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MATFITT SMनTसTYI sVIavivo



##  CANADIAN PARMER'S RMMAMAC,

## FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD



Being the Third after Bissextile or Leap Year, and until the 20th of June, the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

Calculater for the Meridian of Toronto, in Latitude $43^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$ North, and Longitude 5 hours 18 minutes West of the Royal Observatory, Greeuwich, but will answer with sufficient exactness for the whole of Upper Canada.

Entered according to Act of Provincial Legislature, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eieht Hundred and Sixty-six, by adam Millere, in the Office of the Registrar of the Province of Canada.

## PETERBoRo' REVIEW

BOOK \& JOB PRINTING OFFICE, BOOKBINDING, \&c.,
No. 4 Market Block, Peterboro', C.W.

The Pablisher of this Almapac, in presenting another yearly edition, trusts that the improvements he has made in the matter, will continue to extend its popularity. The prognostications of the probable state of the weather are based upon the rules said to be drawn up by Hersehel, Clarke, and Darwin, combined with a practical acquaintance with the Cauadiau elimate.

## Chronological Cycles and Epochs.

Dominical Letter
F| Julian Period
Golden Number Jewish year, commencing 10 ih
Epact, Moon's Age, Jan, 1st..... 25
September, 1867........... 5628
Roman Indiction............... 10
Mahomedan Era, May 5th 18671284

## Fixed and Moveable Festivals.

Epiphany
Septuagesima Sunday .......Feb. 17
St. David. . ................ March 1
Ash Wednesday ..........." " 6
Quinquagesina Shrove Sun.
day.....................
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent.
St. Patrick..................... " 17 . 17
Anpunciation, Lady Day.. "25 Sid, Msummer day.. 24
Palm Sunday............ April 14 |Birth hael, Michaelmas day Sept 29

Easter Sunday ............ "1 21 1st Sunday in Advent ....... Dec. ${ }^{1}$
St. George............... "4 23 St. Thomas ................. .. 21
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Low Sunday .............. "1 } & 28 \\ \text { Birth of Queen Vietoria ....My } 24\end{array} \right\rvert\,$ Christmas Day .............. ". 25

Rogation Sunday..... ... May 26
Ascension Day, Holy Thurs.
day .................. " 30
Pentecost, Whit Sunday ...June 9
Trinity Sunday .......... " 16
" 3 Corpus Christi ................ " 20
Accession of Queen Victoria " 20
Proclamation ............ " 21
St. John, Midsummer day.. ${ }^{2 t}$
St. Michael, Michaelmas day Sept 29

25

## Holidays Observed at Public Offices.

| Circ | 1 Corpus Christi .............June 20 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Epip | St. Peter and St. Paul. . . . * 29 |
| Annunciation ............ Mareh25 | All Saints' Day........... Nov. 1 |
| Good Friday ............ . April 19 | Conception of the Blessed |
| Ascension Day . . . . . . . . . May 10 | Virgin Mary. . . . . . . . . . . Dec. |
| Queen's Birthday ......... " 24 | Christmas |

## Beginning and Length of the Seasons.



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## THE PETERBORO' REVIEW

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ESTABLISHMENT. BLANK BOOKS 0 F

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## WITH

## PRENTEHD HEADINGS,

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AT

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## T. FAIRWEATHER \& Co.,

 Dry Goods Merchants, Corner George and Simeoe Streets, Peterboro.Length of the Length of the Length of the Length of the Sun North of $t$ Sin South of During the ye Average exces Length of the Solstice, 1867.... A verage lengt

The Siderea
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In the year Moon.
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Saturn's ri 1867, the fis will be in for observat are iuvisible Sun.

## CHES

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erborough.

Length of the the Winter, 1866-7........................ 89.80
Length of the Spring, 1867 ............................... $92 \quad 20 \quad 33$
Length of the Summer, 1867.............................. 9314
Length of the Autumn, 1867
$89 \quad 18 \quad 4$
4
Sun North of the Equator.
an South of the Equator........... in $\underset{\mathrm{N}}{ }$ Signs
$186 \quad 10 \quad 56$
During the year 1866-7, Sun longer in N Signs.......... $\begin{gathered}1 \\ \text { I }\end{gathered} 15 \quad 55$
A verage excess of Sun in N. signs $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Length of the Tropical year, commencing at the Winter } & 7 & 16 & 51\end{array}$

 $48 \frac{20}{18}$
Average length of Tropical
The Sidereal year is 365.256 . The Anomalistic year 365.260,
The Anomalistic year is an advance of the orbit as part of the solar system in space, and its excess over the Sidereal or Tropical year, is the stellar measure of the anuual advance of the whole system.

## Eclipses during the year 1867.

In the year 1867, there will be two Eelipses of the Sun, and Two of the Moon.
I. On the 5th and 6th March. there will be an Annular eclipse of the Sun, invisible on this Continent.
II. On the 20th March, a partial eclipse of the Moon visible in Canada, the phases occurring at the following times, viz, 1st contact with penumbra, 1.36 a m ., 1 st contact with shadow, 1.49 a nin , centre of eclipse, 3.82 a m ., last contact with shadow. 5.05 a m ., last contact with penumbra, 6.15 a m., and as the Moon sets at that time, it will set apparently eclipsed.
III. On the 28th, 29 th August, a total eclipse of the Sun visible only in the South Atlantic Ocean and Land adjacent.
IV. On the 13 th September, a partial eclipse of the Moon, visible in Canada, and as the eclipse will have begun previous to the Moou's rising, the first phase visible will be the middle of the eclipse at 7.09 pm ., last contact with the sliadow occurring at 8.99 pm ., last contact with the penumbra, 10.50 pm .

## Appearances of the Planets 1867.

Jopiter will be a morning star until the 20th May, then an evening star $u$ til the 21 st November, subsequently a morning star. Mars will be an +vening star until the 15 th April, then morning star. Saturn will be a morning star from the 12th February to the 29th July afterwards an evening star. Venus a morning star till September 25ih theu evening star. if
Saturn's riugs will be faviourably situated for observation throughout 1867, the Sun and the Earth being elevated on the same side of it. Mars will be in opposition, January loth affording a favourable: oppertunity for observations for determination of the parallax. Thie satellites of Jupiter are invisible from Jauuary 11th to March 1st, Jupiter being too near the Sun.

## Explanation of the Calendar Pages.

Column
1 \& 2 Contains the days of the month and week.
8 \& 4 The rising and setting of the Sun's centre in Mean time.
5 The time of the Sun's passing the meridian the difference of whick from noon will give the equation of time.
6 The Sun's declination or distance North or South of the Equator.
7 The rising and setting of the Moon-the setting being given from New to Full, and the rising from Full to New Moon,
8 The time of the Moon's southing or passing the meridian.
The letter $n$ signifies motning, and $a$ afternoon.
The top of each page gives the Moon's phases, or times of New and Full Moon, and of the first and last quarters, or two quadratures with the Sun.

The Epaet is simply a derivative from a Greek word to interealate, and signifire nothing more than the Moon's age at the end of the year, the only use of $i$ is to adjust the lunar to the solar year.

Cycle or the Moon is a period of 19 years, after which the new moons come back to the same days of the montha, only about an hour and a half earlier in the day, the number of years in the Oycle is called the Golden Number, beoause it determines on which day of the month Easter Day shall fall.

Cycle or the Sun is a period of 28 years, after the expiry of which the days of the Month throughout the year return to the same days of the week, if it was not for leap years, it is obvious the Cycle would consist only of seven years.

Roman Indiction, a period of 15 years used by the ancient Romans, still used by the ecelesiastical autorities of Rome who date their acts eccording to its year.

Julan Period the product of these three cycles multiplied by each other [ $19 \times 28 \times 15$, ] and thus amounting to 7980, it had an imaginary beginuing 710 years before the creation so that we are now in the 6580th year of it when in the year 3267 A.D., this period shall be completed the three cycles will start together again.

Dominical Letter, The 1st of January of each year is denoted by the letter A and so on until the seventh is denoted by $(\mathcal{i}$; after which we go back to A for the eighth and so on throughout the year. Now the letter whieh standis against all the Sundays of the year, is called the Domnical Letter for that year. There is an exceptional arrangement in the case of leap years, in them the letter is changed at the end of February, moving a letter backwards so that every leap year has two Dominical Letters,

The divieions of time are simply mensures and these we call years, months, weeks, \&e, these are partly natural and partly arbitrary. The natural are the day and years: the former being the tine in which the earth rotates on its axis; the latter, that is which it revolves onee round the sun. The abstract day is always equal from noou to noon. The source from which the names of the days of the week are derived are as follows, Sunday the day of the Sun. Monday the day of the Moon. Tuesday is the day of the God of war in the old German myihology, and so corresponding to the Mars of the Romans. Wedsesday is the day of Wodein, one of the chief deities of the Germans and undoubtedly the same as the oriental Buddba. Thursday is the day of Thor, corresponding in some respects to the Jupiter of the Romans. Friday is the day of Freya the German Veaus, Saturday is the day of Sator or Saturn.

The beginning either of the equi some argument fixed on the 1st up to 1752 the y this however st having all alovg which our series birth of Christ, n cording to the be done in the sixth true date is 4 or selves reckon fro sometimes from temple, and fro naticns date fro Medina on the 1 synodical month years they coun periods of four The Romans rec Rome, namely 7

The Planets the planet is to planet is to the about 290 days than $48^{\circ}$ from t elongation it ap sated by its beit Mercurys; to Mars; 973 Jup nearest is three the second 7,20 ring is said to r hours and 10 m is seldom scen. and in Perigee tude we somet arises from the days near the same time by t sing as we pro must be t:vo ec the moon are: year. There December 22. total eclipse o atmosphere wl

## Aceording

 periodic show this is correct, astonishing to 1887.
## CANADIAN FARMER's ALMANAC.

re. ence of which he Equator. ng given from idian.
of New and dratures with
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hich the new it an hour and $e$ is called the of the month
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## cient Romans,

 late their attsplied by each an imaginary in the 6580th completed the
lenoted by the r which we go Now the letter the Domnical in the case of ruary, moving al Letters, ve call years, bitrary. The in which the es onee round to noon. The derived are as of the Moon. ny haslogy, and is the day of donbtedly the corresponding is the day of Saturn.

