Farm and Garden.

Farm.

November is the finishing month of the season. Indeed very little farm work, save digging and storing the late turnips, should be left until now. In some localities a portion of the corn is still unhacked, and the grain not all threshed. Both of these need early attention, and then, having put all the tools away, so that no unlooked for snow shall bury one here and another there, and having repaired the buildings against the biting wind and frost, the farmer may rest quietly, even if the sleet comes driving against his window at night. He is *prepared* for Winter.

Buildings, including those for man and beast, should be put in complete Winter order at once. This is one of the best months for outside painting of buildings and fences. See more full directions of last month.

Cattle are now almost solely dependent upon man for their food at the North: let it be given them with regularity, just sufficient for their wants, but none to waste. A good hay or straw cutter should be in every barn, and if capable of cutting corn stalks, so much the better. For twenty or thirty cattle and pigs, a steaming apparatus will pay. Complete fattening the beeves as early as possible, before half the food is exhausted in keeping them warm. Give all animals a good bedding of some sort, both to promote comfort and increase the manure heap.

Cellars—Keep ventilated as late in the season as can be done with safety. See that the water drain is perfect. Towards the close of the month, make everything secure against frost

Cisterns and Wells for house and barn may well be built, if not already provided.

Draining is always in season, when the ground is not frozen or wet, until all swales, swamps, or low grounds are made the most productive portions of the farm.

Forest Leaves—Continue the gathering commenced last month, until all that can be gathered are stored for Winter bedding of stock, for which they are excellent, as well as for manure.

Fruit—The late apples and pears must now be taken to the cellar, as a cold snap might freeze them. Keep dry and as cool as convenient without freezing.

Horses and Mules—Feed with cut hay and straw, adding a little meal or carrots. Have them well shod as icy weather approaches, at the North. Provide blankets and use them. Give a good bedding at night. If standing on a plank floor, cover with several inches of muck, spent tan or sawdust, both to absorb the moisture and make a soft standing place. Ventilate well, using plaster to take up the strong smelling ammonia.

Indoor—The long evenings and stormy days give an opportunity to read and think. Get down the back numbers of the *Agriculturist* and re-read those articles which a more hurried season caused to be lightly pondered at the time. Sympathise with the children as they pore over their evening lessons, and lend them the assistance they require. A little interest in their studies will be of material benefit to them Make home so attractive that they prefer it to going abroad where they may meet with vicious companions.

Manures—Follow the directions of last month, adding large quantities of muck, tan, leaves, loam, saw-dust, etc., to the contents of the yards and stables.

Permanent improvements may now be made to good advantage, while waiting the approach of Winter. A few rocks need sinking or blasting; stumps may be removed; stones may be picked up and laid into permanent fences, hedges cleared up, etc. These times can profitably use up all the spare time.

Plow clayey lands just before the Winter sets in. Insects will be turned up to frost, and the freezing and thawing of the tops and sides of the furrows will pulverize the soil.

Poultry—Provide them with warm quarters for Winter. A barn or other cellar where they can have gravel to scratch in, is desirable, allowing them access to the sun. Give them animal food, raw meat, with boiled potatoes and raw cabbage. Keep roosts clean

Schools are about commencing for the Winter, in many places. Have the out door work in condition to spare the boys at the beginning, to take their places at once in classes. Nor should they be kept at home except on important occasions. Regularity is essential to progress.

Tools, Implements, Carriages, Harness, Sleighs, Sleds, etc.—Put away those no longer wanted, first repairing the broken ones. Do not leave a plow to freeze in the furrow, nor any tools to be covered by a premature snow. Have the harness cleaned and oiled, and put sleighs and sleds in running order.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME FOR TREES.—Phosphoric acid has a mysterious influence on the development of roots, causing plants to throw them out vigorously. The most convenient way of employing this substance is in the form of superphosphate of lime—that is, a mixture of oil of vitriol and burnt bones. This compound, rich in the acid in a soluble state, mixed with a little dry mold, will be found a fertiliser of great use in transplanting trees. But it must be used in moderation, for plants, like animals, may be injured as much by over-feeding as by starvation.

Miscellaneous.

