

Courtland Olds (1844 - 1896)

1861

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{There are many words and sentences that are too faded to be read in this diary. This is due to its age, as well as the quality of the photocopy of the original diary. In most cases, a note of '{illegible}' refers to this situation.}

DAILY

POCKET

REMEMBRANCER

FOR

1861.

FOR THE TRADE.

NEW YORK :

1861.

January, MONDAY 28, 1861

Comenced school to day in the Town of dover boarding as usual at Mr M.C. Nickerson Teacher D.B. McLenen comence Lattin gramar English gramar Geography and arithmetic & History

TUESDAY 29.

At School to Day made good progress

WEDNESDAY 30.

School again made very good progress to day.

January, THURSDAY 31. 1861

School again this day where I {illegible}ted a good before {illegible} Geometry and other Teacher {illegible}

February, FRIDAY 1.

At school to day I found that my advances during the week very good considering

SATURDAY 2.

Went home to day found the folks all well

February, SUNDAY 3, 1861

Went to Dover and to church at night after which I got well my lessons

MONDAY 4.

I went to school to Day & had my lessons well

TUESDAY 5.

Stormy day cleared of towards night got along well to day went to may flower to night and found them all right got home in the night

February, WEDNESDAY 6, 1861

attended school to day and got along well attended Erie Lodge this evening got home safe

THURSDAY 7.

Made good progress to Day but not a little bothered in anticipating the great como-tion that will soon be raised in our little town by the great sale of Mr Lanssons

FRIDAY 8.

Last Day in the week of school made good progress this week a great deal said about the sale which is to come of to morow started home in the dark and had a brave old walk got home at Last all right

February, SATURDAY 9, 1861

Had a good old time to day choping wood at home got through it at last drew two loads of hay in the fore noon to the barn went to singing school at night {de cous?}

SUNDAY 10.

Went to church in the after noon and got a ride to Dover with Mr Roy at church to night

MONDAY 11.

To aggain comenced geometry which I find very interesting

February, TUESDAY 12, 1861

Made considerable advanses in my studies to Day

WEDNESDAY 13.

Pleasant Day but my health is not very good having got a very bad cold attended Lodge

THURSDAY 14.

Worked hard to day and got along well

February, FRIDAY 15, 1861

another week is gone {illegible} so and my progress has been considerable

SATURDAY 16.

Started home about nine o'clock and after I got there I went to cutting wood at which, I continued during the remainder of the day

SUNDAY 17.

I Went to church in the afternoon after which I proceeded to Dover

February, MONDAY 18, 1861

Attended school again I {illegible} lesson in Geometry & Latin and in physiology

TUESDAY 19.

Made 2 propositions in Geometry and Latin Exercise of three nouns second declension.

WEDNESDAY 20.

Recited 2 propositions in Geometry formed three Latin Exercises attended Erie Lodge of good Templars

February, THURSDAY 21 1861

Attended school recited two propositions in Geometry and Latin exercises attended Sale in the evening

FRIDAY 22.

Attended School & finished twelve propositions in Geometry Latin Exercise went home at night in company with Miss Powell

SATURDAY 23

Spent the day at home drew two loads and cut ~~two loads~~ wood in the afternoon

February, SUNDAY 24, 1861

Remained at home during the day started for dover about four o'clock attended church in the evening

MONDAY 25.

Attended school recited the thirteenth & fourteenth propositions in Geometry three Latin exercise &C.

TUESDAY 26.

{illegible} at school reciting two propositions in Geometry, Latin Exercise and observations {illegible} second and third

February, WEDNESDAY 27, 1861

Attended school again had {two?} propositions one Exercise one English Lesson & attended Lodge in the evening

THURSDAY 28

At School to day made good by progress had two propositions Geometry Exercise Latin &C.

March, FRIDAY 1.

Attended School to day one proposition Geometry Latin Exercise and lesson &C.

March, SATURDAY 2. 1861

Started home this morning in the mud and arived at my destination ten o'clock in the afternoon assisted Father in drawing two loads of hay from stacks &C.

SUNDAY 3.

Remained at home this day on account of the inclemency of the weather was occupied during the day in reading Reeds voyages

MONDAY 4.

helped my Father to load one load of hay destined for Dover started about ten oclock at school in the after noon two propositions in Geometry viz 21, 22.

March, TUESDAY 5. 1861

I went to School to day had the 22 & 23 proposition of Geometry Book first

WEDNESDAY 6.

At school to Day had three ~~Less~~ exercises in latin attended Lodge in the Levening

THURSDAY 7.

Attended school this day Lessons one latin exercise and two propositions in Geometry &C

March, FRIDAY 8. 1861

I attended School to day made very good progress had two propositions in Geometry and Latin Exercise started home to night and had a very hard time of it

SATURDAY 9.

I helped Father draw in cloverseed from stack ocupied the whole Day at this work

SUNDAY 10.

Staid at home the greater part of the day started about four o'clock for Dover

March, MONDAY 11. 1861

Attended school this day, lessons one Proposition in Geometry & a Latin exersise and lesson

TUESDAY 12.

Attended school to day and recited one proposition in Geometry & Latin exercise with Geography &&CC

WEDNESDAY 13.

I went to school to day my lessons being the same as one the previous day attended Lodge in the evening viz Erie Lodge

March, THURSDAY 14. 1861

Attended school again to day and I had the misfortune to get locked out of school on account of my being late &.C

FRIDAY 15.

I was again at school to day and I recited two propositions in Geometry Latin Exercise after school I made preparations for starting home which I did after dark

SATURDAY 16.

In the forenoon of this day I assisted my father to draw two loads of hay from the stack in the afternoon I had the good fortune to get my basket full of maple shugar at Mr. John Matthews

March, SUNDAY 17, 1861

Staid at home during the early part of the day ocupied my time in reading Reads voyages around the world attended church in the later of the day at the schoolhouse, where Mr Roy officiated started for home after church was over on foot

MONDAY 18.

Comenced this new week at school had an extensive latin exercise in the neuter nouns one problem in Geometry in the after noon

TUESDAY 19.

Attended school this day lessons being similar as those on the previous day attended May Flower Lodge of Good templars where I enjoyed my self very highly

March, WEDNESDAY 20. 1861

Attended school again to day Latin Exercise in the neuter nouns again and no Geometry attended Erie Lodge of G.T. this evening &.C.

THURSDAY 21.

Attended school this day remained still at the neuter nouns one proposition in Geometry spent the after noon in Arithmetical problems &.C.

FRIDAY 22.

Started this day in active busin-ess viz start of Cleaning Clover seed and spring wheat and other works too numerous to numerous to mention

March, SATURDAY 23, 1861

Spent this day at home act-ively ocupied in work of the very meanest sort namely that of Cleaning Sifting and bagging Clover seed &.C

SUNDAY 24.

Stopped at home this day occupied my time rather adven-tageously in reading the voyage of Revd C. Reed, Chaplain of the US {illegible} under Comodo-re CH Columbus proceeded to dover after four.

MONDAY 25.

Comenced school to day in good spirits my lessons were as follows one proposition in Geometry Latin Exercise and my other studies as usual

March, TUESDAY 26, 1861

Attended school to day as usual my lessons were the same or nearly so {illegible} the proceeding days attended may Flower Lodge of Good Templars

WEDNESDAY 27.

At school again to day my Lessons were as follows two Propositions in Geometry viz 29, & 30, Latin Lesson as usual attended Erie Lodge of Good Templars where I was very much interested by the eloquent speeches by various brothers especialy brother {illegible}

THURSDAY 28.

