	9 12	
25	6		4 22 7	32 11 57	♊	10 14	
26	7		4 22 7	33 11 57	♊	11 3	
27	G	1st Sun. after Ascension.	4 21 7	34 11 57	♊	11 43	
28	2		4 20 7	35 11 57	♊	morning.	
29	3	♊ Stat.	4 20 7	35 11 57	♊	0 12	
30	4	<i>Cold weather</i>	4 19 7	36 11 57	♊	0 34	
31	5	☽ ♃ ● Apogee.	4 18 7	37 11 57	♊	0 54	

A farmer should never use ardent spirits as a drink ; if while undergoing severe fatigue, and the hard labors of the summer, he would enjoy robust health, let him be temperate in all things.

MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE

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30 days

JUNE, 6th Month.

1836.

I court no luxuries beside,
Save what contentment yields,
More pure enjoyment labor brings,
Than wealth or fame can bring;

- Full Moon, 7th day, 11h. 59m. evening.
☾ Last Quarter, 14th day, 9h. 41m. evening.
● New Moon, 21st day, 9h. 34m. evening.
☽ First Quarter, 29th day, 8h. 25m. evening.

A. D.	M. C.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS; &c.	Sun		Moon	Moon	
			Rise.	Sets.		R.	S.
1	6	<i>Fair and</i>	4 17 7	37 11	57	mx	1 12
2	7	☺ ♃ ♀ <i>warm</i>	4 17 7	38 11	58	♄	1 29
3	G	Whit Sunday. ♀ Aph.	4 17 7	39 11	58	♄	1 47
4	2		4 16 7	40 11	58	♄	2 5
5	3	<i>Showers</i>	4 16 7	41 11	58	m	2 28
6	4	☾ ♃ ☽	4 15 7	41 11	58	m	2 49
7	5	<i>Fair.</i>	4 14 7	42 11	58	♄	☽ rise.
8	6		4 14 7	42 11	59	♄	8 52
9	7		4 14 7	43 11	59	♄	9 46
10	G	Trinity Sunday.	4 14 7	44 11	59	♄	10 20
11	2		4 13 7	45 11	59	☁	10 50
12	3	♀ Gr. Elong. <i>Rainy if</i>	4 13 7	45 11	59	☁	11 15
13	4	<i>wind South</i>	4 13 7	46 12	0	♀	11 40
14	5	☾ ♃ ☽ ● Perigee.	4 13 7	47 12	0	♄	☽ morn.
15	6	<i>or South West.</i>	4 13 7	47 12	0	♄	0 1
16	7		4 12 7	48 12	0	♀	0 21
17	G	1st Sunday after Trinity.	4 12 7	48 12	0	♀	0 42
18	2	♄ Stat. ☾ ♀ ☽	4 12 7	48 12	1	☽	1 9
19	3	<i>Most likely</i>	4 13 7	49 12	1	☽	1 43
20	4	☾ ♀ ☽	4 13 7	49 12	1	♄	2 21
21	5	<i>for rain;</i>	4 13 7	49 12	1	♄	☽ sets.
22	6	☽ Centers ☽ <i>depending</i>	4 13 7	50 12	2	♄	8 50
23	7	<i>however upon</i>	4 13 7	50 12	2	♄	9 35
24	G	2d Sunday after Trinity.	4 14 7	50 12	2	☽	10 9
25	2	<i>the wind.</i>	4 14 7	50 12	2	☽	10 36
26	3		4 14 7	50 12	2	☽	10 58
27	4	☾ ♃ ☽ <i>Fair if wind</i>	4 15 7	50 12	3	♄	11 18
28	5	● Apogee.	4 15 7	50 12	3	♄	11 35
29	6	<i>north-</i>	4 16 7	50 12	3	♄	11 51
30	7	☺ Apogee. <i>west.</i>	4 16 7	50 12	3	♄	☽ morn.

A farmer should never refuse a fair price for any thing he wishes to sell; we have known a man who had several hundred bushels of wheat to sell, refuse 8s. for it because he wanted 8s. 6d. and after keeping his wheat six months, was glad to get 6s. 6d. for it.

MEMORANDUM FOR JULY

White tail cow took Bull

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B. bought to C.R. by 2.00

Red heffer took Bull

Big horns took Bull

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31 days.

JULY, 7th Month.

1838.

And he is happier who lives
A farmer, than a king.

- Full Moon, 7th day, 9h. 29m. morning.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 14th day, 2h. 29 m. morning.
 ● New Moon, 21st day, 9h. 32m. morning.
 ☽ First quarter, 29th day, 1h. 4m. evening.

M	D	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S.
1	G	3d Sunday after Trinity.	4 17	7 49	12 3	☾	0 8
2	2	☿ ☽ rainy if	4 18	7 49	12 4	☾	0 27
3	3	☽ ☽ wind south	4 18	7 49	12 4	☾	0 48
4	4	or east;	4 19	7 49	12 4	☽	1 20
5	5	Changeable	4 19	7 49	12 4	☽	1 53
6	6	weather.	4 19	7 49	12 4	☽	2 44
7	7	☿ Perihelion.	4 20	7 48	12 4	☽	☽ rise
8	G	4th Sunday after Trinity.	4 21	7 48	12 5	☽	9 14
9	2		4 22	7 48	12 5	☽	9 45
10	3	● Moon Perigee.	4 23	7 47	12 5	☽	10 10
11	4	☽ ☽ Superior.	4 24	7 46	12 5	☽	10 33
12	5	☽ ☽ Cold with	4 25	7 45	12 5	☽	10 51
13	6	showers.	4 25	7 45	12 5	☽	11 13
14	7		4 26	7 44	12 5	☽	11 34
15	G	5th Sunday after Trinity.	4 27	7 44	12 6	☽	11 57
16	2		4 28	7 43	12 6	☽	morn.
17	3		4 29	7 42	12 6	☽	0 31
18	4	☽ ☽ ☽ ☽	4 30	7 42	12 6	☽	1 15
19	5		4 31	7 41	12 6	☽	2 6
20	6		4 32	7 40	12 6	☽	3 5
21	7	☽ ☽ Changeable.	4 33	7 39	12 6	☽	☽ sets
22	G	6th Sunday after Trinity	4 34	7 38	12 6	☽	8 39
23	2	Fair	5 35	7 37	12 6	☽	9 3
24	3	weather.	4 36	7 36	12 6	☽	9 21
25	4	☽ ☽	4 37	7 35	12 6	☽	9 39
26	5	● Apogee.	4 38	7 34	12 6	☽	9 56
27	6	☽ ☽ ☽ Stat	4 39	7 33	12 6	☽	10 13
28	7		4 40	7 32	12 6	☽	10 32
29	G	7th Sunday after Trinity.	4 41	7 31	12 6	☽	10 51
30	2	☽ ☽ Rainy.	4 42	7 30	12 6	☽	11 16
31	3		4 43	7 29	12 6	☽	11 45

A farmer should never allow his woodhouse to be emptied of wood during the summer months; if he does, when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of his wife, and perhaps be compelled, in a series of lectures, to learn that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

MEMORANDUM FOR AUGUST.