THE MOTHER MOULDS THE MAN.—That it is the mother who moulds the man, is a sentiment beautifully illustrated by the following recorded observation of a shrewd writer: "When I lived among Choctaw Indians, I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life; and among other things, he informed me that at their start they fell into a great mistake—they only sent boys to school. These boys came home intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives—and the uniform result was, their children were all like their mothers. The father soon lost all his interest in both wife and children. 'And now,' said he, 'if we should educate but one class of our children, we should choose the girls, for when they become mothers they educate their sons.' This is the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully enlightened, when mothers are not in a good degree qualified to discharge the duties of the home-work of education.

The London 'Mechanics' Magazine' states that there are very extensive works at Stepney Green, London, in which great quantities of artificial leather are manufactured. In appearance, it resembles common leather; and it is only by a very close scrutiny that the distinction between them can be detected. It is manufactured in webs 50 yards in length and 4½ feet in breadth, and is now much used for book-binding, and several other purposes for which tanned calf and sheep skin are employed with us. It is also used by saddlers for making harness, and may be made of any thickness desirable, and is capable of being stretched or cemented. India-rubber is the principal substance of its composition, but there are other ingredients mixed with it, whereby its leather qualities are secured. The method of making it is not given, and it appears that this is kept secret; but that such a substance is now manufactured, sold and used, in large quantities, is a fact of too great importance to be overlooked.

Mineral Oils.

The manufactures of coal-oils have increased with such rapidity that their development appears something like a phenomenon. About ten years ago, nearly all the oils that were employed in artificial illumination, were obtained from monsters of "the great deep;" and our hardy whalemen had the distant Pacific ocean and the Frozen seas of the North their aquatic hunting grounds. But with every recurring year their dangers seemed to increase, while their products as manifestly decreased, and the supply was becoming so limited that general apprehensions were excited as to obtaining a sufficient quanity from any other source. It is true that oils from oleaginous seeds, resin and the fat of domestic animals were well known, and to a limited extent used; and although it was thought by some persons that they might be increased to a boundless extent, the feeling was predominant that unless some new discovery was made, a deficiency of oil would certainly be felt. It was at this juncture that a discovery was announced which met the public requirements, and which, for novelty and usefulness, has few if any equal. This invention was nothing less than producing oil from "bottled-up sunlight"—the distillation of it from the submerged forests of former ages, which in the shape of coal, had been buried in the bosom of the earth for thousands of years. The light of the sun was necessary for the antediluvian coal-vegetation to condense carbon and hydrogen; hence it is this absorbed light of ancient days which now gives forth its cheering beams from our coal-oil lamps!

The first account which we have of this oil, is contained in the patent of J. Young, published on page 186, Vol. XIV., Scientific American; and although it has been said, that such oils were previously known, we have searched in vain for a record of the fact. It is now only 9 years since this discovery was made known to the world, and at that time (1850), not a pint of the oil had been manufactured in our country, nor was there any made until 4 years afterwards, so far as we have been able to learn. What is the fact now? More oils are made from coals in one week, in our country, than ever was obtained by our whalefishers in the best year's fishing they ever enjoyed. At present there are oil manufactures in the cannel-coal districts of Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, and a great quantity is now made in the neighborhood of this city. The oldest factory of this character in this region is the kerosene-works near the eastern district of Brooklyn, on Long Island. It is certainly a wonderful place, both on account of the original method of distilling the coals, and the vast extent of the premises. Three years ago, a few pounds of coal, according to the common methods, were here distilled in the old fashioned retorts, now there have been erected several rows of retorts, each of which contain 25 tuns of coal, and this amount is worked off as a regular charge at one operation. The principle of action embraced in these retorts is totally different from all others; it is exactly the same as that of smoking a pipe of tobacco, and on this account it is called the "meerschaum." Each of these retorts is built brick, in the form of a huge pipe-bowl, and when the coal is packed in, the fire is kindled on the top with anthracite. The draft of the heated products down through the coal is effected by steam power, and the oil vapors that are carried off below are condensed into crude-oil and pass from a conducting pipe into a tank. The process is a strange one indeed; here steam is applied to a new purpose certainly—that of "smoker" on a grand scale for the production of oil for our lamps.

The operations are under perfect regulation to prevent the cannel coal undergoing combustion. At these works there is one such retort now in the course of erection, which will be able to smoke 100 tuns of coal at one operation and there is no reason that can be urged against applying the principle on a still larger scale. By the middle of next September arrangements will be completed for making 5000 gallons of kerosene-oil per day at these works, or over 1,500,000 gallons per annum; and from this single fact the public will be able to form some idea of our great and growing oil manufacture.—*Scientific Amer.*

The San Juan Boundary.