I was at school again to day and my lesson were as follows Latin Exercise Greek Lesson and other Lessons as usual

March, FRIDAY 29. 1861

Attended examination to day and proceeded on with my studies {illegible} two propositions in Geometry Latin Exercise English Grammer Geography &.C. started home at night about 7 or 8 in the evening

SATURDAY 30.

Spent the day at home occupied my time in Cleaning cloverseed and wheat cutting wood &.C.

SUNDAY 31.

Remained at home the greater part of this day occupied my time in reading Commodore Reids voyages around the world by Rev {illegible} Taylor walked out to dover at night

April, MONDAY 1, 1861

Attended school to day and my Lessons were as follows two propositions in Geometry viz 37 & 38th English Grammar Latin and Geography &.C.

TUESDAY 2.

Attended school this morning but was somewhat disapointed to find there would be no more school this week I was therefore obliged to pack up and go home for my weeks holowdays

WEDNESDAY 3.

worked hard to day at sawing oak logs for stakes cut six during the day, and I felt myself in a peculiar condition after my days work was done.

April, THURSDAY 4 1861

I was occupied to day at a harder work than yesterday viz that of cuting and splitting stakes which occupied my whole day makeing no less than seventy five stakes.

FRIDAY 5.

Occupied to as on previous day by good and substantial stake work Father went to town in the after noon when I was imediately freed from my occupation

SATURDAY 6.

Occupied this day in chopping wood for sunday which I found to be a very proffitable enabling me to make way with immense quantities of food.

April, SUNDAY 7, 1861

‡ The long wished for Sunday here at last arrived the thought of my studies being resumed on the morrow served in no small degree to cheer me up &.C.

MONDAY 8.

Resumed my studies to day in good spirits my lessons for the being Geometry Latin &.C.

TUESDAY 9.

Attended School to day as usual Lessons were as follows one Proposition {illegible}, Geometry Latin Exercise {illegible} &.C.

April, WEDNESDAY 10 1861

Present at school again to day lessons were the same as usual I Attended Erie Lodge of Good Templars where I enjoyed my self as usual there being a large turnout &.C.

THURSDAY 11.

My lessons were Mathematical Exercises viz Arithmetic Geometric Geography together with Latin and Greek English Grammar &.C.

FRIDAY 12.

My Lessons were the same to day as yesterday only one paragraph ahead of yesterdays after school prepared for a walk home for which place I started about nine o'clock

April, SATURDAY 13. 1861

{Most of this entry is too faded to read} {illegible}tions was to day {illegible} one {illegible} of no office {illegible} that a {illegible} no less {illegible} &.C.

SUNDAY 14.

{Most of this entry is too faded to read} {illegible} reading voyages started for dover in the afternoon around {illegible} about four o'clock attended church in the evening &.C.

MONDAY 15.

Presented myself in the school {illegible} at {illegible} o'clock when I recounted my daily recitations which I accomplished satisfactorily

April, TUESDAY 16, 1861

Attended school to day as usual where my lessons were as follows Geometry Arithmatick English Gramar and Latin Grammar with a few others

WEDNESDAY 17.

Attended school this day the seven-teenth of april my lessons were nearly the same as on the day previous to this I attended Erie Lodge of Good Templars where I enjoyed myself very well

THURSDAY 18.

Nine o'clock this morning found me wending my way to the academy In great hurry, however got there In time had my lessons tollerably well &C

April, FRIDAY 19, 1861

I was at school again to day had my lessons very well It being the last day of school this week I prepared for a journey home this evening which place I reached at a late hour to night

SATURDAY 20,

I went to work this morning In good spirits at harrowing the ten acer field which I had the good fortune to finish in one day

SUNDAY 21.

This being sunday morning I started to dover about nine o'clock and arrived there about time for Church where I at once proceeded

April, MONDAY 22. 1861

My return to the accademy to day was marked by good lessons all around I was whoever {however} much surprised to learn that our Principal was shortly going to take up stakes and leave the school.

TUESDAY 23,

To day being a beautiful day every thing looking very pleas-ant I determined to follow the good example set by nature and accordingly appeared at school in beautiful time, and spirits.

WEDNESDAY 24.

I as usual attended school to day and it being a fine day I after past my lessons, {illegible} well at night I attended Erie Templars

April, THURSDAY 25. 1861

I was at school again to day and got along tollerably well with my lessons I have now nearly mastered the first book of Euclid haveing reached the forty first &C

FRIDAY 26.

I found myself at school in good spirits season and my lessons were as follows Euclid latin Grammar &C Edward and myself left school in the afternoon in order to enjoy a ride on the lake. Started about two o'clock in the afternoon and being favoured withe a fine base we put in to Port Reyerse &c

SATURDAY 27.

As I reached home last night I found myself somewhat weary however I went a good {illegible} and feel somewhat refreshed I put into my days work my good {illegible} to. &c

April, SUNDAY 28, 1861

I was {illegible} the work {illegible} of this day at home excepting what I while I was away from home I was at church in the afternoon &c

MONDAY 29.

Commenced work to day which was destined to last three weeks namely that of farming my work this day was harrowing

TUESDAY 30.

Harrowed again to day with the old nags on the field {des-tined?} for oats the one in front of the house attended May Flower Lodge of J.C. of G.T. where I enjoyed myself considerably &C

May, WEDNESDAY 1. 1861

Rained very hard today and my work work was in doors makeing fence caps shingles and many other things to numerous to mention

THURSDAY 2.

Rained not to day and it being to wet for harrow-ing I cut wood and made fence caps also recieved a letter from Edward.

FRIDAY 3,

Rained quite hard to day and was quite wet worked not but read &e

May, SATURDAY 4. 1861

To day being very wet I worked at makeing fence most part of the day and the remainder of that day I did nothing &.C.

SUNDAY 5.

I went to church to day about half past two and herd Mr Roys preach a very interesting discourse.

MONDAY 6.

The ground being some what drier now than {illegible} in the afternoon we harowed the ten acre field, once.

May, TUESDAY 7. 1861

Rained again to day, and mother sent me down to Mr Joseph Marrs after lime, for whitewashing and I stoped at Mr Robert Nears and stoped there most of the day &c went to Lodge &C.

WEDNESDAY 8

Worked very hard to day at the harr-owing the field in front of Mr. McBrides which we intend to sow with barley harrowed it {illegible}, one day with the old horse immediately after it was ploughed

THURSDAY 9.

Sowed the field that I harrowing yesterday and I {illegible} and I harrowing it {illegible} twice {illegible} or {illegible} it rained in the afternoon so I worked not for the remainder of the day.

May, FRIDAY 10, 1861

It been very wet to day for harrowing Mother and I went to simcoe and made a number of purchases on our own account after which we started home got there safe.

SATURDAY 11.

This day being the last day of this week and somewhat wet at that my work was expended in the garden spadeing which I found to be very hard work.

SUNDAY 12.

Expecting to have a fine old time on the comeing week I was somewhat uneasy all day but nowing it would avial me nothing I put an end to my restlessness and went down to my Grandfathers

May, MONDAY 13. 1861

Haveing reached home in safety last night I felt somewhat beter after my walk and now this morning I feel tip top and ready for my task which I expect to perform this week.

TUESDAY 14.

Haveing worked hard yesterday and feeling quite well after it I made a resolution to do likewise to day but it rained very hard on all day so I was obliged to keep within doors

WEDNESDAY 15

To day the ground is quite wet especially in the early part of the day however in the later part of the day it dried off so that I was enabled to go to my work viz harowing very hard work.

May, THURSDAY 16, 1861

Finished up harrowing to day in the ten acre field or rather, in the field in front of McBrides house which was sowing with barley

FRIDAY 17.

