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## THE GAZETTTE

 LMANACFOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD


Calculated and Arranged so as to Practically
Serve for all the provinces.

Iesented with the Compliments of the fazette Printing Company, as a Supplement to the Gazette.

## RICHARD WHITE,

Managing !Director.

Hontreal:
GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

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1882
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## THETE

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## (ITMMENERYD.

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## ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

## BUERY ARTICLER REOURED BY PRIMRBRS

They will be happy to send Price Lists and Estimatres, and feel warranted in claiming that they are in a position to supply

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=\text { INKS }
\end{gathered}
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## PRINTER' GOODS GENERALLY

On BEIUEER TERMS than any other Establishment in the Country.

## AGENTS FOR

GBORGE BRUCE'S GON \& CO., -

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## ALMANAC.

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR 1882.

## Chnonological Cyoles.



## Chronology.



## ASTRONOMECAL PHENOMENA, 1882. <br> ECLIPSES.

In the year 188a there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and a Transit of the Planet Venus over the Sun's disc.

1. A Totat Ectlpue of the Suni, May igth, liviltte in Canadi.
2. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, November ith, invisible in Canada.
3. Transit of Venus, December 6th, visible in the Eastern part of British North America. Her ingress will be about so o'clock in the morning, and her egress about half-past $30^{\prime}$ 'clock in the afternoon.

## POSITION OF PLANET8.

Mrrcury will be a "Morning Star" in March, July and November, and an "Evening Star" in February, June and September,

Vienos witt be a "Morntig Star" titt the end of Tebruary, and from thence to December an "Evening Star," and during that month again a "Morning Star,"

Jupitra will be an "Evenings Star" till the end of May, and a "Morning Star" till the middle of December.

## TIIE-TABLE,

When noon at Montreal, the time at the following places, eastward, will be faster, viz, :-Quebec, gn. 27s, ; Fredericton, N.B., 27m, 428, ; St, John, N.B., 3om. 25.; Halifax, N.S., 39m, 575. ; CharWotetown, P.E.I., $4 \mathrm{Im}, 37 \mathrm{~s}$, ; St. Johns, Newfoundland, $3 \mathrm{~h}, 33 \mathrm{~m}, 27 \mathrm{~s}$.
 5. $38 \mathrm{s}$. ; Kingston, 1 rm , 48 s ; ; Cobourg, 17 mm , a8s, ; Toronto, 23m, 13 s ; Hamilton, 25m, 13s, ; Port Sarnia, 35 m .33 s ; Windsor, 38 mm , $\mathbf{3 3 \mathrm { s } .}$; Boniface (Red River), zh .33 m .43 s.

## LONGITUDES WEST OF GREENWICH.

$3 \mathrm{~h}, 30 \mathrm{~m}, 5 \mathrm{Os}$. in Time
$-71^{\circ} 12^{\circ} 30^{\prime \prime \prime}$ in Arc $4 \mathrm{~h} .44 \mathrm{~m}, 49 \mathrm{~s}$. in Time
 $4 \mathrm{~h} .54 \mathrm{~m}, 158$ in Time sh. $12 \mathrm{~m}, 33 \mathrm{~s}$, in Time
Longitudes in Time of Public Observatories in the United States of America and Canada, reckoned Fori the Meridian of Greenwich (London, England) :-

| Hamilton College (N, Y.) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| H, | M. |
| Quebec (Citadel) |  |
| Toronto | s. |
| Montreal (McGill) | $\ldots$ |

49 St. John Street.


## FIXED AND MOVEABLE FEASTS, ANNIVERSARIES, \&C.

Those marked * are Fâtes d'Obligation in the Province of Quebeo; and those marked $\dagger$ are Bank Holidays in the Province of Ontario.

| ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ + Circumeision . . . . . . . . . . January |  | Trusity Sunday............June ${ }^{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Epiphany | 6 | Corpus Christi ........... a 8 |
| Septuagesma. . . . . . . . Feberuary | 5 | Accession of Queen Victoria, ut $2 \hat{v}$ |
| Quinquagesima........] " 1 | 19 | Prociamation.............. 4 21 |
| $\dagger$ Ash Wednesday......... " 2 | 22 | St. John the Baptist ........ is in it $^{\text {a }}$ |
| First Sunday in Lent.... ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 26 | Queen Victoria crowned, 1838 " 28 |
| St. Patrick's Day.......... March | 17 | St. Peter \& St. Paul . . . . . June ${ }^{29-80}$ |
| Annunciation, Lady Day ... " 2 | 25 | * $\dagger$ Dominion Day .............July 1 |
| Palm Sunday........ . . . . . April | 2 | - St. Michael . . . . . . . . . September 20 |
| * $\dagger$ Good Friday | 7 | All Saints............ November 1 |
| Eastrr Sunday | 9 | Birth of Prince of Whycs $\mathrm{Clac}_{\text {a }}$ |
| Low Sexday............. alilo |  | First sunday in Advent.ivecember_3 |
| St. George's Day......... " 23 |  | Conception V. Mary.... " 8 |
| Rogation Suxday........... May 1 | 14 | St. Thomas............ \| ${ }^{\text {21 }}$ |
| Ascension Day............. " 1 | 18 | - Christmas ..........) " 25 |
| L $\dagger$ Birth of Queen Victuria..... " 2 | 24 | St. John the Evangelist.. " 27 |

Corpus Christi ..... 8
Accession of Queen Victoria, " 20
Proclamation. ..... 21
St. John the Baptist ..... 24
Queen Victoria crowned, 1838 " ..... 28$\dagger$ Dominion Day1

- All Sainta... ..... November 1First Sunday in Advent..December -
Conception V. Mary.... ..... 8
St. Thomas ..... 21
St. John the Evangelist.。


## WM. Pants \& Sont Cumprivim, Buammyum NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS,

 ST. JOHN, N.B.Cotton Yarns-White and Colored, Single and Double and Twisted.

Carpet Wraps-White and Colored.
Beam Wraps-For Woolen Mills, in all the varieties required.
Hosiery Yarns-Of every description.
Ball Knitting Cotton-Superior in quality to that imported.

These Goods have been awarded FIRET PRIRIEs for each of the above articles at the Toronto and Halifax Exhibitions of 1880 and 188 I , and a

## GOLDMEDAエ

 -ar mim Dominion Exhibition at Montreal, 1881.For Sale by the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Trade throughout the Dominion.

AGENTS:
ALEX. SPENCE 21 Iemoine Street, Montreal, WM. HEWITT, 11 Colborne Street, Toronto.

17 Bleury Street, MONTREAL.



MOON'S CHANGES.

| Phases. | Wravinu | -untreal | St. Jolnn. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fuet Moor | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { D. } & \text { H. }, ~ & \\ 3 & 1.44 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | D. H. M. <br> $3 \quad 1.04 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{M}$. | D. H. M. <br> 3 I. 34 A. M. |
| Last Quar | $11 \quad 4.20 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{M}$. | 113.40 A. M. | $11 \begin{array}{ll}17.10 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{M} .\end{array}$ |
| New Moos | $17 \quad 10.36 \mathrm{Pr}, \mathrm{M}$. | $17 \quad 9.46 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{M}$. | $17 \quad 10.26 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$. |
| First Quarte | 245.17 A. M. | 24 4.37 A, M, | $245.07 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{M}$, |


