

THE YOUNG CANADIAN CALENDAR.

FIRST PRIZE FOR FEBRUARY.

TREATY CEDING CANADA TO ENGLAND.

After the decisive battle of the Plains of Abraham, the war on the continent being finished, expeditions were sent against the French possessions in the West Indies. Many troops were drawn from the colonies for this service, and Martinico, Grenado, St. Lucie, St. Vincent, and the other Caribbe Islands, were brought under the subjection of the British Crown (1762).

War being declared between Great Britain and Spain, early in the year, an armament was sent out by the Ministers for the reduction of Havana, which was taken, after an obstinate defence. On the 3rd of February 1763, a definite treaty of peace was signed at Paris, and soon after ratified. Nova Scotia, Canada, Cape Breton, and the other French possessions in the north, were confirmed to Great Britain.

The French were allowed to fish off the Island of Newfoundland, but under the heaviest restrictions; and the small islands of St. Peter and Miquelon were confirmed to France. The boundary between the English and French possessions were fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source, as far as the river Iberville, and thence by a line drawn along the middle of that river, and of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the sea.

The river and port of Mobile, and all the French possessions east of the Mississippi, were ceded to Great Britain, except the island and town of New Orleans. All the West India isles, which the English had taken from the French, were confirmed to the captors, and Havana was exchanged with the King of Spain for the Floridas.

With such great natural boundaries as these, it would be difficult to find any cause for the renewal of those controversies respecting possessions, which were formerly so harassing to the Colonists.

C. B. B. RAYMOND,
Springfield, Kings County, N.B.

SEE

LIEUT. STAIRS IN AFRICA
NEXT WEEK.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

PAYNE'S BUSINESS POINTERS, AND DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS. Excelsior Publishing House, New York.

This is one of the handiest all-round books we have seen. From the formation of a partnership in business till its dissolution, there is hardly a conceivable point on which "pointers" are not supplied. Every possible form of bill, draft, and note; all about cheques; mercantile terms and synonyms; mercantile laws; tables of interest; laws for leases, tariffs, naturalization; how to procure a patent or a passport; the postage, weights, and measures of every mercantile country; in fact the alpha and the omega of business information are all put

into neat and ready form for reference. The volume is compact, the type is good, and the general get up is careful. Should be on every business desk.

RENNIE'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE FOR AMATEUR GARDENERS: WM. RENNIE. Toronto, comes to us gay and attractive for 1891.

This catalogue is the largest and most complete that Mr. Rennie has yet published. All the varieties of vegetables, flowers, and plants are carefully described, and the taste of amateurs receives reliable guidance in these pages.

The once common practice of decking out old varieties with new names is a trick of the horticultural trade, fortunately discarded by our best merchants. In grain, flower and vegetable seeds, Mr. Rennie gives his long experience in selecting what is new and good from every part of the world, keeping in mind the demands of our climate.

The cuts in the catalogue are most inviting and tempting. There are beans, carrots, turnips, cabbage, celery, cauliflower, cucumber, corn, melons, onions, pease, tomatoes and mushrooms that, now with the snow still about, would make the mouth of the most stoical water; while asters, snap-dragon, amaranthus, adonis, begonia, candytuft, carnations, fox-glove, marigold, phlox, and pansies, such clusters of them, are a pleasure to behold.

The information as to management of flower and vegetable gardens is enough to make Mr. Rennie's catalogue a hand-book for Canadians.



OSBORNE, N.S.

DEAR EDITOR POST BAG,—We have just read "Climbing the Heights," in THE YOUNG CANADIAN of February 4th. Near the close we find—

"Vergor attempted to escape in his night-clothes, but was shot in the heel and captured."

Warburton, in our Royal Reader, No. 5, says—

"The Captain, M. de Vergor, alone, though wounded, stood his ground."

Will you kindly tell us which of the two statements is correct?

We enjoyed "An Afternoon in Our Cotton Mills" very much, and hope you will continue to tell us of our manufactures. We would like to know more of our Flour Mills.

We are,

Yours sincerely,

YOUNG CANADIANS OF OSBORNE SCHOOL.

MY DEAR YOUNG CANADIANS,—Thanks for calling my attention to that variation in the two accounts of the battle.

It often happens, even with the greatest historians, that differences of that kind occur. Sometimes the authorities that they study may have been written from opposing sides, and if a writer does not study all sides he cannot do justice to his subject. Still, even by a study of both sides, it is often difficult to decide certain points. Indeed, there are questions, some of them of less importance than this one, that have been the theme for a long and bitter controversy, without in the end being any nearer a decision than at the beginning.