

#### OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

so instruct purchasers that no loss need occur through ignorance of its traits. In favorable weather, the tops grow rampantly, and when they are eight or ten inches high the plant sends out runners or shoots, which, growing rapidly between the hills, soon cover the ground with a rank growth of vine over three feet in height, not leaving any chance for grass or weeds to grow. Unless the plowing and hoeing is finished very early, these side shoots will be broken or greatly injured, thus destroying the natural shade, also the late or top crop. By mixing leaf mould and wood ashes, or a little superphosphate in the soil, hilling high, and dusting with plaster often, the yield will be enormous. In my hands it has received no forcing by manures or otherwise, in order to test it under the most unfavorable circumstances."

#### GENERAL COLLECTION.

Early Rose. — This was the first of Mr. Bresee's Seedlings, offered by us in January, 1868, and has now been before the public for the past five years, during which it has attained a popularity unrivalled in the history of the Potato. It has now become the standard variety for earliness, quality and productiveness.

King of the Earlies (Bresee's No. 4). — A very early variety, vines quite dwarf, tubers large and handsome, roundish, and slightly flattened; eyes small and somewhat pinkish; skin flesh color, or dull pinkish white; flesh white, floury, cooks well, and is of good quality for the table. It possesses one great advantage over other varieties on account of the dwarf habit of the vines, in consequence of which they can be planted much closer, both in hills and drills, than other varieties, thereby giving a much greater yield.

**Early Goodrich.**—Very early, large, white skin, smooth eyes, white flesh, first quality, perfectly sound, solid to core, keeps well; very productive.

White Peachblow. — Flesh white, floury, of most excellent quality; cannot be too strongly recommended; a first-rate market variety.

Peachblow (Jersey). — A well-known variety, very productive, superior for the table, and one of the best for the market and shipping purposes.

PUMPKIN - Citrouille - Calabaza - Crosze Buchis.

Culture.— Pumpkins are usually raised in connection with corn, but will do much better when grown in light, rich soil by themselves. Plant in hills ten feet apart each way. A pound of seeds will plant from two to three hundred hills.

Large Cheese. — Very productive. When fully grown measures fifteen inches in diameter. Flesh thick, yellow, fine grained and of good flavor.

Large Field.

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Cashaw (Crook-neck). --- Similar to the Canada Crook-neck Squash, Spanish. Flesh yellow, solid, fine grained and sweet.

Large Field.— A large, yellow variety, and best for field culture. Very productive and much used for cooking. This kind is the best for feeding stock.

Mammoth. — Grows to a very large size, sometimes weighing two hundred pounds, but is uncertain as to maturing.

RADISH—Radis et Rave—Rabanos and Rabanitos—Endies und Rettin.



Culture. — To raise good, fine Radishes, it is necessary that the soil should be light, deeply worked, well pulverized, and made very rich. For Spring sowing the ground should be dry. For Summer sowing moist soil is best. Radishes, for early use should be sowed as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked; then at intervals till the middle of July. An ounce contains 3,000 seeds, and will sow 100 feet of drill.

Olive

Shaped.

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Early Scarlet Turnip.

#### Long Scarlet Short Top Radish.

Early Scarlet Turnip. — A small, round, turnip-shaped variety. Very early, mild and crisp when young.

White Turnip. — Like the Scarlet, except that it is perfectly white. Is later and stands the heat well.

**Yellow Turnip.** — A russet colored, turnip-shaped variety. Grows to a large size, and best for standing the heat in summer.

Olive Shaped. — A very handsome radish, small in size. Rose colored, and an excellent variety.

French Breakfast. — New. One of the best for forcing. Color scarlet, tipped with white, and, for its good flavor and ornamental appearance, is a great acquisition.

Ladies' Finger. — A variety of the Long Scarlet, more brilliant in color, and earlier.

Long Scarlet Short Top. — A standard sort. Early and of a bright scarlet color. Quick growth, half above ground, and crisp.

Black Spanish Winter. — Grows very large. Oblong in shape, brittle, and, if packed in sand, will keep well through winter.

China Rose Colored. — Shape conical and smooth, of a bright rose color. Grows to good size, and of good flavor.

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#### RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT - Rhubarbe - Ruibarbo -Rhabarber.

This plant is cultivated for the leaf stocks, which are used for pies and tarts, and should find a place in every garden.

Culture .- Sow in spring, in drills one inch deep. When well up, thin to six inches. In the fall transplant in hills three feet apart each way, which should be prepared by trenching deep and manuring well. Add a dressing of manure every fall.

Victoria. - Largest variety. Fine for cooking. Roots 25 cents each ; \$2.50 per dozen.

### SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER - Salsifis - Salsifi-Nafermuzel.

Culture. - In all respects same as the carrot. May be taken up in the fall and kept in sand, or remain in the ground through winter.

#### SPINACH - Epenards - Espinaca - Spinat.

Culture. — Sow in drills. Cover half an inch deep, and thin to six inches. For early use sow in middle of autumn, and protect through winter with a covering of straw. To have nice tender leaves the soil must be very rich.

Round Leaved. - Leaves thick and a little crimped. Best for spring sowing.

Prickley or Fall. - The hardiest variety. Used mostly for fall sowing. Flanders. - A productive variety. Large broad leaves and quite hardy.

SOUASH.

Hubbard Squash.

Culture. — Same as the Cucum-r. Hills for bush varieties ber. should be four feet apart, the running varieties should be eight or ten feet apart.

Summer Crook-Neck.



Golden Bush Squash.

Early Yellow Scollop Bush. — An early flat scollop bush variety. Rind deep yellow collor, and smooth. Used, when tender, for boiling.

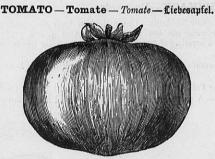
Early White Scollop Bush. - Larger and later than the yellow. Used mostly at the south.

Early Summer Crook-Neck Bush. - Very early and productive. Flesh very fine and rich.

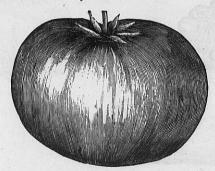
Winter Crook-Neck. — Raised extensively in the Eastern States for winter use. Color sometimes green, but, when fully ripe, is often cream yellow. Flesh salmon yellow, and fine flavored. Grown to a considerable extent for feeding stock.

**Hubbard.** — A fall variety, and, for table use, the best squash known. Shape oval, eight or ten inches long and seven or eight inches in diameter. Shell or rind hard and about an eighth of an inch thick. Color dull olive green. Flesh rich salmon yellow, very thick, fine grained, sweet, dry, and of a most excellent flavor.

Boston Marrow. — Fruit ovate, pointed at the extremity. Rind remarkably thin, cream yellow at the time of ripening. Flesh rich salmon yellow, fine grained, dry and sweet.



Feejee Island Tomato.



The New Prize Tomato, Trophy.



Culture. — Sow in hot beds, and transplant after the weather becomes warm. Transplanting several times in the hot bed, makes them stronger and more vigorous. A warm light soil is best. Tomatoes will produce much more fruit if supported by trellises or brush. An ounce contains twenty thousand seeds.

Early Smooth Red. — One of the earliest. Medium size, very smooth, round and good bearer.

Large Smooth Red. — Large size and smooth. Color bright red. A good market variety.

Tilden. — Color bright scarlet. Oval shaped, good size, smooth and solid. Flavor fine.

Feejee.—A pink colored, handsome smooth sort. Large size and good flavored.

**Trophy.**—New. One of the earliest varieties. The heaviest, smoothest and best tomato known.

Hoop Training of the Tomato.

Yellow Pear Shaped. — An excellent sort for pickling and for preserves. Red Cherry. — A small, red tomato of the size and shape of a cherry. Yellow Plum. — Oval and perfectly smooth. Color lemon yellow. Used for preserves.

TURNIP - Navet - Nabo - Buhen.



#### Red Top Strap Leaf.

Culture. — For spring crop, sow as early in the spring as the seed can be got in the ground. It is necessary that the plant should attain a good size before the hot weather sets in. Turnips for fall and winter use should be sown from the middle of July to September. The ground should be wet when the seed is sown or it will not grow. Turnips are

Purple Top Ruta-baga. usually sown broadcast, but will grow larger and finer if sown in rows and thinned to suitable distances. Keep clear of weeds. When the root begins to develop, brush away the dirt to half

an inch in depth and give them a dusting of wood ashes. This is necessary to make the bulbs smooth and handsome. One and a fourth pounds of seed will sow an acre.

Early White Flat Dutch. - Medium size and early. Of excellent quality while young and tender.

Early White Stone. — Somewhat resembles the White Dutch, but more round, stronger foliage and finer texture.

**Purple Top Strap Leaf.**—An excellent early variety, large size, and purple color above ground. Flesh fine grained and exceedingly rich. This is the best variety cultivated.

Early Yellow Dutch. — A medium size, globular shape, and of a pale yellow color. It is early, tender, close grained, and well adapted for summer culture.

Long White or Cow's Horn. — An excellent variety, nearly carrot shaped. Stands half out of the ground. Grows rapidly, attains a large size, flesh fine grained and sweet. Keeps well through winter.

White Globe. — Root, globular form; skin, white and smooth. Grows to a large size, and is better adapted to field culture than for the garden.

White Norfolk. A large English variety somewhat irregular in form, the upper portion of the root sometimes growing four or five inches above ground. Flesh, white and coarse grained, but sweet.

#### RUTA BAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP.

*Culture.*—The Ruta Baga succeeds best in deep, rich, mellow soil, which should be deeply plowed and well pulverized before sowing the seed, which should be in hills or rows eighteen inches apart. A pound of seed is sufficient for an acre.

**Skirvings Purple Top.** — The best variety. Bulb ovoid, surface smooth, with but few fibrous roots. Flesh, yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored. Under a high state of cultivation upward of nine hundred bushels have been raised from an are.

#### MEDICINAL AND SWEET HERBS.

Anise, Basile, Balm, Caraway, Coriander,

Fennel, Ros Horehound, Rue Hyssop, Sag Marjoram, Sweet,

Marigold, Pot, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Saffron, Savory, Summer, Thyme, Wormwood. 10

Culture. — Sow the different varieties in April and May, in drills one foot apart, and cover half an inch deep.

**Grass Seeds, for Lawns and Grass Plats.** 

Dill.

Full Assortment of Flower Seeds.

#### CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

By observing the foregoing remarks, persons not well acquainted with garden culture may render their labor more pleasant and remunerative. Unless a due regard be had to the time of sowing, the condition of the soil, and the proper culture of plants, they will succeed but indifferently

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well, and some kinds will fail entirely. Some kinds of seeds never will germinate if the ground be very cold or too wet; and it is frequently the case that the ground is so very dry that seeds fail to come up. A due regard should also be had to the kind of soil required by the plant to be grown. Some vegetables require a light, sandy or loamy soil, and will never grow to perfection in any other, while others grow best in stronger soil; and nearly all kinds require the land to be well manured and (what is all-important) the ground to be frequently stirred and kept free from weeds.

Great care should be taken with some plants to prevent their quality being injured by mixing with other varieties. A squash, for instance, will mix, not only with other varieties of the same plant, but with pumpkins and melons, if planted to o near. The different kinds of corn will mix, even when planted in lots located at a considerable distance apart.

We would say to our many friends who are engaged in cultivating the soil, we wish you much prosperity in this the most honorable, and at the same time the pleasantest, of all vocations; and we shall make it our greatest care to furnish you with seeds of the most approved kind and of the very best quality.

#### Average Amount of Seed required to Sow an Acre.

IN DRILLS.		Salsify	pounds.
Dwarf Beans11		Turnip 1 to 14	"
Early Peas11	"		
Late Peas11		IN HILLS.	
Beets 4 to 5	pounds.	Pole Beans	quarts.
Carrots	• "	Corn 8 to 10	"
Onions 5 to 6	"	Cucumbers 2 to 3	pounds.
Potatoes (cut tubers) 10	bushels.	Musk Melon 2 to 24	"
Parsnips 4 to 5	pounds.	Water Melon 3 to 4	"
Radish 6 to 8	- "	Pumpkin 3 to 4	"
Ruta-baga 1 to 1+	"	Squash 3 to 4	"
Squash			

#### Quantity of Seeds required for a given length of Drill.

Asparagus1 oz. to	60 ft. of drill.	Parsley1 oz. to	150 ft.	of drill
Beet		Parsnip1 "	200	"
Beans (dwarf) 1 qt. to 1	00 "	Peas 1 qt. to	100	"
Carrot 1 oz. to 1		Radish1 oz. to	100	"
Endive1 " 1	50 "	Salsify1 "	70	"
Orka 1 "	40 "	Spinach1 "	100	"
Onion1 " 10	00 "	Turnip1 "	150	"

#### Quantity of Seeds required for a given number of Hills.

Pole Beans1 qt. to 150 hills.	Musk Melon1 oz. to 100 hills.
Corn1 " 200 "	Pumpkin1 oz. to 60 to 70 "
Cucumber 1 oz. to 100 " Water Melon1 oz. to 40 to 50 "	Squash1 oz. to 60 to 80 "

#### One ounce of Seed will Produce of

Asparagusa	bout	500 1	lants.	Endivea	bout	4,000 1	olants
Broccoli	"	3,000	"	Kale	•4	8,000	"
Cabbage		3,000	"	Lettuce	"	4,000	"
Cauliflower		3,000	"	Leek	"	8,000	"
Celery		4,000	"	Pepper	"	3,000	"
Egg Plant		3,000	"	Tomato		3,000	"

No allowance is made in the above table for the destruction of Plants by frost or insects.