My work to day was dropping potatoes which I soon accom-plished after which I did nothing for the remainder of the day {A cursive capital L is written in a blank space}

SATURDAY 18.

Worked very hard to day at the potato planting with father and Jerry with great anticipations of going to school next week to the new master &.C.

May, SUNDAY 19, 1861

Started for dover this morning about nine o'clock and soon reached my destination I was at church in the fore-noon and heard Mr Roy preach heard him in the evening also

MONDAY 20,

Commenced school to day after an absence of three weeks and found that we had a new master whose name was Lenox appeared to be very cross to day however he paid great attention to the schollars &.C.

TUESDAY 21.

I was at school to day very much pleased with our new master although he was exceedingly cross he put me into studies the same as when Mr Ableman was here with little difference.

May, WEDNESDAY 22, 1861

The schollars as well as my self are anticipateing great times on Queens birth day the twenty fourth of this month I attended Erie Lodge of G.T. this evening enjoyed myself very well &.C.

THURSDAY 23.

I was at the accademy to day as usual it being rather late I found that there was great rejoisings among my fellow school mates but abt what I could scarcely at last I pried into it to morrow a hollowday

FRIDAY 24.

There being no school to day I determined to enjoy with the other school boys a hollowday and with that intention I accompanied with Mr Nickerson on board his wagon for Simcoe which place we soon reached {illegible}

May, SATURDAY 25, 1861

Haveing had a very good time yesterday to day I expected to a {illegible} myself in order to make up for lost time which I did by going home in the morning and immediately went to work in the garden

SUNDAY 26.

Edward came out this afternoon and I was deprived of {my work?} I immediately proceeded to Dover with Edward and after which I went to church with Mr Nickerson and heard a very good discourse from Mr. Roys

MONDAY 27,

I as usual attended School to day and by makeing observations I found that I got tolerably well since Lenox came for instance when he came I was not in the Arnolds latin, but now I am in the eighth exersise and lesson &.C.

May, TUESDAY 28, 1861

I went to the Accademy to day as usual my lessons were as usual to day viz Geometry, Grammars, Latin and English together with Arnolds Latin Arithmetic &.C.

WEDNESDAY 29.

I attended school to day as usual made very progress to day in my Lessons in the evening I attended Erie Lodge of G.T. where I enjoyed myself very well

THURSDAY 30.

Attended the Academy as usual to day got through my lessons to day very well, After school was out I went to the strawbery patch and filled my basket with the precious fruit

May, FRIDAY 31, 1861

I was present at the calling of the roll at the academy and was prepared to give my knowledge to the Magister after four o'clock I started for home.

June, SATURDAY 1.

I was much surprised this morning to wake up in my own bed at home but I was not much surprised to know that I had to work to day as usual when I am at home so I comenced with the milking.

SUNDAY 2.

I attended Black Creek Sabath school this morning at nine o clock precisely after which I started for dover but before I got half way I got caught in the rain and it rained very hard for about ten minutes

June, MONDAY 3, 1861

I attended school to day as usual and had a considerable difficulty in geting throug however I managed to extercate my self with a beleif that I must study much harder next time, &.C

TUESDAY 4.

Half past nine o clock found me at the Academy and had some difficulty in working at Geography first Book {illegible} of the first {The last two lines are illegible}

WEDNESDAY 5.

{The entry is too faded to be read}

June, THURSDAY 6, 1861

{The entry is too faded to be read}

FRIDAY 7.

I was at school to day as usual but Lenox was seriously cross however got through at last my lessons are now of a great {illegible} following Geometry Latin {illegible} Grammar Arnolds first Book of {illegible} instrumentation

SATURDAY 8.

As I reached home last night all safe and sound I enjoyed a good nights rest and to day I went into the Garden to my work.

June, WEDNESDAY 12, 1861

{Blank}

THURSDAY 13.

There was quite an excitement in town to day caused by old S Mr. Staffords following a man in town with a load of goods for Simcoe who he said ran through his gate.

FRIDAY 14.

I attended school to day as usual to day and after School I went Mr Nickersons strawbery patch in company with Edward for I dare not go in without permission

June, SUNDAY 9, 1861

I attended sabath school ~~to~~ this morning at the old School house in the afternoon I went in company with C. Matthews to sunday school on the {illegible}

MONDAY 10.

I was at school this morning precisely half past nine haveing been detained on account of the inclemency of the weather as it rained very hard I managed to get through exceedingly wet.

TUESDAY 11.

I attended school to day and found that Lenox is going to Toronto {business?} half days and that he was going {The last two lines are illegible}

June, SATURDAY 15, 1861

{Blank}

SUNDAY 16.

{The entry is too faded to be read}

MONDAY 17.

{The entry is too faded to be read}

June, TUESDAY 18, 1861

A considerable excitement was raised this morning by the entrance of the Circus known by the name of Robisson's great Show I attended School this Morning and went to the Show in the evening.

WEDNESDAY 19.

I attended the Academy as usual but being rather early I was much surprised to hear a great hubub in our School Room and upon my entrance I found that it was Ted Lawson imitating the feats of last evening

THURSDAY 20.

As I attended Erie Lodge last Evening I enjoyed myself exceedingly well did not get home till late I attended school to day as usual when I got along tolerably well considering

June, FRIDAY 21. 1861

This being the last day of School this week I determined to make short work of it and go home immediately after four o'clock which I did Mary Jane, and Mary Powell going with me

SATURDAY 22.

I did not do much of any-thing to day still I did some-thing I worked in the Garden and after a while Edward came out and after that I did not do much more than play around.

SUNDAY 23.

I attended sabbath School this morning at the old school house after which I went home and read till meeting time in the afternoon when I heard Mr Clarke.

June, MONDAY 24, 1861

This day Monday 24th is my last day of schooling for I expect three or four months however I hope not for my only hope is learning and if I do not get this I will not do much in this world

TUESDAY 25.

I attended School as usual with little prospect of getting ready for the examinations on Friday next which I fear will be a hard one with me Mr Nickerson attended May Flower Lodge to night.

WEDNESDAY 26.

I was at the Academy this morning as usual in right time I attended Erie Lodge of Good Templars in Port Dover where I enjoyed myself very well.

June, THURSDAY 27, 1861

I attended the Accademy this morning as usual and on account of the inclemency of the weather there was but very few out to School to day, a considerable ex-citement about the election

FRIDAY 28,

This is I expect my last day of schooling for at least five weeks this morning I was on the top of the school house with Mr. Mathews in order to put up the flag of our nation we passed our examination to day before a large audience

SATURDAY 29.

Haveing started for home last night I reached my destination safely about eight o'clock in company with R.B. Powell who came out to stay a few days with me I was surprised to see my sister and Miss Walker Miss Powell and a few others at home

June, SUNDAY 30, 1861

I went to sabath School this morning and after I returned I picked myself full of strawberys together with a few others I enjoyed myself much in going out to town this evening in company with a load &c.

July, MONDAY 1.

I worked in the garden to day at the onions and carrots which I acomplished towards evening when milking time came again I soon finished it and then I determined to study which I did.

TUESDAY 2.

Harrowed in the buckwheat to day and found it to be very hard work climbing over the lumps nearly as large as myself I went to May Flower Lodge of G.T. enjoyed myself tolerably well

July, WEDNESDAY 3, 1861

Harrowed the buckwheat over to day once and fou{nd} it to be but a modification of yesterday one could scarcely see that the lumps had been at all combd down by yesterdays work

THURSDAY 4.

This being a rainy day I was obliged to omit harrowing but Father went to Simcoe with a load of oats for Mr. Wm. Lyons, my occupation was chiefly that of studying Latin.