The begiming of the year is altogether an arbitrary arrangement, if either of the equinoxes or solstices had been chosen there would have been some argument for so doing, but it was mere convention when it was fixed on the 1st of January, and this custom is almost of recent date for up to 1752 the year in England began on annunciation day 25th March, this however strange only refers to the civil year, the historical year having all along been reckoned from the 1st January. The point from which our series of years date, is as with all Christian nations from the birth of Christ, and in the ordinary computation we are in 1867, but ace cording to the best chronologers that era has erroneously fixed, that being done in the sixth century and by an abbot of Rome, and we are told the true date is 4 or 5 years earlier than thus fixed. The Jews among themselves reckon from the creation. The ancient Jews reckoned variously, sometimes from the creation, the flood, the exodus, the building of the temple, and from the Babylonian captivity. All the Molammedan nations date from the Hegira, or the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina on the 16 th July, 622 , but as they reckou by years of twelve lunar synodical months they are always getling in advance, as to the number of years they count by their system. The Grecks reckoned by Olympiads or periods of four years each, the date of the first olympiad being 776 B.C. The Romans reckoned from the date usually assigned to the foundation of Rome, namely T53 B.C.
The Planets being called morning and evening stars, is simply when the planet is to the west of the sun and rises before it; and when the planet is to the east and sets after it, in the case of Venus it is alternately about 290 days a moruing and evening star; Venus never moves more than $48^{\circ}$ from the Sun, wheu between its inferior conjunction and greatest elongation it appears brightest, its want of size being more than compensated by its being so much nearer the earth, the Sun is equal to $20,610,000$ Mercurys; to $1,520,000$ Venuses; to $1,328,400$ Earths ; to $9,394,000$ Mars; 973 Jupiters; 1,399 Saturns; Saturn's ring is double and the nearest is three times as broad as the other, the one being 20,000 miles and the second 7,200 miles; the space between them is 2,839 miles; the inner ring is said to rotate in 11 hours and 16 minutes, and the outer part in 17 hours and 10 minutes. Mercury never noves above $28^{\circ}$ from the sun and is seldom seen. When the Moon is in Apogee it is 252,600 miles distant, and in Perigee only 222,400 miles ; owing to the Moon's libration in latitude we sometimes see one pole, and then the other, the harvest moon arises from the varied nagle of the ecliptic, so that the moon for several days near the autumnal equinox rises nearly at sunset, and about the same time by the clock, this irregularity is nothing at the equator, increasing as we proceed nortb. As the ecliptic limits of the sun are $80^{\circ}$ there must be two eclipses of the sun; every year, but, as the ecliptic limits of the moon are abutut $23^{\circ}$ there may be no eclipse of the moon within the year. There will be considerable eelipses of the sun February 23. 1868, Deeember 22. 1870; Augast 19. 1887; and August 9, 1896; during a total eclipse of the sun light is derived by reflection from parts of the atmosphere where it is not total.

Aceording to the theory of the celebrated Astronomer Olber, the periodic showers of Shooting Stars attains a maximum in 84 years, if this is correct, and from previous coincilence it is confirmed, a display of astonishing brilliancy may be lwoked for about the 11-18 November, 1887.

1st Month. January, 31 Days. Begins on Tuesday.


Janvary. - During this, as it were, sleep of nature, the farmer cannot be too strongly urged to employ the time, when the necessary duties of homestead and cattle permit, iu studying agricultural books and periodicals, saeh as the Canada Farmer. Of course their proper place is simply as aids to that pratical kuowledge which can only be acquired by experience; and, as the theory is now exploded, that any one can make a farmer, he must be a man of education and thonght. The suggestions contained in these books give room for thought, an ! if tried on a small scale and modified to suit locality, \&c., may lead step by step to his social improvement, and, in no occupation in !ife is there so much occasion for oalling upon the aid of seience, and the uaderstanding of the close connéciea betwixt true farming aud it.

## Tuesday.

## London.

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## NTS, \&c.

 eron Clyde 1812 after- Epip?ny taw, Mild with born, 17:6. gee, $9 \times \mathrm{am}$ orll, 1706. sional showers $t$ borm 1736. of after Epip'ny. Parlian't 1261 born, 1788. ,25, 1759. Rain coming colder, of St. Paul. gee, 3 am .27 th afler Epip ${ }^{2}$. torian, d. 1794. Ends very oeheaded, 1646. 7 p.m. Stormy. ner cannot be ities of homed periodicals, is simply as red by expecan make a suggestions od on a small to his social occasion for he close con-(1)

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2nd Month. February, 28 Days. Begins on Friday.

| Moon's Phases. |  |  |  |  |  | Kingstor. |  | Toronto. |  | London. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Moon $\qquad$ <br> First Quarter. <br> Full Moon $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Last Quarter. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{h} . & \mathrm{m} . \\ 1 & 11 \mathrm{a} . \\ 8 & 36 \mathrm{a} . \\ 2 & 36 \mathrm{a} . \\ 6 & 28 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}$ |  | h. m. <br> 0 58 a. <br> 8 23 a. <br> 2 23 a, <br> 6 15 m. |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{h} . & \mathrm{m} . \\ 0 & 50 \mathrm{a} . \\ 8 & 15 \mathrm{a} \\ 2 & 15 \mathrm{a} \\ 6 & 07 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}$ |
|  | Days. | Sun. |  | Sun on Merid | Sun's Declin. ation. |  |  |  | , \&c. |  |
| M | Week | Rises. | Sets. |  |  |  | Set | M |  |  |
| Fri. |  |     <br> h. m. h.  <br> 7 22   <br> 7 21 5 06 <br> 7 21 5 08 |  | $\begin{array}{lc} \mathrm{h} & \mathrm{~m} \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 17 & 05 \\ 16 & 47 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} \begin{array}{ll} \mathrm{h} & \mathrm{~m} \\ 4 & 48 \mathrm{~m} \\ 5 & 33 \end{array} \end{array}$ | h. m. 944 n1032 | Candlemas. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | SUN. | $\begin{aligned} & 720 \\ & 719 \\ & 717 \\ & 716 \\ & 715 \\ & 714 \\ & 712 \end{aligned}$ | 5 09 <br> 5 10 <br> 5 11 <br> 5 13 <br> 5 15 <br> 5 17 <br> 5 19 | $\begin{array}{lll} 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 15 \\ 12 & 15 \\ 12 & 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 29 \\ 16 & 11 \\ 15 & 52 \\ 15 & 32 \\ 15 & 13 \\ 14 & 54 \\ 14 & 37\end{array}$ |  | 615 Sets. 632 a 735 840 9461052 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc} 11 & 21 \\ 0 & 09 \\ 0 & 57 \\ 1 & 45 \\ 2 & 43 \\ 2 & 21 \\ 8 & 21 \\ 4 & 10 \end{array}\right.$ | 4h Sunday after Epiphan |  |
|  | Mon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tues |  |  |  |  |  | Dr.Priestly d.,1804. weat'r |  |  |  |
|  | Wed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thur |  |  |  |  |  | Mary Qn of S'd. beh., 1587. |  |  |  |
|  | Fri. |  |  |  |  |  | Beeoming colder Canada ceded to G. B. 1768 |  |  |  |
|  | Sat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10111213141516 | SUN. | $\begin{array}{lll} 7 & 11 \\ 7 & 09 \\ 7 & 07 \\ 7 & 06 \\ 7 & 04 \\ 7 & 03 \\ 7 & 01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 521 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 522 \\ & 524 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 525 \\ & 526 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}12 & 15 \\ 12 & 15 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14\end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{ll} 14 & 20 \\ 14 & 01 \\ 13 & 41 \\ 13 & 21 \\ 13 & 00 \\ 12 & 39 \\ 12 & 19 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | 5 h Sunday after Epiphan Queen Vietoria mar. 1840 11th Washington b 1733 and ver Moon's perigees 5 a.m., 15 t Nat. delt of Eng.com. 150 keen |  |
|  | Mon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tues. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Fri. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | SUN. | 659657656655653651650 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5} 28 \\ & \mathbf{5} 29 \\ & \mathbf{5} 30 \\ & \mathbf{5} 32 \\ & \mathbf{5} 34 \\ & \mathbf{5} 36 \\ & \mathbf{5} 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}11 & 58 \\ 11 & 37 \\ 11 & 16 \\ 10 & 54 \\ 10 & 32 \\ 10 & 11 \\ 9 & 49\end{array}$ |  | 555 Rises.$\begin{array}{r} 651 \mathrm{a} \\ 757 \\ 902 \\ 1002 \\ 1103 \end{array}$ | 11139 | Septuagesmia. Milde Canada settled, 1534. wit 18th Luther d. 1546. som Tythes abol, in U. C. 1823 Cranmer burnt, 1556. Washington b., 1732, pleasant days |  |
| 18 | Mon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Tues. |  |  |  |  |  | 032 m |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Wed |  |  |  |  |  | 123 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. | Thu |  |  |  |  |  | 211 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Fri. |  |  |  |  |  | 258 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | Sa |  |  |  |  |  | 344 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | SUN. | $\begin{array}{ll} 649 \\ 6 & 47 \\ 646 \\ 6 & 44 \\ 6 & 43 \end{array}$ | 538539540542543 | $\begin{array}{ll} 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 13 \\ 12 & 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 9 & 28 \\ 9 & 04 \\ 8 & 42 \\ 8 & 19 \\ 7 & 57 \end{array}$ |  |  | Morng.000056 m150250 | $\begin{array}{ll} 430 \\ 5 & 16 \\ 6 & 02 \\ 6 & 49 \\ 7 & 37 \end{array}$ | Sexagesima. <br> Month ends <br> Moon's apogee, 3 a.m. 27th Earthq. at Kingston, 1817. stormy |  |
| 25 | Mon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tues. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wed. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | Thur. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Much of the success of the Wool grower depends upon the care and attention bestowed upon his sheep during winter months. Sheep are animals which pay their owners better for good care and keeping than any other stock usually kept upon a farm; but if fed with a stingy hand, or neglected, if suitable conveniencies are wanting, they pay as poorly as any. The annual loss on this continent, for want of suitable sheds for the winter keep of sheep, is very great. The principal is sound, that warm enclosures are equivalent, to a certain extent, for food; and as a large proportion of food consumed in winter is required to maintain the animal heat, consequently in proportion as the shelter is good, within certain limits, the less food will be required,
a Friday.