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### NOTICE.

We are indebted for the calculations used in these calendars to R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists, and General Agents for the celebrated remedy, "Vinegar Bitters." We have used Vinegar Bitters in our Society with good results. It is said they contain no alcohol, and the objections made by strictly temperate persons to the use of all other bitters, are removed by the introduction of these bitters.

#### SHAKER LIFE.

An Inside View-How the Children are Brought Up-The Private Meetings-The Trouble of Seceding.

Many is the chapter and column that has been written about "Shaker Life," and yet little or nothing has ever been printed revealing the queer and interesting things behind the scenes.

Reporters who visit Lebanon are shown through the spotlessly neat rooms, the barns stuffed with field products, and they catch a glimpse of modest faces half hidden in snowy caps; and chat with contented old gentlemen who are happy in their comfortable though unique garments and at peace with the good and abundant meals. On Sunday the reporter sees the brethren and sisters going through their religious promenades and waltzes, and hears some worthy elder tell of the beauties of Shaker life, and possibly a sister also expresses her contempt for the follies and fashions of the world, and descants on the sweet serenity and joy she has found in the new religion. The reporter makes a note of these things and he writes his book or his letters from them, not knowing that what he has scen is the outside show that all the public is invited to, and the routine arranged for them all to go over and through. He does not notice that the door he has just passed, in his tour of inspection, opens a wee bit the instant he is away from it, and that bright eyes peer out at him eagerly, for the young shakeresses are mighty curious when there's a man around, and they will risk the blackest frowns of the venerable eldresses for a good square look at a brisk young fellow from out of the world. There isn't a loop hole of observation from cellar to garret of the house that they are not acquainted with, and it only depends on the opportunities they have of escaping the vigilance of the old ladies, how often they make them serviceable in getting an eye acquaintance with the styles and costumes of the world's people.

Children that are placed with the Shakers, at Lebanon, are indentured to Benjamin c. Gates, or some authority until they "become of age," he agreeing in the papers to provide them food, clothing, &c. They are then placed in the "children's order," under the r charge of sisters designated to care for them, and she commences at oace to instil into their ' minds the glories of the creed. In their management never a blow is struck. Refractory ones are punished by being laid flat upon the floor, face down. When they have been kept thus prostrate for a length of time, they is are taken up and "talked to," the enormity of their offenses pointed out and are exhorted to behave better in the future. Those from eight to a dozen years of age "go to confession" every Saturday, and "own up,"

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(or are supposed to) to the little sins of the week that have escaped the notice of their guardians. And as they receive special approval after an apparently very full confession, they early learn to conjure up quite enormous stories, knowing that they "gull" their confessors into a deeper belief in their penitence. "Now don't you feel better after confessing all that?" asks the ancient virgin who has heard the story. "Yea, yea," says the little miss, and tipping a wink to her companions she walks out as sedately as a spinster of seventy. Another method of punishment is to put the youngster into a large sack, tying it lightly round the neck. Should the child refuse to get into the bag it is drawn over the refractory one, and then, head, feet and all enveloped, he or she is left to repent of the offensive disobedience.

The children are sent to school four months each year—the boys in the winter and the girls in the summer—the school house being thoroughly cleaned, ventilated and disinfected after its occupancy by either sex proparatory to its occupancy by either sex proparatory. The girls and boys must not converse together. If they happen to meet, and if a roguish youngster is bold enough to break silence with some pretty maiden, the maiden must be deaf and dumb to him. "Isn't there some boy here that you are just a little fonder of than the others P" is a standing question in the confessional. The reply always is "Nay;" and the blind old goodies believe it !

At 15 years of age they go from the "Chil-dren's order" to the regular ranks of the brothers and sisters. Then they confess to elders and eldresses-the girls to the latter and the boys to the former, of course. The questions in reference to their likes and dislikes grow more pointed and severe, and they are exhorted to confess "every sin, of thought, word or deed." We are writing all this more particularly in reference to the younger members of the fraternity, for the older ones are not expected to grace the confessional so often. They are mature in the faith, and have passed the warmth and flush of their lives, but those just reaching it are carefully guarded. The confessional to them is oftener the ed. The contestional to them is oftener the place of lying and deceit than of penitent un-bosoming of their errors. They learn it in childhood and grow subtler and readier in invention, confessing just enough to satisfy the eager curiosity of the confessors—who lick their lips over a racy story of bad thoughts her their his over tracy story of bat thoughts and stormy passions—and often conless things just to throw the watchers upon the wrong scent. Of course these young people have their likes and dislikes among the oppo-site scess in their communities, and their constant effort is to fool their elders. They court each other by glances; meetings they cannot have, and a touch of the hand is to them as blissful, and as wicked, as lovers kisses. There isn't a Shaker girl in Lebanon to-day that hasn't time and again managed to give the lad she liked courage by this message: "what's not worth toiling for is not worth having," and though we hint at no immorali-ties it is as true in the shaker world as in any other, that young hearts will love.

They are aroused in summer at half-past

four in the morning and in winter at live. The bell strikes the hours for meals, for preparation for them and for retiring at 9 p.m. The religious meetings are held as follows: Singing meeting Sunday morning; laboring meeting Sunday afternoon; prayer meeting in the evening. Then there are union meetin the evening. Thirday evenings, and la-boring meetings Thursday and Saturday evenings. The laboring meetings are similar to those given publicly, at the Lebanon church, but being in private are much more animated and intense. Not rarely a brother gets "the powers" and thrashes his arms around him in an ecstacy of religious wildness, and hops and springs about quite alarmingly until some courageous elder clasps him round the body and bears him to a seat. The Saturday evening meeting is the most fervent. when they "labor out," as they call it, and the "powers" are of especial vigor. Those who appear on the Sabbath in the public exercises, are the picked and trained of the community-the stock company, so to speak. The union meetings are more social gather-ings. They are held alternate weeks in the rooms of the men and women. The sisters sit upon one side, and the brethren on the other side of the room, facing each other in rows, and never less than five feet apart. They tell of the joys of shakerism, what it has done for them, how they rejoice that they are not as the world's people are, how good they feel, and bear testimony generally as to their state of mind.

One Sabbath in the year, occurring in November, no meeting is held, but all stay in their rooms to mediate on the past. They are expected to make a mental review of the preceding twelve months and call to mind all unconfessed sins. Elder Boler instructs them to *fell everything*, and having passed the day in ransacking their memories for what they have done amiss, they go to the elders or eldresses with the burden. The sorrowing maiden approaches the grim eldress with appropriate awe, and kneeling before her asks her if she "will be so kind as to grant the privilege of confessing sins to her." The "privilege" is graciously granted and the confession follows—its truth and veracity may be guessed at—and then the penitent arises and walks out on tip-toe. The young folks are rather glad to get this annual job over with, and the first question among them is, "How did you get along with it?" and they laugh as they relate to each other what they "confessed."

As to their correspondence: The letters sent and received are read aloud before the elders and eldresses, that they may know, there is nothing improper in them. They are in not permitted to keep photographs of their friends or relatives, as such tokens are esteemed useless and in the nature of idols, and as Elder Crossman says, "substitutes for the person," and the sin of kissing and caressing these portraits is considered as great as though the kisses and caresses, were lavished on the persons themselves.

When the young recruits have, grown out of their indentures, they sign the community contract, putting what property they may have with the general wealth and owning nothing of themselves. If, after that, they

decide to leave, they are given a small sum —the men \$40 and the women \$25, and gen; erally a suit of clothes and a trunk. If they leave before arriving at 21 they are given whatever it may please the party making the settlement to give. One girl of 15, who was committed to Shakerism at three years of s. age, left Lebanon last week. She was sent away in Shaker garb, given five dollars in B money and a ticket to Springfield. What in little clothing they gave her was wrapped up in a newspaper, and she had also a little hand <sup>pi</sup> satchel. This girl has neither father or mother. Her only relative is a hard-working sister, whom she expected to find end is in market. T

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ter, whom she expected to find and join in the battle with the world. At the Pittsfield depot she met an ev-Shaker who kindly took 49 her into his family, where she now resides. 46 A girl of 18, who left them last March, was 41 given a trunk, some clothing and one dollar ! 35

This "getting away" is much more of a 29 task than we outsiders imagine, and if the 23 person is a young woman she has a particu-larly hard time of it. She first makes it have now to her eldress that she is dissatisfied pri-and wishes to leave. She is answered with a red and wishes to leave. She is answered with a 16 sermon on the folly of the meditated step, .15 and the wrongfulness of it. Weeks pass away, during which she is made the special 23 object of advice, and almost led to feel that 26 they suspect her of wishing to go out to wick-.22 edness. They try to impress her with the belief that she asks permission to venture on a life of shame, for is not the "world" shame-.11 ful and full of lusts ? If she wants to write ets to her friends and ask their aid in getting away, the letters are, somehow, a long time .12 in reaching their destination. But if she still 1.21 persists in her determination she is sent to a 1.29 severe deaconess at the office, where she re-1.37 ceives her final warnings. She is told that the m. world is wicked, and that after all that has orn been done for her it is ungrateful to leave 45 her dear sisters and brethren. Thus harras-.49 sing and frightening the poor creature the 2.54 final settlement is made. As a parting shot 3.51 the deaconess tells her "she hopes there is 1.38 none of the young men of the community in- 5.21 volved in her determination to quit, as they can't spare any of them," and when the deaconess is indignantly told that "she need have no fears on that score," she murmurs, that she "can't see what she wants to leave for if there isn't a man at the bottom of it," and thus they part. By some mysterious system of telegraphy every young person in the village knows that the fair sister is about to leave, and then the loop-holes of observa-tion have each an eye-tenant. The trunk is put in the wagon, and the "backslider," in the strange garments of the world, mounts the seat. At every window and at every door there is a white-capped head. Then the wag-on moves off in the direction of the depot; the old eldresses stamp their feet and cry aloud to the young sisters not to look at "that horrid woman of the world ;" the stout young brothers who are sweating in the hayfields, take a last, longing, farewell view of her in spite of the growls of the venerables who may be with them, for they know that henceforth she is dead to them, and not to be mentioned or thought of again.

#### Testimony and Experience of a Young Shakeress.

KIND EDITOR: — After perusing the lines in your liberal paper, headed "Shaker Lite: an Inside View," also the reply by Eldress Antoinette, with your remarks upon the same, I would solicit an opportunity to place before the reading public a little of my own experience.

I am not a "star of the first magnitude," hold no office among this people, and foster a no higher ambition than to be good, and do  $_{\rm T}$ good, believing position and rank non-essentials in the great heart of our Heavenly Father and Mother, who respect not persons i but principles.

It was my fortune to be indentured to this people at the early age of eight years, with two younger sisters respectively six and four, in the year 1855. Thus I have been educated in "Shaker doctrines," and on arriving at the age of maturity endorsed the same, signing my name to the written covenant of the people, who claim to be of one heart in the possession of temporal and spiritual wealth.

When outside criticisms are made upon the members of our society, it stands individually to the person accountable. When made upon us, in takes in the whole, as a communative, though the majority are innoceat of the charge. Thus, as an individual, I would openly contradict some statements in the a above mentioned article, and any other *Shaker* could do the same.

Beginning at one of the greatest principles of our life I would say: The confessional altar has never been a place of Jying or deceit to me, or any other genuine Shaker, and I do not believe many who have left our circle would be willing to admit they had practiced such a deceptive course the many years some have spent with us. Those who have indulged in this habit are not Shakers, and never have been, and do not deceive the *blind bld* goodies as often as they may think. Those who are not of us, eventually leave; though there is a great difference in this class, some making honorable members of society, while , thers disgrace not only their former home, but any moral people.

Through the order of contession, by unbosoming every evil inclination of my heart, in thought, word and deed, (for we de not profess to be superhuman) I have found power to overcome the same, and can testify before all humanity that from early childhood I have been preserved from the impurities to which the human heart is so actually prone. For this preservation, through the guardianship of my spiritual tutors, together with my own volition, my heart is filled with unbonded gratitude, while realizing how many homes are made desolate through the agency of lust, the root of all evil.

Lyenerate that man or woman who, despite the scorn of the popular throng, will endeavor to stay the downward course of any wayward youth arriving at the "warmth and flush of their lives," when reason would often be awayed by emotion.

be swayed by emotion. In your article I read : "They have their likes and dislikes." That is true. The greatest sorrow I have ever experienced, and that which no ianguage can ever describe, has been caused by the separation ensuing from members leaving this fraternity, to whom, by every tie of affection, my heart was bound. Those with whom my early days have been spent and with whom my youthful steps have been directed in a pure, chaste life, till the sweets of poisonous flowers lured them from this pathway. We do not profess that we do not love each other. Jesus said, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disci-ples, if ye have love one for another," But we do profess this bond to be pure, claiming. no part in the generative union. Thus if the enticements of that order overpower the higher themes and we are drawn into the vortex of such pleasures, we are separated from those who are pursuing the superior life, which must be cultivated through self-denial until the mind learns to love that which tends to its highest development. Pursuing different objects how can we be of one mind and blend in sentiment though we love the individual ever so deeply ?