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31 days.

AUGUST 8. Month.

1838.

Green the slope of yonder mountain,
Mellowed to a golden glow;
Under feathery birch, the fountain
Sparkles in his gurgling flow.

- Full Moon, 5th day, 5h. 35m. evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 12th day, 8h. 38m. morning.
- New Moon, 19th day, 11h. 36m. evening.
- ☽ First Quarter, 28th day, 3h. 51m. morning.

D.	D.	CALEND.	ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. P.	Moon. R. & S.
1	4		<i>Sultry</i>	4 44	7 28	12	6 1	morn.
2	5		<i>weather.</i>	4 45	7 27	12	6 1	0 35
3	6			4 46	7 26	12	6 1/2	1 26
4	7		<i>Fair</i>	4 47	7 25	12	6 1/2	2 34
5	G	8th Sunday after Trinity		4 49	7 23	12	6 1/2	risen
6	2		<i>weather.</i>	4 50	7 21	12	6 1/2	8 12
7	3	☽ ♄	● Perigee.	4 51	7 19	12	5 3/4	8 35
8	4			4 52	7 18	12	5 3/4	8 57
9	5	♄ ♃		4 54	7 16	12	5 3/4	9 18
10	6			4 55	7 15	12	5 3/4	9 38
11	7		<i>Very</i>	4 57	7 13	12	5 3/4	10 3
12	G	9th Sunday after Trinity		4 58	7 12	12	5 3/4	10 37
13	2		<i>changeable.</i>	4 59	7 10	12	5 3/4	11 13
14	3			5 0	7 9	12	4 3/4	morn.
15	4	☽ ♃		5 1	7 7	12	4 3/4	0 1
16	5	♄ ♃		5 2	7 6	12	4 3/4	0 53
17	6	♄ ♃		5 3	7 5	12	4 3/4	1 59
18	7		<i>Fair</i>	5 4	7 3	12	4 3/4	3 8
19	G	10th Sunday after Trinity		5 5	7 1	12	3 3/4	sets.
20	2	♄ ♃	<i>weather.</i>	5 6	7 0	12	3 3/4	7 23
21	3	♄ ♃		5 8	6 58	12	3 3/4	7 44
22	4	♄ ♃	● Apogee.	5 9	6 57	12	3 3/4	8 0
23	5			5 10	6 55	12	2 3/4	8 16
24	6		<i>Sultry.</i>	5 11	6 53	12	2 3/4	8 35
25	7			5 12	6 51	12	2 3/4	8 55
26	G	11th Sunday after Trinity		5 13	6 49	12	2 3/4	9 19
27	2	♄ ♃		5 14	6 47	12	1 3/4	9 44
28	3		<i>Frequent</i>	5 15	6 46	12	1 3/4	10 17
29	4			5 16	6 44	12	1 3/4	11 10
30	5		<i>showers.</i>	5 18	6 42	12	0 3/4	morn.
31	6			5 20	6 40	12	0 3/4	0 20

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

MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER.

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30 days.

SEPTEMBER. 9th Month.

1837.

Orchards redden,—crimson blushes
Tremble o'er the apple boughs;
There the young robin hushes,
Still beside her trilling spouse.

- Full Moon, 4th day, 1h. 27m. morning.
☾ Last Quarter, 10th day, 5h. 20m. evening.
● New Moon, 18th day, 3h. 54m. evening.
) First Quarter, 26th day, 5h. 3m. evening.

D.M.	D.W.	CALENDAR, ASPCTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South	M Pl	Moon R. & S.
1	7		5 21	6 39	12 0	☾	1 25
2	G	12th Sunday after Trini.	5 23	6 37	12 0	☾	2 48
3	2	☾ ♄ Fair	5 24	6 35	11 59	☾	4 11
4	3	) ♄ ● Perigee-	5 25	6 33	11 59	☾	) rise.
5	4	☽ Stationary. weather.	5 26	6 32	11 59	☾	7 21
6	5		5 27	6 30	11 58	☾	7 43
7	6	Showers.	5 29	6 28	11 58	☾	8 6
8	7		5 30	6 26	11 58	☾	8 35
9	G	13th Sunday after Trini.	5 31	6 23	11 57	☾	9 11
10	2	Fair.	5 33	6 22	11 57	☾	9 58
11	3		5 34	6 20	11 57	☾	10 55
12	4		5 35	6 18	11 56	☾	11 50
13	5	) ♄ ♄	5 36	6 16	11 56	☾	morn.
14	6		5 37	6 15	11 55	☾	0 57
15	7	☽ ♄	5 38	6 13	11 55	☾	2 5
16	G	14th Sunday after Trini.	5 40	6 11	11 55	☾	3 14
17	2	) ♄ Changeable	5 41	6 9	11 54	☾	4 18
18	3	☾ eclipsed, visible.	5 42	6 7	11 44	☾	) sets.
19	4	) ♄ ☽ Inf ● Ap	5 43	6 5	11 54	☾	6 25
20	5	weather.	5 45	6 3	11 53	☾	6 43
21	6		5 46	6 1	11 53	☾	7 0
22	7	) ♄	5 48	6 58	11 53	☾	7 18
23	G	15th Sunday after Trini.	5 50	6 56	11 52	☾	7 45
24	2	☽ Perihelion.	5 51	6 54	11 52	☾	8 19
25	3	Fair if wind	5 52	6 52	11 52	☾	8 58
26	4	north or west,	5 53	6 50	11 51	☾	9 55
27	5	☽ Stat. rainy, if	5 54	6 48	11 51	☾	11 3
28	6	south or	5 55	6 46	11 51	☾	morn.
29	7	south west.	5 56	6 44	11 51	☾	0 14
30	G	16th Sunday after Trinity	5 50	6 42	11 58	☾	1 35

There are three things of which the man who aims at the character of a prosperous farmer, will never be niggardly—manure, tillage and seed; and there are three things of which he will never be too liberal—promises, time, and credit.

MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER.

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*To Draining wheat
and oats — 5*

*to three days dig
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OCTOBER, 10th Month.

1888.

Joy on the glittering pinions driven,
Gaily flirts around, above ;
Glancing kindles earth and heaven ;
All is light and life and love.