## London.

h. m.
$0 \quad 50 \mathrm{a}$.
815 a.
215 a.
607 m .

S, \&c.

## Stormy and

 keen Snow. 804. weat'r. . bel., 1587. ming colder o G. B. 1763 Epiphany mar. 1840. on b. 1733. and very 5 a.m., 15th g.com. 1500keen.
Mildë ,1534. with 1546. some U. C. 1823. , 1556.
1732,
asant days.
Month ends 3 a.m. 27 th gston, 1817. stormy,

## willian bell,

(Licenciate Apothecaries Hall, London, England, )

## CHHEMHER \& DHEUGGHET

George Strcet, Peterbora', 2 door's north of Mi. C'uxton's, Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, P'atent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fancy Soaps, de. Pennsylvania

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## DENTISTRY. D. PENTLAND, Dentist

Begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to

## Extract 'Ceeth Without Pais

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Pieture Frames, de., \&c., \&c.

$\frac{1867]}{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\frac{4}{4}}{\frac{5}{6}} \frac{13}{\frac{11}{12}}$ FUNERALS ATTENDED WITH HEARSE.

## R Y. entist

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3rd Month. March, 31 days. Begins on Friday.


Cultifation of Fruit Treers - In spite of the elimatic changes which sometimes render fruit growing an uncertain venture in Canada, there can be little fear for a general success if care is taken in the selection of suitable varieties and subsequent cultivation. All who propose to plant trees ought to invest some money, care, and labour, say one dollar's worth for each young tree, to purchase, plant and care for it the first year, and fifty cents each year afterwards. This would suffice ; and in a few years would repay as a good investment. Let the farmer consult some experienced person as to the sorts suitable to his district, instead of purchasing imported trees for some temporary advantage, and he will be teufold sure of висоеss.


## , \&c.

March comes in Sh.sund. s. 1798 like Toronto. a \%. Milden. ain follows with high

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es which there can 1 of suitland trees worth for and fifty irs would perienced lasing ind sure of

When you visit Peterborough, do not neglect to call ait the Montreal House and examine 4 T (1)

Spring and Summer Goods!
To be Received and Opened out during this mont
m Cools of RFSY OUALITYES and NEWESX BIYLES sold an SMCADLER PROFYS than usual. Don't fail to call.

## Hos Agent for Wanzer's Celebrated Sewing Machines,



## DEADER LA

## 

 Patent Medicines, Paints • Oils, Colors, Dye Stuffs, Perfurneys; Spicts Hair, Nat \&. Tooth Brushes, smelling \& Toilet Bottles, Fancy soaps


Always on land in great variety.
Also, COAT our thy the Barrel or Gallon, Cheap.

# I. ROBINSON \& Co. 

 Invite attention to their Lauge Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries READY-MADE CLOTHING, -Also, -
CLOTIING MADE TO ORDER! In the Newest Style and Best Manner.
John Taylor \& Co. PENITENTIARY
BOOt (b NHOO NOMO, GEORGE STREEA, PETERBORO', SIGN OF THE

Inaddition to agreatly improved Class of Goods fiom the Penitentiary, a Large Stock from the best manufacturers in the Province, hids lately been introduced hare. The Fioprictors' nith is thits to yender this Establishment more deserving of Public Patronage, and better prepared to meet the requirements of their mumerous customens.

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4th Month. April, 30 days. Begins on Monday.


Garden Serds.-In choosing seeds, the fullest and plumpest are the best, and the plants springing from them will be strong or feeble, according to their vigour. As a general rule, old seeds are not to be depended on. Those which are of an oily character in particular, very soon fail after maturity, while others, if kept in a cool, dry state, retain their vitality for a considerable length of time. The keeping of them damp, which makes them grow, if properly sown, causes seeds to rot, if not sown. In order to test the vitality of seeds sow a fe $N$ in a pot or box of earth, and keep it warm and moist exposed to the sun for a while, and if good they will begin to sprout and grow. Steeping for twenty-four hours in tepid water, and then coating them with plaster, will hasten the germination of most dry, hard seeds.
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## 5th Month.

 May, 31 Days. Begins on Wednesday.| Moon's Phase |  |  |  |  |  | ingston. |  |  |  |
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| el | $k$ Rises, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ys. } \\ & \text { Hous. } \\ & \text { Hed. } \\ & \text { yed } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 432121 \\ & 4310 \\ & 4300 \\ & 4892 \\ & 4292 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 724 \\ & 7 \\ & 7 \\ & \hline 25 \\ & \hline 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & 11 \\ & \hline 10 \\ & \hline 17 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \begin{array}{l} 21 \\ 21 \\ 81 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{20}{30} \\ & 39 \\ & 48 \\ & 57 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square$ |  |  |

Periods of Sowing. - The time when our common cultivated fruit trees exhibit the petals of their flowers, is, with few exceptions, the proper season for sowing garden seeds in open culture. Dry weather is the best for sowing, because the earth is in a crumbling state, fit to receive the seeds, instead of clogging around them, and when the rake, or other instrument for pulverizing the soil, can be used with most effect. With regard to the depth uecessary to cover seeds, experience teaches the gardener better than any fixed rule which cau be given. It is a mistake to suppose that all kinds of seeds must be well buried, in order that the young plants may have a good hold of the ground, because seeds, in general, when they begin to grow, plunge their roots
downwards, aud throw their stems uprards downwards, aud throw their stems upwards.

W Wednesday.

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| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{h} . \mathrm{m} . \\ 2 \\ 485 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 489 \mathrm{a} . \\ 8 \quad 27 \mathrm{~m} . \\ 11 \\ 57 \mathrm{~m} . \end{gathered}$ |

VENTS, \&c.
tivated fruit ceptions, the ry weather state, fit to en the rake, 1 with most , experience ua be given. well buried, the ground, their roots

## A. WILLIAMS,

- Has on hand a large assortment of


## groctritis prowistons,

 Cbasswabs, Crockery and Wooden Ware,Which are equal to any ever offered in Peterborough, and will be sold at very LOW PRICES for CASH.
Suntry Produce taken in exchange for Goods. GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH,

## John McClblland,

Stevensarns Block, Gearge Street, Peterberongh, (SUCEESSOR TO T. BROWN, ) Watch Tlaker, Jeweler, de.,
Begs to intimate to the public of Peterborongl, that he keeps constantly on hand, a choice assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES, jerrerny nme pancy foons. Intending purchasem will do well to examine his Stock libfore purchasing elsewhere:

## The Long Arm Chop Tea Warehouse.

## WM, DONNEIIEY,

 Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
## Teas and General Groceries !

 Would respectfully announce that he has just established a First Class TEA and GENERAL GROCERY W AREIOUSE, in the Store lately occumied by Messtr, P. Jolnstoin \& Son, George Street, where he will keep constantly on hand, and sell Cheap for Cash, a large and well selected assortment of First Class He hopes by strict attention to business, and always keoping the best Goods, to merit a share of the Publle Patronage.

IMPORTERS and Wholesal and Retail dealers in
 GENERAL DRY GOODS ! FIRST CLASS
Whbuncisy * mantle irooms Conneoted with the Establishment. GEORGE STPEET,PETERBORO'.


6th Month.
June, 30 Days. Begins on Saturday.
 even to its existence. Thost important branches of agriculture, necessary verize the soil ; 2ud, to exposect to be attained is threefold: 1st, to pulntmosphere : 3 rd to hold the a great depth of soil to the actiou of the by raiu and snow, and absorbed by the soil during rains, more or less lite soil. A small proportion of water ploughed; snch soil is sooner affected by the dro the soil when shallow. depth than deep earth. Common py the drouth, and is dyy at a greater deep to accomplish all that is ploughing does not reach sufficiently results are effected by following the common ploughing and its good plough. It simply loosens the subsuil, and leaves it in that state, that roots can onter it, that air can permente it, and water be absorbed by it,
fins on Saturday.

EVENTS, \&c.

e of Lime Ridge.
ay after Ascension. 's perigee, 1 a m . ansit of Venus, 1769 Changeable weather. Gradually ates Bank inst., 1791. becomes
 in Montreal, $18: 53$ - Bacon died, 1294. York incorpor'd 1665. settled and can Tea Taxed, 1767. a Charta signed, 1215

## Sunday. hot,

 $s$ apozee. 11 a.m of Waterloo, 1815. ctoria's accession '37 s Christi, close er Solstice. with Thunder.nday after Trinity. m, Mid Sum. day. Bannock be n, 1814. Unseticed and h cap. B. Ayres, 1806 s Cor'n 1838. Wet. er and St. Paul.
nday after Trinity
culture, necessary old: 1st, to pulthe actiou of the es brought down portion of water when shallow. dry at a greater each sufficiently ing and its good with the subsoil that state, that bsorbed by it.