| D. <br> of <br> W. | D. of M. | Anmiversarigs, Frstivals, Occurrencer, \&o. | 87. JOEx. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sun <br> Rises. | Sun <br> Sets. | Moon <br> Rises Sets. Sets. |
| W | 1 | Admiral Maury (U. 8, Hydrographer) d, 1873. | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline H_{1} & \begin{array}{l} 4 . \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { H. } & \mathrm{M} \\ 5 & 02 \end{array}$ | H. M. Sets. |
| T | 2 | Candlemass (Purification of the Virgin). | 725 | 503 | 631 |
| F | 3 | Charles X. of Sweden, d. 1660. | 724 | 504 | Rises. |
| 8 | 4 | Severus, Roman Emperor, d. in England, 211. | 723 | 505 | 658 |
| 8 | 5 | Septoagesma Sunday. | 722 | 507 | 758 |
| M | 6 | Charles II. of England, d. 1685. | 721 | 508 | 857 |
| T | 7 | Charles Dickens, b. 1812. | 719 | 510 | 957 |
| W | 8 | Mary, Queen of Scotland, beheaded 1586-7. | 718 | 511 | 1059 |
| T | 9 | Bishop Hooper, burnt at Gloucester, 1555. | 716 | 513 | Morn. |
| F | 10 | Samuel Prout (water-color artist), d. 1852. | 715 | 514 | 003 |
| 8 | 11 | Shenstone, British poet, d. 1763. | 713 | 516 | 108 |
| 5 | 12 | Sexagrsima Sunday. | 711 | 518 | $2 \cdot 11$ |
| M | 13 | Benvenuto Cellini, sculptor, d. 1576. | 708 | 521 | 310 |
| T | 14 | Capt. James Cook, navigator, killed 1779. | 706 | 523 | 403 |
| W | 15 | John Hadley, inventor of the sextant, d. 1744. | 703 | 526 | 454 |
| T | 16 | Philip Melanchthon, Reformer, d. 1497. | 701 | 528 | 533 |
| F | 17 | Michael Angelo, sculptor and painter, d. 1563-4. | 659 | 529 | Sets. |
| 8 | 18 | Martin Luther, d. 1546. | 657 | 531 | 641 |
| S | 19 | Quinquagesima Sunday. | 655 | 533 | 759 |
| M | 20 | Joseph Hume, Parliamentary Reformer, d. 1855. | 654 | 534 | 916 |
| T | 21 | Robert Hall, celebrated preacher, d. 1831. | 653 | 535 | 1031 |
| W | 22 | Rev. Sydney Smith, essayist, d. 1845. | 651 | 536 | 1142 |
| T | 23 | Sir Joshua Reynolds, painter, d. 1792. | 650 | 537 | Morn. |
| F | 24 | John Keats, English poet, d. 1821. | 649 | 538 | 048 |
| 8 | 25 | Robert, Earl of Essex, beheaded 1600. | 647 | 539 | 147 |
| S | 26 | 1st Stmpat di Lent. | 646 | 540 | 242 |
| M | 27 | Henry W. Longfellow, poet, b. 1807. | 645 | 541 | 327 |
| T | 28 | feorge Buchanan, historian, d. 1582. | 644 | 541 | 403 |

Bad Spelling.-A gentleman wrote Dr. Francis the following note :- "Dear Doctor, I caught cold yesterday and have got a little horse. Please write what I shall do for them. -J. P."
-1. P." annex the answer:-Dear P.,-" For the cold take half a pound of sugar candy. For the little horse buy a saddle and bridle, and ride him out of town the first time we have pleasant weather. Yours, Dr, F, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
What is the difference between a Puseyite and a Baptistl-One uses war candles and the other dips.

A young lady was told by a married lady. that she had better precipitate herself of Ningara Fall into the basin beneath than marry. The young lady replied, "I would if I thought I could find is husband at the bottem."
Adam Smith was at times very absent. He was told he had sent a letter to a lady unseal. a. He called on her the following day and syid, "My dear madam, I have brought you the wafor I forgot to put in your lether.
"It's all over with mel" as the pancake said when it whas turned.

## MEMORANDUMK,





MEMORANDUTM.

| Pifth Month. | MAY-31 DAYS. |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Begins on } \\ \text { Monday. }\end{array}\right.$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MOON'S CHANGES. |  |  |  |  |
| Phases. | Halifax. | Montreal. |  | Jol |
|  | D. ${ }^{\text {B }}$. 17 |  | D. |  |
| Last Quarter | $\begin{array}{rrrr}10 & 8.21 ~ A . ~ M . ~\end{array}$ | $10{ }^{3}$ | 10 | $8.11 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~m}$. |
| New Moon | $173.07 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{M}$. | $17 \quad 2.27 \mathrm{A.s}$. | 17 | $3.09 \mathrm{~A} . \times$ m. |
| First Quarter | $248.15 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{M}$. | $24 \quad 7.35 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{y}$. | 24 | 8.17 p. M. |


|  |  |  | Anmiversaries, Fegtivals, Occurrexces, \&c. |  | 8T. JOHN. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W. | M. |  |  | Sun <br> Risas. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises and Snta |
|  |  | 1 | Duke of Connaught (Prince Arthur) b. 1850. |  | H. M, 4 4 | H. 7 7 |  |
|  |  | 2 | St. Athanasius d. 373 . |  | 452 | 702 | 441 |
|  |  | 3 | Thomas Hood (Song of the Shirt) d, 1845. * |  | 450 | 104 | Rises. |
|  |  | 4 | T'aking of Serin apatam, 1799. |  | 448 | ${ }^{+} 05$ | 748 |
|  |  | 5 | Napoleon I. of France d. 1821. |  | 447 | 706 | 851 |
|  | S | 6 | Cornelius Jansen, theologian, d. 1638. |  | 446 | 707 | 954 |
|  |  | 7 | Atri Sunday apter Easter. |  | 445 | $\dagger 08$ | 1053 |
|  | M | 8 | Bishop Hough, the muniftcent, d. 1743. |  | 443 | 709 | 1149 |
|  |  | 9 | Schiller, German poet, d. 1805. |  | 442 | 110 | Morn. |
|  | W | 10 | Indian mutiny commenced 1857. |  | 441 | 711 | 040 |
|  |  | 11 | Williama Pitt, Earl of Chatham, d. 1778. |  | 439 | $\geqslant 13$ | 123 |
|  |  | 12 | Passage of the Douro, by Wellington, 1809. |  | 438 | 714 | 201 |
|  | S | 13 | Barneveldt, Dutch patriot, beheaded 1619. |  | 437 | 115 | 235 |
|  | S | 14 | Rocation Sunday. |  | 435 | $\dagger 17$ | 308 |
|  | M | 15 | Edmund Kean, tragedian, d. 1833. |  | 434 | 718 | 337 |
|  | T | 16 | Rapin, historian, d. 1725 . |  | 433 | \% 19 | 407 |
|  | W | 17 |  |  | 432 | \% 20 | 337 |
|  | T | 18 | Ascension Day-Holy Thursiay. |  | 431 | 721 | 407 |
|  | F | 19 | St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 988. |  | 430 | 722 | Sets. |
|  | 8 | 20 | Albert Durer, artist, b. 1471. |  | 429 | 723 | 804 |
|  | S | 21 | Sunday aytar Asornsion. |  | 429 | 724 | 915 |
|  | M | 22 |  |  | 428 | 725 | 2016 |
|  | T | 23 | Savonarola, religious reformer, d. 1498. |  | 427 | 726 | 1110 |
|  | W | 24 | Birth of Queen Victoria, 1819. |  | 426 | 727 | 1155 |
|  | T | 25 | Silver wedding of the Emperor of Austria, 1880.St. Augustine, A postle of the English, d. 605. |  | 425 | 728 | Morn. |
|  | F | 26 |  |  | 425 | 829 | 034 |
|  | $g$ | 27 | John Calvin, theologian, d. 1564. |  | 424 | 730 | 106 |
|  | 0 | 28 | Pentecost-Whit Sunday. |  | 423 | 731 | 135 |
|  | M | 29 | King Charles II, of England, restored, 1660. |  | 422 | 732 | 200 |
|  | m | 30 |  |  | 422 | 733 | 225 |
|  | W | 31 | Joan d'Arc, burnt at Rouen, 1431. |  | 421 | 734 | 249 |
| "Are you an Oddfellow?" "No, sir; I've been married for a week!" "I mean, do you belong to the order of Oddfellows?" "No, no; I belong to the order of Married Men." "No; 1'm a carpenter by trade." "Worse and worsel Are you a Son of Tomperance:" "Bother youl no; 1'm a son of Mr. JohnGosling." The querist went away. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | donkey. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Alderman Bangs remarked to his wife one day-"I can't imapine why woy whiskers turn |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | grey so much sooner than the hivir on my |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | head." "Oh, lal" | said Mr | s. Bang | ${ }^{\text {" }} \mathrm{It}$ is |
|  |  |  |  | much | harder | with your |

MEMORANDUM.