- ☉ Full Moon 3d day, 9h. 56m. morning.
- ☾ Last Quarter 10th day, 5h. 35m. morning.
- New Moon 18th day, 9h. 35m. morning.
- ☽ Full Moon 26th day, 4h. 8m. morning.

D.	M.	A.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, & C.	Sun	Sun	Sun	M	Moon
				Rise.	Sets.	South.	P.	R. & S.
1	2	) ♀ ♄		5 59	5 40	11 50	♋	3 0
2	3	● Perigee.		6 15	38	11 49	♋	4 22
3	4	) eclipsed. ♀ Peri. va-		6 25	36	11 49	♌	☽ rises
4	5	♀ Gr. Elong. riable.		6 35	35	11 49	♌	6 5
5	6			6 55	32	11 48	♌	6 33
6	7	<i>Cold rain.</i>		6 65	30	11 48	♌	7 10
7	G	17th Sund. after Trinity.		6 75	28	11 48	♌	7 51
8	2			6 95	27	11 48	♌	8 43
9	3			6 105	25	11 47	♌	9 44
10	4	<i>Rain.</i>		6 115	24	11 47	♌	10 49
11	5			6 125	22	11 47	♌	11 56
12	6	♀ ♃ ♄.) ♂ ♄.		6 145	20	11 47	♌	morn.
13	7	♀ ♃ ♄ Pleasant.		6 155	19	11 46	♌	1 3
14	G	18th Sund. after Trinity.		6 165	17	11 46	♌	2 7
15	2			6 185	15	11 46	♌	3 11
16	3	) ♃ ♄ ● Apogee		6 195	13	11 46	♌	4 13
17	4	) ♀ ♄ ) ♀ ♄		6 215	11	11 45	♌	5 15
18	5	<i>Changeable.</i>		6 225	9	11 45	♌	☽ sets.
19	6			6 235	8	11 45	♌	5 26
20	7			6 245	6	11 45	♌	5 52
21	G	19th Sun. af. Tri.) ♃ ♄		6 265	4	11 45	♌	6 21
22	2			6 275	3	11 45	♌	6 58
23	8			6 295	1	11 44	♌	7 49
24	4			6 304	59	11 44	♌	8 53
25	5			6 324	58	11 44	♌	10 4
26	6	<i>Rain.</i>		6 334	56	11 44	♌	11 21
27	7			6 344	55	11 44	♌	morn.
28	G	20th Sun. af. Tri.) ♀ ♄		6 354	53	11 44	♌	0 39
29	2			6 374	51	11 44	♌	1 58
30	3			6 384	50	11 44	♌	3 16
31	4	● Perigee.		6 394	49	11 44	♌	4 36

Late one evening drunken Davy, after spending his day's earnings at a grog shop, set out for home, and thus soliloquized: 'Well, if I find my wife up, I'll lick her—what business has she to set up and burn out wood and candles, eh? And if I find her in bed, I'll lick her. What business has she to go to bed before I get home?'

MEMORANDUM FOR NOVEMBER.

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*to Thrashing
one day — 67*

*to Drawing logs
on the hill — 50*

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30 days.

NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

1835.

Behold the western evening light !
It melts in deepening gloom ;
So calmly christians sink away,
Descending to the tomb.

- Full Moon, 1st day, 7h. 35m. evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 9h. 59m. evening.
- New Moon, 17th day, 3h. 12m. morning.
- ☽ First Quarter, 24th day, 1h. 42m. evening.

M.	D.	CALENDAR, ASPECTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Pl.	Moon R.&S.
1	5	<i>Fair if wind N.W.</i>	6 41	4 47	11 44	☽	rise.
2	6	<i>rainy if wind S.</i>	6 43	4 45	11 44	☽	5 0
3	7	<i>or S.W.</i>	6 44	4 44	11 44	☾	5 40
4	G 21st	Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 45	4 43	11 44	☾	6 28
5	☽ ☽ ☽	[☼ ☽ ☽ Sup.	6 47	4 41	11 44	☾	7 28
6	3		6 49	4 40	11 44	☽	8 33
7	4		6 51	4 39	11 44	☽	9 44
8	5	<i>Ruiny if</i>	6 52	4 37	11 44	☽	10 58
9	6	<i>wind S. or S.W.</i>	6 53	4 36	11 44	☽	11 59
10	7	☽ ☽ ☽	6 55	4 35	11 44	☽	morn.
11	G 22d	Sunday aft. Trinity.	6 56	4 33	11 44	☽	1 3
12	2	● Apogee.	6 57	4 32	11 44	☽	2 5
13	3	☽ ☽ ☽	6 59	4 31	11 44	☽	3 8
14	4		7 04	4 30	11 45	☽	4 10
15	5		7 14	4 29	11 45	m	5 14
16	6	☽ Aphelion. ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽	7 24	4 28	11 45	m	6 21
17	7	<i>Cold with showers.</i>	7 44	4 26	11 45	m	sets.
18	G 22d	Sunday aft. Trinity.	7 54	4 25	11 45	☽	4 55
19	2		7 74	4 24	11 46	☽	5 46
20	3		7 84	4 24	11 46	☽	6 47
21	4		7 94	4 23	11 46	☽	7 56
22	5		7 104	4 22	11 46	☽	9 11
23	6	☽ ☽ ☽	7 114	4 22	11 47	☽	10 28
24	7	☽ ☽ ☽ <i>Fair.</i>	7 134	4 21	11 47	☽	11 46
25	G 24th	Sunday aft. Trinity.	7 144	4 20	11 47	☽	morn.
26	2		7 164	4 20	11 48	☽	1 2
27	3		7 174	4 19	11 48	☽	2 17
28	4	● Perigee.	7 184	4 18	11 48	☽	3 35
29	5		7 204	4 18	11 49	☽	4 54
30	6	☽ ☽ ☽	7 214	4 17	11 49	☽	6 18

Without diligence and application no trade can be successful or honorably carried on.

The cruelty of creditors is the dishonesty of debtors.

Beware of engaging to be security for any sum which you cannot pay without injuring yourself—business—or credit.

MEMORANDUM FOR DECEMBER.

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31 days. DECEMBER. 12th Month. 1837.

And now, above the dews of night,
The yellow stars appear;
So faith springs in the hearts of those,
Whose eyes are bathed in tears.