## M. MILLA R, WhOLESALE \& RETAIL.

 HARDNARE MERCHANT, (ifers for sale, on the BEST TERMS and Lot of
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Window Glass,
For the Haying and Harvesting A Sason of 1867 will be offered the
Largest Stock of

## FARMERS' IMPLEMENTS,

 ever received in Peterborough, consisting of Scythes from various manufacturers, Sinaths and Cradles, May Forks, Rakes, \&c., from which Farmers can select the choicest of Goods at a very MODERATE PRICE. () ADETE G以 George Street, next to W. Cluxton's, Peterboro.
## Groceries \& Provisions. JOHN MOLONEY,

Is still holding out at his OLD STAND,
No. 3, Burnham's Black, George St.,
Where will be found the ustual Choice Assortment of

## TEAS, SWGARS,

And general groceries. Also,-A First Rate supply of FISH, both Dry Salt and in Pickle.
COUNTRI PRODCCE taken in Exchange, and the Highest Narket Price allowed.

## HELM'S Foondry and Machine Shop.



The subscriber begs to intimate to his Customers. that he is still at the

## OLD STAND, SIMCOE STREET

 SOLE MAKER OFHill's Celebrated Steel Ploughs ! The Patent for which he has secured for the County. He is not prepared to make to order

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## LIGHT \& HEAVY CASTINGS

 OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.All kinds of Castings that are ustally found in a FIRST CLAS EsTABLISHNEAT kept constantly on hand.
Des Brass Castings of all descriptions made to order. All kinds of Repairing promptly attended to. Patterns in general use furnished Free of Charge. WILLIAM HELM, simcoe Street, Peterborough.

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eet, Peterborough.

## 7th Month. July, 31 days. Begins on Monday.


$H_{\Delta x}$ is one of the most important crops, whether as regards matket or home consumption. The comparison of cattle fed upon hay properly made, retaining flesh and improving in appearance, and others, where the hay is improperly cured, absolutely appearing to starve when withdrawn from the pasture, would be enough to prove to any one that the more care exercised upen this crop the better in every respect. The quality of the hay depends on the herbage of which it is c.mposed, on the stage in which it is cut, and on the process of making.

To produce tich and propuctive pastures, we must anticipate nature by thoroughly stocking the land with a good variety of the best grasses, such as are palatable and nutritious; that resist drought and grow at low temperatures; that are large growers, and spring quickly after being cropped,

## on Monday.


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# $t$ <br> BOX STOVES FBOM $\$ 2$, COOR STOVES FHRNSHED SOUPIETE at \$12 

 A H1 LA N N IN. S Canadian Stove and Till Shou. The shb criber would invite the attention ef: Farmers and othere to hive


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Hiiz stooke is Large und Well solectect and he offors wie Goody nit as LOY RTTES gs auy flous in Town:

DIXON:S NW BLOCK,

One door-Sonth of Jas. Stevenson's,
GEORGE STREET.

## 8th Month <br> August, 81 Days. <br> Begins on Thursday.



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Flax-It is believed by many that Flax is a most exhaustive crop, but it is to be doubted if it is more so than most of the small grains, all of them are so if the land is continually cropped, and nothing returned to hausting than eithents of Professor Johnson showed that flax is less exacid given by its a h . than the flax plant, independent not yielding food, is more useful to man giving employment not only to an agricultural, but to a manufacge of population. Much depends on the thickness of sowing, it must be sown ihick to yield a fine fibre, it must also be pulled before the seed is ripe; but a coarser fibre and a crop of linseed are often much to be preferred
by the farmer.
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9th Month. September, 30 Days. Begins on Sunday.


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Jontinues withont
dayafier Tranity mded in B. 1714. ist. pub., 1787.
much change on b., 1709. the Alma, 1854. more wind.

## NEW

## Watch d Jewelry Store.



## JOHN CLARKE,

 PRACTICALWatch \& Clock Maker, Jeweler, \&c.

## and for many years

## OF THE FIRM OF BROWN \& CLARKE,

Would respectfully intimate to his former Customers, and the Public generally, that he has resumed business in the above line, in

## Scott's Building, Market Block,

Opposite Nicholls \& Hall's, Simcoe Street,

Where he intends to carry on business as formerly in all its branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of patronage.
Particular attention paid to the JOBBING Department; Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best possible manner,

## HES SATISFACTION GIVEN IN ALL CASES.

Also,--A General Assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, Watches and Fancy Goods, which will be sold at a Small Advance on Cost.

## JOHN CLARKE,

 Watchmaker, de., Simeee Street, Peterborough.
## 

DRY GOODS and Ready Made Clothing

## M. MOLONEY,

Would invite his mumerous Customers, in Town and Country, to
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M. MOLONEY.

## W. H. WRIGHTON,

George Strect, Peterboro', Dealer in

## Groceries \& Provisions!

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES which will be Sold as low as any House in the Trade. PROVIsions of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, PORK, OATS, PEAS, BEANS, BARLEY, POTATOES, BUTTER, LARD,
 Also, a large Stook of CIGARS which will be Sold to Tavern-keepers at lower rates than they can purchase from Pedlars. COAL OIL, RETAIL 35c. per Gallon, Lower Rate by the Barrel.
AMERTCAN MONEY BOUGHT \& SOLD
on reasonable terms.

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## 10th Month.

October, 31 days. Begins on Tuesday.


The grentest defect in our agriculture is carelessness and waste. The disregard of order, system and economy, is the bane of our farming. It is the oceasion of constant and immense loss in many ways. The most striking example of this, perhars, is the great negligence in regard to the saving of manures. Notwithstanding the frequency with which this subject has been brought to the attention of farmers, there is scarcely a neighborhood in which many instances of the neglect or loss alluded to are not seen. On most farms there is nearly a total loss of the urine of the stock ; during the time it is kept in the barn, it may be seen colouring the water of brooks and ditches which carry it away. It would probably not be an over estimate of this loss, and the like waste of solid manure, to say that with many farmers it is more thąn equal to the anount they pay in taxes.

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s on Tuesday.
1867] MEMORANDUM FOR OOTUBER.

## London.

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VENTS, \&C.
t. on Hudson, 1807 at Montreal, 1535. Rainy, clearing ble prtd. 1535. up apog. nool. from dayafter Trinity at N. York, 1765 . sge dis. 1853 . N.W. annah, 1797. Very
wet, much lown fought, 1797 . dis. 1492. rain. day after Trinity t. Queenston, 1812 More settled, e surd. 1777. with er. 10 p.m. bright pleasant days.
danajaiter Trininity r, 180 Cold wilh frequent d Parlmnt, 1707. showers, possibly acourt, 1415.
snow.
Z̈ay after Trinity 2 and St. Jude. EErie, 1812. Wind ws Eve. rain.
$n d$ vaste. The farming. It is The most strikd to the saving his subject has neighborhood e not seen. On ck ; during the ater of brooks e an over estihat with many kes.

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IIth Month. November, 30 Days. Begins on Friday,

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gins on Triday. 1867] MEMORANDUM FOR NOTEMBER.
$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{5}} \frac{1}{\frac{6}{8}}$ apogee, 9 a.m. nday after Trinity III. lands, 1688. an, 1854. Wind and Rainy Weather. died, 1674. ales born, 1841.
day after Trinity More Charta emfd, 1216 pleasant. Periges, 4 a.m. re in N. Y. 1855.

Frosty.
äy after Trinizy.
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paty, ${ }^{1794}$ with keen born, 1840 .

High winds. Knox died, 1572.
ayafter Trinity. vacuate N.Y. 1783 Fair and ean disc'd, 1519 . Frosty. Andrew's Day. ogee, 3 a.m.
his house, and $h$ require to be ith which they he will find at
The plank to that will open mending farmch any farmer to get a set of ve their value tependent and

12th Month. December, 31 Days.
Begins on Sunday.


Drozkberz--Operations on the farm are usually suspended, in this latitude, by the tirst of this month; though, as the ground may remain open for some short time, something may be done. Stones may be dug out, walls built, drains made, ground ploughed, and materinls for manure collected. Attention should be given to keeping all the animals, as much be consulted, both as regards food to their habits. Their comfort should net only requires a greater food and shelter. Undue exposure to cold, vents the natural secretions, and actually wastes the bodily issumes. but prefarmers who are not already pıovided with cutting bodily tissues. Those to procure them. Their use is attended with considerable economy.

## 1867]

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s on Sunday.
1867] MEMORAMDUM FOR DECEMBER.

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I erth.1804. Fair. ? Trent, 1548 i dis. 1492. Keen followed by thers land. 1620: rainy weather. ay in Advent. ecoming stormy, Cambray, 1508. ealand dis. 1642 rikee, 9 a.m. Wind and snow. n died 1799.
$y$ in Aldent. orn 1714.

Clearing up, at Roston, 1773 . iagara, 1813. Cold and keen Istice.
in divent. fine christmas U. S. 1814. Day. weather. day. gee, 3 p.m nt, 1813 .
aft. Clristmas esuits fd. 1534. day indfrica
ded, in this may remain may be dug 3 for manure als, as much ufort should sure to cold, em, but preues. Those will do well tamy,

## 

## THE QUEEN.

Victoris, Qucen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; only daughter of His late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent; and Victoria late Duchess of Kent, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Cobourg; born the 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the Throne on the decease of her Uncle, William 1V., June 20th, 1837 ; proclaimed June 21st, 1837 ; Crowned June 28th, 1838; Married rebrnary 10th, 1840, to Field Marshall His Rnyal Highness Prince Albert Augustus Charles
Emmanuel, Prince of Snxe Cobourg and Gotha, who died at Mindsor Castle, December 14tb, 1861.