MOON'S CHANGES.



[^0]It was a fav rrite saying of Wilberforce, or Deaf Burke - The man who pledges his health too often, will soon be left with nothing else to pledge.
Dibdin had a hors ? which he called Graphy. "Very odd name, said Oxbury. "Not at all," responded Tom; "when I bought him it was Buy-a-Graphy; when I mount him it's Top-Graphy; and when I want him to go, it's Gee-ho Graphy.


[^1]MOON'S CHANGES.


| D. <br> of W. | D. of M. | Anntversariss, Festivals, Occurrences, \&c. | 87. JOHEF. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sun | Sun | Moon Rises |
|  |  |  | Rises. | Sets. | and |
| T | 1 | Lommas Day. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H. } \frac{\mathrm{K}}{4} \\ & 480 \end{aligned}$ | 皆 18 | ${ }_{\text {H. }}^{\text {Hises, }}$ |
| W | 2 | Cardinal Wiseman b. 1802. | 451 | 721 | 847 |
| T | 3 | Bishop Jeremy Taylor d. 1667. | 452 | 720 | 918 |
| F | 4 | St. Dominic, founder of the Friars, d. 1221 | 453 | 719 | 951 |
| 8 | 5 | Lord Howe, naval hero, d, 1799. | 453 | 718 | 1028 |
| S | 6 | 9th Sunday after Trinity. | 454 | 717 | 1110 |
| M | 7 | Caroline, Consort of George IV., d. 1821. | 455 | 716 | 1159 |
| T | 8 | Thomas Crofton Croker, nevelist, d. 1854. | 457 | 714 | Morn. |
| W | 9 | Izaak Walton, angler and author, b. 1593. | 458 | 712 | 050 |
| T | 10 | Louis XVI, of France, dethroned 1792. | 500 | 710 | 146 |
| F | 11 | Lord Hill, "Peninsula" hero, b. 1772. | 503 | 708 | 245 |
| 8 | 12 | Dean Conybeare, geologist, d. 1857. | 503 | 706 | 346 |
| S | 13 | 10th Sunday after Trinity. | 504 | 705 | Sets. |
| M | 14 | George Combe, phrenologist, d. 1856. | 505 | 704 | 702 |
| T | 15 | Firtt British steamboat, 1812. | 506 | 702 | 725 |
| W | 16 | John Palmer, post reformer, d. 1818. | 508 | 700 | 750 |
| T | 17 | Frederic the Great, of Prussia, d. 1786. | 509 | 659 | 816 |
| F | 18 | Guido Reni, painter, d. 1642. | 510 | 657 | 840 |
| S | 19 | Coesar Augustus, first Roman Emperor, d. A.D., | 512 | 685 | 909 |
| S | 20 | 11 th Sunday apter Trinity, | 513 | 653 | 943 |
| M | 21 | St. Francis do Sales d. 1567. | 514 | 652 | 1022 |
| T | 22 | Battle of Bosworth, 1489. | 514 | 651 | 1112 |
| W | 23 | William Wallace, Scotch hero, d. 1305. | 515 | 650 | Morn. |
| T | 24 | St. Bartholomew, apostle. | 516 | 648 | 006 |
| F | 25 | Thomas Chatterton, Bristol poet, d. 1770. | 518 | 646 | 109 |
| S | 26 | Louis Phillipe, of France, d. 1850. | 519 | 644 | 221 |
| S | 27 | 12 th Sunday after Trinity. | 521 | 642 | 336 |
| M | 28 | St. Augustine, the great Father, d. 430. | 522 | 640 | 454 |
| T | 29 | Loss of H. M. S., Royal George, 1782. | 523 | 038 | Riseg. |
| W | 30 | Francis Bayley, astronomer, d. 1844. | 525 | 636 | 718 |
| T | 31 | Henry V., King of England, d. 1422. | 526 | 634 | 751 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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MEMORANDUM.

MOON'S CHANGES.

| Phases. | Halifax. | Montreal. | St. John. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Last Outit | D. H. M, <br> $4 \quad 9.13$ A. . . | D. H. M. | D. H. M, |
| New Moos | 128.45 A. M. | 128.05 A. M. | $12 \mathrm{8.35}$ А. m . |
| First Quer | $20 \quad 9.14$ A. M. | 208.34 A. M. | $20 \quad 9.04$ A. M. |
| FULL Moon. | $27 \quad 0.56$ A. M. | $27 \quad 0.16 \wedge$. m. | $27 \quad 0.46$ A. м. |


| D. <br> of <br> W. | D. <br> of <br> M. | Anntyersaries, Frstivals, Occurrences, \%o * | 8T. Joars. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sun | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises and Sets. |
| F | 1 | St. Giles. | $\overline{H_{0}} \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \frac{M_{-}}{27} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \frac{H_{1}}{6} & \frac{x}{4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline H_{8} M_{1} \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| S | 2 | Great fire of London began 10 P.M., 1666. | 527 | 632 | 910 |
| 8 | 3 | 13 th Sunday aftar Trinity. | 828 | 030 | 956 |
| M | 4 | Battle of Worcester, 1651. | 530 | 628 | 1047 |
| T | 5 | John Home, dramatist, d. 1808. | 531 | 626 | 1142 |
| W | 6 | Stratford Jubilee, 1769. | 533 | 624 | Morn. |
| T | 7 | Queen Elizabeth, of England, b. 1533. | 534 | 622 | 042 |
| F | 8 | Nativity of Virgin Mary. | 535 | 620 | 142 |
| 8 | 9 | Battle of Flodden, 1513. | 536 | 618 | 241 |
| S | 10 | 14 th Sunday after Trinity. | 538 | 616 | 341 |
| M | 11 | Taking of Drogheda, 1649. | 539 | 614 | 440 |
| T | 12 | Lord Metcalfe, Ex-Governor of Canada, d. 1846. | 540 | 613 | Sets. |
| W | 13 | General Wolfe, killed at Quebec, 1759. | 541 | 611 | ¢ 18 |
| T | 14 | Duke of Wellington d. 1852. | 542 | 609 | 645 |
| F | 15 | Opening of Liverpool and Manchester Ry., | 543 | 607 | 714 |
| S | 16 | Louis XVIII, King of France, d. 1824. | 545 | 605 | 746 |
| E | 17 | 15 th Sunday frfter Trinity. | 546 | 603 | 823 |
| M | 18 | Battle of the Alma, 1854. | 547 | 601 | 906 |
| T | 19 | Lord Sydenham, Ex-Governor of Canada, d. | 548 | 559 | 957 |
| W | 20 | William Finden, eminent engraver, d. 1832. | 549 | 557 | 1055 |
| T | 21 | St. Matthew, evangelist. | 550 | 555 | Morn. |
| F | 22 | George III. of England, crowned 1761. | $5 \quad 51$ | 553 | 001 |
| S | 23 | Bishop Jewel, eminent prelate, d. 1571. | 553 | 551 | 112 |
| 5 | 24 | 16 th Sunday aftar Trinity. | 554 | 550 | 227 |
| M | 25 | Richard Porson, Greek scholar, d, 1808. | 556 | 547 | 843 |
| T | 26 | Marquis Wellesley, d. 1842. | 557 | 545 | 501 |
| W | 27 | Strasbourg capitulated, 1870. | 559 | 543 | Rises. |
| T | 28 | Massillon, celebrated preacher, d. 1742. | 600 | 541 | 628 |
| F | 29 | St. Michaei and all angels. | 601 | 5 39 | 703 |
| $\mathbf{E}$ | 30 | Bishop Percy, author of Reliques, d. 1811. | - 08 | 538 | 748 |