Another of your statements is: "There is not a Shaker girl in Lebanon to-day, that hasn't time and again managed to give the lad she liked, courage by this message, "What's not worth toiling for is not worth having." There are many Shaker girls in Lebanon who will never acknowledge this assertion. I pity any common sensed woman, outside of our community, who is subjected to such toil to find a companion. I have never indulged in novel reading to learn the process of courtships, and wish those who choose a married life were led by the heart instead of the book, as it would be more true. I deem such reading pernicious in many respects. From remarks I have heard some of your people make, I thought a young woman's so-ciety was to be sought. I never dreamed of such hardships. True worth is generally appreciated anywhere in due season. Were I to assume a position in the natural generative order, and be encumbered by the attire the feminine portion of civilized society now wear, as a means of attracting attention, I think I should choose to remain without the gift, as I fear it would be drawn from a source that would bring misery instead of pleasure. n I long for the day when the ambition of every young woman will be to excel in virtue, instead of personal attractions by outward decorations. If the animal form is all man finds to admire in woman it will be all he will minister to. There is a divine appreciation of the sexes to be realized, by binding the animal appetite, which is deeper and stronger g than any human tie. It is the affinity in the angel life of which so much is said. In this bond we can serve a brother or sister, love and care for them forever. But the excitement of sensuous pleasures of any kind, must end with us here; and how can we find anything but hell, if we are left to long for those things which we have no means of satisfying P Hell is not local but mental.

cellar to garret they are not acquainted with, and it only depends on the opportunities they have of escaping the vigilance of the old ladies, how often they make them serviceable in getting an eye acquaintance with the styles and costumes of the world's people." We live upon a public road, and there are three stores in the village, which, together with the curiosity of a Shaker settlement, is quite a draft to company. People stopping to trade wish to look around, and often visit the public places, which gives ample opportunity for observation without squinting through "loop holes." Indeed, many times it is impossible to cross the public way without being accost-ed by people from their carriages, requesting the reason of our staying here? If we are as happy as we imagine ourselves? If we would not leave if we could get a chance? They are sure we would if the right one should come along-and the like nonsense too shallow to mention. One young sister thought your people must think we had not the use of our limbs, or much sense, if we could not contrive some way to leave if we chose. I have myself been disposed to think, from questionings received, that some would profit by thinking more and saying less.

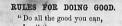
As regards the cleaning of the "School able House" after its occupancy by the other sex, that I have been one to perform this service for repet twelve years, but never imagined the cause them to be other than a preference for a clean hum place. As regards seceding, everything possible is done to induce young people to rebut to main with us, to consider the change before "No it is made, as many, after leaving, deeply reenter griet the step, and we have numerous letters, doct which could be published to corroborate the yean, fact. Not only themselves are made unhappy M

cousin, who left our circle to mingle in the pursuits of outside life, felt so discontented, that she importuned our people to restore her to her home, as her faith in our principles would never permit her to enjoy that life. She returned. Becoming again discontented she left. She has a father and mother. Her father felt that he was already in debt to the society for the care they had bestowed upon his daughter, and released them from further benevolence. Others who have resolved to leave before they were of age have, in some cases, had homes provided and their board paid, but they would not remain where they were placed, choosing to roam at their leisure, ungrateful for all that could be done for them.

Again, if those who are indentured form their own plans of leaving and are unwilling to submit to any proposals by their guardians, they alone are responsible. If some who leave us would be as industrious in reporting themselves to the public as they have the fraternity, I think many would wonder at the patience of the veteran Shakers, whose gray hairs are going down in sorrow to the grave, from the ingratitude of those who have shared their kindest hospitality. But the exposition in the aforesaid piece is sufficient for any candid mind. Any individual who will practice deceit and live as falsely as there depict-ed, with the surroundings of this home, will not be liable to improve under more unfavorable conditions. My worst wish to such is, that they may see the error of their ways and repent before bitter experience convinces them of their folly. I hold no ill will to any human being. Would that the whole brotherhood of mankind were as divinely happy; but to reap we must sow; as Jesus declares, "Not every one that saith Lord ! Lord ! shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in hea-EMMA J. NEAL.

П

MT. LEBANON, N. Y.



In all the ways you can, To all the people you can, In every place you can, At all the times you can, As long as ever you can."

#### "AN INSIDE VIEW OF SHAKER LIFE." What a Veteran Shakeress Says of it.

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An anonymous writer, through your honorable paper, says, "Many is the column that has been written about Shaker Life, and yet little or nothing has ever been printed revealing the queer and interesting things behind the scenes."

Allow me, friend editor, to present a few a thoughts that were aroused in my mind while reading the article in last week's EAGLE, thus headed. I thought it might be some relief to the public to turn their attention, even for a brief period, from the exciting and all absorbing "queer revealings of Inside Life," in the domestic circles, outside of the Shaker fraternity-and the tragical performances in some of the most popular churches in Christendom with which the public prints have been heavily laden, and which the youth and children throughout the land, have partaken of so largely, that their minds are thoroughly imbued with it. Many parents will find that the seeds that have been profusely sown in the minds of their children through this medium, will produce bitter fruit in a not far distant day.

A few children within the Shaker home, are so closely watched, and their morals so strictly guarded by the venerable elders and eldresses, that they are free from the taint with which the whole atmosphere has been infected, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. knowing full well, that if it be possible to save them from the lusts of this adulterous generation, it can only be effected through vigilance and care. The anonymous writer would doubtless think it a crime to keep their young minds free from such things as to him or her, are evidently meat and drink.

Again, let me suggest to the readers of your paper, whether it argues well for the community, from whom we take children to bring up, if their offspring are so nearly allied to the animal that the sensual nature predominates in them at an early age to such an extent that it makes hypocrites and liars of them? It is true that we have taken some children into our community who have given unmistakable evidence that they were "conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity;" and that "the lusts of their parents they will do" however much we may teach them the wickedness of those things, and warn them of the effects if they continue therein, and urge them to "confess and forsake, that they may find mercy and be cleansed from all unrighteousness." If parents, and guardians of youth and children, would watch over their morals more closely ; spend more in trying to instill into their minds the "Shaker creed" --which is, never to speak or act falsely, never to defraud any one, even one of their companions, to the amount of a penny's worth, not to do anything that would bring

guilt or shame upon them, that it is more noble to acknowledge a fault than to conceal it, and to be temperate in all things, would there not be less felons in the prison houses of America to-day? Would there not be less mourners over fallen daughters, inebriate husbands and sons, with which so many graves are filled every year? With parents, as with Shaker elders and eldresses, their labors might prove as ineffectual as upon the writer of the above named article, but we are certain that such efforts would not all be lost, for we have cause from our own experience to think better of humanity. There are many who "grow up like willows by the water courses," and are an honor to their benefactors; who show their gratitude by their works and return blessing instead of cursing. .

I have often thought of a young man who covered himself with crime until he appeared upon the gallows to answer the demands of the law; and as he faced the multitude of wonder-seeking, wonder-loving gazers, he espied his mother among the throng. He stretched forth his hand and cried in thrilling tones, "Mother, you are the cause of this! Had you done your duty as a mother, in warning and instructing me, this would never have been my fate !" What must have been the reflections of that mother as she left the fated spot, her son dangling in the air, she loaded with his curses !

ANTOINETTE DOOLITTLE. MT. LEBANON, N. Y.

CRESS

Ejectment of Shakers in England.

An extraordinary ejectment took place im ongland recently. An entire Shaker com-munity, consisting of twenty men and one hundred and eleven women and children, were ejected from their residences by the sheriff, acting for the mortgagees. About five hundred peeple witnessed the ejectment. The removal of goods lasted over air hours and the scene was anything but amusing. For about fifty yards each side of the road, goods and chatted is were piled up against straw, ricks bean ricks and furze. At one o'clock the Shakers assembled for dinner, which consiste of boiled carrots, potatoes, turning, onions and pumpking, and after the meal was oven they continued singing and praying till the ejectment was concluded. One woman danced for two hours without stopping for a moment. About fifty children of from one moment. moment. About fifty children of from one year to fifteen or sixteen years of age, about twenty men, and the rest young and, old women, were ejected. They all looked half starved, having been living on one daily meal of vægetables for some time past. At night shelter was offered hem, but hey refused it and stayed in the road all night, singing and praying, while snow fell and the wind blew. The scene in the norman we wardshed in The scene in the morning was wretched in the extreme. They were half perished with cold and hunger. Still they huddled together and declared they would not move until the Lord moved them. However, a posse of police came upon the scene, and the men and women were removed to a barn, and the children placed in neighboring houses.

Dabits Canting

th Month.	AI	PRIL,	1874			30 D	ays
100N'S PHASES. D. New York. Charleston. H. M. H. M.		CALE	VDAR	CAL	ENDAR	CALEN	
Full Moon         1         6 23 e.         5 59 e.           Fhird Quarter         9         5 24 e.         5 0e.           New Moon         16         8 56 m.         8 32 m.           First Quarter.         23         7 7 m.         6 43 m.	Moon's Place.	FO Boston; N land, Ne State, M Wiscons and Ore	w Eng- w York ichigan, in, Iowa gon,	M.Y.C. New diana, vania, Tillinoi	FOR Dity; Phila. Jersey, In- Pennsyl- Ohio and s.	and Louis	Tenn Alaba dissipp siana.
D. D. Phenomena M. W. and Important Events.	S.	Sun Sun rises sets h. m. h. n	s. rises.	Sun s rises s m. h. m. h		Sun Sun rises sets. h. m. h. m.	rises
1 We Ist. ( in apogee. 2 The in Y. Prof. Morse d.'72 3 Fri Good Friday. 4 Sat First Newspaper in U. S. 1704.	12. 2 B	$\begin{array}{c} 5.43 \\ 5.42 \\ 5.42 \\ 5.40 \\ 5.38 \\ 6.3 \end{array}$	8 7.15 9 8.16	$\begin{array}{r} 4 5.45 \\ 4 5.44 \\ 3 5.42 \\ 3 5.40 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c}     2.26 \\                                    $	$5.49 \\ 6.20 \\ 5.48 \\ 6.21 \\ 5.46 \\ 6.21 \\ 5.45 \\ 6.22 \\$	7.
(4) Easter Sunday.		us in Pisc		13h. 2m		ength, 12h.	
5 $5t$ Plato died 347 B. C. 6 Mo Washington elect. Pres. 1789. 7 Tu $d \psi \varphi$ . 8 We Lorenzi de Medici d. 1492. 9 Th <b>9 9th</b> . Sur. of Gen. Lee, <sup>165</sup> 0 Fri <b>9 th</b> . Sur. of Gen. Lee, <sup>165</sup> 0 Fri <b>1</b> Sat. d'f. a. First loom in Phil.1788	ot	$\begin{array}{c} 5.36\ 6.3\\ 5.34\ 6.3\\ 5.32\ 6.3\\ 5.31\ 6.3\\ 5.29\ 6.3\\ 5.27\ 6.3\\ 5.26\ 6.3\end{array}$	2 11.34 3 morn 4 0.38 5 1.35 6 2.27	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \ 5.36 \\ 2 \ 5.34 \\ 2 \ 5.33 \\ 2 \ 5.31 \\ 1 \ 5.29 \end{array}$	5.30 11.28 5.31 morn 5.32 0.31 5.33 1.29 5.34 2.20	$\begin{array}{c} 5.44  6.23 \\ 5.42  6.23 \\ 5.41  6.24 \\ 5.39  6.25 \\ 5.38  6.25 \\ 5.37  6.26 \\ 5.35  6.27 \end{array}$	3       11.         4       mor         5       0.         5       1.         5       1.5
(5) Low Sunday.		rs in Aries		13h. 24m	. Day's le	ength, 13h.	14m.
2 St $\downarrow$ is in aph. Bom. Ft. Sumpt.'61 3 Mo $\exists$ i stat. Bom. of Paris, 1871. 4 Tu $\downarrow$ 3 c $\downarrow$ c. Ass. Pres. Lincolu, '86 5 We is r. elong. W. 27° 31'; (in p. 6 Th $\bigcirc$ 16th. $\downarrow$ $\Downarrow$ c. 7 Fri $\bigcirc$ 6 ¢ c; $\downarrow$ 3 c $\in$ . 8 Sat $\downarrow$ $\biguplus$ O. Yiar.	62	$\begin{array}{c} 5.24 & 6.3 \\ 5.23 & 6.4 \\ 5.21 & 6.4 \\ 5.19 & 6.4 \\ 5.18 & 6.4 \\ 5.16 & 6.4 \\ 5.14 & 6.4 \end{array}$	10 4. 7 11 4.33 12 sets 13 7.17 14 8.25	0 5.25 ( F 5.24 ( FAST. 5.22 ( 1 5.19 (	5.37       4. 5         5.38       4.31         5.39       sets         5.40       7.14         5.41       8.21	$\begin{array}{c} 5.34  6.27 \\ 5.33  6.28 \\ 5.32  6.29 \\ 5.31  6.30 \\ 5.30  6.30 \\ 5.29  6.31 \\ 5.28  6.33 \end{array}$	8 3.5 9 4.2 0 set 0 7. 1 8.
(6) 2d Sunday after Easter.	Juj	iter in L	eo.	13h. 44m	. Day's l	ength, 13h.	33m.
99 St       Bats. of Concord & Lexington         20 Mo Napoleon 111. born, 1808.         21 Tu C. Bronte born 1816.         22 We Great Panic in Eng., 1825.         23 Th         24 Fri         284. 6H4 C.         24 Fri         Printing invented, 1814.         25 Sat Printing invented, 1414.	1332	5.116.4 5.106.4 5.86.5 5.66.5 5.66.5	8 morn 9 0.11 0 1. 7 1 1.50 2 2.27	$\begin{array}{c}1 5.14 \\ 1 5.13 \\ 1 5.11 \\ 2 5.10 \\ 2 5.9 \end{array}$	3.45       morr         3.46       0.4         3.47       1.6         3.48       1.44         3.49       2.25	5.27 6.33 5.25 6.33 5.24 6.34 5.23 6.33 5.22 6.33 5.22 6.33 5.21 6.36 5.20 6.37	3 11.3 4 mor 5 0.3 5 1.1 6 2.
	and the second	in Capric	ornus.	14h. 5m	. Day's le	ength, 13h.	51m.
26 Stu □HiO. Fed. occupy N. O. '61 27 Mo 54 €; \$in Ω. Pres.Grant b.'22 28 Tu € in apogee. 29 We Great Eclipse in Eng., 1652.		5.26.55.16.54.596.54.586.5	5 3.40 6 3.57	$   \begin{array}{c}     35.56 \\     35.36   \end{array} $	3.52 $3.383.53$ $3.56$	5.196.37 5.186.38 5.166.39 5.156.39	3 3.5 3 3.5