There can be no doubt that the treaty of 1846 gave, and was intended to give, to Great Britain and the United States the free navigation of the Gulf of Georgia, and that this could be alone effected by making the channel which divides the two empires what it was always considered to be,—the broad estuary which flows to the eastward of San Juan This was the channel in those days when California had not yet been colonized, when British Columbia was yet unknown and unnamed, and when Oregon itself was a wilderness wandered over only by the hunter and the trapper. Nothing was thought of other channels between San Juan and Vancouver, passable, indeed, to the steamers of the present day, but never navigated in those times, and surely never present to the minds of the statesmen who, map in hand, negotiated the treaty of 1846. This is the view of the matter according to the spirit of the treaty; but if we take the letter, it bears out no less our claims. The express words are, that "the line shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of latitude to *the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island*, and then southerly, through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean." On these words the British Government is content to rest *its* claim, and it is mere surveyor's work to determine whether the line southward from the middle point of the channel, in 49 degrees north, and through the middle of Fuca Straits, does or does not give the Island of San Juan to the British Crown.—*London Times.*

The Seeds of Consumption.

The terrible mortality caused by bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption, which together kill—in England and Wales only—a hundred thousand people every year, being one-fourth of the entire mortality from more than a hundred other causes in addition to themselves, should make us think a little seriously of many things, and not least seriously of the freaks of fashion which set climate at defiance. Why do we send children abroad in damp and cold weather with their legs bare, submitted, tender as their bodies are, to risks that even strong adults could not brave with impunity? Custom has made this matter appear familiar and trifling, but it is not out of place to say that the denial to young children of proper shirts to their clothes and warm coverings to their legs, has sown the seeds of consumption in thousands and thousands; and is, of many dangerous things done in obedience to laws of fashion, the one that is most thoughtless and most cruel. It is in the child that consumption can most readily be planted—in the child that when the tendency exists, it can be conquered, if at all. It is to be fought against by protecting the body with sufficient clothing against chill and damp, by securing it plenty of wholesome sleep—not suffocative sleep among feathers and curtains—plenty of free ablution without prejudices of water icy cold, plenty of cheerful exercise short of fatigue, plenty of meat and bread, and wholesome pudding. Those, indeed, are the things wanted by all children. Many a child pines in health upon a diet stinted with the best intentions. But the truth is, that it is not possible to overfeed a child with simple wholesome eatables. It can be stimulated to excess in the demolishing of sickly dainties; and with a stomach once fairly depraved, may be made incompetent to say when it has had too little or too much. But a child fed only on wholesome things knows better than mamma can tell it when it wants more; it can eat a great deal; has not only to maintain life, but to add height and breadth to the stature. Fortify it, then, against variations of climate, by meeting freely with the demands of its body; give it full animal vigor to resist unwholesome impressions. Especially let the good housewife who has a young family to feed, learn to be utterly reckless as to the extent of her milk score. Somebody has declared a pint of milk to contain as much nourishment as half a pound of meat. Be that as it may, it is the right food for little ones to thrive upon, and may save much subsequent expenditure for cod liver oil.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

Social Dancing.

The fact, stated in No. 491 of the tracts of the American Tract Society, is unquestionable, that "the great mass of the most worthy and devoted ministers and private Christians believe dancing to be utterly inconsistent with a profession of the religion of the Gospel."

Relatively, public dancing is a greater evil than social; absolutely, however, *both* are objectionable; neither can be justified on the principles of the Gospel. Both tend to the misimprovement of time; to form and cherish corrupt tastes and habits; to impair our Christian influence; to unfit the mind for higher pleasures; to substitute earthly enjoyments for those which are spiritual and heavenly; to turn the soul *from*, rather than attract it *towards*, the Fountain of living waters. Would we, then, be consistent, we must lay the axe at the root of the tree, and not claim for ourselves an indulgence in one form, which we condemn, when practiced by others in a form which appears to them equally unexceptionable. Total abstinence has long been conceded to be the only safe and true ground in the matter of temperance; and we know no other in regard to dancing. The tract mentioned above makes the true issue on this point, with a brief extract from which we leave the subject to the prayerful consideration of all who exercise themselves to keep a conscience void of offence towards God and towards men:

"It is said that when more privately done, the evils of dancing are avoided. Were this true, can it be so done? However privately begun, can it be kept so? Are not its outward tendencies sure? The flame may be concealed when first kindled, but it will burst forth unless speedily extinguished. Set up a theatre in your own dwelling, and will not your children, true to the vitiated taste you have nourished, seek more public gratification? Indulge them in the social glass at home, and will they not seek it elsewhere? So the social dancing-party is the private entrance to all the dissipation of the ball room. How often, by this deceptive process, do parents draw forth a passion they cannot control, and which, 'when it is finished, bringeth forth death.' When will they learn, that the *end* over which they mourn, is but the natural consequence of the *beginning* they approved."—*Congregationalist.*

New and Greatly Improved Edition

OF CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION FOR the PEOPLE; each subject having been carefully revised, and brought up to the latest discoveries and improvements in Science and Art, and embellished by many new *Wood Engravings* in the best style. 2 Volumes, cloth lettered, at 25s

Contents of Vol. I.

No.
1. Astronomy
2. Geology
3. Meteorology
4. Physical Geography
5. Vegetable Physiology
6-7. Systematic Botany
8. Animal Physiology—the Human Body
9-12. Zoology
13. Natural Philosophy
14. Mechanics—Machinery
15. Hydrostatics—Hydraulics—Pneumatics
16. Optics—Acoustics.
17. Electricity — Galvanism — Magnetism — Electro-Magnetism
18. Chronology—Horology
47. Chemistry
29. Chemistry applied to the Arts
21. Fictile Manufactures
22. Textile Manufactures
23. Mining—Minerals
24. Metals—Metallurgy
25. The Steam Engine
26. Civil Engineering
27. Inland Conveyance.
28. Maritime Conveyance

No.
29. Architecture
30. Warming — Ventilation — Lighting
31. Supply of Water—Baths—Drainage
32. } AGRICULTURE—*Culture of Waste Lands—Spade*
33. } *Husbandry.*
34. The Kitchen-Garden
35. The Flower-Garden
36. The Fruit-Garden
37. Arboriculture
38. The Horse
39. Cattle—Dairy Husbandry
40. The Sheep—Goat—Alpaca
41. Pigs— Rabbits —Poultry-Cage-Birds
42. The Honey-Bee
43. The Dog—Field-Sports
44. Angling
45. Fisheries
46. Preservation of Health
47. Food—Beverages
48. Preparation of Food—Cookery.
49. Medicine—Surgery
50. Clothing—Costume
51. } Index, Glossary of Terms
52. } Titles, &c.

Contents of Volume II.

No
53. Physical History of Man—Ethnology
54. Language
55. Constitution of Society—Government
56. History and Nature of Laws
57. History of Ancient Nations
58. History of Greece
59. History of Rome
60. History of the Middle Ages
61-63. History of Great Britain and Ireland
64. Constitution and Resources of the British Empire
65. Military and Naval Organisation
66. Europe
67. England and Wales
68. Scotland
69. Ireland
70. Asia—East Indies
71. Africa—Oceania
72. North America
73. South America—West Indies
74. The Human Mind
75. Phrenology
76. Logic
77. Natural Theology—Ethics
78. History of the Bible—Christianity.
79. Religious Churches & Sects

No.
80. Mohammedanism—Hindoism—Buddhism
81. Scandinavian Mythology, &c.—Minor Superstition
82. Key to the Calendar
83. Practical Morality—Personal and General Duties.
84. Practical Morality—Special Social and Public Duties
85. Political Economy.
86. Commerce—Money—Banks
87. Population—Poor-Laws—Life-Assurance
88. Social Economics of the Industrial Orders
89. Social Statistics
90. Education
91. English Grammar
92. Arithmetic—Algebra
93. Geometry
94. Drawing—Painting—Sculpture
95. } Gymnastics—Out-of-Door
96. } Recreations
97. Indoor Amusements
98. Archæology
99. Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres
100. Printing—Lithography
101. Engraving — Photography
102. Household Hints
103. } Index, Glossary of Terms,
104. } Titles, &c

GEO. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. I.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Keep your Money on the Island!

DIXON'S CLOTH MILL.