[^2]MEMORANDUME

Tonth Month. OCTOBRR-31 DAYS. | IBeotne on |
| :--- |

MOON'S CHANGES.

| Phases. | Halimax. | Montreal. | 06 Jolu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | D. H. M. | D. E. M, | $\mathrm{D}_{3} \mathrm{H} .9 . \mathrm{M}$ |
| , | $3{ }^{3} 10.03$ P. ${ }^{\text {ut. }}$ | I 9.23 P. M. | 9.63 P. w. |
| Nsw Moos | $12 \quad 1.47 \mathrm{A.M}$ | $1: 12.44 \mathrm{A.M}$ | $12 \quad 1.37 \mathrm{Al}$ 4. |
| First Qua | $19 \quad 7.41 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{m}$. | $19 \quad 7.01 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Mc}$ | $19 \quad 7.30 \mathrm{p.x}$. |
| Ull mioos. | $26 \quad 10.20 \mathrm{Ala}$ M, | $26 \quad 9.40$ A. m. | $2610.10 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$ |


| D.ofW. | D. <br> of M. | Anmiversarigs, Festivals, Occurrences, \&o. | 82. zoris. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sun <br> Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon and Sets. |
| E | 1 | 17 te Sunday apter Trinity. St. Giles. | H.  <br> 6.  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { H. } \\ \text { M. } \\ \text { S } & 36\end{array}$ | Rises. |
| M | 2 | F. Arago, physicist, d. 1851. | 605 | 534 | 936 |
| T | 3 | A. E, Chalon, R. A., d. 1880. | 606 | 532 | 1034 |
| W | 4 | St. Francis of Assissi (Friar Minors) d. 1226. | 607 | 530 | 1133 |
| T | 5 | Horace Walpole, virtuoso, b, 1717. | 608 | 5 29 | Morn. |
| F | 6 | Jenny Lind, vocalist, b. 1821. | 609 | 527 | 034 ? |
| S | 7 | Zimmerman, author of "Solitude," d. 1795. | 611 | 525 | 135 |
| S | 8 | 18 th Sunday after Trinity. | 612 | 523 | 234 |
| M | 9 | St. Denis of France, martyr, 272. | 613 | 521 | 333 |
| T | 10 | Father Mathew, apostle of temperance, b. 1790. | 615 | 519 | 433 |
| W | 11 | Samuel Wesley, musician, d. 1837. | 616 | 518 | 531 |
| T | 12 | Columbus discovered America, 1492. | 617 | 516 | Sets. |
| F | 13 | Canova, celebrated sculptor, d. 1822. | 618 | 515 | 519 |
| S | 14 | Battle of Hastings-death of Harold, | 619 | 513 | 724 |
| S | 15 | 19 ta Sunday aptar Trinity. | 620 | 512 | 705 |
| M | 16 | Ridley and Latimer, martyred at Oxford, 1555. | 621 | 510 | 754 |
| T | 17 | St. Etheldreda or Audry, English Abbess, 688. | 622 | 509 | 850 |
| W | 18 | St. Luke, Evangelist. | 623 | 507 | 951 |
| T | 19 | Henry Kirke White, poet, d. 1806. | 625 | 505 | 1058 |
| F | 20 | Lord William Howard (beltod Will) d. 1640. | 627 | 503 | Morn. |
| 8 | 21 | Battle of Trafalgar-Nelsor d. 1805. | 629 | 501 | 008 |
| 5 | 22 | 20 th Sunday apter Trinity. | 630 | 459 | 120 |
| M | 23 | Wm. Prynne, the Puritan, d. 1669. | 632 | 457 | 234 |
| T | 24 | Daniel Webster, American statesman, d. 1852. | 633 | 455 | 151 |
| W | 25 | St. Chrispin's Day-Chaucer, poet, d. 1400. | 634 | 454 | 508 |
| T | 26 | Philip Doddridge, D.D., d. 1751. | 635 | 453 | Rises. |
| F | 27 | Michel Servetus, burnt for heresy, 1553. | 036 | 452 | 536 |
| S | 28 | John Locke, philosopher, d. 1704. | 638 | 450 | 026 |
| S | 29 | 21 st Sumday after Trimity. | 639 | 449 | 722 |
| M | 30 | Armoury of the Tower of London burnt, 1841. | 641 | ${ }_{4} 47$ | 821 |
| T | 31 | Halleween. | 643 | 445 | 922 |

[^3]MEMORANDUME

MOON'S CHANGE8.


| D. of W. | D. <br> of M. | Anmiversarigs, Festivala, Occurrenoes, ato. | 8T. JOEN. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Bun | Sun | Moon |
|  |  |  | Rises. | Sets. | and |
| W | 1 | All Saints' Day. | $\overline{H_{.}} \frac{4}{4 .}$ | $\overline{M .}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{H_{1}} \mathrm{M}_{\mathbf{M}} \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| T | 2 | All Souls' Day. George I. of England, d. 1726. | 645 | 443 | -1124 |
| F | 3 | Mendelsshon, musical composer, d. 1847. | 646 | 442 | Morn. |
| S | 4 | Paul Delaroche, painter, d. 1856. | 648 | 440 | 025 |
| S | 5 | 22nd Sumday after Trinity. | 649 | 439 | 124 |
| M | 6 | Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, killed 1632. | 651 | 437 | 223 |
| T | 7 | Martin Frobisher, naval explorer, d. 1594. | 653 | 435 | 324 |
| W | 8 | Thomas Bewick, wood engraver, d, 1828. | 655 | 433 | 422 |
| T | 9 | Prince of Wales, b. 1841. | 656 | 432 | 521 |
| F | 10 | The prophet, Mohammed, d. 570. | 657 | 431 | 623 |
| S | 11 | St. Martin, 397. Martinmas Day. | 658 | 430 | Sets. |
| 8 | 12 | 23rd Sunday after Trinity. | 700 | 429 | 551 |
| M | 13 | Immense shower of Meteors, Niagara, 1833. | 701 | 428 | 645 |
| T | 14 | Leibnite, moral philosopher, d. 1716. | 702 | 427 | 746 |
| W | 15 | Andrew Marvell, poet, b. 1620. | 704 | 426 | 849 |
| T | 16 | Perkin Warbeck, pretender, executed 1499. | 705 | 425 | 957 |
| F | 17 | Charlotte, Queen of George III. d. 1818. | 707 | 424 | 1107 |
| S | 18 | Cardinal Pole, eminent churchman, d. 1558, | 708 | 423 | Morn. |
| S | 19 | 24 th Sumday apter Trinity. 1497. | 709 | 422 | 020 |
| M | 20 | Cape of Good Hope doubled by Vasco da Gama, | 711 | 421 | 131 |
| T | 21 | Thomas Gresham, founder of Boyal Exchange, | 712 | 420 | 246 |
| W | 22 | St. Cecilia. [d. 1519. | 714 | 419 | 401 |
| T | 23 | Tallis, composer ot church music, d. 1585. | 715 | 418 | 514 |
| F | 24 | Lord Melbourne, statesman, d. 1848. | 717 | 417 | 626 |
| 8 | 25 | St. Catherine. | 718 | 416 | Rises. |
| 5 | 26 | 25th Sumday artan Trinity. | 719 | 416 | 603 |
| M | 27 | Terrific storm in I ngland, 1703. | 721 | 415 | 705 |
| T | 28 | Washington Irving d. 1859. | 722 | 415 | 808 |
| W | 29 | Sir Philip Sidney, poet, b. 1554. | 723 | 414 | 911 |
| T | 30 | St. Andrew, apostle. | 724 | 414 | 1013 |

[^4]A Mr. Abner Rennett, of Ruffaln, heing more than " common tall," and having held a long conversation wiOh a "Jack-thin soul " nerchant there, actually at parting made s. bow to his cane in the corner, and, seizing the nerchant by the head, walked off with him instead of the stick.