some it made sick, and others to vomit most filthily. And it further came to pass that those who chewed it became weak and unmanly, and said: We are enslaved and cannot cease from chewing it. And the mouths of all that were enslaved became foul, and they were seized with a violent spitting; and they did spit even in ladies' parlors, and in the house of the Lord of hosts. And the saints of the Most High were greatly plagued thereby. And in the course of time it came also to pass that others snuffed it, and they were taken suddenly with fits, and they did sneeze with a great and mighty sneeze, insomuch that their eyes were filled with tears, and they did look exceedingly silly. And yet others

### APRIL.

#### SOUTHERN STATES.

The reader must vary from these directions for sowing, according to his own judgment and the season; our climate is so variable that a specified time for planting will not suit all years, and the reader must be governed by the soil and the temperature.

Renew your war on the weeds, and water plentifully, especially CAULI-FLOWER and CELERY.

Plant a few BEANS, CORN and CUCUMBERS. Sow OKRA.

Train the POLE BEANS and transplant early sown CABBAGE.

Sow CABBAGE for later planting out, and RADISHES for Summer use; but avoid the Long Scarlets now.

CAULIFLOWER may be sown for late use.

Hoe and thin TURNIPS; hoe over the ASPARAGUS beds, even if you cut off a few spears.

Draw up earth to POTATO vines.

Transplant LETTUCE.

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Plant more vines, especially MELONS, SQUASHES and CUCUMBERS; use compost from last year's preparing, and manure in the hill.

Hoe often ; a practical gardener will not allow the weeds to show themselves the second day.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

This is the month for the Southern Middle States to commence planting and sowing in earnest; almost the whole catalogue of common vegetables should be planted soon, if soil and weather be suitable for same. The exact time of planting must depend upon the location, soil and temperature, but the earlier seeds are sown, with favorable auspices, the greater the prospect of a large harvest.

The ASPARAGUS beds now require care.

A long list of vegetables may now be sown, and the ground should be well prepared. BEANS, both Pole and Snap, BEETS, BROCCOLI, CABBAGE, Early Horn and Long Orange CARROTS, Late CAULIFLOWER, CELERY and CRESS, NASTURTIUMS, Early and Late PEAS, for a succession, both Early and Sugar, Little Gem, Tom Thumb, etc., RADISH and SALSIFY may be sown.

TURNIPS may be sown or resown, if not thrifty.

Sow TOMATOES to succeed those in the hot-beds.

40 SHAKER	s' I	ANNU	AL CAT	TALOGUE	
5th Month.	M	AY,	1874.		31 Days.
BOON'S PHASES.         D.         New York.         Charleston.           Fuil Moon         1         11         13.m.         10.49 m.           Fuil Moon         1         11         13.m.         10.49 m.           Third Quarter         9         21.7m.         16.3 m.           New Moon         15         5.21.e.         4.57 e.           First Quarter.         22         0.26.e.         9.59 e.           Fuil Moon         31         1.60 m.         1.26 m.           D.         D.         Phenomena           M.         W, and Important Events.	Moon's Place.	Boston: land, I State, I Wiscon and Or Sun   S	un   Moon ts.   rises.	is         N. Y. Oity; Phila.           New Jersey, In-         diana, Pennsyl-           unia, Ohio and         Tilinois.           unis, Sun Sun Moon         rises, sets.	and Louisiana.
1 Fri 2 Sat gr. hel. lat. S.	SAN AN	4.557.	0 7.11	34.596.56 7.8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
18) 4th Sunday after Easter.		us in Ari		14h. 25m. Day's	length, 14h. 8m.
3 Stu   5 € J. Mahomet II. died 1481 4 Mo   1/2. Sur. of Vicksb'g, '63, 5 Tu   D'th of Nap. Bonaparte, 1821. 6 We Death of Von Humboldt, 1859 7 Th   6 W \$\overline\$. Chi'Jus. Chase d. '73 8 Fri 9 Sat 9 Sat	Window and the	$\begin{array}{r} 4.52 \\ 7.4.50 \\ 7.4.49 \\ 7.4.48 \\ 7.4.48 \\ 7.4.46 \\ 7.4.45 \\ 7.4.45 \\ 7.4.5 \\ 7.4.45 \\ 7.4.45 \\ 7.4.5 \\$	3 10.30 4 11.31 5 morn 6 0.23 7 1. 3	34.54 6.59 10.23 34.537. 0 11.24 44.527. 1 morn 44.517. 2 0.16 44.507. 3 0.57	5.10 6.45 10.55 5. 9 6.45 11.49 5. 8 6.46 morn 5. 7 6.47 0.33
19) Rogation Sunday.		in Taur	us.	14h. 43m. Day's le	ength, 14h. 25m.
10/54 (Capture of Jeff. Davis, 1865. 11 Mo [Sur. of Charleston, S. C., 1780. 12 Tu [Nap. I. takes Venice, 1797. 13 We [dut C. Pope Pius IX. b. 1792] 14 Th [dd] c; Asch Day. (In per. 15 Fri 15 Kni [6] Sati	CI SHE CO	$\begin{array}{r} 4.447 \\ 4.437 \\ 4.427 \\ 4.417 \\ 4.407 \\ 4.397 \\ 4.387 \end{array}$	.10 2.34 .11 2.57 .12 3.23 .13 3.49 .14 sets	44.477.62.32 44.467.72.57 44.457.83.24 44.447.93.51 44.437.10 sets	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
20) 1st Sunday after Ascension.	Jupit	er in Le	0.	14h. 59m. Day's l	ength, 14h. 39m.
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		$\begin{array}{r} 4.367\\ 4.367\\ 4.357\\ 4.347\\ 4.337\end{array}$	.20 0.23 .21 0.56	44.417.1210.47 44.407.1311.38 44.407.14 morr 44.397.150.18 44.387.160.51	5. 06.53 10.18
21) Pentecost-Whitsunday. Satu	rn ii	n Capric	ornus.	15h. 12m. Day's l	ength, 14h. 53m.
24 Ste 324 €; 35 ⊙ sup. 25 Mo h s. R. W. Emerson b. 1803. 26 Tu 3 in pereix; 6 in apogee. 27 We Sur. of Paris Commune, 1871. 28 Th First Newspaper in Eng. 1676. 29 Fri 30 Sat 31 St. 9 en. per.	Baaran C.C.S	$\begin{array}{r} 4.327\\ 4.317\\ 4.307\\ 4.297\\ 4.297\\ 4.297\\ 4.287\\ 4.277\end{array}$	.24 2. 3 .25 2.22 .26 2.41 .27 3. 0 .28 3.22	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
22) Trinity Sunday. U	ranu	s in Can	icer.	15h. 25m. Day's	length, 15h. 3m.
31 Su  Battle of Seven Pines, 1862.	Ser Contraction	4.267	.29 4.23	3 3 4.32 7.23 4.29	4.54 7. 1 4.54
JEWISH CALENDAR, 56 Hodesh Siv	634 /an	-May 22d	5th, 33 and 23d	d Day of Omer; , Pentecost.	17th, Rosh

cunningly wrought the leaves thereof into rolls, and did set fire to one end thereof, and did look very grave and calf-like; and the smoke of their torment ascendeth up forever and ever.

And the cultivation thereof became a great and mighty business in the earth, and the merchantmen waxed rich by the commerce thereof. And it came to pass that the saints of the Most High defiled themselves therewith; even the poor, who could not buy shoes, nor bread, nor books for their little ones, spent their money for it. And the Lord was greatly displeased therewith, and said: Wherefore this waste; and why

#### AND RURAL REGISTER.

### MAY.

#### SOUTHERN STATES.

This month is better adapted to cultivating and perfecting crops already sown and growing, than to planting, excepting for succession. Hoe frequently, keep down the weeds, and give plenty of water. The crops now growing to maturity ask only this, and will reward you.

Set out Sweet Potato shoots.

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Beans, for late use, may still be planted. Also plant sweet corn for succession. Brainard's Early Sugar and Evergreen Sugar are the best.

Sow CABBAGE for Winter use.

RADISHES and SPINACH may still be planted.

Sow PEPPER and TOMATOES for late planting.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

Most of the hardy vegetables are now in, and with this month the planting will be mostly over, excepting late succession of crops.

The hoeing, weeding and thinning of small plants is the work of the day, and, if neglected, a poor garden and a scanty yield will be the result.

Beans, Bush, plant for succession, and Lima, Case Knife and other Pole Beans may now be planted. Glasses can now be removed from hotbeds, excepting in Northern Middle States, where the season is more backward.

Be sure to have a good variety of vegetables, the pride of every American table.

Solon Robison says: "The great secret of success in market gardening lies in the succession of crops."

Heavy manuring, thorough cultivation, and a good market, are, of course, important adjuncts, but all of these will not give maximum results without the gardener's skill in keeping the grounds fully occupied; and in that, more than in all things, is not only where gardens fail, but the farmer.

Land should never be left idle. In a well-arranged market garden one thing succeeds another so rapidly that one row of the first crop is off today, and its successor growing in its place to-morrow.