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| ○ Full Moon, 1st day, 6h. 44m. morning. | ○ Full moon |
| ☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 6h. 32m. evening. | 30th day, 7h |
| ● New Moon, 16th day, 7h. 32m. evening. | 45m. even- |
| ☽ First Quarter, 23d day, 10h. 16m. evening. | ing. |

D. M.	D. W.	CALENDAR, ASPCTS, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Sun South.	M. Pl.	Moon R. & S.
1	7	<i>Stormy.</i>	7 22 4	16 11 49	Π	rise.	
2	G	Advent Sunday.	7 23 4	16 11 50	Π	5 11	
3	2		7 24 4	16 11 50	♁	6 16	
4	3		7 25 4	15 11 50	♁	7 26	
5	4		7 26 4	15 11 51	♁	8 35	
6	5		7 27 4	15 11 51	♁	9 46	
7	6		7 28 4	15 11 52	♁	10 50	
8	7	♂ ♀ <i>Rain or Snow,</i>	7 29 4	14 11 52	♁	11 55	
9	G	2d Sun. in Adv. ☉ ♂ □	7 30 4	14 11 53	♁	morn.	
10	2	● Apogee. <i>if wind</i>	7 31 4	14 11 53	♁	0 57	
11	3	♃ ♄ ♀ ♂	7 32 4	14 11 54	♁	1 59	
12	4	<i>S. or S.W.</i>	7 33 4	14 11 54	♁	3 3	
13	5		7 34 4	15 11 54	♁	4 6	
14	6		7 35 4	15 11 55	♁	5 11	
15	7	♃ ♄ ♀ <i>Fair and Fros-</i>	7 36 4	15 11 55	♁	6 19	
16	G	3d Sun. in Adv. ♃ ♄ ♀	7 37 4	15 11 56	♁	sets	
17	2	♀ Gr. Elong. <i>ty if wind</i>	7 38 4	16 11 56	♁	4 34	
18	3	☉ ♀ ♄ Sup. ♃ ♄ <i>N. or</i>	7 39 4	16 11 57	♁	5 44	
19	4	<i>N. E.</i>	7 40 4	16 11 57	♁	7 1	
20	5		7 40 4	16 11 58	♁	8 18	
21	6		7 41 4	17 11 58	♁	9 35	
22	7	☉ enters ♃ ♄	7 41 4	17 11 59	♁	10 50	
23	G	4th Sunday in Advent.	7 42 4	17 11 59	♁	morn.	
24	2		7 42 4	18 12 0	♁	0 4	
25	3	CHRISTMAS DAY.	7 43 4	18 12 0	♁	1 19	
26	4		7 43 4	19 12 1	♁	2 35	
27	5	<i>Look out for a</i>	7 43 4	19 12 1	♁	3 52	
28	6	<i>Snow Storm.</i>	7 43 4	20 12 2	♁	5 10	
29	7		7 43 4	21 12 2	♁	6 29	
30	G	1st Sund. aft. Christmas.	7 43 4	22 12 3	♁	rise	
31	2	☉ Perigee.	7 43 4	23 12 3	♁	5 7	

PRINCIPAL ROADS AND DISTANCES

IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

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

From Quebec to Montreal,†		180	From Quebec to Stanstead,†		221
Cape Sente,		30	Three Rivers,		90
Porte Neuf,	5	35	Nicolet,	12	102
St Anne,	25	60	St Antoine,	12	114
Three Rivers,	30	90	Drummondville,	22	136
Port St Francis,	6	105	Malbournne,	23	159
Riviere du Loup,	15	111	Sherbrooke,	27	187
Berthier,	24	135	Compton,	13	200
L'Assomption,	24	159	Hatley,	7	207
Montreal,	21	180	Stanstead,	14	331
From Quebec to Halifax,		700	From Quebec to Hereford,		132
St Thomas,		34	St Nicholas,		6
St Jean,	20	54	Leeds,	27	33
St Roch,	15	69	Ireland,	17	50
Riviere Ouille,	9	78	Dudswell,	35	85
Kamouraska,	12	90	Eaton,	20	105
Riviere du Loup,	18	108	Clifton,	10	115
Lake Temiscouata,	36	144	Hereford,	17	132
Halifax,	556	700			
From Montreal to Stanstead, via Shefford,		104	From Quebec to Toronto,		556
Chambly,		18	Montreal,		110
St Cesaire,	15	33	Lachine,	9	180
Abbottsford,	6	39	Cotu du Lac,	34	223
Granby,	9	48	Lancaster,	23	246
Shefford,	14	62	Cornwall,	16	262
Outlet,	18	80	Williamsburg,	22	384
Georgeville,	10	90	Prescott,	27	311
Stanstead,	13	103	Brockville,	12	323
From Montreal to Sherbrooke,		90	Canonque,	32	355
Granby,		48	Kingston,	24	379
Sherbrooke,	42	90	Bath,	18	397
From Sherbrooke to Victoria,		35	Belville,	41	438
			Colborne,	30	468
			Port Hope,	23	491
			Whitby,	34	525
			Toronto,	21	556
From Toronto to Sandwich,		288	From Montreal to Cramahe,		281
Neilson,		15	he,		281
Burford,	30	45	Bath,		217
Oxford,	15	60	Nappanee Mills,	15	232
Delaware,	35	95	Adolphustown,	2	234
Amherstburgh,	180	275	Hallowell,	12	246
Sandwich,	13	288	Murray,	26	272
			Cramahe,	9	281

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From Montreal to Queens- town,	470	From Montreal to Stans- tead, via St Johns,	96
Dundas,	412	Laprairie,	9
Grimsby,	23 435	St Johns,	14 23
St Catharine,	16 451	Stanbridge,	20 43
Niagara,	12 463	Dunham,	6 49
Queenstown,	7 470	Churchville,	8 57
From Montreal to Rich- mond, U. C.	399	Brome,	8 65
Brockville,	323	Potton,	16 80
Bastard,	26 349	Georgeville,	3 83
Perth,	20 369	Stanstead.	13 96
Richmond,	30 399		

Lying. There was a famous problem among the stoics, which ran to this purpose! "When a man says 'I lie' does he lie, or does he not? If he lies he speaks the truth; if he speaks the truth he lies." Many were the books written to solve this wonderful problem; Chrysippus favored the world with no less than six; and Philetus studied himself to death in his vain efforts to solve it.

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

Although we have but little faith in the Moon as a prognosticator of the weather, we insert the following Table for the satisfaction of the curious in such matters. Its origin is somewhat doubtful; it has been ascribed to Dr. Herschel. The late Dr. Adam Clarke vouches for its correctness. He says, "I have carefully consulted this table for several years and was amazed at its general accuracy."

A Table.

For calculating the weather, through all the Lunations of each year, forever.

This table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years actual observation; the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth;—and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

TABLE FOR THE WEATHER.