THIS MILL, BEING NOW IN first-rate order—several recent improvements having been made—the proprietors enabled to turn out Cloth with despatch, and equal to finish to any Establishment in the Province. Cloth left with the Agents will be forwarded weekly by mail, and quickly returned. JOHN DIXON.

AGENTS: Charlottetown, George T. Haszard; Georgetown, Messrs. Owen & Moore; St. Andrew's, Patrick Griffin; St. Peter's, William Sterns.

A CURE FOR THE AFFLICTED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

POSSESSED OF THIS REMEDY EVERY is his own Family Physician. If his wife or children are troubled with eruptions of the skin, sores, tumors, white swellings, sore throats asthma, or any other external ailment, a persevering use of the Ointment is all that is necessary to produce a radical cure. It is invaluable to the population of this Climate.

BAD LEGS AND BAD BREASTS.

In no case has this Ointment been known to fail either in the cure of bad legs, or bad breasts; thousands of persons of all ages have been effectually cured by it when discharged from hospitals as incurable. If the dropsy settles in the legs, the Ointment will cure it if used with the Pills.

SKIN DISEASES, HOWEVER DESPERATE, MAY BE RADICALLY CURED.

Scald-heads, itch, blotches on the skin, scrofulous sores or king's evil, and such like affections, yield to the mighty power of this fine Ointment, provided it be well rubbed into the affected parts two or three times a day, and the Pills be taken to purify the blood. Its effects are magical in mosquito bites.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS AND SCALDS.

Accidents are inevitably frequent, and often even when trivial in themselves, are made to end fatally from want of due attention and proper remedies. The most powerful curative ever applied to wounds, bruises, burns, or sores of any sort, is Holloway's Ointment. Every tradesman,—every man to whom an accident may happen,—as who is there exempt?—should be provided with it against the physical danger which, though never foreseen, are of hourly occurrence.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

The cures which this Ointment effects, in healing Ulcers of long standing and which have resisted all other applications, as well as in curing Piles, Fistulas, have been so notorious throughout the world, that any effort to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be vain. It is sufficient to say that the Ointment has never proved inefficacious; the population of this country are very subject to the above complaints.

GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

The diseases of the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this unguent, and unfortunately here many at the adult population are subject to skin diseases which are immediately cured by this wonderful Ointment.

DROPSIES.

This miraculous Ointment if well worked in to the complaining parts twice a day, "as salt is forced into meat," and the Pills taken according to the printed directions, the effect will be most wonderful.

This invaluable Ointment will cure any ulcer or sore, however desperate and long standing, even where amputation has been recommended as the only means of saving the limb.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Skin diseases
Burns	Elephantiasis	Scurvy
Bunions	Fistulas	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Gout	Sore-nipples
Coco-bay	Glandular swellings	Soft Corns
Chiego-foot	Lumbago	Tumours
Chilblains	Piles	Ulcers
Chapped hands	Rheumatism	Wounds
	Scalds	Yaws.
	Sore Nipples.	Corns (Soft)

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 3d; 2s 3d; and 5s each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

G. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

Burnett's Cocoaine. Burnett's Cocoaine.

The Human Hair.

HOW many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its health and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs three shillings for a half pint bottle.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the military effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the oil, I commenced to use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation, in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a new growth of new hair. I trust that others, similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly,
SUSAN B. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

☞ A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the *best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co. Boston.

For sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle, and by

M. W. BRINNER, Agent for P. E. Island.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

A CARD.

CLEMENT F. HUBERT, SURGEON DENTIST, begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and vicinity, that, having taken up his residence in this City for a limited period, he will be happy to render his professional services to all who may require them. He hopes a thorough knowledge of and strict attention to his business may merit public patronage. Charges moderate. Residence, for the present, at Mrs Douglas's, Water Street.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1859.

Cloth, Dressing and Fulling Mill.

The subscriber now offers for sale, this eligibly-situated Establishment, adjoining the "Queen's Arms," and near the Brickyard, at present occupied by Mr. John Dalziel. It consists of a large Building for carrying on the works, Dye House, Fulling Stocks, operated with an iron crank, two Cloth Press, Drying Boards, Ballard, Shears, &c. There are on the premises a Dwelling House and Outhouses, with 12 acres of land; and more can be had if desired by the purchaser.

For terms, and further particulars, apply to

JAMES D. HASZARD.

Recreation Grove, April, 1859.