FRIDAY 5.

I worked in the hay field to day with Jerry and Charly in the mowing department and in the later part of the day it rained so that I was reduced to studying Latin.

July, SATURDAY 6, 1861

I worked in the hay field to day while Father was gone to Simcoe to the nomination our work was in the rakeing department Jerry and I had hot times discussing Parliamentary matters &.C.

SUNDAY 7.

I attended church to day but hold on, I was much surprised this morning to my Dear friend Edward out from home, by six o'clock before we had finished breckfast &.C.

MONDAY 8.

Great excitement to about the election this day with tuesday being the Polling days. Walsh, and Powell, being the champions for the M.P.P of the county of Norfolk...

July, TUESDAY 9, 1861

Beautiful day for mowing this it being very cool espe-cially in the morning I mowed a half day to day Jerry went to Dover {Above it reads: for Walsh} to day to put in his vote Father went yesterday for Powell

WEDNESDAY 10.

I finished harrowing the buckwheat ground to day or in the morning and in the remaining part of the day we drawed in hay from the orchard which we finished on the next morning

THURSDAY 11.

I saw a sight this day worth seeing viz a great fight James More and Charles Laurie, which was indeed a pleasing sight eh Charles gained the victory It was however a tight match.

July, FRIDAY 12. 1861

Great hubub among the Orangemen to day somew-here for we hear the drums beating at a great rate, this morning we all hoed potatoes and after we got through we went at the hay.

SATURDAY 13.

I started for Dover this mo-rning with Mother about ten o Clock arrived there at twelve when after I got my horse shod and the old buggy mended and had made several purch-ases we started for home.

SUNDAY 14.

I attended Sabath School this morning at the old School house after which I went to my room and remained nearly all day, occupying my time in reading &.c.

July, MONDAY 15, 1861

I howed potatoes the greater part of this day in company with father and towards night we went to make-ing hay again on the flat in front of the house across the lane.

TUESDAY 16,

All hands went into the potatoe hoeing this morn-ing good and strong {illegible} the hay was dry enough to rake up and when it was we went at it I attended May flower Lodge

WEDNESDAY 17.

Father hired three hands to day besides ourselves and put them in the big field mowing and succeeded in prostrateing a large portion of it.

July, THURSDAY 18. 1861

My occupation to day was rakeing up hay in the field in front of Jerrys house after I had finished it we went to drawing in and had it all in the barn by night which made three fields of hay cut and drawn in.

FRIDAY 19.

Worked very hard to day at rideing on horseback while father was rakeing hay in the seventeen acer field of which † we raked about twelve acers and besides which Jerry and charley cocked it up.

SATURDAY 20.

Mother and myself started for Dover this morning in order to do our shoping. And after we had finished that we started home again.

July, SUNDAY 21, 1861

I attended Black Creek W.M. S.S. after which I went to Church and heard Revd Mr Clarke who gave us a very good disco-urse after which I went home.

MONDAY 22.

My occupation was that of draw-ing hay to day, out of the seventeen acre field drawn hay all day. And when night came it found me in an exhausted position.

TUESDAY 23.

Feeling somewhat refreshed this morning we went to work with renewed vigour at the hay and got all in by night. I attended may flower Lodge to night.

July, WEDNESDAY 24, 1861

To day Jerry together with myself went to mowing hay in the seventeen acre field while father went to Simcoe we finished by night so with this our hay cutting finishes.

THURSDAY 25

This morning Jerry and I went to turning hay while father went off to the plains with a load of lime for the new church after we got done turning we went to rakeing.

FRIDAY 26.

Jerry and I drewed-in that which we raked yesterday got it all in by night safe all right {illegible} home hay all in safe and dry for 1861

July, SATURDAY 27, 1861

This morning Jerry and myself drewed in the hay or rakeings from the stack and put a fence arround it. after dinner I got ready to start for my sister but when I got ready she came.

SUNDAY 28,

I staid at home all of this day amusing myself with my books. It commenced to rain about eight o'clock this morning and rained till four In the afternoon when father went to dover to take my sister

MONDAY 29.

This morning I went for a stroll in the raspberry patch firstly I went to Mr Cornelius Smiths patch where I found but few after a while I went to Grandfathers and staid till four o Clock.

July, TUESDAY 30, 1861

Father and Mother went to Otterville or started with that intention. I worked at hoeing potatoes in the morning and in the afternoon I raked up hay a small piece. At night I attended May Flower Lodge, election night.

WEDNESDAY 31

My occupation this day was that of hoeing potatoes nearly all day - Oh in the morning it rained very hard for a while.

August, THURSDAY 1.

We had visitors to day from a distance viz Mr John Williams and his wife together with his daughter {illegible} fellows from Oakville. I hoed turnips in the afternoon {illegible}

August, FRIDAY 2. 1861

I worked vary hard this day at turnip hoeing at which I worked all day hoeing twelve roes in a day which I found plenty to do in the same time.

SATURDAY 3.

My dear sister being home this day I did not want for company and and still my whole time was occupied at the same occupations as yesterday viz that of hoeing turnips

SUNDAY 4.

I attended sabbath School this morning after which I went home and after dinner father and mother went to dover church and carried Mary Jane off with them I was obliged to milk all the cows

August, MONDAY 5, 1861

Having milked all the cows last night I started for Dover about dark and had the good fortune to get a ride nearly all the way, this morning I started for School and was much surprised to find the school {A word is written above too small to be read}

TUESDAY 6.

{illegible} in one and did not like it much however I will have to put up with it this morning we commenced our English Grammar class with about fifty young {boyes?} and was dismissed at 3 o'clock

—\$—

WEDNESDAY 7.

I attended school to day as usual and the master started a new class this morning of french and Algebra I was interesting to attend may flower Lodge of G.T but was obliged to desist on account of the rain.

August, THURSDAY 8, 1861

I found myself at the Accademy this morning at the proper time, I was able to recite my lessons very well, the new arangement in our shool makes it rather awkward &.C.

FRIDAY 9.

I was much surprised to day to hear that we were to have a Gymnasium in operation before the end of this quarter, I started for home after school and soon arrived at my destination

SATURDAY 10.

I was told by my Father this morning that I was to take a grist of wheat to mill to day which I did I arrived at home again about five o clock after which I milked the cows.

August, SUNDAY 11, 1861

I started this morning for town in order to be in time for church which commenced at eleven o clock, this being the day of the quarterly meetings I saw a large number of my friends

MONDAY 12.

I attended school this morning as usual and found that there was bookes yet at J.M. Thorndykes so I am now begin-ing to think of going to simcoe for my books as Lenox says we must have them immediately.

TUESDAY 13.

I attended school to day as usual and like the school now much better than at first. I went out home to night with Edward in order to secure clean clothes, &C.

August, SATURDAY 17, 1861

{This entry takes the full page and is written ovetop of the printed dates and spaces for the page. In cases such as this, the dates printed in the diary will be given after the long entries.}

Brilliant Stucco Whitewash.

I have copied verbatuim, title and all. Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, slake in hot water, in a small tub, and cover it to keep in the steam. It should then be passed through a fine sieve in a fluid form to obtain the flour of lime. Add one quarter of a pound whiting or burnt alum, two pounds of sugar, three pints of rice flower, made into a thin and very well boiled paste, and one pound of glue dissolved over a well slow fire. It is said to be more brilliant than plaster of Paris and will last fifty years. It should be put on warm with a paint brush — From the Guardian in Rural New garden.

SUNDAY 18.

MONDAY 19.

August, WEDNESDAY 14, 1861

I started for the academy this morning about nine O,clock about five minutes too late for the bell and for the calling of the roole and therefore it is my lot to stay in too night

THURSDAY 15.