				ALOGUE		
6th Month.	JU	NE,	1874.		30	Days.
MOON'S PHASES. D. New York. Chr. H. M. H.	. M.	CALE	n and a second second	CALEN	DARCAL	ENDAR
New Moon 14 1 56 m. 1 First Quarter. 21 3 4 e. 1	7 58 m. 1 32 m. 1 40 e. 1 28 e. Woow	Boston; N land, Ne State, M Wiscons and Ore	ewEng- w York ichigan, in, Iowa ron,	N.Y. City; New Jerse diana, Pe vania, Oh: Illinois, Sun  Sun	Phila. Charle ay, In-Carol nnsyl-Georg io and and I Moon Sun 15	ston; North ina, Tenn., ria, Alaba Mississipp: .ouisiana.
D. D. Phenomena M. W. and Important E		Sun   Sur rises sets h. m. h. n	rises.	rises sets. m. h. m. h. m.	rises. rises s	ets. rises.
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & Mo \\ 0 & \forall \forall \sigma. J. G. Bennett \\ 0 & Tu \\ Gordon Riots, London, \\ 3 & We \\ Stephen A. Douglas \\ 4 & Th \\ 0 & \forall z \\ C. Corpus Christl. \\ 5 \\ Fri \\ 1 & \forall r. hel. lat \\ N. \\ 6 \\ Sat \\ Capture of Memphis, \\ \end{array} $	1780. 1861. 1862.	$\begin{array}{c} 4.26 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.25 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.25 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.24 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.24 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.23 \\ 7.3 \end{array}$	1 10.21 2 11. 3 2 11.42 3 morn 3 0.11	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 4.31 \\ 2 \\ 4.30 \\ 7.26 \\ 2 \\ 4.30 \\ 7.27 \\ 2 \\ 4.29 \\ 7.27 \end{array}$	9.19 4.547 10.14 4.537 10.57 4.537 11.37 4.537 morn 4.537 0. 8 4.527	7. 2 9.46 7. 310.32 7. 311.16 7. 411.52 7. 4 morn
23) 1st Sunday after Trinity.		nus in Gen		15h. 33m. D 114.297.28	0.364.527	
7 Stu 8 Mo 9 Tu Chas. Dickens died, 18 10 Wel 3 Ut ζ in perigee. 11 Th Sir John Franklin died 12 Fri Massacre in Pranklin died 13 Sat □ 40. Fug.slave Act re	1795. 70. 1, 1847. 8.	$\begin{array}{r} 4.23 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.23 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.22 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.22 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.22 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.22 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.22 \\ 7.3 \\ 4.22 \\ 7.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 0.59 \\ 5 & 1.24 \\ 6 & 1.49 \\ 6 & 2.16 \\ 7 & 2.49 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}14.297.29\\14.287.29\\14.287.30\\14.287.30\\04.287.31\\04.287.31\end{array}$	0.58 4.52 1.25 4.52 1.51 4.52 2.19 4.52 2.54 4.52 sets 4.52	7. 5 0.55 7. 6 1.27 7. 6 1.59 7. 7 2.33 7. 7 3.14 7. 8 sets
24) 2d Sunday after Trinity.	Ma	rs in Tau	and the second second		ay's length,	
14 Ste     14th.     6σt.       15 Mo     6σt.     Mag.Chai       16 Tu     6σt.     wash.Comin-C       17 We     6ft.     Peace Jubilee,       18 Th     Battle of Waterloo, 18       19 Fri     Kearsarge sunk Alaba       20 Sat     62t.	h'f,1775 1872. 515. ma,'64 Bitters	$\begin{array}{c} 4.227.3\\$	8 9.34 8 10.17 9 10.53 9 11.23 9 11.46 9 morn	$\begin{array}{c}14.287.33\\14.287.33\\14.287.33\\14.287.33\end{array}$	8.294.52 9.274.52 10.114.52 10.484.52 11.194.52 11.434.52 morn 4.52 ay's length,	7.         8         8.59           7.         9         9.47           7.         9         10.28           7.         9         11.4           7.         9         11.3           7.10         12.0         0
25) 3d Sunday after Trinity.		piter in I 4.23 7.3		14.297.34	0. 5 4.53	
21 Std 21 tt. Oent 22 Mo 23 Tu Evac. of Phila by Briti 24 We Anti-Slav. riot in Bost 25 Th Bat. of Lundy's Lane, 26 Fri Seven days' battles, 1 27 Sat j gr. elong. E. 25° 40'	( in ap. sh, 1778 on, '54 1813.	$\begin{array}{r} 4.237.3\\ 4.237.4\\ 4.237.4\\ 4.237.4\\ 4.237.4\\ 4.237.4\\ 4.237.4\\ 4.247.4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9 & 0.26 \\ 0 & 0.43 \\ 0 & 1. & 3 \\ 0 & 1.25 \\ 0 & 1.49 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.26 \\ 4.53 \\ 0.45 \\ 4.53 \\ 1. \\ 6 \\ 4.53 \\ 1.28 \\ 4.53 \\ 1.54 \\ 4.53 \\ 2.26 \\ 4.54 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 7.10 & 0.23 \\ 7.10 & 0.49 \\ 7.10 & 1.13 \\ 7.11 & 1.49 \\ 7.11 & 2.13 \end{array}$
26) 4th Sunday after Trinity.	the second second second by	in Capric	ornus.		Day's length,	
28 Su 3HQ. Victoria crown 29 Mo 30 Tu Printing invente	B	$\begin{array}{r} 4.247.4\\ 4.247.4\\ 4.257.4\end{array}$	0 3.47	34.307.35 34.307.35 34.317.35	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7.11 4.2

do these little ones lack bread, and shoes and books? Turn now your fields into corn and wheat, and put this evil thing far from you; and be separate, and defile not yourselves any more, and I will bless you and cause my face to shine upon you.

But with one accord they all exclaimed: "We cannot cease from chewing, snuffing and puffing, we are slaves."

The first post-office in this country was established in 1710, by act of Parliament. On the commencement of the Revolution, Congress assumed control of this Department of State.

### JUNE.

#### SOUTHERN STATES.

Time cannot be better employed now than in attending closely to growing crops (except in case of failure from insects, drought, or accident of some kind), which might be replanted; possibly they may mature. Look over the garden, and, if necessary, replant CUCUMBERS, MELONS and SQUASHES. Sprinkle on soot and ashes to keep bugs off.

Destroy bugs, worms, etc., and eradicate the weeds. Keep the soil open by frequent hoeing.

Transplant CABBAGE, and water often.

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Sow TOMATOES, say TROPHY, for a succession.

Begin to pick out plants for seed. Select earliest and fairest.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

Weed and till carefully, loosening the soil with the best implements you can get. Don't let weeds get up so as to look green.

Plant, to keep up a succession, BUSH or BUNCH BEANS, CUCUMBERS, SUGAR CORN and PEAS.

Plant out BROCCOLI, CABBAGE and CELERY, for early use.

Thin BEETS and LEEKS; sow ENDIVE if desired.

Train pole beans and tall peas well.

Above all keep watch of the rapidly growing weeds, that will soon make all your labor useless if they are not exterminated.

The use of Water Cress seems to be of very ancient date. An old writer says: "Water Cress is one of the most wholesome of our salad herbs, and one of the oldest in use. Its qualities are warm and stimulating — the reverse of nearly all other raw vegetables. Xenophon recommended it to the Persians, and the Romans gave it to those whose minds were deranged. Hence the Greek proverb, 'Eat cress, and have more wit.' It is an excelent antiscorbutic ; and a salad so easily produced, and so important to the health of towns-people, cannot be too highly recommended. The daily supply at Covent Garden, London, is about 6,000 bunches; but it is said if twice as many more bunches were brought in they would be all sold."

44 SHAKER	s' .	ANNUAL CATA	ALOGUE	
7th Month.	JI	JLY, 1874.		31 Days.
MOON'S PHASES. D. New York. Charleston.	÷	CALENDAR	CALENDAR	
Third Quarter         6         1         6 e.         0         42 e.           New Moon         13         11         32 m.         11         8 m.           First Quarter.         21         8         35 m.         8         11 m.           Full Moon         28         11         47 e.         11         23 e.	Moon's Place.	FOR Boston; NewEng- land, New York State, Michigan, W Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon.	vania, Ohio and Illinois.	FOR Charleston; North Carolina, Tenn., Georgia, Alaba- ma, Mississippi, and Louisiana.
D. D. Phenomena M. W. and Important Events.	W S.	Sun Sun Moon rises sets. rises. h. m. h. m. h. m. m	Sun Sun Moon rises sets. rises. h. m. h. m. h. m.	Sun Sun Moon rises sets. rises. h. m. h. m. h. m.
$\begin{array}{c c} 1 & We & \Diamond h \not \in . & \text{Aaron d. } 1452 \ B. C. \\ \hline & 2 & Th & \text{Middle day of the year.} \\ & 3 & Fri & \odot \text{ in apogee.} & \text{Bat. Gett'g, '63} \\ & 4 & \text{Sat} & \text{Adams \& Jefferson died, } 1826. \end{array}$	22200	4.26 7.40 10.14 4.27 7.40 10.42	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4.56 7.11 10.28
27) 5th Sunday after Trinity.	Ve	enus in Cancer.	15h. 33m. Day's lo	ength, 15h. 10m.
5 Su $\partial \mathcal{J} \odot$ . Bat. Carthage, 1861. 6 Mo $\mathcal{O}$ 6th. Daguerre died. <sup>154</sup> 7 Tu $\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}$ ; $\mathcal{J} \oplus \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}$ ; $\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}$ ;	的领领	4.29 7.39 11.53 4.29 7.39 morn 4.30 7.38 0.18 4.31 7.38 0.48 4.32 7.38 1.24	5 4.37 7.32 0.52 5 4.37 7.32 1.30	4.57 7.11 12. 0
28) 6th Sunday after Trinity.	M	ars in Gemini.	15h. 24m. Day's	ength, 15h. 4m.
12 Su Alex. Hamilton shot, 1804. 13 Mo 35 (1997) 14 Tu 35 (1997) 15 We Napoleon Bonaparte sur., <sup>105</sup> 16 Th 39 C. Freedmen's Bur., <sup>106</sup> 17 Fri John Jacob Astor born, 1763. 18 Sati 67 C. Bonilion d. 1100.	8	4.347.36 sets 4.357.36 8.50 4.367.35 9.22 4.377.34 9.47 4.377.3410.10	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	5. 17. 9 sets 5. 27. 9 8.23 5. 37. 8 9. 1 5. 37. 8 9.32 5. 47. 8 10. 1
29) 7th Sunday after Trinity.	Ju	piter in Leo.	15h. 13m. Day's l	ength, 14h. 53m.
IJ) Su         French invade Germany, '11           20 Mo         ¢ in apogee.           21 Tu         21 Tu           22 We         Dats. Bat. Bull Run, '61.           23 Wh         Dats. Ash. Nob. made Ters.           23 Th         DyO. Print. inv. 1440. [1854           24 Fri         Ex-Pres. Van Buren d., 1862.           25 Sat j ◊ ◊ ○ inf. Gold 257, 1864.         Gold 257, 1864.	1.2.2.2.5.5.	4.407.3211.6 4.417.3111.27 4.427.3011.50 4.437.29 morn 4.447.28 0.18	$\begin{array}{c} 6 4.45 \\ 7.27 \\ 10.48 \\ 6 4.45 \\ 7.26 \\ 11.30 \\ 6 4.46 \\ 7.26 \\ 11.30 \\ 6 4.47 \\ 7.25 \\ 11.54 \\ 6 4.48 \\ 7.24 \\ 1.54 \\ 1.$	5. 57. 611.16 5. 67. 611.42 5. 77. 5 morr 5. 77. 5 0.11 5. 87. 4 0.45
30) 8th Sunday after Trinity. Sa	turn	in Capricornus.	14h. 59m. Day's 10	ength, 14h. 40m.
26 Stu ist post office in America, 1775 27 Mo State dep. est. at Wash. 1789 28 Tu 28 th. 62 d. 29 We 26 dy 3. Riot in Savannah, 30 Th 6 gr. hel. lat. S. [1872. 31 Fri Petersburg mine fired, 1864.	10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1	4.477.252.32 4.487.24 rises. 4.497.238.14 4.507.228.44	6 4.52 7.20 2.39 6 4.52 7.19 rises. 6 4.53 7.18 8.10 6 4.54 7.18 8.40	5. 97. 3 2.11 5.107. 2 3. 7 5.117. 1 rises 5.117. 0 7.51 5.127. 0 8.27 5.136.59 9. 1
JEWISH CALENDAR. Hode		4.—July 2d, Fa Ab ; 23d, Fast o		15th, Rosh

The Slave trade, from the coast of Africa, was first began by the Portuguese in 1481. England was engaged in this traffic up to the year 1807, quite a modern date.

He is truly a man who is in full enterprise; who is perpetually planning new works; who is constantly acquiring new thoughts; who is all the time opening new chambers; who is every day furnishing the rooms of his mind with new pictures and new furniture; who is incessantly spreading for himself a new table with noble aspirations and endeavors, as the sign of soul-life. Every man who really lives is living by a generous use of the future.— *Beecher*.

### JULY.

#### SOUTHERN STATES.

Very little can be done in this month for new crops. The old must be cared for by watering and the most determined weeding. A few seeds may be sown for late succession. Snap Beans, of the very best seed; Cucumber Seed, for pickles; Squash Seed; Sugar Corn.

CABBAGES may be transplanted, if a showery time is taken advantage of.

Transplant CELERY also, for early supply.

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It seldom pays to plant Spinach this month, even under the most favorable auspices.

RUTABAGA SEED, if you can get it prime, can be planted to give food for stock.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

Plants may still be set out; weeds must be kept down; some seeds may be gathered.

A few BEANS, BEETS and PEAS may be sown to keep up the succession, though little can be done after the first week of the month.

TURNIPS and ENDIVE may be profitably planted.

A general careful overlooking of the place is required.

Lima Beans are a distinct order of plant from other beans, more difficult to cultivate, and require a longer season of warm weather, but, altogether, the best and richest shell bean grown. The seed should be put into the ground with the eye down, one bean in a place, to insure their coming up. They are great climbers, and will go to the top of poles thirty feet high. The best way is to use poles about six or seven feet long, plant around the pole, and pinch back the vines.

To get them early, set each bean in a piece of sod two inches square, and place these sods in a shallow box in the kitchen, and keep them well watered till it will answer to set around the pole.