MOON	TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon—the First Quarter— Full Moon—or the Last Quarter happens	Between midnight and two } in the morning,	Fair,	Hard Frost unless the wind be south or west,
	—two and four morning,	Cold, with frequent showers,	Snow and stormy,
	—four and six	Rain,	Rain,
	—six and eight	Wind and Rain,	Stormy,
	—eight and ten	Changeable,	Cold Rain if wind be west, Snow if east,
	—ten and twelve.	Frequent Showers,	Cold and high wind,
At twelve A. M. and two } P. M. }	Between two and four P. M.	Very Rainy, Changeable,	Snow or Rain, Fair and mild,
	—four and six	Fair,	Fair.
	—six and eight	Fair if wind northwest,	Fair and Frosty if wind north or northeast,
	—eight and ten	Rainy if south or S. W.	Rain or Snow if S. or S. W.
	—ten and midnight.	Ditto, Fair.	Ditto, Fair and Frosty.

Observations. 1. The nearest time of the Moon's Change, First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter are to midnight, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to mid-day or noon, the phases of the Moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon till two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the Summer, though they effect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The Moon's Change,—First Quarter,—Full,—and Last Quarter happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependant on the wind, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather from a variety of irregular causes is more uncertain in the latter part of Autumn, the whole of Winter, and the beginning of Spring; yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

6. To prognosticate correctly especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be in sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed. With this precaution he will scarcely ever be deceived in depending on the table.

A G R I C U L T U R A L .

* STARTING VEGETABLES EARLY.

Many kinds of vegetables ought to be started early; some in order to have them for early use, others because they will not grow well in this climate without an early start. They may be started in hot beds or pots; and if they are sowed in open ground, their growth will be much promoted by covering them during cool nights and storms, and sometimes by day, when the weather is cold, with boxes having a glass top. The boxes may be made small with one pane of glass, or larger, with a sash. By digging a hole in the ground and putting in a bushel or two of fresh horse manure, and covering it six or eight inches deep with fine rich earth, and then putting up around it some pieces of boards, and covering it with glass, vegetables may be started very early. A number of these will answer the purpose of a regular built hot bed. A hill of cucumbers, squashes, melons, &c. may be planted in the middle to remain there; and around it may be sowed the seed of early cabbages, lettuce, tomatoes, celery, and so forth, to be transplanted; radishes, and some other kinds, may remain till wanted for use, without interfering. In this manner a large quantity of cucumbers, &c.

may be obtained from a single hill, if a good space be allowed for them to run.

BRIEF HINTS FOR SPRING WORK.

Apply manure to potatoe and corn crops, in preference to grain crops.

Let manure be buried as soon as possible after spreading.

When rotted or fermented manure is applied, let it be as thoroughly mixed with the soil as possible.

New meadows should now be rolled.

All grain fields, seeded to grass should be rolled.

Preserve leached and unleached ashes which have accumulated during the winter, to be applied to corn *in* the hill.

To prevent corn being touched by the crow, stir the seed with a sufficient quantity of heated tar, and then roll it in plaister, lime, or ashes.

Every farmer should attempt the field culture of root crops; he may raise as much cattle food from one acre, as from five acres of meadow.

Farmers who have heavy, rich soil, will succeed best with mangel wurtzel—those who have sandy soil, with ruta бага. They should try both.

Sow garden crops in drill where practicable, in order that the weeds may be cleared with a hoe.

Different varieties of melons and squashes should be planted at the greatest possible distance in order to prevent intermixing and crossing.

Loosen the soil with a spade round fruit trees growing in grass land.

Take every opportunity of setting an ornamental shrub or tree round your house or door yard—now is the time—if you have any taste you will never regret it.

SPRING WHEAT. We believe that wheat would flourish better if it were buried deeper than it generally is in broad cast sowing. Wheat has two distinct sets of roots, which serve to fix the plants firmly in the ground, and to draw nourishment from different quarters. The following process is recommended in the culture of this important product:

“The only successful course is to prepare the seed about ten days before sowing time. This is done by selecting

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clean plump seed, passing it through water in a tub, about half a bushel at a time, and washing it, and skimming off all matter that floats, then empty it into a basket to drain, then lay it on a clean floor and rake in two quarts of slaked lime and one quart of plaster to the bushel, and if too dry sprinkle on water, and continue to stir it till all is covered with the lime and plaster. In this way you may proceed till you have prepared your whole seed. Let it remain till it becomes perfectly dry; it is then fit to sow, and you may sow it if the land should be quite wet.

The quantity of wheat to the acre, should be one bushel and twenty quarts. In the process of sowing you may not be able to apportion your seed exactly to the acre, therefore, when you have sowed and ploughed in the quantity proposed for the acre, you may gather all that remains with the lime and plaster, and sow it on the whole piece of land, passing across the furrows. This will make it even and cause a very equal distribution of the seed, which may then be harrowed. After the wheat has come up three or four inches above ground, sow one bushel of plaster to the acre, or house ashes equivalent, as you please, or leached ashes, increasing the quantity."

OATS cannot be sown too early in the spring, after the ground is thawed and become dry enough for sowing. Three bushels of seed, according to Deane, is the usual quantity sown on an acre. This will be rather more than enough on a rich soil; if the soil be poor, the quantity of seed should be greater. Oats have strong piercing roots, and are called hearty feeders, so that they can find their nourishment in stiff soils; and for the same reason they produce great crops when sown after one ploughing. It was formerly the custom to cross-plough and harrow for oats, but it has been found that when sward land is well turned over, the sod ought not to be disturbed until at least two crops have been taken from the field. Plaster is said to be an excellent manure for oats.

MANURE. If you have more dung than you can immediately cart, spread and plough in, it will be excellent husbandry to shovel it in heaps and cover it with inverted turfs, or clods of earth, scrapings of the door yards, the highway,

ditches, or unmixed loam to receive and retain the effluvia or gaseous part, which would otherwise escape and manure the atmosphere instead of the farm. Your cattle are or should be still confined to the yard, and it will be good management to rise before the sun and shovel their droppings under a shed or some kind of cover, and give it a coating of sods, or some of the above mentioned substances. Indeed all summer made manure should be mixed, as far as it is practicable without interfering too much with other still more important avocations, with at least an equal quantity of some of the ingredients commonly used in composts. You may as well feed animals on clear sugar or oil, as plants on unmixed dung. The remains of decomposing vegetables, the evacuations of animals, every thing capable of undergoing the process of putrefaction, should be covered with earth or something analagous, and if there is a roof over it, an additional advantage will accrue. Farmers too often suffer manure to accumulate and waste in heaps, generating intolerable noisome and pestilential effluvia, without fear of fever or famine, both of which are courted by such conduct. Not only dung is too often allowed to waste its richness on the tainted air, but straw and other litter are suffered to grow mouldy, and consume by what is called the dry rot, both of which might be prevented, or their bad effects obviated by covering or mixing them with a suitable quantity of earth. Besides dead animals, the contents of privies, the emptying of sinks, spoiled provisions, the refuse of the dairy, the pantry and the cellar are often allowed to mingle their odors in nauseating and deleterious profusion. Sometimes the highway is rendered almost impassable in consequence of a dead horse, sheep or cat undergoing the process of decomposition in a situation directly calculated to annoy travellers. Some farmers hang dead lambs, cats, dogs, &c. in the forks of apple trees, or throw them on hovels or stumps at some elevation from the ground, to give the pestilential emanations a chance to diffuse themselves without coming in contact with the earth, which might convert them from poison to men and animals into food for plants. If, however, such animal remains are deposited in a barn yard or manure heap, they