Haveing got clear last nig-ht I went out home in order to get some neces-saries in the way of clothing I arrived home again in due time and found myself at school this morning at school

FRIDAY 16,

This being the last day of school this week I after I had finished my lessons and secured the mail together with a limited amount of knowledge of the progress of the {recess?} I started for home.

August, TUESDAY 20, 1861

Recipe for Small Pox.

“Take $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of an ounce of Creme Tarter & 12 gr. of Rhubarb, dissolve in one pint of cold water. The above should be given in four doses, about four hours between each dose. It should be given in as early a stage of the disease as possible, but will be effective at any stage.”

from James Harper, sen. {senior} M.D

WEDNESDAY 21

Diphtheria. Receipt.

“The following receipt is from a Phy-sitian who says that of one thousand cases in which it has been used not a single patient has been lost. It consists in thoroughly swabbing The back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: Table salt, two drachms; black pepper, Golden seal, nitrate of potash,

THURSDAY 22.

August, FRIDAY 23. 1861

and alum, one drachm each. Mix and pulverise, put into a teacup which half fill with boiling water, stir well, and then fill up with vin-egar. Use every half hour, one, two and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply one ounce of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil {illegible} ammoniae mixed to the whole of the throat and to the breast bone every four hours keeping flannel to the parts.”

from N.Y. Tribune.

SATURDAY 24.

SUNDAY 25.

Grape Cuttings. –

“It is a very simple operation to plant grape cuttings. Those who have not much time to spare, should use cuttings with two buds leaving half an inch of wood at each end. Throw out the dirt to the full about the cutting; Plant so that the upper

August, MONDAY 26. 1861

end of the cutting is visible; fill the dirt in with a garden trowel, or small hand fork, and press down firmly with the foot. The ground should be kept moderately moist, and in hot weather well mul-ched with grass. Most varieties of grapes are easily grown in this way.”

Carleton place Herald, 1864

TUESDAY 27.

To Prevent Chafing under a horses collar.

“Get a piece of leather and make what may be termed a false collar, which is simply a piece of leather cut in a shape as to lie snugly between the shoulders of the horse and the collar. This fends off all the friction as the collar slips and moves on the leather, and not on the shoulders of the horse. Chafing is caused by the friction, hence you see the thing is entirely plausible. Some farmers put pads of sheepskins under the collar; these they say do as much

WEDNESDAY 28

August, THURSDAY 29, 1861

but is good for they {illegible} the heat. A single piece of leather, like that composing the outside collar, without any lining or stuffing; the writer says is better than anything else." from the Carleton Place Herald.

FRIDAY 30.

Whitewash, Stucco.

Take half a bushel once ~~slack with~~ unslacked lime, slacked with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam strain the liquid through a fine seive or strainer and add it to a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water. Three pounds of ground ice {boiled to?} {illegible} stirred in boiling hot, half a pound of {Spanish?} whisking, and a pound of clear glue, well dissolved previously by soaking it well and then hanging it over a store {illegible} in a small {bottle?} within a larger one filled

SATURDAY 31,

September, SUNDAY 1, 1861

with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt it should be put on right hot, for this purpose it may be kept in a kettle, on a {illegible} furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard, {illegible} if properly applied with a brush as in finishing It serves as well as oil paint for wood brick or stone, and is cheaper. It re-tains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it either for inside or outside walls. Colouring matter may be put in and made any shade you like.

MONDAY 2.

TUESDAY 3.

The Preserving boots, &C.

A gentleman says that he has had three pair of boots last him for ~~thre~~ six years, and thinks that he will

September, WEDNESDAY 4. 1861

{illegible} many more for six years to come the following is the manner in which he treats them. "I put a pound each of resin and tallow in a pot in the fire; when melted and mixed apply it hot with a painters brush, with neither the {soul?} or upper {illegible} is desired that the backs should considerably take a {illegible}, dissolve an {illegible} of {illegible} in a {teaspoonfull?} of turpentine and {illegible} black, a day or two after the {illegible} have been treated with the resin and tallow rub over them this wax and turpentine {illegible} out before the fire. {illegible} leave a coat of wax {illegible} and {illegible} a mirror. Tallow and grease become rancid and rot the {illegible} and leather but the resin gives it an antiseptic characteristic which preserves the whole

THURSDAY 5

FRIDAY 6

September, SATURDAY 7, 1861

What to Eat.

From Halls journal of Health

Dr Hall says that the cheapest articles of foods at present high prices are, bread, (especially cornmeal) butter, molasses, beans & Rice. He shows that 25 cts worth of flour at 8 cts per pound combines as much nourishment as 2.50 cts worth of roast beef at 25cts.; and that a lbs of white beans, costing 7 cts, has the same amount of nutriment as 3 ½ lbs. of beef at 25 cts per pound, or in other words, the beef diet is twelve times as expensive as the beans. Further more, a pound of Indian meal will go as far as a pound of fine flour, costing nearly twice as much. Here are some of the common articles of food showing the amount of nutriment combined, and the time required for digestion

	Time of digestion	Amount of nutriment
Apples, raw.	1h. 50m.	10 percent
Beans, boiled.	2h. 30m.	87 “ “
Beef, roasted.	3h. 30m.	26 “ “
Bread, baked.	3h. 30m.	80 “ “

SUNDAY 8

MONDAY 9

September, TUESDAY 10, 1861

	Time of digestion	Amount of nutriment
Butter.	3h. 30m.	96 percent
Cabbage, boiled.	4h. 30m.	7 percent
Cucumbers, raw.	_____	2 “ “
Fish, boiled.	2.00	20 “ “
Milk, fresh.	3.15	7 “ “

Mutton, roasted.	3.15	30 “ “
Pork, roasted.	5.15	34 “ “
Poultry, roasted.	2.45	27 “ “
Potatoes, boiled.	2.45	12 “ “
Rice, boiled.	1.00	88 “ “
Sugar.	3.30	76 “ “
Turnips, boiled.	2.30	4 “ “
Veal, roasted.	4.00	25 “ “
Venison, boiled.	1.30	22 “ “

WEDNESDAY 11.

THURSDAY 12.

According to the above tables, cucumbers are of very little value, and apples, cabbages and turnips and potatoes are {illegible} so long. Some vegetables should however be used. Among those which contain the most {illegible} matter, sweet potatoes, parsnips, beets & carrots are the most nourishing. Roast Pork, besides being an expensive dish requires too highly {illegible} upon the {illegible} of the {illegible} to have {illegible}

September, FRIDAY 13, 1861

Remedy for the blight on Pear trees.

Mr De Laville says that he has discovered a simple remedy for the destruction of the Woolly Aphid, or what is called in Europe the American Blight He had some pear trees badly affected, and “armed himself with a hard brush provided with a handle, and with this and boiling water he set to work to scrub and was the poor besieged trees; then with a large sharp pruning knife, having cut away the wooly lumbers caused by the puncture of the insects, many other which had taken refuge about them were brought to light, and these were

SATURDAY 14.

SUNDAY 15.

I staid at home to day the greater part of the day untill the afternoon when I went to church and heard the Revd Mr Clarke give an excellent discourse after which I went home and drove up my cows and milked them

September, MONDAY 16, 1861

speedily removed by a second washing sim-ilar to the first, with water kept boiling for the purpose by a lighted stove. This completely destroyed them, for since then no more have appeared, while the trees have continued to shoot and produce as before, unaffected in health by so powerfull a remedy.”

TUESDAY 17,

Way to prepare ground for planting

Plow and your land at least ten inches deep in order that the frost may have a fair chance at the soil and sow with Rye Which you will {illegible} in the next spring making a great manure crop. The land will then be in splendid order for planting.