An incorrigible old maid, living upon slender means, citt the acquaintance of a friend because he advised her to husband her resources.


| MOON' CHANGES. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Phases. | Halifax. | Montres. | Et. Joln |
|  | D. H. M, | D. E. M. | D. H. M. |
| Laat Quarter . . . . . . . . . | $2{ }_{2} 10.42 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$. | $2{ }^{2} 10.02 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{M}$. | 210.32 A. H . |
| NEw Moon. . . . . . . . . . | $10 \quad 11.23 \mathrm{A}. \mathrm{M}$. | 10 10.43 A. c. | 1011.14 2. m. |
| First Quarter. . ......... | $17 \quad 0.25 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{M}$. | $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 11.45 & \text { A. m. }\end{array}$ | $17 \quad 0.16$ P. M. |
| FULL M008. . . . . . . . . . | $24 \quad 11.27$ A. M. | $24 \quad 10.47$ A. M. | 2411.17 A. M. |


|  |  | Anmivrramigs, Frbtivala, Ocourrmmora, to. | 85. 308m. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W. | of |  | Sun <br> Rises. | Bun <br> Sets. | Moon Rises Sets. |
| F | 1 | Princess of Wales b. 1844. | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{m} .9 \\ & 725 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M, M. } \\ & 414 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 8 | 2 | Battle of Austerlits, 1805. | 726 | 414 | Rises. |
| S | 3 | 18 S Sumdat iv Adment. | 727 | 414 | *form. |
| M | 4 | Cardinal Bichelieu d. 1642. | 728 | 413 | 112 |
| T | 5 | Mozart, celebrated composer, d, 1792. | 729 | 413 | 211 |
| W | 6 | St. Nicholas. | 730 | 413 | 310 |
| T | 7 | Marshal N゙ey, shot at Parif, 1815. | 731 | 412 | 411 |
| F | 8 | Conception of the Virgin Mary. | 732 | 412 | 512 |
| S | 9 | John Milton, poet, b. 1608. | 733 | 412 | 612 |
| S | 10 | 2nd Sumday in Anvent. | 734 | 412 | Sete. |
| M | 11 | Louis, Prince of Conde, d. 1686. | 734 | 413 | 535 |
| T | 12 | Colley Cibber, dramatist, d. 1757. | 7.5 | 413 | 640 |
| W | 13 | Dr. Samuel Johnson, d. 1794. | 736 | 413 | 748 |
| T | 14 | Prince Albert, the good, d. 1861. | 737 | 413 | 88 |
| F | 1.5 | Jerome Bonaparte h, 1784. | 738 | 413 | 1010 |
| S | 16 | John Selden (Table Talk) b. 1584. | 738 | 414 | 1123 |
| 5 | 17 | 3 md Sumbat in Advirt. | 739 | 414 | Morn. |
| M | 18 | Prince Rupert, the soldier, b. 1619. | 740 | - 14 | 035 |
| T | 19 | J. M. W. Turner, landscape painter, d. 1851. | 741 | 414 | 147 |
| W | 20 | Suppression of stage-plays in England, 1649. | 742 | 414 | 259 |
| T | 21 | St. Thomas, apoatle. | 742 | 415 | 410 |
| F | 22 | Boccaccio, tale writer, d. 1375. | 743 | 4.15 | 516 |
| 8 | 23 | Michael Drayton, poet, d. 1631. | 743 | 416 | 618 |
| g | 24 | 4TE Sumdat in Adtert. | 74 | 416 | Ditect. |
| M | 25 | CHBISTMAS DAY. Isasc Newton, b. 1642. | 744 | 417 | 550 |
| T | 26 | St. Stephen, Proto-martyr, | 744 | 418 | 633 |
| W | 27 | St. John the Evangelisf's Day. | 744 | 419 | 755 |
| T | 28 | Innotents Day, Lord Mecmenlay d. 1850. | 74 | 420 | 858 |
| F | 29 | Marquis of Dalhousie d. 1860. | 744 | 421 | 959 |
| 8 | 30 | *oger Ascham, eminent scholar, d. 1568. | 744 | 422 | 1059 |
| E. | 31 | 1 Joun W ychille, cariy reiormer, 4. 1384. | 744 | 423 | 1156 |

[^5] A widow once said to her daughter, "When wou are at my age it will be time enough to deam of a husband." "Yes, mamma," replied the thoughtless fair one, " for a second臽ne."
The Peralans have a saying that "ten mea.
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Gen. Supt., Montreal

## CARE OF FARM TEAMS.

are of farm teams in having time is a t no small importance. Most farmers think, to give their horses less care t any ofther time. Horses are worked find harder at this season of the year other, and too often on nothing but with but little grain. At nights have four quarts or more of oats, if ned out as they should be, but we id them no grain in the morning, as usually full enough towork without any
wed. They ought to have water before Find be fed four quants or more of onts after ring. For hot weather there is no grain so for horses as oats. Feed and meal are said e heating, and we are certain that many ninfes are lost by feeding the last in hot wea-

Horses should not be worked over four or hours without feed and water. Their sto.
being smaller than that of the ox, they digest their food quicker. Instead of using the curr -comb and brush extensively, we should tretit them to a bath of water, if the brook or pond is near. They soon get to enjoy it, and it wrence tom them good.

## HOW ABOUT THE OLD HORSE?

How about the old horse? What is to he with him? Or, what is to be done with a that is growing old? These are hard estions for a humane and moderately circumd furmer to answer. There can be nothing in disposing of a horse ten years old, avyigg considerable work in him; but how old adt teble should he be before it would seem to get ifd of him? If onie has an old and he cannot well be kept, the best way find some humane farmer who will take r what he is worth and agree to keep him g as he lives. But, if possible, he should pt on the place, and be fed and cared for, for the good he has done. And he will ful for the women and children to drive, se his ways are understood, and he really lid claims to a living from the farm. A e man will be certain to have a calm and ve mind, and such a mind will devise for keeping a horse or worn-out animal a cold and cruel mind would not think of, f 2 It nothing would be lost.
tuebec.
tawa.
difference between a watch and an in. company seems to be that when you se up it goes on, and when you wind up Ir it đoesn't.

POsTAL GUKDE.
 Alld FOREIBII COUIITRIES.


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## RECEIPTS.

## MARy's CaKE-(very grod.)

Five eggs; one and a half cups of sugar ; one small cup of butter; one teaspoon of soda in one half cup of milk; two teaspoons of cream of turter; three cups of flour; two teaspoons of lemon. Put eggs, sugar, and butter in a dish together, beat well, then add cream of tartar, then soda, milk and flour.

## Drop Cákes.

${ }^{1}$ pint of flour; half a pound of butter; quarter of a pound of white sugar; half a nutmeg grated; a large handfut of currants ; two eggs; and a large pinch of soda. To be baked in a slow oven.

## Cup Cake.

One cup of butter; three cups of sugar ; work them to a cream; half a wine glass of wine; five eggs beaten separately; one teaspoonful of soda sifted with five cups of flour; a little nutmeg; and lastly a cup of sour cream. Bake in round tins in a rather quick oven; fruit may be added if desired; frost while the cake is warm. It will keep some time.

## Crram Pie-(excellent.)

Two cups of sugar ; a plece of butter the size of a large egg; two cups of flour; one teaspoonful of soda; in two teaspoons of milk; two teaspoons of cream of tartar.