46 SHAKER	s' .	ANNUAI	CAT	TALOGU	ĴΈ		
8th Month.	AU	gust,	187	4.		31 D	ays.
MOON'S PHASES. D. New York. Charleston. H. M. H. M.		CALEN	DAR	CAL	ENDAR	CALEN	DAR
Third Quarter         4         5 51e.         5 27 e.           New Moon         11         11 4 e.         10 40 e.           First Quarter.         20         1 57 m.         1 33 m.           Full Moon         27         8 33 m.         8 9 m.	Moon's Place.	For Boston; Ne land, Nev State, Mic Wisconsin and Orego	wEng- Y York higan, I, Iowa n.	8 million	and the second se	Charleston Carolina, Georgia, ma, Miss and Louis	Tenn., Alaba- sissippi siana.
D. D. Phenomena M. W. and Important Events.	OW S.	Sun Sun rises sets. h. m. h. m.	rises.	m.h.m.h	ets. rises. m. h. m.	Sun Sun rises sets. h. m. h. m.	rises.
1 Sat  ¢ in perig. Vinegar Bitters.	63	4.52 7.20	9.33	6 4.56 7	.16 9.33	5.14 6.58	9.32
31) 9th Sunday after Trinity.	v	enus in Leo		14h. 43m	. Day's le	ng*h, 14h.	25 <b>m</b> .
2 Su [dh] Storm'g Sarbruck, 70 3 Mo [sho; c); dy d. Eug. Sued. 37 4 Tru 5 We 6 Th Ben. Johnson died, 1837. 7 Fri Bat. Thermopyle, 480 B. C. 8 Sat Spanish Armada des. 1588.	SZZZZZ MAN	$\begin{array}{r} 4.53 \ 7.19 \\ 4.54 \ 7.18 \\ 4.55 \ 7.16 \\ 4.56 \ 7.15 \\ 4.57 \ 7.14 \\ 4.58 \ 7.13 \\ 4.59 \ 7.11 \end{array}$	10.22 10.49 11.21 morn 0.6		.14 10.24 .12 10.53 .11 11.26 .10 morn . 9 0.12	5.166.55 5.166.54	10.35 11. 9 11.48 morn 0.38
32) 10th Sunday after Trinity.	Ma	ars in Cance	r.	14h. 25m	. Day's le	ngth, 14h.	10m.
$\begin{array}{c c} 9.5 \mathscr{U} & \triangleleft 5 \ \ensuremath{ 0 \ } & \land \ \ensuremath{ 0 \ } & \land \ \ensuremath{ 0 \ } & \land \ \ensuremath{ 0 \ \ensuremath{ 0 \ } & \land \  0 \ \ensuremath{ 0 \ \ensuremath\ \ensuremath{ 0 \ \en$	232AAAS	$\begin{array}{c} 5. & 07.10 \\ 5. & 17. & 9 \\ 5. & 27. & 8 \\ 5. & 37. & 7 \\ 5. & 47. & 5 \\ 5. & 57. & 4 \\ 5. & 67. & 2 \end{array}$	1.52 3. 0 4. 8 sets 8.12 8.34 8.53	55.47 55.57 55.67 55.77 55.87 45.97 45.106	. 5 3. 6 . 4 4.13 . 3 sets . 1 8.10 . 0 8.33	5.19 6.50 5.20 6.49 5.21 6.48 5.21 6.47 5.22 6.46 5.23 6.45 5.23 6.44	3.32 4.35 sets 8.1 8.29
33) 11th Sunday after Trinity.	Jup	oiter in Virg	ço.	14h. 5m	. Day's le	ngth, 13h.	52m.
16 Su       φ in C;       σ in apogee.         17 Mo       φ in Q;       σ in apogee.         18 Tu       d+μ f. iststeamboat, 1807.         19 We       Gaerriere cap. by Constr.,112         20 Th       20 th. Issac Waiton b.         21 Fri       3 d+μ δ.         22 Sat       φ in perthel; d \$ d.	ALL TAN	$\begin{array}{c} 5. \ 7 \ 7. \ 0 \\ 5. \ 8 \ 6.59 \\ 5. \ 9 \ 6.57 \\ 5.10 \ 6.55 \\ 5.11 \ 6.54 \\ 5.12 \ 6.52 \\ 5.14 \ 6.51 \end{array}$	$10.48 \\ 11.25$	$35.156 \\ 35.166$	.55 9.32	$5.27 \begin{array}{c} 6.39 \\ 5.27 \begin{array}{c} 6.38 \end{array}$	9.43 10.10 10.41 11.19
34) 12th Sunday after Trinity. Sa	turn	in Capricon	nus.	13h. 46m	. Day's le	ngth, 13h.	34m.
23 St (Charleston bombarded, 1863. 24 Mo Pompeli destroyed A. D. 78. 25 Tu (b 4. Obel Bay dis., 1009. 26 We <sup>1</sup> 4 gr. hel. lat. N. 27 Th 27 th 15 th At. Cable '57 28 Fri ist locomotive in Amer. 29 Sat ( in perigee. [1830.	a a tit can	$\begin{array}{c} 5.15 & 6.50 \\ 5.16 & 6.48 \\ 5.17 & 6.47 \\ 5.18 & 6.45 \\ 5.19 & 6.44 \\ 5.20 & 6.42 \\ 5.21 & 6.40 \end{array}$	7.35	$\begin{array}{c} 2  5.18  6 \\ 2  5.19  6 \\ 2  5.20  6 \\ 2  5.21  6 \\ 1  5.22  6 \\ 1  5.23  6 \\ 1  5.24  6 \end{array}$	.45 1.24 .44 2.38 .42 3.54 .41 rises. .39 7.34	5.29 6.36 5.29 6.35 5.30 6.34 5.31 6.33 5.31 6.32 5.32 6.31 5.33 6.29	1.52 3. 2 4.13 rises. 7.30
35) 13th Sunday after Trinity.		us in Canc	er.	13h. 24m	. Day's le	ngth, 13h.	16m.
$\begin{array}{c c} 30 & \mathcal{Su} \\ 31 & \mathbf{M0} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0$		$5.22 \\ 6.39 \\ 5.23 \\ 6.37$	$8.23 \\ 8.52$	$     \begin{array}{c}       0 5.25 \\       0 5.26 \\       0     \end{array} $		5.33 6.28 5.34 6.26	
JEWISH CALENDAL	R, 5	634.—Au	gust 1	3th, Ro	sh Modes	h Ellul.	144

#### STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE.

The earth is inhabited by about 1,300 millions of inhabitants, viz.: 360,000,000 of the Caucasian race; 550,000,000 of the Mongolian; 190,-000,000 of the Ethiopian; 200,000,000 of the Malay races, and 1,000,000 of the American Indian.

All these respectively speak 3,064 languages, and possess 1,000 different religions.

The amount of deaths per annum is 33,333,333, or 91,954 per day,

#### AND RURAL REGISTER.

### AUGUST.

#### SOUTHERN STATES.

Any of last month's work omitted must be done at once, and you must now seriously prepare for Winter crops.

Sow BEETS, Blood and Turnip.

Sow BROCCOLI, CABBAGE and CAULIFLOWER, in rich ground. If transplanted next month they will head in December.

EARLY HORN and LONG ORANGE CARROTS.

Extra Early PEAS.

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TURNIPS of all kinds.

Plant SNAP BEANS; and, for Winter use, plant Late Rose POTATOES, and put out Onion sets; also sow SAVOY CABBAGE.

Should the dry weather or extreme heat be too severe to sow the above seeds, they may be deferred until next month, and, with care, be successful.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

Nearly all the directions for July will apply.

CABBAGE, planted early, will head for Winter.

Earth up CELERY, and plant if needed.

BUSH and SNAP BEANS may be still planted.

Even PEAS planted now will be perfect before frost.

Sow SPINACH for Winter use.

Also TURNIPS, RADISH and RUTABAGA. If the ground is dry work thoroughly, and sow in the dust. The seed may germinate with the first shower.

#### HOT WATER FOR SEEDS.

There are many seeds the vegetating of which may be quickened by using hot water.

For instance, Onion seed may be made to sprout in less than one minute by pouring boiling water upon it. No fear of killing them. Put some into a vessel and pour on hot water, and after about half a minute turn the hot water off, and the sprout will appear instantly; and if planted while warm and moist, in pulverulent earth, well rolled down on the seeds, they will be at least two weeks earlier.

The same effect will be realized on all those black and hard shelled seeds, like Asparagus, Sunflower, Water Melon, etc.

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#### SHAKERS' ANNUAL CATALOGUE

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MOOVE MELERS   D   New York,  Charleston,	1		R, 1	-				
MODA'S PHASES         D.         H.         M.         H.         M           Third Quarter         2         1158 e.         11 34 e.         New Moon 10         114 e.         0 50 e.         545 e.           First Quarter.         18         6 9 e.         5 45 e.         5 11 e.         4 47 e.	Moon's Place.	CALEN FOR Boston: Ne land, Nev State, Mic Wisconsi and Orego	wEng- York higan,	un Fast.	CALEN FOI N.Y. City New Jerr diana, P vania, OI Illinois.	Phila.	Charlest	OR con; Nort a, Tenn a, Alaba
D. D. ; Phenomena M. W. and Important Events.	ow si		Moon rises.	50 . m.	Sun   Sun rises sets. h. m. h. m.	Moon rises. h. m.		in Moo ts. rises m. h. n
1 Tu & gr. hel. lat. N. 2 We Great London fire, 1666. 3 Th Great London fire, 1666. 4 Fri Fahrenheit died, 1776. 5 Sat 1st Continental Cong., 1774.	33223	$\begin{array}{c} 5.24 & 6.35 \\ 5.26 & 6.33 \\ 5.27 & 6.32 \\ 5.28 & 6.30 \\ 5.29 & 6.28 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     10. & 3 \\     10.48 \\     11.46   \end{array} $	1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} 5.27 \\ 5.28 \\ 5.28 \\ 6.31 \\ 5.29 \\ 6.30 \\ 5.30 \\ 6.28 \\ 5.31 \\ 6.26 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     10. 9 \\     10.55 \\     11.53   \end{array} $	5.37 6.9	24 10.3 22 11.2 21 mor
36) 14th Sunday after Trinity.	Ver	nus in Virg	D <b>.</b>		13h. 2m.		ength, 12	
6 Stu Maynower sailed, 1620. 7 Mo δ \$ Φ sup; 5 tH 4. 8 Tu β 3 ϵ. Boston settled, 1630. 9 We Sebastopol ent'd by allles,'55 10 Th <b>30 th</b> th 5 €. 11 Fri Mohammed born, 665. 12 Sat β 7 4 ϵ. Mendelssohn b. 1800.	?3333.A.A.S	$5.30 \ 6.26$ $5.31 \ 6.25$ $5.32 \ 6.23$ $5.33 \ 6.21$ $5.35 \ 6.19$ $5.36 \ 6.17$ $5.37 \ 6.15$	0.49 1.57 3.5 4.9 sets 6.56 7.15	2 3 3 3 4	5.326.24 5.336.23 5.346.21 5.356.19 5.366.17 5.376.16 5.386.14	2. 3 3. 9 4.12 sets 6.56	5.38 6. 5.38 6. 5.39 6. 5.40 6. 5.40 6. 5.41 6. 5.42 6.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
37) 15th Sunday after Trinity.	h	lars in Leo.	1	1	2h. 41m.	Day's le	ngth, 12	h. 37m.
13 Stt         Bat. S. Mountain Gap, 1862.           14 Mo         5'2 4', 5' in apogee.           15 Tu Rebeis take Harper's Ferry,           16 We Demosthenes d. 322 B.C. ('02.           17 Th Mt. Cenis tunnel opened, '71.           18 Fri           19 Sat           9 Striden's ride, 1864.	A CLARK	$\begin{array}{c} 5.38\ 6.14\\ 5.39\ 6.12\\ 5.40\ 6.10\\ 5.41\ 6.8\\ 5.42\ 6.6\\ 5.43\ 6.5\\ 5.44\ 6.3\end{array}$		5 5 5 6 6		7.57 8.23 8.50 9.26 10.12	5.42 6. 5.43 6. 5.43 6. 5.44 6. 5.45 6. 5.45 6. 5.46 6.	9 7.4 8 8.1 7 8.4 6 9.1 5 9.5 4 10.4 3 11.3
33) 16th Sunday after Trinity.	Ju	piter in Vi	rgo.	1	2h. 18m.	Day's le	ength, 12	h. 16m.
20 St $\langle \varphi \text{ in aphelion.} \rangle$ 21 Mo $\langle \sigma \text{ gr. hel. hat. N; } \phi \langle \varphi^4, \rangle$ 22 Tu $\langle \varphi \rangle \in A$ araold's treason, 1780 23 We $\odot$ enters $\simeq$ . Planet Nep. dis. 24 Th $  \varphi \circ p \text{ innocent d. 1145.}   1846.$ 25 Fri $\bigcirc$ 26 Ho. $\varphi$ in perigee.	a bost a bost	5.45 6. 1 5.46 6. 0 5.47 5.58 5.48 5.56 5.50 5.55 5.51 5.53 5.52 5.51	morn 0. 8 1.22 2.39 3.57 rises. 6.24	7888	$\begin{array}{c} 5.45\ 6.\ 0\\ 5.46\ 5.59\\ 5.47\ 5.57\\ 5.48\ 5.56\\ 5.49\ 5.54\\ 5.50\ 5.58\\ 5.51\ 5.51\end{array}$	0.14 1.28 2.43 4. 0 rises.	5.47 6. 5.47 6. 5.48 5. 5.48 5. 5.48 5. 5.49 5. 5.50 5. 5.50 5.	59 1.4 57 3. 55 4.1 54 rise
39) 17th Sunday after Trinity. Sa		in Caprico	rnus.	1	1h. 57m. 1	Day's le	ngth, 11	h. 57m.
27 Su δψ C. Strasbourg sur., 1870 28 Mo Bat. Marathon, 490 B. C. 29 Tu φ gr. elong. E. 470. 30 We Whitfield died, 1770.	E E E E	5.535.49 5.545.47 5.55546 5.565.46	7.22 8. 0	9 10	5.525.49 5.535.48 5.545.46 5.555.45	7.26	5.515.525.525.525.525.525.525.525.525.52	50 7.4 48 8.3

3,730 per hour, 60 per minute, or one per second. This loss is compensated by an equal number of births.