## issure.

Vietoria Adelnide Mary Louisn (Princess Royal) born November 21st, 1840 ; married January $25 t h, 1848$, H. R. H. Frederick William, Prince of Pruasia;-Albert Edward, (Prinee of Wales) born- November 9th, 1841, married Princess Alexandra of Denmark, 10th of March, 1863 ; Alice Mand Mary, born April 22nd, 1843, married July 1st, 1862, H. R. H. Prince Louis of Hesse ; Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6th, 1844; Heleña Augusta Victoria, Jorn May 25th, 1846, married 6th July 1866, Prince Christian of Augustenburg; Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18th, 1848; Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1st, 1850; leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7tb, 1853 ; Beatrice Mary Vietoria Feodore, born April 14th, 1857.

The Quern's Cousins-George Duke of Cambridge, born March 26th 1819: Princess Augusta, (Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz) born July 19th, 1822; Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, born November 27th, 1883, married June, 1866, Prince Teek of Austria.

## CANADA.

## THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Right Honourable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Governor General of Britist North America, and Captain General and Governor in, Chief in and over the Provinces of Camada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, \&e,

Aides de-C Seeretary and Camp; Tiente Colonel F. W.

Military. the Forces in aide-de-Cam

Hon. J. A. Aljutant Gen Depuity Adju Depury Adju

President of Atorney Gen Attorney Ge Commissione Commissione Provincial S Postmaster Minister of Receiver G Solicitar G Solicitor Ge Minister of

Oficers.-

Hon. J. P.
P. H
" G.J.G
" J. Fer
" R. Ma
" G. S. 1
" J. Lesi
" G. S. $d$
" J. Rob

Hon. J. Sh
" A. J.
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## CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC.

and Ireland; uke of Kent; Duke of Saxe Throne on the oclaimed June ey 10th, 1840, rustus Charles ed at Windsor
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vember 214t, am, Prince of er 9th, 1841, ; Alice Maud R. H. Prince 1844 ; Heleńa 1866, Prince March 18th, 50 ; Leopold ary Vietoria

March 26th c) born July ember 27 th,

Aides de-Camp:-Lientenant Eolonel the Hon. R. Monck, Military Seeretary and Aide-de-Camp; Captain Pemberton, 6uth Rifles, Aide-de Camp; Tieutenant-Colonel Irvine, Provincial Aide-de-Camp ; LieutenantColonel F. W. Cumberland, extra Aide-de Camp.

Military.-Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel, K.C.B., commanding the Fordes in British North America. Major the Hon, H. Montmorenei, Aide-de-Camp.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Minister of Militia ; Colonel P. L. McDongal, Alljutant General of Caundian Militia; Lieutenaut-Colonel Walker Powell, Deptily Adjutant General West ; Lieutenant Colonel M. A. de Salaberry, Depury Adjutant General East.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.



## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon U. J. Tessier, Speaker.


Elective.

| Bathurst. | Hon. W. H. Chaffers $\qquad$ Rougemont. saugeen. |
| :---: | :---: |
| \% A. J. F. Blairir .........Brock | " D. Mepherson ..... |
| H. B. Bull ........... Burlington. | c. U. J. Tessier ..... |
| I. Renaud .......... De salaberry. | " A.J. Duchesnay |
| " M. P. De S. La Ter* ${ }^{\text {ceurenti }}$ | " J. B. Guevremont |
| " E.H.J. Diechesnay.Lauzon. | " P.U.Archa |
| (4 L. Dumouchelle......Milles Isles. | " D. McDona |
| "J. Simpson ...........Queens. | * G. Alexander ........Gore, |

## Elective.-Continued.

Hon. D. Christie ............Erie.
G. W. Allan $\qquad$
$\qquad$ ...York.
. A. Campbell .........Cataraqui.
" G. Crawford .........st. Lawrence.
" D. Reesor............... Kinщ.
" T. Bennett .............Eastern.
" W. McMaster......... Midland.
" E. Leonard ........... Malahide.
" J. C.Aikens............. Home.
J. Benson...............Niacara.
" R. Read $\qquad$ Niagarg.
Quinté,
" O. Blake $\qquad$ Thames,
" W. McCrea ............Western.
" A. B. Foster .......... Bedford.
" F. Lemieux
" L.A. Oliver.
$\qquad$ De la Durantay. De Lanaudiére.

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Permanent Offeers.-J. F. Taylor, clerk and magter in chancery; R. Lemoine, deputy and assistant clerk, master in chancery, and French translator: Fennings Taylor, deputy and assistant clerk. master in chancery, and chief office clerk; J. E. Doucet, clerk of private bills; W. A. Maingy, 2nd office clerk ; James Adamson, clerk of the English journals; R. G. Belleau. clerk of French jouruals ; A. A. Boucher, French translator: A. Garncan, additional French translator: Rev. W. Akar Adamson, D.C.L., chaplain and librariarr; E. L. Montizambert, A.M, law elerk, English translator, and clerk of committees: Rene Kimber, gentleman usher of the Black Rod; O. Vallerand, sergeant-at-arms.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Hon, L. Waldbridge, Speaker,

| Argenteuil .........Hon. J. J. C. Abhott. |
| :---: |
| Bagot .................Hon. M. Laframbcise. |
| Beance -.............H. E. Tasehereau. |
| Beanharnois .........P. Denis. |
| Bellechasse -........E. Remillard, |
| Berthier ..............A. Paquet. |
| Bonaventure.........7' Robitaille. |
| Brant (E. Riding). J. Y. Bown, |
| Brant (W. Ridinf).E. B. Wood. |
| Brockville (Town).F. H. Chambers, |
| Brome ..............C. Dunkin. |
| Carleton .............. W. F. Powell |
| Chambly ...........:.:C4 B. DeBon |
| Champlain...........J. J. Ross. |
| Charlevoix ............A. Gi.gnon. |
| Chateauguay.........Horr. L. H. Holton. |
| Chicoutimi............D. E. Price. |
| Compton ...........J. H. Pone. |
| Cornwall (Town)...Hon. J. S. Macdo |
| Dorchester:...........H. L. Langevin |
| Drummond .........J. B. E. Dorion |
| Dundas ..............J. S. Ross. |
| Durham (F. R'g)...J. S. Smith. |
| Durham (W. R'I) . H. Munro. |
| Elgin (E. Riding)..L. Burwell. |
| Elgin (W. Riding).J. Scohle. |
| Essex ................. A. Rankin. |
| Frontenac ............W. Perguson. |
| Gaspé .................J. LeBo |
| Glengarry ............D. |
|  |

Middlesex (E R Middlesex (W. Missisquoi Montcalm ...... Montmagny . Miontmorency

## Montreal City

Napierville....
Niagara (Tow Nicolet
Norfolk
Northumbild
Northumb'ld
Ontario (N. R
Ontario (S. R
Ottawa (City)
Ottawa (Count
Oxford (N. Rid
Oxford (S. Rid
Peel
Perth
Peterberough
Pontiac
Portneuf........
Prescott .......
Prince Edwar

## Quebec (City)

Quebec (Cour Renfrew Richm'nd \&

## Permanent

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Notice o Canada Ga week for ty application

Crown general, L lands are lin, Clonts Pembroke

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## CANADIAN FARMEB'S ALMANAC.

## Legislative Assembiy.-Continued.

## HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Crown Lands.-Hon. A. Campbell; assistant, A. Russell; surveyorgeneral, L. Bouchette ; accountant, W. Ford. Agents for the sale of crown lands are appointed in different parts of Upper Canada, as at Barrie, Berlin, Clontarf, Durham, Elora, Goderich, Kingston, Lindsay, Madoc, Orillia, Pembroke, Peterborough, Saugeen, Sault St. Mary, Stratford and Tamworth.
*Seats vacated since parliament was prorogued.

Agents for the management of the timber on government lanl, are located in different districts. Agent for the western part of Upper Canada, J. R. Na-h, Esq., Toronto. W. Spragge, deputy for Iudian lands ; W. F. Whitcher, deputy in charge of fisheries.

Financial Drpaftment.-Hon. W. P. Howland, pro tem.; W. Dickinson, deputy; N. Godard, chief clerk; John Langton, autitor of public accounts; J. Simpson, assistant ; R. S. Bouchette, head of customs' brauch ; Thomas Worthiugton, assistant; A. Brunel, inspector; R. Dell, canal inspector.
Receiver General's Department,-Hca. Sir N. F. Belleau; T. D. Harrington, deputy.
Provinclal Skcoetary's Oppice.-Hon. W. McDougall; E. Parent, depufty east; E, Meredith, LL D., deputy west.
agriculture and Patrat Office.-Hod. T. D'arcy MeGee; Dr. J. C. Taché, deputy.
Department of Publio Worgs.-Hon, L. C. Chapais; T. Trudeau, deputy ; F. Braun, secretary.

Rallway Department.-The heads of the Finance, Public Works, Post Office, and Receiver General's departments; J. G. Vansittart, secretary.

Adjutant Grnbali's Orpice.-Ool. P. L. Maedougall, adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. the Hon. M. A. de Salaberry, deputy adjutant.general, Lower Canada; Lieut.-Col. Walker Powell, deputy adjutant-general, UPper Canada; Robert Berry, chief clerk.
Department of Common Sohools, Uppitr Canada.-Rev. E. Ryerson, chief superintendent ; J. G. Hodgins, F.R.G.S. deputy superintendent.
Post Orfioe Department.-Hon, W. P. Howland, postmaster-general ; W. H. Griffin, deputy postmaster-general ; H. A. Wicksteed, accountant; William White, seeretary; Joht Ashworth, cashier.

## RATES OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS.

From one place to another in Canada, or to Nova Sontia, New Brungwick, Prince Edward Island, or Cape Bretou, 5 cente per half oz , prepaid; unpaid, 7 cents.

To. Newfoundland, 20 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, ; prepayment compulsory. British Culumbia, 25
California, 15 " " " Unied States, 10 " " "
England, by Canadian Steamer, $12 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ cents for $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. ; exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cents per oz, By Cunard Steamers, 17 cents for $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ oz.; exceeding $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{uz}$., 84 cents per uz .