WEDNESDAY 18,

Sensible Maxim.

“Never {illegible} Man when you are not hungry, it is {illegible}.”

September, THURSDAY 19, 1861

Sore Teats.

A farmer of some experience in-forms us that he finds boiled linseed oil the best thing to apply to a cows teats when sore. He applies it with his hands morning and evening, after milking. This will cure them, he believes when nothing else will.

FRIDAY 20

To day I staid around the house nearly all day on account employing my time with my studies as is usual on a rainy day in the afternoon when the rain abated I I went to piling lumber while father drew it &C.

SATURDAY 21.

How to Kill Ants.

An agriculturist has just announced the following as an infallible method of geting rid of ants. In the corner of his garden infested with millions of these pests, he placed four saucers filled with sugar and water with a {illegible} of it right in {illegible} the water.

September, SUNDAY 22, 1861

A number of sick immediatly {illegible} the {illegible} but were soon after seen dragging away their dead comrades away. From that moment they disappeared from the garden, and on the following day not a single ant was to be seen. How and whether this immense population immigrated in as short a time is a mistry to All. {illegible} which he is inclined to {illegible} to some mysterious instinct.

MONDAY 23.

I commenced School again to day after an {illegible} of one month, in the morning I went up to Mr. Lees in order to settle with him for my schooling and it being late when I came back I did not get to school untill the after noon &c

TUESDAY 24.

Scalds & Burns

“The best and most instantaneous and accessible remedy is to thrust the injured part in cold water

September, WEDNESDAY 25, 1861

sends for a physician; and while he is coming cover the part an inch or so deep with common flour. The water gives instantaneous relief by exclu-ding the oxygen of the air; the flour does the same thing, but is prefferable because it can be more continuously applied with less inconvenience than by keeping the part in water. As the part gets well the flour begins to scale off when it is easily moistened and {illegible}. If the injury is at all severe, the pa-tient should live mainly on toast and tea, or gruels, and keep the bowells acting fairly every day by eating raw apples stewed fruit and the like. A better cure than this has ever been proposed.” From Dr. Hall.

THURSDAY 26.

FRIDAY 27,

To Kill Rats.

“A newspaper correspondent writes If you are troubled with rats, put an earthen jar, such as are used

September, SATURDAY 28. 1861

sometimes for puting down butter with a small quantity of honey therein, enough to cover the bottom of the vessel. If placed where rats abound, you will soon find soon find the jar one of the best rat catchers ever invented. Try it; it is worth the experiment. One of my neighbours successfully finished the mischiev-ous tendencies of a round dozen of the vermin above named in two or three nights.”

SUNDAY 29.

“To clean Tomato & other Seeds.”

Put the seeds, pulp and all, just as they come from the vege-tables, into a bowl , cup or other earthenware dish, and set them in a cool place for a week or ten days, where a thick mould will appear on the top, and a thin wa-tery substance beneath the mould Then pour water into the vessel

MONDAY 30,

October, TUESDAY 1, 1861

stir up the contents, and the mould and other impurities can be poured off, and the seeds will be found perfectly clean from the pulp & other impurities. Having tried this two years, the writer knows that it does not injure the germinating properties of the seeds, and is the easiest way to remove the pulp”

WEDNESDAY 2.

Standard Weights.

The Standard weight is on grain and other {illegible} as fixed by {illegible} balance is as follows. Wheat, 60 lbs to the bus; Oats, 34; Barley, 48; Beans, 60; Indian Corn, 56; Rye, 56; Peas, 60; Clover Seed, 60; Timothy, 48; Buckwheat, 48; Potatoes, 60; Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, and Onions, 60; Flax seed, 50; Turnip Seeds, 44; Blue Grass Seeds, 44; Castor Beans, 40; {illegible} 56; Dried Apple,s 22; Dried Peaches; 33; Malt, 36.

THURSDAY 3.

October, FRIDAY 4. 1861

A Secret for my wife when I get her.

“While the milking of your cows is going on, let your pails be placed on a kettle of boiling water. Sieve the milk into one of the pans taken from the kettle of boiling water, and cover the same with another of the hot pans and proceed in the same manner with the whole mess of milk, and you will find that you have double the quantity of {illegible} and delicious butter.” —London journal.

SATURDAY 5.

Warts on horses.

“Keep the wart constantly dressed with Archangel tar.” From Irish Farmers Gazette

SUNDAY 6,

October, MONDAY 7, 1861

Rule for making Grafting Wax

“Take one pound of muton tallow, one pound of beeswax, and four pounds of resin, or a smaller quantity in p̄er proportion. Put the tallow into a kettle and when melted, put in the beeswax and resin; let all simmer two hours stirring well together every ten or fifteen minutes. Set the kettle off the fire and when nearly cool pour the wax into cold water. With hands well greased pull out and work the wax until quite white where it is fit for use and will keep for years.” “The great fault in making grafting wax is that it is not well simmered consequently it is brittle.”

TUESDAY 8.

WEDNESDAY 9.

I regret to be obliged to record the death of my very much respected and beloved friend Mrs. Melinda Powell wife to the Mr S.W. Powell lately deceased. Mrs. Powell was a most excellent woman who by her kindness secured

October, THURSDAY 10, 1861

the admiration and love of all who knew her, I may say that In her all the noble qualities peculiar to but - very few of her sex

Neats Foot Oil

FRIDAY 11,

The hoofs are chopped off and the other portions are cracked and boiled thoroughly. From the surface of the boiled mass, about one pint of pure neats foot oil may be skimmed, which is unsurpassed by any other oleaginous substance for harness, shoes &c. After the oil is taken off, the water ~~water~~ strained to separate any fatty particle that may remain, and then it is boiled again until upon trying it is found it will settle into a stiff jelly. It is then poured into flatt bottomed dishes and when cold cut into suitable sized peices it hardens in a few days, and you will then {Cut off}

SATURDAY 12.

October, SUNDAY 13, 1861

Bill for Washing To Mrs Tamsay while at College

Rate fifty cents per dozen

{Crossed out} 50 cts. per doz. Articles.

Saturday 16th Jan, 1864.

To washing of four Art.

MONDAY 14.

have a very fine article of glue free from impurities of every kind sufficient for a families use a year or more. By taking a portion of this a glutinous substance before it becomes too thick and brushing it over pieces of silk you will have just as much court plaster as you desire, in-odorous, tenaceous, and entirely free from those poisonous substances which cause inflammation when applied to scrapes, cuts and sores, as much of the articles sold by drugists does" -----

TUESDAY 15.

October, WEDNESDAY 16, 1861

To Make Vinegar,

Molasses one quart, yeast one pint, Warm rain water 3 gallons, - Put in a jug or keg, and put a piece of gause over the bung to keep the flies out - Place in a warm place -----

THURSDAY 17

To Make a Barometer.

A German has recently invented a very cheap and easily made barometer. Take a common glass wide-mouthed pickle bottle, and fill it to within three inches of the mouth with water. Then take a common sweet oil flask or bottle and cleanse it thoroughly, and plunge the neck into the pickle bottle as far as it will go. This completes the barometer and in fine weather the water will rise in the neck of the flask, descending again, in such windy weather. Before a heavy gale

FRIDAY 18.

October, SATURDAY 19. 1861

of wind, the water has been seen to leave the flask altogether, at least eight hours before the gale was at its height- Cobourg, Apr. 5th, 1866

Closing the Bread Pores

SUNDAY 20.