For Sale at Haszard's Bookstore, Queen's Square.

CHAMBERS'S EDUCATIONAL COURSE.

THE object of this COURSE is to furnish the friends of an improved system of Education with the Books required for carrying out their views in the actual business of the nursery and school-room. It is constructed upon a theory which acknowledges that the human being possesses a physical, a moral, and an intellectual nature, each of which calls, throughout the period of infancy and youth, for its appropriate exercise, training and instruction. In the execution of their task, the Editors have endeavored to give a uniform tone and character to the works composing the series—the first time, they believe, anything of the kind has been attempted.

The volumes are uniform in size (foolscap 8vo), and are strongly bound in cloth lettered, at exceedingly moderate prices.

Of this series of Educational Treatises, upwards of eighty volumes are now published; and it is the anxious desire of the Editors that it should be completed as speedily as may be consistent with the deliberation required for so important an undertaking.

INFANT TREATMENT under two years of age.—A complete code of instruction, at once philosophical and practical, for the treatment of infants under Two years of age, 2s

INFANT EDUCATION from Two to Six years of Age.—This volume is addressed to the Conductors of Nurseries and Infant Schools. It lays down principles of training, and conveys many of the lessons and rules of conduct which may be impressed on the mind in early childhood.

FIRST BOOK OF READING; adapted to the intelligence of Children under Six years of age, 2½d

SECOND BOOK OF READING; a regular Series of Lessons on the Consonants, for more advanced pupils, 8d

SIMPLE LESSONS IN READING: calculated to advance the learner in Reading and Spelling, 1s

LESSON BOOK OF COMMON THINGS AND ORDINARY CONDUCT.—This small volume communicates ideas of practical utility, both in regard to the economy of person and of life, 1s

MORAL CLASS-BOOK.—A series of advanced Reading Lessons, descriptive of the Moral Duties of Life, illustrated by Historical and Biographical Anecdotes and other Narratives, with a selection of Scriptural Passages and Apothegms, 2s. 6d.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, INTRODUCTION to.—Directions for Exercises in Composition, designed as preparatory to the Study of Grammatical Rules, 10d

INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH GRAMMAR. New Edition.—Intended to convey the Theory and Practice of English Grammar in as simple and Elementary a form as possible, 1s

ENGLISH GRAMMAR and COMPOSITION.—The leading principles are given in as clear and concise terms as possible, simplicity of manner being studiously aimed at, 2s 6d

ETYMOLOGY, EXERCISES on.—This volume presents distinct vocabularies of words from the Saxon, Latin and Greek, with appropriate examples and exercises, 2s

ELOCUTION, PRINCIPLES of.—Besides treating the important subjects of Inflection, Modulation, and the Measure of Speech, there is added a copious selection of pieces in Prose and Verse, as examples in various styles of reading, 4s

ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, HISTORY of the.—Suitable to the more advanced classes in English Academies 4s,

INTRODUCTION to Arithmetic.—As a first book on the subject, this work is limited to the expressly elementary, yet it includes all that is likely to be required by persons in ordinary circumstances, 1s. 6d.

ARITHMETIC: Theoretical and Practical.—This volume conducts the pupil from the first steps in the science of numbers to that stage when it becomes necessary to adopt the more general symbols of Algebra, 3s.

KEY to Arithmetic.—A sequel to the preceding Treatise, containing solutions of every question in which two or more operations are involved, 3s.

BOOK-KEEPING by Single and Double Entry.—In the present Treatise, simplicity has been chiefly aimed at; all unnecessary Technicalities in the phraseology and complexity in the system of keeping the accounts having been studiously avoided. An Appendix, containing Explanations of Mercantile Terms and Transactions, is subjoined, which will serve in some measure as a guide to the business of the Counting-room, 2s. 6d.

——— Set of Ruled Foolscap Paper Books—
Single Entry. Two Books, sewed, 2s. 3d.
Double Entry. Two Books, sewed, 2s. 3d.

ALGEBRA: Theoretical and Practical.—Containing all the subjects in theory and practice usually comprehended in an elementary work, 4s. 9d.

KEY to Algebra.—A Sequel to the preceding Treatise, designed to assist the student of Algebra to surmount any difficulties he may encounter in this branch of his studies, price 4s.