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are too often suffered to lie and rot on the surface, offending the senses and injuring the health of a whole village. Practices of this kind are well reprov'd by Sir Humphrey Davy, who says horses, dogs, sheep, deer and other quadrupeds that have died accidentally of diseases, after their skins are separated, are often suffered to remain exposed to the air, or immersed in water, till they are destroyed by birds or beasts of prey, or entirely decomposed; and in this case most of their organized matter is lost from the land on which they lie, and a considerable portion of it employed in giving out noxious gasses to the atmosphere.

TO DAIRY WOMEN. To prevent that nauseous flavor which is too often prevalent in cheese, even when made of the richest milk,—and which otherwise would be delicious, salt the milk as soon as it is taken from the cows; I mean the evening's milk, which is kept in pans during the night in order to be mixed with the new morning's milk. The quantity of salt to be used on this occasion is about a table spoonful to each gallon of milk, and is generally sprinkled on the bottom of the pan, and the milk poured upon the salt, and they soon become incorporated. This early salting has enabled many dairy women, whose cheese was before always hoven and detestably rank, now to produce excellent well flavored cheese, and on farms that had been pronounced totally unfit for the dairy system. To this small portion of salt various effects are attributed by those who use it;—they say it prevents the milk from souring in the hottest nights; that it encourages coagulation of the curd from the whey which is a great saving. All dairy women ought also to know that it is a false idea, and a loss instead of a gain to the proprietor, to rob cheese of a single particle of butter; and for these two reasons, because a pint of cream will produce more than treble the quantity of curd than a pint of skimmed milk will give; and because a cheese, with all the butter left in it, will lose very little of its weight by keeping, whereas that from which the butter has been avariciously taken, will lose one-third of its original weight in 12 months.

BREED OF CATTLE.

The only reason which can be assigned why the farmer does not find the raising of cattle the most lucrative branch of his calling, is, that he does not pay proper attention to the breeds of those he keeps. No point is so much neglected—while it is generally acknowledged none could be more profitably attended to. If the farmer would sit down and make a careful estimate of the difference in the profit upon a good and poor animal, he would see the importance of this subject. The writer of this recently sold two cows of the same age—the one a good—and the other a poor cow. Both came in at three years old, and both have had a calf every spring since. Both were sold without the calf—the best for \$30, and the poorest for \$17. Since the sale I have, as is my custom, proceeded to 'count the cost,' or to estimate the *loss* and *gain* in the case. The following is the result—estimating that \$26 is the amount in butter and cheese, obtained yearly from the best cow; that the other gave only half as much milk, and had poorer calves; and and that the expense for keeping was the same for both.

BEST COW.	
Amount in 4 years in butter and cheese,	\$100
Amount of 4 calves, sold for \$4 each,	16
Cow sold for	30
	—146
Keeping 4 winters on hay, &c.	40
Keeping 4 summers to grass,	16
	—56
Nett profit from cow,	90
POOR COW.	
Amount in 4 years in butter and cheese,	\$50
Amount of 4 calves, sold at \$3 each,	12
Cow sold for	17
	—79
Keeping 4 winters on hay &c.	40
Keeping 4 summers to grass,	16
	—56
Net profit from cow,	23

Now suppose that instead of raising these cows, I had bought them for the same for which the best cow sold—for at four years old both cows had cost me the same in raising—I then have a nett profit on the best cow of \$60, while on the poorer I sustain an *actual loss* of \$7. In my estimate I may not have calculated precisely the cost of keeping &c. but this affects the difference between the good and poor cow, estimated from its ultimate bearing upon my purse.—I only ask my brother farmers to look at this calculation, and see how much they lose by keeping poor cows. On other stock the same difference exists between the good and the poor; and if those who see this fact as I do, will still persist in the neglect of their breeds, it can only be through that *almost* infatuation which sometimes dictates their agricultural principles.

WINTER PRODUCTS OF A DEVON COW.

Abraham P. Holdrich, Esq. of Spencertown, N. Y. had an accurate memorandum kept of the butter made from a Devonshire cow, which calved late in Autumn. The result was, that from the 19th of December, to the 18th of January, including both days, there was made from her milk 56 pounds of well worked butter, nearly equal to 2 pounds per day. The cow was fed with roots, hay, and buckwheat bran. Estimating it at 20 cents per pound, the butter made during the month, and in the depth of winter, was worth \$11,20; and if we consider this the average product of 8 months in the year, the aggregate amount for that period would be \$89,60. No better illustration than this is needed, of the importance of keeping good animals and keeping them well.

SOILING MILCH COWS.

The Zoarites, a religious sect of Germans, on the Muskingum river in Ohio, keep their Milch Cows constantly in the stall, and feed them with the offal of the milk, hay, roots, &c. and they are said to yield an extraordinary quantity of milk—some twenty quarts a day through the year. They also pay particular attention to their cleanliness. Their stalls are thoroughly washed daily, and the water used for

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this purpose, is carefully collected in reservoirs and applied in the form of liquid manure, to their hot houses and gardens.

In a late communication to the British Board of Agriculture, it is stated that 30 cows, 1 bull, 4 calves, and 5 horses, were fed during the summer from 15; acres of clover sown the preceding year. The labor of 2 men and 2 women was sufficient to tend them, and the net produce of the season, in butter, from June to October, was £19 10s. from each cow.

BUTTER.

A Russian nobleman of high rank and the possessor of a large landed estate has received, from the Emperor, letters patent as a reward for discovering a new method of making butter, which may be of importance to dairy women in this country. The process consists in boiling, or rather simmering the milk, for the space of fifteen minutes, in its sweet state, taking care not to burn it, and then churning it in the usual manner. It is said no difficulty ever occurs in making butter immediately, and of a quality far superior to that made from milk which has undergone vinous fermentation. Butter made in this manner, is also said to preserve its flavor and sweetness much longer than that made in the ordinary manner. The milk, likewise, being left sweet, is considered of nearly the same value as before churning, and far more healthy on account of its having the animalculæ, or whatever else it may contain destroyed. The ease with which the experiment may be made should induce all to give it a fair trial.