## Cream for Pie.

One pint of milk; let it simmer; mix one and

## Tuxsmidess-(superior.)

Two cups of sugar; one cup of butter; five cups of flour; three eggs; save the whites of two; one teaspoonful of soda in a tablespoonfut of boiling water. Roll out very thin, wash the tops with the white of egg and sift sugar over them; flavor with lemon. Bake in a quick oven.

## Jumbees.

Three lbs. of flour; two lbs, of sugar; one lb. of butter;eighteggs; and a small pinch of soda.

## Pound Cart.

One lb , of hutter; one lb , of sugar; one lb , of flour; nine eggs, beat the whites separately, beat very light; flavor with lemon. Bake in a moderate oven.

## Sponge Cake.

Three eggs; beat them three minutes; one cup and a half of flour, put it in gradually; beat five minutes ; rub one teasponnful of cream of tartar in two cups of flour; half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in half a cup of water; one teaspoonful of salt. Flavor with any kind of essence.

## Crullers.

One pint of sour cream; one lb. and a half of sugar; seven eggs; two nutmegs; one heaping teaspoonful of soda.

## Tipsy Cake.

Take sponge cake, cut it into oblong pieges, stick it full of blanched almonds cut into slices; pour over it as much wine as it will absorb; lay it in a glass bowl, and pour over it bolled custard,

## Cookies.

One tea-cup of butter; three cups of sugar; one half cup of milk; one small tenspoonful of soda; one grated nutmeg; three eggs; flowr enough to roll out.

## Boston Cookies.

One cup of butter; two c pis of sugar; six cups of flour; three eggs; the juice of two lemons; grate the rind of one; one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a very small quantity of water.

## Wedding Cake,

One lb , of flour; one lb . of butter ; one lb , of sugar ; four lbs. of raisins; three lbs of currants ; three fourths of a lb, of citron; twelve eggs; one half pint of brandy; four large nutmegs; four tablespoons of cinnamon; three tablespoons of cloves ; three do. of allspice; one teaspoonfut of soda.

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## RECEIPTS

## Kgley Cake,

One and a inalf coffee cup of suyar; two cups of flour; two-thirds of a cup of milk; four eggs; beat the eggs and sugar together, then add the milk and flour by degrees, then a half cup of melted butter; the last before putting in the oven; one teaspoonflut of cream of tartar mixed in all the flour; half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk.

## Drop Ginger Cakes,

One cup of molasses, butter half the size of an egg, three tablespoonsful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to make just stiff enough to drop.

## Fritters.

One pint of sour milk; one egg ; a little salt; one teaspoonful of soda, and flour to form a batter sufficiently thick to drop from a spoon without running. Fry in hot lard, a small spoonful for eact one.

## Tip.Top Cake,

One and a half cups of white sug ; one cup of sweet milk; two eggs ; the whites separated from the yolks, and beaten to astiff froth; butter size of a small egg, melted and turned into the milk; two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; one teaspronfut of suary one spornflit of temon, and a little salt.

## Delicate Cake.

Take one cup flour; one cup of $\mathbf{v}$ hite sugar; half a cup of butter (stirred to a cream with the sugar before using), whites of three or four eggs stirred inlast. Flavor with vanilla, rose water, or lemon.

## snowball Cakz.

A cupful of sugar; half a cup of butter; and two cups of flour; the whites of three eggs, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and a half a tea. spoonfut of sodn, beat butter and sugar thorough. ly together, add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff foam, then the flour with cream of tartar sifted in, and milk and soda last.

## Pudding Sauce.

Oue half tea-cup of butter, one and a half teacups of sugar, and one pint of strawberries mashed titr juicy. Canned berries may be sub. stituted for fresh ones. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then stir in the berries.

## Indian Pudding.

Put a stick of cinnamon and a quarter of a lb. of butter into a quart of milk, and put it on the fire; when it bofls, thicken it with four tablespoonfuls of corn meal; when cool add four eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately, and a cup of sugar. Pour the batter into a baking dish, and bake until brown.

## Yeast.

Two cups of grated potatoes ; one half cap of sugar; one fourth of a cup of salt. Place these in a pan and pour over the mixture one quart of boiling water, stirring it meanwhile. Place the whole on the stove and let it boil up once. When cool enough-about blood heat-add half a cup of good yeast. Set in a warm place to rise. It is very light and foamy, and does not sour readily; like all sof yeast, keep it in a covered vessel as cool as possible without freezing.

A gentleman was lately inquiring for a young lady of his acquaintance. "She is dead," very gravely replled the person to whiom he addiessed his enquiries. "Good GodI I never heard of it. What was her disease?" "Vanity," returned the other; "she buried herself alive in the arms of an old fellow of seventy, with a fortume, in order to have the satisfaction of a gilded tomb,"
An old count paid his addresses to one of the richest heiresses of Paris. In asking her hand on marilige, he frankly satid to her, "Miss B., I m very old, and you are very young: will you to me the honor to become my widow""
"What makes the milk so warm P" said Betty the milkwoman, when she brought her pails the door one morning. "Please, mum, the ump handle's broke, and missus took the water om the titer."
"It's very well," said Mr. Dodd's helpmate, " for the moral papers to keep saying, don't get in a passion; but, for my part, whèn Mr. D. goes to bed with his muddy boots on, I kind of bile over."
"Kitty, where's the frying pan?" "Johnny's got it, carting mud and oyster shells up the attey, with thie cat for a horse." "The dear little fellow ! what a genius he'll yet make; but go and get it. We're going to have company, and must fry some fish for dinner."

An elderly miss was heard to exclaim, while sitting at her toilet the other day, "I can bear adverstty, 1 cin encounter hardstip, and with. stand the changes of fickle fortune; but $O$, to live, and droop, and wither, and die like a single pink, I can't endure it, and what's more, I won't"'

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## USEFULTHINGS.

1. Ventilation of Bedrooms.-It is at night of all other times, and when we are asleep, that we require to have the largest and most continuous supply of the freshest and purest air. It has been calculated that three thousand cubic feet is the minimum breathing space that should be provided in any sleeping room for two people,-in other words, the room should have the dimensions of fourteen feet by sixteen feet, and should be ten feet in height. Moreover, this three thousand cubic feet of air should be constantly changed and renewed. Every bedroom, therefore, all the year round, should have some communication directly or indirectly-say by the window of the room itself, or by that of an adjoining room-with the external air,
2. Crimping Hair,-To make the hair stay in crimp, take two pennyworth of gum-arabic, and add to it just enough boiling water to dissolve it. When dissolved, add enough alcohol to make it rather thin. Let this stand all night, and then bottle it to prevent the alcohol from evaporating. This put on the hair at night after it is done up in paper or pins will make it stay in crimp the hottest day, and is perfectly harmless.
3. Cotn Stamen-A splendid thing to give gloss and prevent the iron from sticking: Make a suds of white Castile soap, and add to your raw starch.
4. Cure for Lock-Jaw caused by a WoundIf one has an attack of Lock-Jaw, pour a staall quantity of warm Turpentine on the wound, and it will give instant relief,
5. If Stove Polish is mixed with very strong soapsuds, the lustre appears immediately, and the dust of the pollish does not fy around ans it usuatly does.
6. To Kerp Furs,-Seal them up before the first of May, as that is the time the moth miller's mischief is accomplished. Seal up your fur boxes in paper bags. Be sure there is no crevice in the paper. Some say, for the preservation of fine Woollen Goods and Furs always use Camphor. Nothing else is sure.
7. To mend Glass and China use the white of egg and flour.
8. It is said a handfal of brown sugar thrown on the bottom of a hot oven will take taint ont of meat when baking.
9. To Clban Tin-Ware.-Dampen a cloth, and dip in soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry.
10. Never iron lace curtains, but stretch them on a mattrass to dry, pinning down carefully each point or scollop.

The Parish Clerk and the Pedagogue.A parish clerk overheard a schoolmaster giving tessons in graminar. "You cannot ptice $a$, the singular article," said the preceptor, "before plural nouns. No one can say $a$ pigs, $a$ women, $a-$ " "Nonsense!" cried the clerk; "the prayer book knows better than you, 1 should think; and doesn't it teach me to say every Sunday a-men?"