## Newspapers and Periodicals.

Newspapers published in Canada may be sent by Post from the office of publication addressed to any place in Canada at the following rates, if paid quarterly in advance, by either the publisher at the post office Where the papers are posted, or by the subscriber at the delivery post,
office:

For a paper published 6 times a week, 40 cents per qr.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { " } & \text { " } & 3 & \text { " } & 20 & " \\ & 2 & & 13 & \text { " }\end{array}$
, are located Janada, J. R. W. F. Whit-
; W. Dickinor of public oms' brabeh ; Bell, canal
; T. D. Har-
E. Parent,
e; Dr. J. C.
leau, deputy ;
Works, Post secretary.
tant general; neral, Lower , Upper Ca-
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New Brung z., prepaid;
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For a paper published once a week, $\quad 5 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per qr. $\begin{array}{llr}\text { " } & \text { " semi-monthly, }\end{array}$

## Postage Stamps.

Postage stamps of the respective values of 1 cent, 2 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, $12 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ cents, and 17 ceuts, are provided for sale to the publie.

## Money Orders.

Money Orders, payable in the Province, may be obtained nt nny Money Order Office (of which a list can be seen at any Post Uffice), at the follow.

100
$50 \quad 4$
No single order can be issued for more than $\$ 100$.
Money Orders on England, Ireland and Scolland:-Money Orders payable at any Money Order Offlce in Great Britain and Ireland can be obtained at any Canadian Money Order office. The Orders are drawn in steriing, the commission chargeable being for $£ 2$ and unler, 25 cedts; from $£ 2$ to $£ 5,50$ cents; from $£ 5$ to $£ 7,75$ cents ; from $£ 7$ to $£ 10, \$ 100$. No order can be drawu for more than $£ 10$; but any number of orders for £10 each may be procured.

## COURTS.

Court of Erbor and Appral. - Judges, Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Chancellor of Upper Canada; Hon. W. H. Blake; combined with the Judges of the Chancery, Queen's Bench, and Common Pleas Courts.

Court of Quese's Bench.- -The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes, and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal, and mixed, within Upper Canada. Chief Justice, Hen. W. H. Draper, C.B. Puiínè Judges, Hon. John Hnwkies Hagarty, D.G.L., and Hon J.C. Morrison.

Court of Chanoery.-This Court has the like juristliction as the Court of Chanceery in England, in eases of fraud, accident, trusis, executors, administrators, co-partnerahips, accounts, mortgayes, wwards, dower, infants, idiète, lanatics, and their estates, waste, specific performances, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted agathst equity and good conscjence, and may decree the issue, repeal, or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chaucery in England possesses, to administer justice in all cases in. which there is no adequate remedy at law. Chancellor, Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L. Vice.Chancellors, Hon. Oliver Mowat, and Hon. John Godfrey Spragge. Master, Andrew Nuten Buell.

Court of Common Pleas.-This Court has the same powers and juris diction as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Chiff Justioc, Hon. W. B. Richards. Puisnè Judges, Hons. A. Wilson, J. Wilso A

Heir and Devisme Court.-Commissioners, the Judges of the Superior Courts, and such other persnn as may be appoiuted by commission under the Great Seal. These duties are to determine claims to lands in Upper Carada, for which no patent has issued from the Crown in favor of the proper claimants, whether as beirs, devisees or assignees. Sittings at Toronto, first Monday in January and July in each year. Clerk of Commixsioners, W. B. Heward.

Cuuntr Courts.-Presided over by a resident Judge in each County. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed de not exceed $£ 50$; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant, or contract, where the amount is nscertained by the acts of the parties, or signature of the defeudant, to $£ 100$. The appeal lies to either of the Superior Courts of Law. These Courts aleo possess equity powers, to the amount of $£ 50$, subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery.

Surrogatr Courts.-The jurisdiction of these Courts relates to all testamentary matters and causes, and to the granting or revoking of probate of wills, and letters of administration of the effects of deceased persons having estate or effects in Upper Canada. The County Judges are also judges of the Surrogate Courts. Sir J. L. Robinson, Surrogate Clerk, Toronto.

Division Courts.-For the summary disposal of cases by a Judge; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdic tion extends to actions of debt or contracts amountivg to $£ 25$; injuries or torts to personal chattels amounting to $£ 10$. Courts are held once in two months in each division, or oftener, at the discretion of the Judge.

Recordrr's Court.-In the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston and Ottawa, the Recorder's Court takes the place of the County Sessions, the Justices for Counties having no jurisdiction in the Citiesthe care of which is confined to the Recorder, Mayor, Aldermen, and Police Magistrate of each. Sessions held 2nd Monday in January, 1st Monday in April and July, and 3rd Monday in November. Recorders, George Duggan, Toronto; James O'Reilly, Kingston; Joha E. Start, Hamilton; Wm. Horton, London; J. B. Lewis, Ottawa.
Insolvent Debtor's Court.-The County Judge in each County presides.

## terms of the courts.

Appeal Terms-Commence on the fourth Thursday next after Hilary, Easter, and Michaelmas Terms.
Law Terms.-Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins 3rd Mónday in May, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Trinity begins Monday next after 21st August, and ends on Saturday of the ensuing week. Michaelmas begins 8rd Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the énsuing week. Long vacation from 1st July to 21st August.
Countr Court Trems-Commence on the 1st Monday in Javuary, April, July, and October, and end the following Saturday.

## CIRCUITS OF THE COURTS.

Law Crrcurrs,-The Circuits are held twice a year in each county, between Hilary and Easter Terms, and between Trinity and Michaelmas

Terms, except in year, commencing the second Monday

Sunday; New Ascension; Corpus and any day appo

University Co nine Professors in Tutor.

University of cipal, with fourtee

Victoria Coll staff of Professor

Thinity Colle Professors of Div

Upper Canad with a staff of te

## JUDGES,

countr.
Algoma District
Brant
Carleton
Elgin
Essex..
Frontenac
Gray..........
Haldimand ...
Halton . .....
Hastings
Huron and Brus
Kent.
Lambton
Lanark
Leeds and Gre
Lennox \& Add Lincoln
Kiddlesex ...
Norfolk
Northum'd \& I
Ontario.
Oxford
Perth

## CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC.

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County pre-
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ends Satury , and ends $t$ after 21st Imas begins reek. Long uary, April,
ch county Michaelmas

Terms, except in the County of York, where there are three in each year, commencing on Thursday next after niunicipal elections in Jannary, ihe second Monday in April, and the second Monday iu October in each year.

## LEGAL HOLIDAYG.

Sunday; New Year's Day; Epiphany; Aununciation; Good Friday ; Ascension; Corpus Christi; St. Peter; St. Paul; All Saiuts; Christmas Day, and any day appointed by proclamation for a geperal fast or thanksgiving,

## EDUUATIONAL.

University Colitge, Toronto,-Dr. McCaul, President, with a staff of nine Professors in Atts, a Lecturer in Oriental Languages, and a Classical Tutor.
University of Queen's College, Kingston. - Rev. W. Snodgrass, Príncipal, with fourteen Professors in Arts, Divinity, and Medicine.
Victoria Collegr, Cobourg.-Dr. Nelles, President, assisted by a full staff of Professors in Arts, Medicine, and Law.
Trinity College, Toronto.-Provost, Rev. Mr. Whittaker, M.A. Seven Professors of Divinity, Arts, and Music, are attached to this College.

Uppre Canada College, Toronto.-G. R. R. Coekburn, M.A., Principal, with a staff of teachers in Classics, English, and Modern Languages.

JUDGES, SHERIFFS, AND COUNTY ATTORNIES, U.C.

county.
Peterborough . . . . . .
Prescott and Russel
Judge.
eHERIFF
M. Boucher ..J. Hall
L. Daniel $\qquad$C. P. Trendwell
county atter.
$\qquad$ D. Fairfield $\qquad$ .H. J. Thorp. ...
C. A. Weller.

Simcoe . . . . . . . . . . J. R. Gowan.... Wm. B. smith ...J. R, Cotter.
Simcoe ............J. R. Gowan.... Wm. B. smith ...J. R, Cotter. P. Low.
'Renfrew. . . . . . . . . Mr. Deacon G:S.Jarvis $\qquad$ Mr. Morris . .Mr. Duck. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Stormont, Dundas, } \\ \text { and Glengary.. }\end{array}\right\}$
Victoria
L Smith . Wm. Mifler $\qquad$
D. E. McIntyre. .J. F. Pringle,

Waterlo W ellington . . . . . . A. A. Macdonald ... G. Grange . . . . . J. J. Kingsmill. N. McDougal ... A. Lacourse. Davidson . . . .T. Miller: Wentworth A. Logíe. . G. Grange . . . . . .J. J. Kingsmill Welland. . .......... W. Wrice ..... R. Hobson. ...... L. D, Raymoud. York ............ . S. B. Harrison. . .F. W. Jarvis. . . .Johu McNab.

Medical Board for Upper Canada.-Constituted by act of Parliament for the Registration of properly qualified Medical Practitioners, the determining of a complete course of study, and the examination of candidates for license. President, Dr. Morton; Registrar and Secretary, Dr. Strange, Hamilton.

Dr, Morton, Zork and Peel.
" Turquand, Gore and Thames.
" Patullo, Home and Burlington.
" Dewar, Newcastle ard Trent.
" Wm. MePherson, Erie \& Niagara
" J. A: Grant, Bathurst \& Ridenu.
" Richardson, Univers'y of Toronto
" Dickson, Quinte and Cataraqui.
" Brouse, St. Lawreuce \& Eastern.

Dr. Wm. Mc.Gill, King's and Queen's
" Clarke, Brock and Saugeen.