BREED OF SWINE.

The best breed of Swine, and the most profitable for the Farmer, is that which will make the greatest quantity of good pork with the least expense of food and labor.

It is to be lamented that our farmers have hitherto paid so little attention to the breeds of swine. The great object with many, appears to be, to produce a large hog without much reference to the cost of fattening, hence much of the pork that is fattened actually costs as much,

or more, than it will sell for. A little attention to this subject would make a vast difference in the profits of fattening pork. The following article from a writer in the Genessee Farmer, is worthy the attention of every Farmer.

“But to the China. They are my favorites. Not because I have them, for I have them because they were my favorites before I obtained them and I considered them as *combining more good points* than any other breed I have ever seen.

The good qualities of these hogs may be thus summed up. They will weigh at eight or nine months old, 160 to 200 pounds, according to their keeping. I killed a few days since two full blooded pigs, the most perfect creatures of the hog kind I ever saw. They were about 15 months old had never been fed, only on grass and a little wash from the house until September last, Last May I took them from the farm and put them in a pen at home, and during the summer they had only the offal of the garden and kitchen. In September I commenced feeding them with meal and took no extra pains with them. Yet they grew very fast, and when killed were pronounced by all who saw them, the fattest hogs they ever saw. Their bellies were but two inches from the floor when they stood up, and the board that divided their lodging place from the open pen being five inches high, it was so troublesome for them to get over it two months before they were killed, I had it shaved half off and then it annoyed them to get over it. They were five feet in circumference round the body back of their shoulders, and twenty inches thick. They literally had no heads, but an enormous pair of jowls, and a little quiet face just above them. They weighed when dressed 258 and 289 pounds, and I have no doubt but if they had been well fed from the beginning until 20 months old, they would have weighed 400 pounds. They had less offal than any hogs I ever saw; their limbs being remarkably light. The pork in cutting up was all sides and hams. The shoulders and jowls were of prime quality for smoking, equal to hams in appearance, and of enormous size. But to pursue their qualities.— Their size I consider large enough for all useful purposes.— They are the most quiet, docile, harmless animals of the

kind ; never straying away, keeping fat on almost nothing, for I never saw a poor one ; excellent breeders, very hardy kept with almost any fence, or no fence at all, will quickly fatten at *any age*, are justly made in all their proportions, and in fine, the *beau ideal* of the swine family. As a specimen of the ease with which they may be kept, my old boar, a hog weighing over 300 pounds, was shut up last May in a pen fenced in from a pasture, containing not over 12 or 14 rods of ground and had not a thing given him until the middle of November, save water ; and was then let out fat and thriving ! He is not three years old, and what other hog would bear such keeping ? These hogs are black and white spotted, with very thin hair, and of perfect proportions, having a very small smooth tail, or rather an apology for one.

We have fattened at our farms this season about 30 of these animals, only a part of which were full bred—the remainder were three-fourths and seven-eighth bloods.—They fed more easily, with less food than hog I ever saw and were the finest lot of pork.

THE WHEAT FLY.

The wheat insect is a small fly which deposits its eggs in the hull of the wheat when it is in full blow, as the hull is then open. These eggs produce a number of maggots to each deposit, which are large enough to eat the wheat when it arrives to its milky state. This fly deposits its eggs at the time the wheat is usually in blow. Late sown wheat usually escapes the ravages of this insect, as the time of depositing its eggs is past before the wheat blossoms.

A remedy, it is believed, has been found for the ravages of these destructive insects. Either quick-lime or wood ashes, sown on the grain when it is in the blow, will destroy the wheat fly. 2 1-2 bushels of dry ashes, or 2 bushels of slacked lime is about the proper quantity to an acre. It should be sown when the grain is wet, or when the dew is on.

“ A farmer in Kenebec, last summer, [1836] when he found the fly making ravages among his wheat, sowed on it common wood ashes, 2 1-2 bushels to the acre. when the

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dew was on, and in a few days he found that the insects had entirely disappeared and his wheat was good."

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, after speaking of the fine crops of grain, observes—

"But have we nothing to fear from a blast coming over these fair prospects of ours? Yes; the wheat grower has much to fear from the weevils, destructive insects, mildew, &c. and it behooves every man, whether he be farmer, merchant, lawyer, or minister, who may know of any means by which wheat can be preserved from these destroying insects, and carried through to maturity, to communicate it to the public, that all may be benefitted by such information; and he who will keep back that which would be really useful to the working class, is a selfish man, and is not doing as he would wish to be done by.

"Holding this to be good doctrine, I give the favorable result of *sowing ashes* on wheat, as told to me by one who can always be relied upon.

"Mr Herrick of Poland, informed me that a year ago last spring he had 2 1-2 bushels of wheat sown on one piece—ground all alike—and on one bushel of sowing, he sowed on two bushels of strong ashes. He sowed on the ashes at the time of a heavy dew, and when the wheat, 'was just coming into blow'—he sowed as much as he could upon the wheat heads. The result was that from one bushel of seed, he got 15 bushels of wheat entirely free from weevils, and from the remainder, 1 1-2 bushels of seed, he got only five bushels of poor blighted wheat, almost wholly destroyed by the weevils. The whole was sown at one time—ground manured alike, and the only difference in the management was the addition of the two bushels of ashes. Is not so simple and so cheap an experiment well worthy of the attention of wheat growers?—If ashes are not handy, I would recommend sowing on lime, in lieu of ashes."

Every farmer should narrowly watch his wheat field, when it begins to blossom, and as soon as the fly appears, apply the above remedy. It can do no harm, and may save his wheat.

AN OLD PROVERB. Make hay while the sun shines.

Courts of Justice.**QUEBEC.**

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

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

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

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

Sessions of the Peace. Jan. 10-19; April 21-34; July 10-19; October 21-30.

MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

THREE RIVERS.

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

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

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

ST. FRANCIS—AT SHERBROOKE.

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

Inferior Court. January 20-30; March 20-30; June 20-30; September 20-30; November 20-30.

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

Circuit of the Provincial Court. At Stanstead January 4-8, and July 4-8. Eaton January 12-16 and July 12-16.

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

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

RATES OF POSTAGE.

				s.	d.
60 Miles and under,				0	4½
61 " to	100	inclusive,		0	7
101 " "	200	" "		0	9
201 " "	300	" "		0	11
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A single piece of paper of (whatever the size) is rated as one letter.

Two pieces as two letters.

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

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

An ounce as four letters,

An ounce and a half as five letters, &c.

NOTE. That no packet less than an ounce can be charged more than a treble letter.

Letters for the United States must be paid to the line, and those intended to go that way to Europe must be post paid to the port from whence they will depart.