The housewife who would bake her bread or biscuit, without a dry hard crust, can do so very readily. Just before placing her bread in the oven, she has only to rub its surface with butter or lard. This will close the pores, preventing the escape of the gas which is produced by the yeast, and the escape of steam, which is produced by the moisture of the heated loaf. Bread thus baked will be almost crustless. Indeed, so long as the moisture is confined it will be difficult to burn the loaf to any great depth. The large vacuities in the bread will be less numerous, though, as a whole it

MONDAY 21.

October, TUESDAY 22, 1861

will be more porous, and therefore lighter. Yeast bread, when two or three days old, becomes crumbly, and in appearance, though necessarily, not in fact, dryer than when it was first baked. This apparent dryness arises, not from a loss of moisture, but from a chemical change in the arrangement in the bread molecules. Put the bread into an oven, heated to a point slightly below boiling water, so that the moisture of the bread may not be turned into steam and escape, and its original softness will at once be restored. If, however, the surface of the loaf be slightly rubbed with lard or butter, its moisture will not easily escape, though the heat be carried far above the boiling point of water. Such is the {illegible} of hermetically sealing up the expansive elements of dough. The principle {allows?} of many very simple applications. -Boston Journal. Cobourg, April 5th 1866.

WEDNESDAY 23.

THURSDAY 24,

October, FRIDAY 25, 1861

Cure for the Throat.

It is said that the use of red peppers, steeped in cider is the best preventative, and the most certain cure for the parched sore throat in use. It should be used as a "gargle" and a little swallowed occasionally - Guardian.

SATURDAY 26

Sure remedy for a Felon.

This very painful eruption, with all the "remedies" recommended, is seldom arrested until, it has run a certain course, after causing very great suffering for two or three days, and nights. The following remedy is vouched for by the Buffalo Advocate, as a certain thing, from its {illegible} knowledge; Take a pint of common soft soap and stir in air slacked-lime till it is the consistency of

SUNDAY 27,

October, MONDAY 28, 1861

glaziers putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition and insert the finger therein. A cure is certain

Gun-powder Burns

Dr. H. Davies states in the London Lancet, that he has found the following treatment most successful: Smear the sca{illegible}face with Glycerine, by means of a feather, then apply cotton wadding; lastly cover with oil silk. In one case the discoloration was very great. The patient looking more like a mummy than a living being. It entirely subsided, in a month by above treatment. - Medical & Surgical Reporter.

TUESDAY 29,

WEDNESDAY 30,

Cake Udders of Cows.

{The entry is too faded to be read}

October, THURSDAY 31, 1861

For the Teeth.

"Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints of boiling water, and before it is cold add, one tea-spoonful of sp'ts {spirits} Camphor, and bottle for use. A table spoon-full of this mixture, put in with an equal quantity of tepid water, and applied daily with a soft brush, preserves and beautifies the

teeth extirpates all tartarous adhesion, arrests decay, induces a healthy action of the gums, and makes them pearly white.”

November, FRIDAY 1.

SATURDAY 2,

A New Stump Machine

“A correspondent of the Rural Registry states that Mr J. No Barnes of Baltimore removed a troublesome stump from near his house in

November, SUNDAY 3, 1861

the following manner - Last fall, with an inch auger, he bored a hole in the centre of the stump, ten inches deep and into put about half a pound of Oil of Vitriol and corked the hole up tight. This Spring the whole stump and roots steadily through all their ramifications, were so rotten that they were easily eradicated”

MONDAY 4.

Excellent Corn Bread.

To two quarts of corn meal add one pint of bread sponge; water sufficient to wet the whole; add one half pint of flour and a table spoon-full of salt; let it rise. Then knead well for the second time and place the dough in the oven and allow it to take an hour and a half. Am. Ag.

TUESDAY 5.

November, WEDNESDAY 6, 1861

To Stop Bleeding. –

Asa Kemper, of Ross County, Ohio, writes to the Am. Ag. that bleeding from a wound on man or beast, may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, and even days, if necessary. In this manner he saved the life of a horse, which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased in five minutes after the application. It was left on three days, when it worked loose was easily removed and the wound soon healed.

THURSDAY 7.

FRIDAY 8.

November, SATURDAY 9, 1861

Remedy for Indigestion.

A friend has handed to us for publication the annexed remedy for indigestion, a complaint which is so generally prevalent in this country. It was communicated to him by a friend in Great Britain It arises by rejecting too large a portion of the phosphates of lime and Magnesia combined in the bread in our bread; being quite sure that our all-wise Creator, in giving us wheat for our food to support our frames, placed in it ever necessary constituent for the health of man.

“Boil half a pint of white wheat for three or more hours in a pint of water or a little more if necessary.

SUNDAY 10.

MONDAY 11.

November, TUESDAY 12, 1861

Drink half a pint of the liquid twice or thrice a week and the effect will soon be perceived”

To Get rid of Mosquitoes.

A certain lady says that if you want to get rid of mosquitoes you must burn a teaspoonfull of brown sugar on coals or shavings and the insects become paralysed at once.

WEDNESDAY 13.

THURSDAY 14.

Eating Oysters.

When too many oysters have been incautiously eaten, and are felt lying cold and heavy on the stomach, an infallible remedy is hot milk