- Berryman, Victoria College.
" Fulton, Malahide and Tecumseh.
" Askam, Western and St. Clair.
" Aikide, Toronto School of Medicine.
" Yates, Queen's College, Kingston

Toronto Gineral Hespital:-Incopporated 1847, under the superintendence of a beard of trustees partly appointed by Government and partly by the City Corporation and Board of Trade. Friends of patients adritted every afteinoon except S.turdays and Sundays. Patients applying for admission must attend at noon each day. Medical Superintendent, W. B. Hamptön, M.D.; Secretary, J. W. Brent.

Lunatic Asylem, Toronto.-A provincial institution, supported by an annual grant from the Province, and a small tax of one half cent in the dollar on the ratable property of each manicipality; commenced in 1841 by Dr. Rees; present building erected 1845, at present being greatly enlarged under the superintendence of inspectors appointed by government. Medical Officer, John Workman, M.D. Branches of this institution exist'at Fort Malden, Co. of Essex, Orillia for Chronic patients, and one for convalescents in the University Park, Toronto.

The Turonto School of Mpmeine-In eonnection with the University of Toronto. Session extends from beginning of October to end of following March. President, W. T. Aikins, M.D. A full course of instruction is provided by twelve lecturers in Surgery, Medicine, Chemistry and Botany. Degrees obtained by students of this school from the University are recognized by the Medical Institutions of Fugland.
Medical Dipdrtagnt of tee Univerainy of Vigtoris College.-Hon. John Rolph, Dean. Lectures begin in Octuber and continue for six months.

Examinations are institution qualifies Englaud. A staff work of this colle

Medical Facul Dean, in conjunet Anatomy. Sesesion last Thursday of 1

Their Capital
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Branches.-B
Peterborough,
Agencies.- B
Southampton. S
Eastern Tow
Gore Bank-
Branches and W oodstock.

Motson's BA Branch.-To
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ronto, Alexand
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Branches an
Royal Cana

## CANADIAN FARMYR'S ALMANAC.

county att'y.
c. A. Weller.
E. T. Dartuell.
P. Low.
I. R, Cotter. Mr. Duck.
J. F. Pringle,
A. Lacourse. I. Miller.
J. J. Kingsmill.
S. B, Freeman
L. D, Raymond. ohu McNab.
y act of ParliaPractitioners, the ination of candid Secretary, Dr.
ing's and Queen's nd Saugeen. toria College. e and Tecumseh. rn and St. Clair. School of Medi-

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the University end of following of instruction is stry and Botany. University are

Conlege-Hon. e for six months.

Examinations are held twice during the session. A course of study at this institution qualifies for examination before the princinal Medical boards iu Englaud. A staff of nine Lecturers, independent of the dean, carry on the work of this college.

Medical Faculty of Quern's College Kingston.-H. Yates, M.D., Dean, in conjunotion with nine Lecturers on Medicine, Chemistry and Anatomy. Session extends from the first Weduesday of Ostuber to the last Thursday of March.

## BANKS IN CANADA.

## Their Capital, Branches and Agencies in British North Amcrica.

Bane of Bratish North Amerioa.-Capital, $£ 1,000,000$ stg.-Montreal. Branches.-Brantford, Halifax, N. S.; Hamilton, Kingston, London, Quebec, St. Johp, N.B.; Toronto, Victoria, V. I.
Agencies.-Dundas, Ottawa.
Bank of Montrial.-Capital, $\$ 6,000,000$ - Montreal.
Branches.--Melleville, Brantford, Brockville, Cobourg, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingsten, London, Ottawa, Quebec, Peterboro, Toronto, Whitby.
Agencies.-Cornwall, Elora, Fergus, Goderich, Lindsay, Mount Forest,
Perth, Pioton, Simcoe, St. Catharines, St. Mary's, Stratford, Waterloo.
Bank of Toronto.-Capital $\$ 2,000,000$.-Toronto.
Agencies.-Bartie, Cobuurg, Montreal, Peterboro.
Bank of Upper Ganada.
This institution became insolvent, September, 1866, and exists only to wind up its affars.
banqua Jacques Cartikr.-Capital $\$ 1,000,000$. - Montreal.
Banque du Petple.-Capital $\$ 2,000,000$ - Montreal.
Banque. Nationale.-Quebec.
City Bank -Capital, $\$ 1,200,000$-Montreal.
Branches.-Toronto, Quebec, Sherbrooke.
Commirctal Bank of Canada.- Capital $\$ 4,000,000$ - Kingston.
Branches.-Belleville, Brockville, Galt, Hamifton, Londou, Montreal, Peterborough, Toronto.
Agencies.-Berlin, Chatham, Ingersoll, Owen Sound, Perth, Prescott, Southampton, Stratford, St. Thomas, Windsor, Napanee.

Eastern Townehips Bank.-Sherbrooke.
Gore Bank - Hamilton.
Branches and Agencies.-Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Paris, Simeoe, Woodstock.

Morson's Bask.-Capital" $\$ 1,000,000$.-Montreal.
Branch.-Toronto.
Ontario Bank.-Capital $\$ 2,000,000$.- Bowmanville.
Branches-Dundas, Guelph, Haniltou, Lindsay, Osharva, Prescott, Toronto, Alexandria.

Quebeo Bank.-Quebec.
Branches and Agencies.-Nicolet, Oltawa, Three Rivers, Toronto, Gaspe.
Royal Canadian Banz.-Toronto, Buwmanville, Brampton, Cubourg.

## AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, from ager, a field, and colo, I till. The first object of agriculture is the production of plants, and whle nature has made the most extensive provision for the growth of an immense variety of vegetation, man, except in rare cases, is forced to call in the aid of experience and the teachings of science, to produce the kind and quantity of vegetable matter, necessaary for his want and lnxuries, and although the nations of antiquity were often successful farmers, it is ouly by a skilful combination of the teachings of modern science, and the adoption of its improvements, that our Canadian farmer can hope permanently to reach his proper reward. Science teaches us that each plant is a collection of cells, and that each cell is composed of, or filled with fats, salts, or albumen. No plant fl urishes except its roots are situated in the soil, while but a small portion of its food is derived from the soil, upwards of 95 per cent. of it comes originally from the atmosphere, but the soil is what the farmer expends bis strength upon, the atmosphere he cannot change to suit his particular case, his practical knowledge, aided by the discoveries of science, enables him to adopt the soil to all the changes of climate, so that he shall obtain a fitting reward for his labour.
The soil performs a two-fold duty with regard to the plant; it is its birth place and its home during all its process of developement, and it is the source from which it derives a portion of its food, and the medium through which a larger portion is gathered and offered to them.
One of the first steps of a farmer should be, then, the examination of ard a proper appreciation of the nature, capabilities and wauts of each portion of his ground, for while in general the finer the soil the more fertile will it be, there are many questions connected therewith which must not be lost sight of, such as colour of soil, its quality, retention of moisture, \&c. Colour of soil has reference to the quantity of heat absorbed; in general the greater quanity is absorbed by the dark ccloured soils, only it must be remembered that those soils which heat the most rapidly, cool also the most quickly. With regard to general quality, is connected the highly importaut sulfject of manures, and it is to this we would especially refer. This was a subject but little understood until the researches of modern chemists revealed to us what the composition of the plant is. It was long imagined that the food of the various plants was equally varied; but we are now taught that the food of plants is nearly alike, only some demand a greater abundance of one particular kind than another. The great mass of plants can be resolved into carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, when subjected to heat, or destroyed by fire. Water is so universal that nature supplies all that plants miyy require, and the light of the sun enables them to decompose carbonic acid and nmmonia, and to manufacture out of them the various products they contain. All organic matter yields them by slow decomposition, as well as by heat. These two acids exist in the atmosphere in different quantities, ammonia so sparingly that a liberal application of it is needed to produce luxuriant vegitation. The ni rogen which plants require is assimilated in the form of ammonia and nitric acid. These salts are excellent fertiizers and generally produce the dark green foliage associated with healthy vegetation. Lime acts as a manure, by supplying one of the constituents of plunts, but from the large quantity applied, it is seen that its efficts are due more to a chemical change.

## CAYADIAN FARMER's ILMANAC.

st object of agri3 made the most ty of vegetation, perience and the vegetable matter, tions of antiquity mbination of the orovements, that proper reward. Is, and that each men. No plant a small portion cent. of it comes farmer expends nit his particular science, enables the shall obtain
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Lime promotes the decomposition of all vegetsble matter, and corrects any acidity in the organic matter, destroying those weeds which are favored by such a condition of the soil, and by the decomposition of certain salts necessary to the plant, may be said to digest or prepare its food. Lime is the only cure that can be depended on for the "finger and toe" in turnips. Potash is a substance essential to all our crops, but is chiefly supplied by clover and turnips, these being consumed on the form ; and ans little potash enters into the animal tissues, $i 1$. is returned from the manure heap. Soda is another salt which can be easily obtained from barn manure, and it has a good effect in stiffening the straw of oorn crops that may be growing too rapidly. It is also an excellent adjunct to growing mantrolds, this being a plant originally from the sea shore. Phosphoric acid is very alenderly distributed in the soil, and many plants have great difficulty in obtaining that which is necessary to their rapid and vigoruns growth. One of the readiest sources from which this $m, y$ be obtained will be found in the use of bones. Their employment may be reckoned as one of the greatest modera discoveries in agriculture; they can be applicd either orushed, in dust, or diesolved by chemical agents to form the basis of valuable artificial manures, and as phosphorous enters into the composition of every plant and animal, the want of it in most soils must be abundantly supplied. But it is important to notice that while some loamy pastures are restored in a rapid manner by a dsessing of this manure, stiff clay will not benefit in like proportion. It is easicr: to make the want of phorphates a matter of direct experiment than to depend upon analysis. It required, a dressing of half to one ton per acre will amply repay the outlay, and yield its valuable results for upwards of 20 years. It was by a liberal application of this manure that the worn out pastures of Cheshire, in Eng. land, were improved, and their produce doubled in one year. But it is chiefly by its power of assimilating the other elements, and furnishing a concentrated supply of food to the turnip erop that its benefit is most strongly marked, and a liberal supply will push the plant through the early stages of its growth, and consequently prevent the ravages of insecta,

But it is chiefly upon the farm-yard manure that the farmer must rely : it contains all the elements of plants, and without its application the ferlility of the soil would soon deteviorate; and the better the food of the cattle, the richer the manure in all the requisites of fertility. The use of oil cake, which may now be obtained of Canadian manufacture, would soon show an alteration in the richness of manure as well as in the better condition of the stock so fed. A little trouble bestowed upon the spreading of loose soil or straw in the barn yard, so as to prevent the waste of the liquid manure, would soon repay itself; if applied in a liquid form it. would soon make an altered appearance in some of our already worn out fields, for while it contains almost all the food of plants, it is so easily applied; and by making a direct application to the roots of the plant, during their early stages, so stimulate their growth that it will have the effect as it were of lengthening the summer, and instead of the time being lost (as many suppose) in collecting and distributing this most important agent, it will be immediately returned, and with a large increase.