One of our excellent ministers, who preaches "touchingly," recently spoke in one of his sermons of "the sad funeral procession" which followed Abel to the grave. A naughty, irreverent woman in the audience nudged her companion, and whispered, "Not such a large procession, but very select. None but the first famillies,"

A young sentleman, the other day, asked a young lady what she thought of the married state in general. "Not knowing, I can't tell," was the reply; " but if you and I were to put fur hicads together, I could soon give you a deif. fite answer."

A gentleman was awakened in the night, and told that his wife was dead. He turned round, drew the coverlet closer, pulled down his nightcap, and muttered, as he went to sleep again, "Oh, how grieved I shall be in the morning!"

There is a Quaker in Philadelphia so upright that he won't sit down to his meals; and so downurghit in aft his acts, that he never goes up stairs, but lodges on the basement.
" Ma, that nice young man, Mr. Sauftung, is very fond of kissing." "Mind your seam, Julia; who told you such monsense?" "Ma, dear, I had it from his own lips !"

The matrimonial blacksmith at Gretna Green, being asked why old women were so fond of matrimony, replied, "You know that old wood catches fire in an instant."

An old gentleman, being asked what he yished for dinner, replied, "An appetite, good company, something to eat, and a napkin."

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THE SCCIAL SCIENCE SISTERHOOD.

Pursuant to announcemeat, the Social Science Sisterhood met at their rooms last week for the purpose of discussing the "Bill for Women's Rights," about to be presented to the legislature. The President, after calling the meeting to order, said that the time had come for a decided stand to be taken regarding the object nearest their hearts, and she wished to inform her sisters that she was so deeply interested in the movement she could neither eat nor sleep in her anxiety to have something done about it at once. The youngest Sister, a blushing young creature of forty, here arose, and said that before proceeding any further she wished to have the question satisfactorily settled, "What is the object nearest to every woman's heart?' For her part, she had always understood the dearest object to any woman was a man, but-Before she could say another word cries arose from every portion of the room of "that's so," "no, no," "shut up," and " you're right." The President, with a majestic wave of her band, silenced the uproar, and said she was surprised that any Sister could be so foolish as to introduce what she must know was a forbidden subject in their deliberations, for once gut on the subject of "Man" and they might bid farewell to any other being discussed. The offending Sister aplo gized, and said she would not have mentioned the forbidden topic, unly that it Was ever uppermost in her thoughte, and every one knew that "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." She was sternly forbidden to say another word by a hard-visaged Sister, who sald that she pitied her ignorance, for no woman who knew anything of men could peak as she did. To her sorrow, she owned a nan of her own, but that for all Iseful purposes she had much better be vithout, for she "could not place the lishtest reliance on him. Forinstance,
she had that very morning requested him to see about getting the children ready for school, whille she studied up the subject they were now assembled to discuss, but so far from acceding to her vary reasonable desire, he told her he thought women's rights began at home, and that she ought to be satisfied in attending to home duties, instead of spending her time in inciting a parcel of silly old women to make fools of themselves. [Cries of "shame!" " old fool himself!" 4. home duties, indeed ['] Now the question she wished settled was, "What are women's rights ?" Several sisters rose to reply, but the President said only one could be heard at a time, whercupon much wrangling ensued as to which should have the floor, each insisting that she was the first one on her feet. An amicable solution of the difficulty appearing to be impossible, the President ordered them all to their seats, saying she herself would answer the question. " What are women's rights ?" She had given the subject much thought and was sure she would be sustained in what she said by every sister present. She had jotted down a few of her ideas, and she would now let them hear what they were, and drawing a voluminous roll of papers from ber pocket she proceeded to read them aloud: "The flrst right of every woman is to have her own way in everything." [Applause.] "Secondly -It is the right of every woman to get a husband, by fair means or foul, only get one." [Prolonged applause.] "ThirdlyIt is the right of every woman to keep hor husband-when she gets him-in a proper degree of subjection, and to make him bear his share in what is called "home duties." [Applause and cheers.] "Fourthly-It is the right of every woman to insist on her husband-when she got one-accounting to her for every fent he spent, after allowing her a fair proportion of his income-say two-thirds -to do as she pleased with unquestroned." [More cheers,] a Fithly-It

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is the right of every woman to insist on her husband-if she has one-being at home by 9 o'clock P.m, or, if out later, to give an account on oath of how every moment of his time was spent." [Cries of "You're right !"] "Sixthly-It is the right of every woman to dispose of her time as she pleases, and if she chose to spent her evenings at her club or elsewhere she is not to be asked where she has been, or, if asked, to reserve the right of answering or not." ["That's bully $\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{]}}$ ] "Seventhly-It is the right of every woman to insist on her husbandalways provided she has one-altogether dispensing with buttons, replacing them with studs, or when that is impracticable, pins," [Deafening applause.] "EightlyIt is the right of every woman to insist on her husband entirely giving up the use of tobacco in every shape." Here murmurs of dissent were heard by those of the sisters who were not married, one even declaring that tobacco smoke always reminded them of the men, and was, therefore, not objectionable, for, "if not the rose, it was its perfume." She was darkly frowned on by the President, who proceeded to Ninthly: "It is the right of every woman to compel her hus-band-" Here the first speaker of the meeting arose and said: "All these rights apply to women who have husbands. Now, some of us have none, and I want to know, first, have we no rights ? and, if so, what are they ?' Not waiting for any reply, she continued, as she, too, drew from her pocket a bundle of papers: "I have inscribed a few of $m y$ ideas on the subject, which I shall give my sisters the benefit of now and here." She was at once declared out of order by the President, and forced to resume her seat. The President said she had only reached the Ninth of her "Rights," when she had six hundred and forty-seven on her list to be indorsed. The sisters immediately took sides for and agaiast the further reading of the document. Some de-
clared tl ey had heard enough ; others desired to hear the views of the Sister just snubbed and forced into retiroment. By degrees the discussion as to who should and who should not be heard became so warm and furious that all the Sisters were speaking at once, and our reporter, seeing little likelyhood of the meeting being brought to order again, gathered these notes together and departed. We are, therefore, at present unable to give our readers full particulars of the termination of the proceedings.-San Francisco ,News Letter.

## A very peculiar Trait

Of a Norwegian rat which was grait,
Was to run round the quays
With his coat full of flays.
And swim in the bait every dait.

Another imposter has been exposed He claimed to be a railroad brakeman out of work ; but when he went out of the room he did not slam the door hard enough to make the chairs dance, and ' was, of course, arrested.-Philadelphia News.

A man who went bunting a llama, A brave Patagonia ffama,

By his mustang was thrown,
Which his color was thown, And now he's considerably coma.
"When is a man not a man?" asked Jones. Of course, he expected everybody to give it up, and then he was going to say, "When he is a shaving." But they didn't give it up, not a bit of it. One said it was when he was fool enough to deal in conundrums ; another answered that it was when he worked over jokes a thousand years old, and a third told Jones to look in the glass and see for himself. Jones said that heididn't see what in time they were driving at, but somehow the had lost all interest in his lconundrum, and had not the heart to tell them the true answer.