Letters to Europe intended to go by way of Quebec, must be post paid to that place, and those meant to go by the Halifax route must be paid to Halifax.

Letters for St. Roc, St. Thomas, St. Jean, Port Joli, River Ouelle, Kamouraska, Cap Sante, and Port Neuf, must be post paid to those places. Unless attention is paid to the above notices, any letters put into the offices will be lost to all concerned.

All letters for the United Kingdom, and places beyond the seas, in addition to the inland postage to Halifax, must pay the following rate of packet postage for every single letter, viz:—

To West Indies, 1s 5d, to Bermuda 1s 6d, to Portugal 3s 2d, to Madeira, the Azores, or the Canaries, 3s 3d, to Gibraltar 3s 1 1-2d, to France 3s 9d, to Netherlands, 3s 11d, to Germany, Switzerland, Turkey, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, or the Brazils, 4s 3 1-2d; to Italy the Ionian Isles, Malta, Corfu or the Mediteranian, 4s 7d, to Spain, 4s 10d.

Every vote, proceeding, or other public paper printed by order or under the authority of the Legislative Assemblies of any of his Majesty's Colonies, is to be charged with a rate of one penny half penny per ounce, and so in proportion, to be paid on delivery thereof to the person or persons to whom the same shall be addressed.

CURRENT WINE.

Break and squeeze the currants, put three lbs. and a half of sugar to two quarts of juice, and two quarts of water. Put it in a keg or barrel, leaving the bung open a few days, until it is done fermenting. Then close it tight. Agè improves it.

Current Wine

SONGS.

A Song for December.

BY THE LATE HUGH MOORE.

Old Winter is coming—alack!

How icy and cold is he!

He cares not a pin for a shivering back—
 He's a saucy old chap to white and black—
 He whistles his chills with a wonderful knock,
 For he comes from a cold country!

A witty old fellow this Winter is—

A mighty odd fellow for glee!

He cracks his jokes on the pretty sweet miss—
 The wrinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss—
 And freezes the dew on their lips—for this
 Is the way with odd fellows like he!

Old Winter's a frolicsome blade I wot—

He is wild in his humor, and free!

He'll whistle along for the "want of his thought"
 And set all the warmth of our furs at nought,
 And ruffle the laces by pretty girls bought;
 For a frolicsome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,

And merrily shaking the tree!

From morning to night he will sing his song—
 Now moaning and short, now howling and long,
 His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong—
 A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a wicked old chap I ween—

As wicked as ever you see!

He withers the flowers so fresh and green—
 And bites the pert nose of the Miss of sixteen—
 As she trippingly walks in maidenly sheen!
 A wicked old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
 As tough as ever you see!
 He will trip up our *trotters*, and rend our clothes,
 And stiffen our limbs from our fingers to toes.
 He minds not the cries of his friends or his foes,
 A cruel old fellow was he.

A cunning old fellow is Winter they say,
 A cunning old fellow is he!
 He peeps in the crevices day by day,
 To see how we're passing our time away,
 And marks all our doings from grave to gay—
 I'm afraid he is peeping at me!

Courtship.

"Oh Laura! will nothing I bring thee
 E'er soften those locks of disdain?
 Are the songs of affection I sing thee
 All doomed to be sung thee in vain?
 I offer thee, fairest and dearest,
 A treasure the richest I'm worth,
 I offer thee love the sincerest,
 The warmest e'er glowed upon earth!"

But the maiden, a haughty look flinging,
 Said, cease my compassion to move;
 For I'm not very partial to singing;
 And they're poor whose *sole* treasure is love!

"My name will be sounded in story in story;
 I offer thee dearest, my name;
 I have fought in the proud field of glory!
 Oh Laura, come share in my fame!
 I bring thee a soul that adores thee,
 And love thee wherever thou art,
 Which thrills as its tribute it pours thee
 Of tenderness fresh from the heart."

But the maiden said, "Cease to importune;

Give Cupid the use of his wings ;
 Ah, Fame's but a pitiful fortune—
 And hearts are such valueless things !”

“ Oh Laura, forgive, if I've spoken
 Too boldly !—nay turn not away—
 For my heart with affliction is broken ;
 My uncle died only to-day !
 My uncle, the nabob,—who tended
 My youth with affection and care,
 My manhood who kindly befriended,—
 Has—died—and—has—left me—his—heir !”

And the maiden said, “ Weep not sincerest !
 My heart has been yours all along ;
 Oh, hearts are of treasures the dearest,—
 Do, Edward, go on with your song !”

Good Old Times.

I do respect the times of old—the times of beans and pork,
 When our old clever honest dads went whistling to their
 work,
 When old cocked hats and breeches were the fashion of the
 day,
 And good thick bottomed shoes were worn with buckles
 shining gay.

The times of old—the times of old ; when our good mothers
 wore
 Good homespun stuffs, and kept their muffs and tippetts ever
 more !
 When good stout waists were all the rage, and cheeks ne'er
 painted were,
 And borrowed curls ne'er decked the girls with beauty de-
 bonair.

The times of old, the good old times, when home-brew'd
 beer went round,
 The merry hearth, where boisterous mirth and apples did a-
 bound ;

When giggling maids would hang their heads in bashful modesty,
 And sprightly lads would eye their dads, and nudge them cosily..

The good old times when our old dads were fat and hearty, too,
 With hair com'ed back most gracefully, and done up in a queue ;

I do respect those golden days, when fashion was inclin'd
 To make her votaries wear their coats with pocket holes behind.

Alas, they've passed with time away—those halcyon days
 are o'er,

And now men doat on green frock coats, with pocket holes
 before.

The women, too, have taken the cue, and wear their chains
 of gold—

Oh for the lads like our old dads, who lived in times of old !

The Harvest Hymn.

God of the year !—with songs of praise,
 And hearts of love, we come to bless
 Thy bounteous hand, for thou hast shed
 'Thy manna o'er our wilderness ;—
 In early spring-time thou didst fling
 O'er earth its robe of blossoming—
 And its sweet treasures day by day,
 Rose quickening in the blessed ray.
 And now they whited hill and vale,
 And hang from every vine and tree,
 Whose pensile branches bending low
 Seems bowed in thankfulness to thee,—
 The earth with all its purple isles,
 Is answering to thy genial smiles,
 And gales of perfume breathe along
 And lift to their voiceless songs.
 God of the seasons ! Thou hast blest
 The land with sun-light and with showers,
 And plenty o'er its bosom smiles
 To crown the sweet autumnal hours.
 Praise, praise to thee ! Our hearts expand
 To view those blessings of thy hand,
 And on the increasing breadth of love,
 Go off to their bright home above.

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