EXERCISES and Problems in Algebra; with answers and hints to the Solutions. This Collection of Exercises is intended as a Supplement to the Algebra of Chambers's Educational Course, and is arranged in Sections corresponding thereto, 4s.

EXERCISES and Problems in Algebra; without answers, Containing the same Collection of Exercises as the preceding but arranged so as to suit the opinions of such Teachers as prefer using a Text-book without Answers, 1s 8d.

PLANE GEOMETRY.—Consisting of the first six books of Euclid, a book on the Quadrature and Rectification of the Circle, a book on Geometrical Maxims and Minims, an Exposition of the Method of Geometrical Analysis, an additional second and fifth book, and a Treatise on Plane Trigonometry, 3s. 3d.

KEY to Plane Geometry.—Forming a Key to the Exercises in Plane Geometry, and may be used as a Sequel to the ordinary course of study contained in the Elements of Euclid, 3s. 3d.

SOLID and Spherical Geometry and Conic Sections.—This volume consists of Treatises on Solid Geometry, Spherical Geometry, Spherical Trigonometry (these from Playfair's Euclid), the Projections of the Sphere, Perpendicular Projection, Linear Perspective, and Conic Sections, 2s. 6d.

PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS.—Containing Descriptive Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Mensuration of Surfaces, Land-Surveying, Mensuration of Solids, Gauging, Barometric Measurement of Heights, Levelling, Strength of Materials, Projectiles, Fortification, Spherical Trigonometry, Astronomical Problems, Navigation, Geodetic Surveying, and other subjects, 8s.

KEY to Practical Mathematics.—Containing Solutions of all the Exercises given in the preceding Treatise, 7s.

MATHEMATICAL TABLES.—These Comprehend the most important Tables required in Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land-Surveying, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c., and particularly adapted to the above Treatises of Practical Mathematics. The Tables of Logarithms, Logarithmic Sines, &c., are carried to seven decimal places, 4s. 9d.

RUDIMENTS of KNOWLEDGE.—In this work the child is introduced, in a progressive manner, to a knowledge of the external appearances in the natural and social world, and in simple language, suitable to juvenile minds. Illustrated by Wood Engravings, 1s.

SCIENCES, Introduction to the.—This volume presents a Systematic view of Nature under the various sciences of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Geology and Physical Geography, Meteorology, Electricity and Magnetism, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Human Physiology, and Mental Philosophy. Illustrated by Wood Engravings, 1s. 8d.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Vol. I. containing Matter and Motion; Mechanics; Hydrostatics, &c.; Acoustics. Vol II. containing Optics: Astronomy; Electricity; Meteorology, price of each volume, 4s. 6d.

The above may also be had in separate Treatises as follows:

1. Matter and Motion, Laws of,	1s. 3d.	5 Optics,	1s. 6d.
2. Mechanics,	1s. 6d.	6. Astronomy,	1s. 9d.
3. Hydrostatics, &c.	1s. 3d.	7. Electricity,	1s. 6d.
4. Acoustics,	1s. 6d.	8. Meteology,	1s. 6d.

CHEMISTRY.—The object of this Treatise is strictly elementary; it introduces the student to a knowledge of the more important fundamental laws of Chemistry, and makes him familiar with the properties of elementary substances and their compounds Illustrated by Wood Engravings, 4s. 9d.

GEOLOGY.—This volume exhibits the progressive conditions of the earth from the remotest periods, reveals the character of plants and animals, and determines the position of those metals and minerals upon which the arts and manufactures so intimately depend. Illustrated by Wood Engravings. Price 3s. 6d.

ZOOLOGY.—Presenting a complete view of the Animal Kingdom, as a portion of external nature. Illustrated by upwards of 250 Wood Engravings, 4s. 9d.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.—The organisation of animals, and particularly of the human being, is here described by one who has been much accustomed to explain the subject in popular lectures. The Treatise is illustrated by Wood Engravings, 2s. 6d.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.—Designed to convey an idea of the General Structure and Functions of Plants, and their extensive utility in the scheme of creation. Illustrated by numerous Wood Engravings, 2s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—In this Treatise, that hitherto neglected branch of study, Social Economy, is presented to the pupil in simple language; and by commencing with subjects of moral and social concern, the principles of Political Economy are gradually and naturally developed, and may be mastered without difficulty, 2s. 6d.

GEORGE T. HASZARD,
Agent for P. E. Island.