In prospect of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces being accomplished at an early diate, the following facts will be nseful and pertinent to the occasion;--The population of the Provinces,
according to the last census, was-Upper Canada, 1,896,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,566; Nova Scotia, 330,857; New Brunswick, 252,048; Newfoundland, 122,635 ; Prine Edward Island, 80,857 ; total, 3,294,066. Average increase in 6 yeurs, calculated at 22 per cent., would make the present population of these Provinces, 4,018,748. Males in these Provinces at last census between the ages of 20 and 60 years, 698,918 , about 150,000 being bet'veen the ages of 45 and 60 . At the same time there were 333,604 farmers. and 160.702 lahourers; and of lands held by private parties, $45,638,854$ acres, of which $13,128,229$ were under cultivation, as foliows:-

|  | Held. | Cultivated. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Upper Canada. | 17,708,232 | 6,061,619 |
| Lower Canada. | 13,680,000 | 4,804,2:5 |
| Nova Scotia | 5,748.893 | 1,028,032 |
| New Brunswi | 6,636,329 | 835,108 |
| Newfoundland. | 100,000 | 41,108 |
| Prince Edward 1 | 1,365,400 | 368,127 |

The same census returns gives the produce of these lands for-


These, at a fair valuation, sum up uearly $\$ 120,000,000$. The assessed value of farm lauds was $\$ 550,000,000$-the true value being more than the asséssed value.
The number of sailors and fishermen of the six Colonies at the same time were:-Upper Canada, 80s; Lower Canada, 5.150; Nova Scotia, 19,637; New Brunswick, 2,765; Newfoundland, 38,578; Prince Edward Jeland, 2,138; total, 69,206. Experts of fish, nearly $\$ 10,000,000$. Vessels built, 628 , with an aggregate tonnage of 230,312 tons. Thus-


The exports of timber last year were valued at $\$ 15,000,000$. The Pro
vinces if united wo equal import traffic of $\$ 13,000,000$.
Income of the fo last year were \$4? of Ehipping, 645,5: have an area of $f$ doubled her reven nowiv something li 800,000 tons of kl with some of the fis $13,000 \mathrm{men}$. Im 130,000 ; revenue some 12,000 vess ports annually.

Prince Edward abound with fish 000 . It is almos year.

New Brunewid rather more than tent, and is inder the surface of the the Albert count A merican contin lons of crude oil stones, 14,080 to brought into the exclusive of tha deals, boards, ถี̈ cattle, $69,642 \mathrm{~m}$ At the same tir schoote, attende

The elimate modified by the 'Ihe Province al the entire area In $1860,213,400$ the same year employed in th telegraph and 3,123 grammar

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The assessed more than the
ies at the same Nova Scotia, Prince Edward 000,000 . Ves-Thus-
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## Canadian farmer's almanac.

vinces if united would have an nnnual export trade of $\$ 65,000,000$, and an equal import traffic ; 2,500 miles of railway ; and an annual general revenue of $\$ 13,000,000$.

Income of the four Maritime Provinces, $\$ 3,000,000$; imports and exports last year were $\$ 42,000,000$; population nearly 900,000 ; registered tonnage of shipping; 645,530 tons, valued at $\$ 27,821,000$. The Maritime Provinces have an area of from 50,000 to 60,000 equare miles. Nova Scotia has doubled her revenue within six years, and her imports and exports are now something like $\$ 3,500,000$. The Maritime Provinces own nearly 800,000 tons of shipping. Newfoundland has a coast line of 1,200 miles, with some of the finest harbours in the world; employs in her fisberies $18,000 \mathrm{men}$. Imports and exports, $\$ 12,000,000 \mathrm{per}$ annum; population, 130,000 ; revenue, between $\$ 500,000$ and $\$ 600,000$; debt, 8900,000 ; and some 12,000 vessels, independently of consting vessels, enter aud clear her ports annually.

Prince Edward Islsnd is the garden of America, its bays and coast abound with fish. It is fully capable of supporting a population of $1,000^{\circ}$ 000. It is almost purely agricuitural, and has a revenue of $\$ 200,000 \mathrm{a}$ year.

New Brunswick has an area of 32,000 square miles, or $17,600,000$ acress rather more than the area of Scotland. The coast line is 500 miles in ex ${ }^{\text { }}$ tent, and is indented by spacious baye, inlets and hatbours. One-third of the surface of the Province is covered witl a bed of coal. The coal of the Albert county is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on the A merican continent, and is apparently inexhaustible. It yields 100 gallons of crude oil per ton. In 1861, 42,965 casks of lime, 42,476 grindstones, 14,080 tons of building stone, and 14,000 tons of gypsum, werd brought into the market; and the catch of fish was found to equal $\$ 540,000$ exclusive of that consumed by the inhabitants. The export of timber in deals, boards, and pine lumber, amounted to $\$ 3,107,275$. They had 92,025 cattle, 69,642 milch cows, 35,830 hore es, 214,096 sheep, and 74,057 pigs. At the same time, this province had 866 collegiate, grammar, and toher schools, attended by nearly 29,000 pupils.

The climate of Nova Scotia is remarkably healthy; its rigour being modified by the insular charncter of the Province, and by the Gulf Stream. I he Province abounds in mineral riches, including gold, coal and iron. of the entire area of the province, $10,000,000$ acres are considered good land. In $1860,213,400$ tons of coal were raised from cettain specified mines; in the same year there were 900 vessels, 8,816 boats, and 14,322 men employed in the fisheries. There are in the Province, 1150 miles of telegraph and 94 miles of railway; there are 10 colleges and academies, 1,123 grammar, normal and other schools.

Agricultural Statistics of Upper Canada, extracted from

the Tolume recen

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Barley. | R |
|  |  |
| Bushels. | Bus |
| 110926 |  |
| 24092 |  |
| 12519 | 1 |
| 57173 |  |
| 39919 | 1 |
| 78931 |  |
| 11947 | 1 |
| 53222 | 5 |
| 26546 |  |
| 16641 | 1 |
| 26261 |  |
| 183322 |  |
| 110861 |  |
| 142592 | 19 |

## CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC.

acted from
$\underset{\substack{\text { Spring } \\ \text { Wheat. }}}{ }$

Bushels,
172547
596518
365100
240631
736790
215274
35080
324955
141141
266813
718148
250025
184745
350915
1628218
121735
333302
321990
446579
388612
142264
104609R 65230
475558 784530 657004
346706
1125043 180706 57976 179799 126343 33236 891542 167425 567962 501034 128607 1098693 229377 560864

130
1640
the Tolume recently issued by the Minister of Agriculture.


## TIME.

Time is precious; but its value is unknown to us. We shall obtain this kuowledge when we can no longer profit by it. Our friends require it of us, as if it were nothing; and, we give it them in the same manner. It is often a burden to us; and, we know not what to do with it. But, the day will come when a quarter-of an-hour will appear of more value to us than all the riches of the Universe.

God, who is liberal in all his other gifts, shows us, by the wise economy of his providence, how circumspect we ought to be in the managenent of our time; for, He never gives us two moments together. He only gives us the second as He takes away the first; and keeps the third in his own hands; leaving us to absolute uncertainty whether it shall ever bocome ours or unt. Time is given us, that we may take care for eternity; and, eternity will not be too long to regret the loss of our time, if we have mis-spent it.

## MORAL COURAGE.

Have the courage to cut the most agreeable aquaintance you bave when you are convinced he wants principle. A friend should bear with a friend's iufirmities; but not with his vices.
Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears; and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity, by whomsoever exbibited.
Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary you should do so, and hold your tongue when it is prudent to do so.

Have the cournge to speak to a friend in a "seedy" coat, even though you are in company with a rich one, and well attired.

Have the courage to wear thick boots in the winter; and insist upon your wife and daughter doing the same.

Have the courage to obey your own conscience, at the risk of being ridiculed by men.

Have the courage to own you are poor, and disarm puverty of its sharp. est sting.

Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion, in all things.

## CAUTION TO BOYS.

Boys, use no profane language; utter no word that will cause the most virtuous to blush. Profanity is a mark of low breeding; and the babit of using indecent and profune language is degrading to your minds. Its injurious effects may not be felt at the moment, but they will continue to manifest themselves to you through life.
They may never be obliterated; and, when you grow up, you will find, at your tongue's end, some expression which you would not use for any money. And, this expression was learned when you were a boy. By being careful on this point, you may save yourself much mortification and sorrow. Honesty, frankuess, generosity, and virtue are noble traits. Let these be yours ; and, we shall not fear, you will then gain the esteem and love of ail.

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Stoddards' American Intellectual Arilhmetic. Bitlion's Analytical and Practical Grammar. Bullion's Introduction to Practical Grammar. Catechism of the History of England. Catechism of Bible and Gospel History.

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\&c. \&c.

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[^0]:    *Seats vacated since Parliament was prorogued.