November, FRIDAY 15. 1861

of which half a pint may be drunk, and which will quickly dissolve the oysters into a cream jelly

~~~~~

### Weather Signs

“The color of the sky at particular times affords wonderful good guidance. Not only does a rosy sunset presage good weather, and a ruddy sunrise bad weather but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind, a pale yellow wet, a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening, and an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds also, are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined, full

SATURDAY 16

SUNDAY 17.

November, MONDAY 18, 1861

and feathery, the weather will be fine. If their edges are hard sharp, and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual hues betoken wind and rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. These are simple maxims and yet not so simple but that the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of seafaring men”

TUESDAY 19,

### Sharpening Tools

It is said that the easiest way to sharpen razors, and other edge tools, is to place the blade, for about half an hour, in water containing one twentieth of its weight of sulphuric or muriatic acid. Upon taking the razor out, wipe it out lightly on a piece

WEDNESDAY 20.

November, THURSDAY 21 1861

of soft rag and in a few hours afterwards “set” it on a strop. The acid supplies the place of a whetstone, by corroding the entire surface uniformly, so that nothing but a good polish is afterwards needed. This process never injures good razors, while poor ones are often improved by it

Beechwood Farm March 29th 1867.

FRIDAY 22,

### Potent Disinfectant

The Dublin Medical Press states that Dr. De Way of Kir-caldy, has discovered that for the disinfection of inanimate material, the addition of {nitride?} sulphur, and the combination of these fumes with the steam of boiling water, improves a disinfectant at once the most powerful, and

SATURDAY 23,

November, SUNDAY 24, 1861

most searching, and most efficacious which can be obtained utterly destructive at once of any latent contagion and of every form of insect life.

March 29th 1867. Beechwood Farm.

MONDAY 25,

### Remedy for Mur-rain & Hollow Horn.

Boil a quantity of White ash bark in water for a few hours then strain the water, or rather pour off the water from the bark and afterward put in a half tea-cup full of black Pepper, ground. Put it on the

stove again and allow the liquid to boil down until it is quite strong. If the cow is too sick to eat it in a sort of slop made of bran, it should

TUESDAY 26,

November, WEDNESDAY 27, 1861

be given to them as follows. Hold the head, up by the horns or otherwise pull out the tongue of the animal and then pour put the neck of the bottle in which the liquid is placed as so far down as in the throat as to insure its going into the stomach of the animal. It is also said to be beneficial to drench the animal with the liquid at the same time. This will almost always cure the beast unless too far gone. Pa and Ma have tried it since they commenced keeping house and they never lost a cow by that either disease although they have had a great many sick with either, the one or the other.  
March

April 26th 1867

THURSDAY 28.

FRIDAY 29.

November, SATURDAY 30, 1861

A Certain Cure for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and Oranary Diarrhea.

Take one part {Laudinum?} and one part Camphorated Spirit, two parts Tincture of Ginger two of Capsicum. Dose, one teaspoon-ful in a wine-glass of water. If the case is obstinate, repeat the dose in three or four hours. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin, saved hundreds of lives by in Constantinople a few years ago by the above simple mixture, in a time of cholera

Beechwood Farm May 10th, 1867. } From Madam. Dem-oresh Magazine.

December, SUNDAY 1,

MONDAY 2.

December, TUESDAY 3, 1861

Infallible Cure for Toothache

On one occasion, while labouring under the torture of this distressing disease, a friend entered the room, and, after learning the cause of our suffering, joyously exclaimed "Why, my dear friend, I can cure you in five minutes." "How? how? enquired we." "Have you any alum." "Yes." "Bring it, and some common salt." They were produced. Our friend pulverized them, and mixed them in equal quantities; then wet a small piece of cloth or cotton, causing the mixed powder to adhere, and place it in the hollow tooth. "There," said he; if that does not cure you, I will forfeit my head." It was as he predicted. On the introduction of the mixed alum and salt a sensation of coldness was experienced, which

WEDNESDAY 4.

THURSDAY 5.

December, FRIDAY 6, 1861

gradually subsided and with it the torment of the toothache.

“Commemorative Weddings.”

The following is a list of “Commemorative Weddings.” Two years after the wedding is the “paper wedding,” the fifth anniversary is the “wood-en wedding”; The tenth anniversary is the “tin wedding,” the fifteenth the “crystal wedding,” the twentieth the “china wedding”, the twenty fifth the “silver wedding;” The fiftieth the “golden wedding;” The seventy fifth the “Diamond wedding.”

SATURDAY 7,

SUNDAY 8.

Beechwood Farm, Sept 13 1867

December, MONDAY 9, 1861

Elder-Berry Wine~

To two gallons of berries put three of water, a hand-ful of hops, a pint of common plums, or Damsons bitter, & boil half an hour. Run the liquor and break the fruit through a seive. Then boil it again adding three quarters of a pound of good brown sugar to a quart. Boil the whole a quarter of an hour with some Jamaica pepper (Alspice,) Ginger and a few cloves. Next pour into a tub and when of a propper warmth put in a toast with some yeast. Let it remain covered for some days, and when it is done working put into a barrel with some Whiskey (One quart is sufficient for ten Gallons. Given to My Mother by Mrs. Higman of Port Dover, and is really excellent.

TUESDAY 10,

WEDNESDAY 11.

Beechwood Farm 1867

December, THURSDAY 12, 1861

For Rheumatism.

The following is a receipt for preparing a mixture which is said to be death on Rheumatism. Addam Fisher gave it to me. I believe it cured him, and he was very bad for some time. Spts. Nitre; Alcohol, Oil of Juniper, and spts of tur-pentine equal parts of each.

FRIDAY 13,

Cure for Sore Throat,

Sweet oil, Lodlum and spts. Turpentine eaqual parts of each.

SATURDAY 14,

Golden Salve.

1 lb. Resin, 1 lbs Bees-wax, 1 lb. Fresh butter, & 1 qt. Linseed Oil.

Beechwood Farm Nov 26 1867

December, SUNDAY 15, 1861

To prevent a roof from catching fire from falling cinders and to protect it from the weather.

A wash composed of Lime salt and sand or ashes, put on in the ordinary way of white-washing renders the roof fifty per: cent more secure from fire, and pays the expense a hundred fold in its pre-serving influence against the effects of the weather. The older and more beaten ~~the~~ shingles, the more benefit de-rived.

MONDAY 16,

TUESDAY 17.

Beechwood Farm Nov. 26th, 1867.

Thomas Jeffersons Ten Rules of Life

The following rules for prac-tical life were given by Mr. Jeffer {Cut off}

December, WEDNESDAY 18, 1861

in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, in 1825.

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do too-day. 2 Never trouble others with what you can do yourself. 3. Never spend your money before you have it. 4 Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap. 5 Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold. 6. We never repent of having eaten too-little. 7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly. 8. How much pain have the evils cost us which never hap-pened. 9. Take things always by their smooth handles. 10 When angry count ten before you speak; if very angry count a hundred.

THURSDAY 19.

FRIDAY 20,

December, SATURDAY 21, 1861

Holidays commenced to day when we were all expecting all to be free. I started for home this morning on foot which good old place I soon reached and found all well as usual, &C.

SUNDAY 22,

### Antidote for Poisons

“A plain farmer says: - It is now more than twenty years since I learned that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattle-snake. Not knowing that it was an anti-dote for poison of any kind both on man and beast. I think that no farmer should be without a bottle of it in his house. The patient must take a teaspoonful of it internally, and bathe

MONDAY 23,

December, TUESDAY 24, 1861

the wound for a cure. To cure a horse it requires eight times as much as for a man. Here let me tell of one of the most extreme cases of snake-bites in this nei-ghbourhood, eleven years ago this summer, where the case had been of thirty days' standing, and the patient had been given up by the physicians. I heard of it, carried the oil, and gave him one spoon-full, which effected a cure. It is an an-tidote for arsenic and strychnine. It will cure bloat in cattle caused by eating too-much clover. It will cure the sting of bees spiders or other insects, and will cure persons poisoned by a low running vine called ivy.”

Beech-Wood Farm Nov 26 1867

WEDNESDAY 25.

THURSDAY 26.

Beechwood Farm Jan. 31 1868

December, FRIDAY 27, 1861

### To clear a House of Termites

Burleigh of the Boston Jour-nal, says: tell the ladies a secret that may be worth their know-ing – a new remedy to clear a house of roaches and vermin has been found. So complete is the remedy, that men offer to rid premises of all these pestilential nuisance by contract. The articles are sold under the name of French Green and other high-sounding names, and at quite a high price. But the article, in plain English is common green {illegible} in powder. Six cents worth used about any house will “clear the kitchen and all its surroundings. These pests infest many houses in this city and believe that the ladies will thanks us for so cheap an extermination.

SATURDAY 28.

SUNDAY 29.

December, MONDAY 30, 1861

## Cure for Rheumatism.

Spts. Nitre, Alcohol, Oil of juniper, spts. Turpentine, equal parts each.

TUESDAY 31.

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### MEMORANDA.

Commenced school November mond 5th 1860, remained at school seven weeks in 1860  
Commenced again on monday 28 January 1861. Principal Mr D B. McLenen Boarded at Mr  
M{illegible} C Nickersons Port Dover

Christmas hollidays commenced monday, 23 Decr. 1861 and lasted until saturday 11th, January  
1862 at which time I again resumed my studies until friday 24th January when I was obliged to go  
home on account of awful cold which I had contracted through carlessness in sleeping on a damp  
bed together with a carbuncle which this Dr. Powell lanced on Tuesday 4th February the monday  
before which I commenced school again but I had to stop again

### MEMORANDA.

on account of the carbuncle I staid at Mr Nickersons during the remainder of the week until  
saturday when Edward and myself went out and staid over sunday and on the monday I again  
commenced my school labouring under a very severe cold. It did not keep me from school however  
during the remainder of the week

### MEMORANDA.

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**For more information on Courtland Olds, check out the “Meet the Diarists” section under  
“Discover” on our website: [ruraldiaries.lib.uoguelph.ca](http://ruraldiaries.lib.uoguelph.ca)**