The average duration of life throughout the globe is thirty-three years. One-fourth of its population dies before the seventh year, and one-half before the seventeenth. Out of 10,000 persons only one reaches his hundredth year, only one in 500 his eightieth; and only one in 100 his sixty-fifth.

A man of philosophical temperament resembles a cucumber — for although he may be completely cut up, he still remains cool.

AND RURAL REGISTER.

### SEPTEMBER.

#### SOUTHERN STATES.

Garden work has begun again in earnest. Hill up PEAS; transplant CABBAGE. Sow others, such as Drumhead and Flat Dutch, for Spring.

Sow TURNIPS; look to your POTATOES. Sow ONION seed, if you have no sets. Sow CARROTS, for December use.

Keep on sowing SPINACH, ENDIVE and even a few BEANS.

Give early CELERY plenty of suds every washday, and other rich water.

Plant SHALLOTS and GARLIC.

Sow plenty of North Carolina COLLARDS. The leaves can be stripped off and used as they grow.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

Growing crops demand attention. Ground is to be prepared and seed sown for next Spring; roots divided and re-set.

This is the month to set out STRAWBERRIES.

Earth up CELERY.

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Early in the month sow SPINACH, for Autumn use, and later, for Winter and Spring.

Cultivate TURNIPS and RUTABAGA; sow CABBAGE, to plant out in Autumn. If TURNIPS have failed, try a replanting, as the insects have become less destructive.

The STRAWBERRY should certainly have a prominent place in every good garden, and no garden can be perfect without it. We need offer no argument to those who have heretofore grown them, as no other fruit or vegetable can be grown with greater profit, either for sale or the family. They are very healthy, and afford a degree of satisfaction to the family not realized by any thing else grown in the garden. It being the earliest fruit in Spring, and supplies just that sub-acid food which nature requires, and all can eat to their heart's content, and we will warrant for the time being there will be a happy family.

See the "Descriptive Catalogue," here annexed, for comparative value of the several varieties of vegetables, their cultivation and adaptation to the season.

50 SHAKEP	rs' .	ANNUAI	L CAI	'A	LOGUE	)		
10th Month.	00	TOBE	R, 1	87	4.		31 D	ays.
MOON'S PHASES. D. New York. Charleston.	1	CALEN	DAR		CALE	NDAR	CALEN	DAR
Third Quarter 2 842m. 818m.	ce.	FOR Boston; No land, Ne	WEng.	4	FC N. Y. Cit New Jer diana, 1 vania, C Illinois.	R v: Phila	For Charlestor Carolina, Georgia, ma, Mis	North
New Moon 10 6 5 m. 5 41 m. First Quarter. 18 8 33 m. 8 9 m.	Place.	land, Ney	WYork	Fast.	New Je	sey, In-	Carolina,	Tenn.,
Full Moon 25   2 25 m.   2 1 m.	18	State, Mi Wisconsi and Oreg	n, Iowa	E	vania, C	hio and	ma, Mis and Loui	sissippi
Third Quarter 31 9 4e. 8 40 e.	Moon's	Sun   Sun	States and the second	š	Sun   Sul		Sun   Sun	
D. D. Phenomena M. W. and Important Events.	M S.	rises sets. h. m. h. m.	rises.	m.	rises sets h. m. h. n	. rises.		rises.
1 Th  Use Vinegar-Bitters.	12mg	5.57 5.42	9.38	10	5.56 5.4	3 9.45	5.54 5.45	10.15
2 Fri 2d. Escurial burned, 71	RE	5.58 5.40	10.40	11	5.57 5.4	1 10.47	5.555.43	11.15
3 Sat Black Hawk died, 1738.	199	5.59 5.39	11.49	11	5.58 5.4	0 11.55	5.55 5.42	morn
40) 18th Sunday after Trinity.	Ve	nus in Libr	a.	11	h. 34m.	Day's le	ngth, 11h.	37m.
4 Su oH C. Bat.Germantown, 1777		6. 1 5.37	morn	11	6. 0 5.3	8 morn	5.56 5.41	0.19
5 Mo 640; § in aphelion.	No.	6. 25.36	0.56				5.57 5.40	1.21
6 Tu Louis Phillippe born, 1773.	000	$6.\ 35.34$		12			5.57 5.39	
7 We dd C. Ves. Florida cap., 1864		6. 4 5.32		12			5.58 5.37	
8 Th Great fire at Chicago, 1871.	88	0. 22.31		12			5.59 5.36	
9 Fri 040. [1872. 13 Sat 10th. W. H. Seward d.	Rid	$\begin{array}{c} 6. & 65.29 \\ 6. & 85.27 \end{array}$		$\frac{13}{13}$			5.595.35 6.05.34	
		L	11					1
41) 19th Sunday after Trinity.	1	Mars in Leo	1			1.1	ngth, 11h.	100000000
11 Su h stationary; ¢ in apogee.	83	6.95.26		13				
12 Mo d ö ∉; ♀ gr. hel. lat. S.	53	6.105.24	$6.21 \\ 6.48$	14				6.42
13 Tu N. Y. banks suspended, 1857. 14 We o Q C. Wm. Penn b., 1644.	A.C.3.	$\begin{array}{c} 6.11 & 5.22 \\ 6.12 & 5.21 \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 6. & 9 \\ 5.2 \\ 6.10 \\ 5.2 \end{array}$			
15 Th Great commercial panic, '57.	L'ES	6.13 5.19			6.115.2			
16 Fri Harper's Ferry insur., 1859.	No.	6.14 5.17			6.12 5.1			
17 Sat Surrender of Burgoyne, 1777.	·	6.15 5.15			6.13 5.1			
42) 20th Sunday after Trinity.		piter in Vir	go.	10	h. 51m.	Day's le	ngth, 10h.	58m.
18 Su 18th. Palmerston d.'65	8				6.15 5.10		6. 6 5.24	
19 Mo Sch C. Fr.evac.Moscow,	ST.	6.185.12						
20 1 u America dis. 1492. [1812.	at	6.195.11			6.175.1			
21 We Lord Nelson died, 1805. 22 Th 8 WO. Richard III. b. 1450.	5	6.205.9 6.215.8			$6.18\ 5.19$		6.85.21 6.95.20	1.47
22 Th 8 ΨΟ. Richard III. b. 1450. 23 Fri φ gr. elong. E. 24° 10'.	S.	6.225.6					6.105.19	4. 4
24 Sat out; 4 in aphelion.	臺臺	6.23 5. 5					6.11 5.18	
- design of the second s		in Capricon					ngth, 10h.	
25 Su 25th. § gr. hel. lat. S.	1990	6.25 5. 3	6.41	16			6.12 5.17	6.26
26 Mo in aph. If in per.	1000		rises.				6.135.16	
za I u Brutus died, 42 B. C.	MAG	6.27 5. 0					6.14 5.15	
28 We Bat. White Plains, 1776.	They	6.28 4.59					6.155.14	
29 Th Maryland free State, 1864.	22	6.29 4.57					6.165.13	
30 Fri Ex-Gov. Andrews d., '67. 31 Sat 31st. □h ⊙.		$\begin{array}{c} 6.30 & 4.55 \\ 6.32 & 4.54 \end{array}$			6.27 4.5 6.29 4.5		$\begin{array}{c} 6.16 & 5.12 \\ 6.17 & 5.11 \end{array}$	
osload Contractor	Cive.			-			10000000 00000000000000000000000000000	-
JEWISH CALENDAR, 563 Feast of 8th D							3d and	4th,
				-				

### D. C. BRAINARD'S VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Do you wish for a crop to flourish and grow? Mind and get the best seed when ready to sow; Manure is important, and good tillage too, But want of *good seed* makes vegetables few. To guard against failure in garden or field Buy seeds raised by *Brainard*, for they always yield.

#### AND RURAL REGISTER.

### OCTOBER.

#### SOUTHERN STATES.

CELERY requires care. Throw earth up to plants with plow or hoe; then hold plant well together, and heap earth around as far as the heart leaves. Repeat this every couple of weeks.

Look to your STRAWBERRY bed, and set out a new one if needed. Always set young plants from the runners.

Sow TURNIPS early for Winter use.

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Keep a hollow around your CAULIFLOWERS, and fill it with water frequently.

Tie up your ENDIVE to blanch.

Thin CARROTS and BEETS; hoe and thin out TURNIPS. Plant ONIONS, etc., for Winter and Spring use.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

Autumn is now upon us. The garden wants clearing up of all the remains of past crops, and ground prepared.

Set out TREES and SHRUBS.

Dress Asparagus Beds.

Plant out CABBAGE for Winter use.

Dig and house POTATOES, BEETS and CARROTS this month, or, at the latest, early in the next.

Sow SPINACH, if hitherto neglected.

Sow LETTUCE for Spring use.

#### THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Every family should have a flower garden; no matter if it is small, its moral influence is good, and, though it does not bring in its return of gold or "greenbacks," it will pay better than any spot in the garden or on the farm. It serves to cultivate and refine the senses, and increase the love for the beautiful, the contemplation of which will often relieve the care, burden and toils of life. What golden hours of joy are spent by the family in the flower garden. If you doubt the moral influence of flowers, look about you and study the character of those who cultivate them in contrast with those who do not.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue of flower seeds for 1874.

52 81	IAKERS'	ANNUAL CA	FALOGUE.	
11th Month.	NOV	EMBER,	1874.	30 Days.
BOON'S PHASES.         D.         New York.           New Moon	Charleston.            N. M.            0 14 m.            8 34 e.            0 14 e.            1 9 e. <t< th=""><th>CALENDAR FOR Boston: New Eng- land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon. Sun Sun Moon rises sets, rises. h. m. h. m. h. m.</th><th>N. Y. City; Phila E New Jersey, In diana, Pennsyl vania, Ohio and Illinois. Sun   Sun   Moor rises sets,   rises</th><th></th></t<>	CALENDAR FOR Boston: New Eng- land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon. Sun Sun Moon rises sets, rises. h. m. h. m. h. m.	N. Y. City; Phila E New Jersey, In diana, Pennsyl vania, Ohio and Illinois. Sun   Sun   Moor rises sets,   rises	
44) 22d Sunday after Trinity		us in Scorpio.	10h. 8m. Day's l	
<b>1</b> Su $ \partial H  \in$ . McClellan su <b>2</b> Mo $ \nabla$ greatest brilliand <b>3</b> Tu Sur. of Napoleon III <b>4</b> We $ \nabla$ stat. Gen. Peabo <b>5</b> Th $ \partial \sigma  \in$ . Grant re-clec <b>6</b> Fri $ \partial T  \in$ . Bat. Belmon <b>7</b> Sat $\Box H \odot$ ; $\in$ In apoge <b>45</b> 233 Sunday after Trinit	., 1870. dy d., '69. tted, 1872 at, 1861.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$ \begin{array}{c c} 8 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 8 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 8 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 9 & M & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 10 & Tu & 3 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 10 & Tu & 3 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 10 & Tu & 3 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\ \hline 10 & Tu & 3 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\ \hline 11 & We & Martin Luther born, \\ \hline 12 & Th & 3 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\ \hline 12 & Th & 3 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\ \hline 13 & Fri & 3 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\ \hline 13 & Fri & 3 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\ \hline 14 & Sat & 3 & 5 & 0 & 5 & 1 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 10$	cap. '61. 5 Bost.'72 5 1, 1794. 1483. p., 1857. ken, 1775 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 166.384.49 & 5.53\\ 166.394.48 & sets\\ 166.404.47 & 5.22\\ 166.424.46 & 6.3\\ 166.434.45 & 6.53\\ 166.434.45 & 6.53\\ 166.444.44 & 7.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
18 We & in perih.; ♀ stati 19 Th 20 Fri Histat. Chloroform 21 Sat ሪழ€. [pl	ten, 1315 march of ann, 1864. onary. 94. first ap- ied, 1847.	$\begin{array}{c} 0.344.35 \\ 6.55 \\ 4.34 \\ 1.39 \\ 6.57 \\ 4.34 \\ 2.54 \\ 6.58 \\ 4.33 \\ 4.10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 36.32  4.59  10.27 \\ 76.32  4.58  11.33 \\ 86.33  4.58  \mathrm{morn} \\ 86.34  4.57  0.38 \\ 96.35  4.56  1.43 \\ 36.36  4.56  2.51 \\ 86.36  4.55  3.59 \end{array}$
47) 25th Sunday after Trin 22 Sth (a in perjace. 23 Mo) 24 Tu Bat. Lookout M 25 We British evacuate N.7. 26 Th Marshal Sout died, 27 Fri Inv. of printing pres 28 Sat↓5H c. Wash. Irving 48) 1st Sunday in Advent. 29 Sth (a g s ch. lst. Andr 30 Mo) (a g s ch. lst. Andr	nary. ount. '63 (., 1783. 1857. s, 1814. : d., 1859.	7. 54.30 7.17 7. 54.29 8.30 7. 64.29 9.39 nus in Cancer. 7. 84.29 10.46	$\begin{array}{c} 13 & 6.55 \\ 4.36 \\ 13 & 6.57 \\ 4.36 \\ 5.17 \\ 13 & 6.58 \\ 4.35 \\ 6.16 \\ 12 \\ 6.59 \\ 4.35 \\ 7.24 \\ 127 \\ 0 \\ 4.35 \\ 8.36 \\ 127 \\ 1 \\ 4.35 \\ 9.44 \end{array}$	76.37         4.55         5.12           6.38         4.55         rises.           76.39         4.54         5.45           36.40         4.54         5.45           66.41         4.54         7.52           56.41         4.54         8.59           46.42         4.54         10.3           1ength, 0h. 22m.         9         9
JEWISH CALEN	DAR, 563	5.—November 1	l0th, Rosh Hode	esh Kislev.
Some farmers Sell all that's Such improvid For the better Some buy poo Which they fit The smallness And drives fro Then purchase Selected with	perfect, an lent acts po the seed, t r seed, beca of very der of which n om the mar e of <i>Brain</i>	d save nubbin oor judgment he better it p uuse they are o ur when the h nakes the far ket each firm <i>ard</i> , his seeds	ns for seed; — displays, ays. cheap, arvest they rea mer enraged, so engaged. a are all new,	

#### AND RURAL REGISTER.

### NOVEMBER.

#### SOUTHERN STATES.

PEAS may be sown, as (if they weather the frost) they will give for the table some in April. Tom Thumb and McLean's Little Gem can be recommended. Ground should be highly manured for these.

Put out ONION Sets and transplant CABBAGE Plants.

CELERY must be hilled up and blanched to be crisp and good.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

The season for gardening is well nigh over. The ground is to be prepared for the next year's operations; it may be manured and plowed or dug over, or trenched, as needed.

Transplant Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, etc.

Winter, dress ASPARAGUS beds.

BEETS, if any still in the ground, should be dug up and housed.

CABBAGE to be put in and secured for Winter.

Give your CELERY its last earthing up.

HORSE-RADISH should be dug and put into sand in the cellar.

Harvest ONIONS, PARSNIPS and SALSIFY, and store for use, and any other crop not yet laid up.

#### THE GRAPE.

Every house with twenty-five square feet of land, either in front or rear, should have one or more grape-vines growing and trained to a trellis, fence or the house, and in no possible way can the same amount of fruit be harvested from so small a space of ground. It is one of the most esteemed and essential fruits, and its culture dates back to the most remote periods of antiquity, and its longovity and productiveness can be readily judged from the fact that in Hampton Court, near London, a single vine of the Large Hamburg is now over two hundred years old, and has frequently borne a ton of grapes in one season.

A crop of small fruit or vegetables sent to market a week in advance of your neighbors, will pay four times as much as if sent a week later.

54 SHAKER 12th Month. I		EMBE	1			91	Dorre
New York. Charleston		1		01		1	Days.
New Moon         8         10 e.         66 de e.           Trist Quarter. 16         7 28 m.         7 4 m.           Vall Moon 22         12 0 e.         11 36 e.           Chird Quarter 30         9 40 m.         9 16 m.           D.         D.         Phenomena           W. W. and Important Events	Moon's Plac	CALEN FOR Boston: Nee land, Nev State, Mic Wisconsi and Orego Sun Sun rises sets, h. m. h. m.	wEng- York higan, h, Iowa on. Moon rises.	S	CALENDAY FOR N. Y. City : Phils New Jersey, In dana, Pennsyl vania, Ohio an Illinois. Sun Sun Moon rises sets. rises.	Charles Caroli Georg ma, M and L Sun S rises s	FOR ston; North na, Tenn, ia, Alaba fississippi, ouisiana. Sun Moon ets. rise3.
1 Tu         Execut. of John Brown, 1859.           2 We         § gr. elong. W. 20° 29'.           3 Th         β β 4.           4 Fri         β 4.4.           5 Sat         Death of Mozart, 1792.	8	$\begin{array}{c} 7.10 \\ 4.28 \\ 7.11 \\ 4.28 \\ 7.12 \\ 4.28 \\ 7.13 \\ 4.28 \\ 7.14 \\ 4.28 \end{array}$	morn 0.52 1.52 2.51	11 10 10 10	7. 5 4.34 morr 7. 6 4.34 0.55 7. 7 4.34 1.55 7. 8 4.33 2.56	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	.54 0. 1 .54 0.56 .54 1.50 .54 2.43
19) 2d Sunday in Advent.	. V	enus in Sco	rpio.			length,	9h. 13m.
$\begin{array}{l} 65\% \   \mbox{ Diet of Worms, 1640.} \\ 7\   \mbox{Mo} \   \   \   \   \   \   \   \   \   \ $	C BEE CAR	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{7.15} 4.28 \\ \textbf{7.16} 4.28 \\ \textbf{7.17} 4.28 \\ \textbf{7.18} 4.28 \\ \textbf{7.19} 4.28 \\ \textbf{7.20} 4.28 \\ \textbf{7.21} 4.28 \\ \textbf{7.21} 4.28 \end{array}$	4.56 6. 1 7. 5 sets 5.57 6.45 7.54	88776	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 7.11 & 4.33 & 5.56 \\ 7.12 & 4.33 & 6.59 \\ 7.13 & 4.33 & 8ets \\ 7.14 & 4.33 & 6.4 \\ 7.15 & 4.33 & 6.51 \\ 7.16 & 4.33 & 7.57 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26.484\\ 66.494\\ 6.504\\ 6.504\\ 6.504\\ 6.514\\ 6.524\\ 76.534\end{array}$	.54 5.34 .54 6.34 .54 sets .54 6.33 .55 7.17 .55 8.19
9) 3d Sunday in Advent. 9 Su  Council of Trent, 1545.	1 600	Mars in Vir		F	8h. 43m. Day' 7.16 4.33  9. 8	s length,	
4 Mo Washington died, 1799. 5 Tu ♂ 7 6 We <b>3 16th</b> . Boston tea party 7 Th <b>3 16th</b> . Boston tea party 8 Fri ♂ ₩ ⊄; ♂ ◊ ♀. 9 Sat Battle of Niagara, 1813.	Ten and	$\begin{array}{c} 7.23  4.28 \\ 7.24  4.29 \\ 7.24  4.29 \\ 7.25  4.29 \\ 7.25  4.29 \\ 7.26  4.30 \end{array}$	10.16 11.26 morn 0.38 1.51 3.6	5 5 4 4 3	$\begin{array}{c} 7.17 \\ 4.33 \\ 10.19 \\ 7.18 \\ 4.34 \\ 11.26 \\ 7.18 \\ 4.34 \\ 1.56 \\ 7.19 \\ 4.34 \\ 1.56 \\ 7.20 \\ 4.35 \\ 3.5 \end{array}$	6.55 4 6.56 4 6.56 4 6.57 4 6.57 4 6.57 4 6.58 4	.55 10.30 .56 11.34 .56 morn .56 0.38 .56 1.43 .57 2.51
(1) 4th Sunday in Advent.		Jupiter in V	irgo.				9h. 4m.
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	王冠金金举举	$\begin{array}{c} 7.28 \\ 4.32 \\ 7.28 \\ 4.32 \\ 7.28 \\ 4.33 \\ 7.29 \\ 4.33 \end{array}$	5.43 rises. 4.52 6.7 7.19 8.30	N SLOW-	7.21 4.36 5.37 7.21 4.36 rises 7.22 4.37 5. (	7.04 7.04 7.05	.58 5.13 .58 rises. .59 5.29 .59 6.38 . 0 7.45
2) 1st Sunday after Christmas.	Satu	irn in Capr	lcornus				9h. 5m.
$\begin{array}{c} 7 \ S u \\ 8 \ Mo \\ \varphi \ stat. \ Lord Macaulay d. '59. \\ 9 \ Tu \\ Gladstone \ born, 1809. \\ 0 \ We \\ 1 \ Th \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l} 8 \ Oth. \\ \odot \ in \ perigee. \\ 0 \ Th \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l} 0 \ Oth \\ \circ \ \gamma \ \xi \ in \ aph. \end{array} \end{array}$	87	$\begin{array}{c} 7.29 \ 4.34 \\ 7.29 \ 4.34 \\ 7.29 \ 4.35 \\ 7.30 \ 4.36 \\ 7.30 \ 4.37 \end{array}$	10.38 11.40 morn	223	7.23 4.39 9.38 7.23 4.39 10.40 7.23 4.40 11.40 7.24 4.41 morr 7.24 4.42 0.40	7.15 7.25 7.25	2 10.45 3 11.40 4 morn
EWISH CALENDAR, 563		December 18th, Fa				Rosh	Hodesh
THE SONG OF ( Fve breathed on That has curdle Fve fettered the And the rushing No longer the li Is seen on the la Fve stayed the s And hushed the And mute is the For Old Winter	the d the rill, g stro ly's ke, t hallo soun play	waters, a e spring and enc eam I ha spotless for I've s for I've s ow brook and of the yful four	and w in th haine ve m cup ealed 's ruc e wate tain's	e c ed ad it de erf	leep, dark w the wave, e a slave. up. brawl, all; tlee,		

#### AND RURAL REGISTER.

### DECEMBER.

#### SOUTHERN STATES.

In the Gulf States PEAS may be sown to keep up succession.

CABBAGES sown in October may now be set out, and sow early CAB-BAGE for March.

Thin the SPINACH, and look it over.

Plant ONION sets.

Prune Fruit Trees, and transplant all hardy trees.

Prepare ground for CARROTS.

Sow RADISHES and LETTUCE.

Plant HORSE-RADISH, using pieces of root four or six inches long. With care you will have fine roots the second year.

The STRAWBERRY must not be neglected.

See that your whole place is well worked up, the ground clean, crops housed, and all ready for the next season.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

Some transplanting of trees may be done yet where ground is not frozen.

The work in the garden proper is now over, but it is a good time to collect a good supply of compost.

Sow RADISH and SALAD in frames.

Trench and drain the ground intended for next planting.

The Rural Register and Almanac is published annually for gratuitous distribution, and customers not having enough to supply their friends will please notify by mail, and the same will be forwarded at once.

We hope the Register will serve as a guide to the beginner, and at the same time remind the more experienced of the proper time for planting, which, of necessity, *must* depend upon the season, and be varied accordingly.

Do not try to cultivate more territory than you can do well. Half an acre in vegetables, well tended and properly cared for, will yield better results than three acres poorly managed, and a ten-acre farm, well manured and thoroughly cultivated, will often prove more profitable than a fifty-acre farm with ordinary attention. The great fault of Americans is, in trying to cultivate too much land, and consequently neglect it

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#### SHAKERS' RURAL REGISTER.

#### Average Weight of Seed per Bushel.

Carrot		Pumpkin	pounds.
Onion		Spinach (round)48	"
Parsley	"		

#### BUSHEL MEASURE.

The following table shows the legal number of pounds per bushel of the follow-ing articles in the States therein named.

ARTICLES.	MICH.	IND.	ILL.	WIS.	Iowa.	Mo.	N. Y.
Wheat	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Corn, shelled	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Corn, in Ear	70	68	70	70	70	70	70
Corn, Sweet	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats	32	82	82	82	83	85	82
Barley	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Rye	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Buckwheat	42	50	52	40	52	52	48
White Beans	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Irish Potatoes	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Sweet Potatoes	55	55	55	55	46	55	55
Turnips	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Onions	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Dried Peaches	28	83	38	28	88	88	32
Dried Apples	28	25	24	28	24	24	22
Bran	20		20	20	20	20	20
Hungarian Grass Seed	48	48	48	48	45	48	48
Hemp Seed	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Flax Seed	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Stone Coal		70	80	00	80	1 1 5	
Charcoal	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Coarse Salt	50	50	50	50	50	50	70
Clover Seed	60	60	60	60	.60	60	60
Timothy Seed			45	46	45		
		••	10	40	40		

## DRIED SWEET CORN FOR TABLE USE. .

#### WE MAKE THIS A SPECIALTY.

Those who have used it prefer it to the canned corn sold in the market. It is cut from the cob in its green state, when best fit for eating, and then quickly dried by heated air, being only six to twelve hours drying, thus retaining all its good qualities, being equal to green corn fresh from the field. It requires to be soaked for six hours in warm water (milk is better), and then add milk, butter or cream, and season to suit the taste. Should not be boiled but

five minutes, and it is fit to use.

One pint of Dried Corn will make a quart when prepared for the table, thus reducing the price so as to be within the reach of all. Orders should be sent in as early as August and September, as the increasing demand for it requires our whole stock before early winter.

Prepared and put into barrels, at wholesale by

D. C. BRAINARD,

Mount Lebanon, N. Y.