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THE MYSTERY OF THE PLEIADES.
To show, however, how widuly spread these traditions as to the Pleiades are, I may attempt to give the information which Dr. Tylor invites as to the myth of the lost Pleiad being a heritage among swages. The stars are only apparently six, yet all the world over, among civilized and savage races in Europe, in India, China, Japan, America and Africa, this diminutive star group is not merely regarded as seven stars, but what is still more surprising, as "The Seven Stars," though the far brighter seven stars of the Great Bear might seem to deserve the title There are various myths to account for the missing Pleiad, but one I think will suffice to show that the Australians did not borrow the idea from Europeans. I once asked a native of the Gold Coast, a negro Hercules in strength, who had therefore been christened (probably by some pious naval officer) Fivehorscpower, whether he knew anything of the stars. "Nol" he replied, " I know nuftin about de stars." "But don't you know anything of "the seven stars?"" "Oh yes, of course," he answered; "every nigger knows de seben stars." "Why do you call thes seven ?" I asked him; "can you count seven stars?" "No," he replied, "you count one, two, three, four, five, six ; then todder one hide herself, no let you count her." There is also a savage tradition, which I can recolleot, that the Pleiades are young women, six of whom are very beautiful, but the seventh is so plain that she conceals herself from sight. Some tribes of the Australians dance in honor of the Pleiades, because "they are very good to the black fellows." Was this borrowed through Europeans from "the sweet influences of the Pleiades" which Job celebrates? Ask a negro in the Southern States to look through a telescope, and he will invariably turn it towards the Pleindes, "for they are berry good to the darkies." The natives
of America, both North and South, regard the Plofades as beneficent stars and dance in their honor, "Oh, what do we owe to thee! ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ is the grateful salutatien of one tribe. Whence then did this arise ? It was not merely because those stars announced spring, and weve "stars of rain," or because they were "for signs and for measons and days and years," but also because they were connected with the idea of Paradise and the abode of Deity. The problematical theory of Moedler, that Alcyone, the brightest of the Pleiades, is the central sun of the universe, "is most interesting on account of the singular fact that such was actually the belief of early ages. I have within the past year found unexpected, and I think conclusive, proofs that the name Alcyone (or rather Alkyone), meaning a centre, pivot, or turning point, was not given without some reason to that star, for the ancients in very remote ages undoubtedly believed that it was the centre of the universe, and that Paradise, the primeval home of our race and the abode of Deity and of the spirits of the dead, was in the Pleiades, traces of which ideas we even find emong savages. The Alkyonic Lake, the waters of which led to the world of spirite, must have meant simply "the waters of death" leading to Alkyone or Paradise, and ruminds us of Ulysses's voyage to the abodes of the dead and to the Gardens of Alkynoos. With the Ploiades, too, sacred birds (birds of Paradise) were connected. In my journal of researches (1863) I expressed my conviction that Manu (a word meaning, in the Indian Archipelago, a fowl or bird) would be found to have been connected with the Pleiades. I have been recently gratified at finding that in far distant Samoa there is a sacred bird called not Manualli the royal bird, as some European writers have assumed, but Manu-lii, the bird of the Pleiades. What a singular link we have here between the folk lore of these savages and that of the Old World, for

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## RICHERN WHITE, Man. Dir.,

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to this very day, from Britain to Japan, the Pleiades are popularly known as "the hen" or "hen and her chickens." In Mexico the beautiful kingfisher was a sacred bird. May not the name of the same bird in Greece have been a survival of similar ideas, as it was called the Halcyon, i.e., belonging to Alcyone, or a bird of Paradise. The bright sunny days, too, at the end of autumn, that shining season of the Pleiades, called in America the Indian season, were Hal cyon days among the Greeks, which we should now render heavenly days $-R$. G. Haliburton in Nature.
" Why dont you strike something fresh and new ?" said the petulant city editior to the "funny man," whose wit, from constant abuse, had grown as thin and transparent as a four-bit umbrella after a strong shower. There was life, however, as well as several soul-stirring cock-tails, in the old dog yet, for in less than half a second after the editorial lips had scoffed at his pungent wit, the new editorial plug-hat had got further down on the editorial head than it ever bad done before, and, as he struggled in vain to clear the mashed wreck from his visage, the mocking voice of the flying man of fun was heard to shout: "Guess I've struck it!"

Most modest of men is the plumber, No rival has he save the drumber ; Tho' the world e'er maligne, Yet he never repigns, And thriveth in winter and sumber.
Give him but an order to plumb, And bis bill straightway reaches a sumb That depletes your exchequerWould equip a three-decquerAnd makes you most awfully glumb.
"Will you take'em on the half shell ?" asked the agreeable oyster opener. " No, " said the stranger, regardless of exspense, "whole shell or nothing."-New Orleans Picayune.

The resthetic craze has extended itself to the Oil City Derrick, which thus ruthlessly disposes of one of the gems of our childhood by remarking : "Twinkle twinkle, diminutive type of nebular condensation ; how I meditate upon your composition. Situated above this oblate speroid at such an altitude, in similitude su infinitesimal crystalization of carbon in the blue empyrean." This induces us to add that the venerable maternal Hubbard went to the mural orifice enclosed by a door, to obtain for her pauperized and antiquated mongrel a dessicated ossification from a quadruped. On arriving at the pantry, Mrs. Hubbard discovered that the shelves were dentuded of provisions, and, consequently, the untelicitous canine was obliged temporarily to fast.
'Twas Harry who the silence broke:
"Miss Kate, why are you like a tree ?'
"Because, because-I'm board," she spoke.
" Oh, no, because you're woo'd," said he.

4 Why are you like a tree "'' she said,
"I have a-heart ?" he asked, so low. Her answer made the young man red:
"Because you're sappy, dont you know "'"
"Once more, she asked, " why are you now
"A tree?" He couldn't quite perceive. "Trees leave sometimes and make a bow, And you can also bow-and leave."

Once upon a time a woman died, and ns the mourners were carrying her to the grave, they tripped against a stump and let the coffin fall. She revived, having been only in a deep trance. Two years after, she really died, and as they were carrying her down the same rond, and neared the same stump, the disconsolate widower sobbed: "Steady, boys, steady there. Be very, ve-ry careful.,

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## IF WE WOULD.

If wo vould but check the speal er
When he spoils his neighbours fame If we would but help the erring

Ere we utter words of blame,
If we would, how many might we
Turn from pathis of sin and shame.
Ah , the wrongs that may be righted
If we would but see the way !
? Ah, the pains that may be lighted Every hour and every day,
If we would but hear the pleadings Of the hearts that go astray ;
In each life, however lowly, There are seeds of mighty good;
Still, we shrink from souls appealing With a timid "if we could;"
But a God, who judgeth all things
Knows the truith is, "if we woutd."
EPIGRAMS FROM "ENDYMION."
${ }_{k}$ The following seraps of epigram are culled from Lord Beaconsfield's novel, Endymion :
" A little knowledge of the world is a very dangerous thing, especially in,literature."

The only use of being in opposilion is that we may enjoy ourselves."
" When a nation is thoroughly perpluxed and dispirited, they soon cease to make distinctions between political parties. The country is out of sorts, and the Government is held answerable for the disorder."
"Sensible men are all of the same religion. And what is that? Sensible men never tell."
"Great men bhoutd thifrk of oppor. tinity and not of time. Time is the excuse of feeble and puzzled spirits."
"Every political party changes its principles on an average once in ten years."
" Dynasties are unpopular especiaily new ones. The present age is monarchicat, but not dyanstte."
"That hecatomb they call a wedding
breakfast, which celebrates the triumph of a rival."
4. Everything in this world depends upon will." "I think everything in this world depends upon woman." " It is the same thing."
"One shoutd never think of deaththink of life-that is real piety."
"Turtle makes all men equal."
"A public man is responsible, and a responstlte man in a slave, It is private life that governs the world. The world talks much of powerful sovereigns and great ministers, and if being talked about made one powerfut they would be irresistible. But the fact is, the more you are talked abont the less powerful you are."

In Philadelphia they have a sewing. school for young ladies, where they are specilly taught to make shirts. The course of study occupies four years, after which the young ladies who graduate receive a diploma and the degree of C.B.S. (collar button stitcher). Philadelphia, the beautiful city of brotherly love, has every reason to be proud over this university for the production of male garments, and we may, in the far distant future, louk forward to the day when the blushing bride can timidly boast of laving made her husband's-but no; the thought is not delicate and we suppress it.

A man at Rome, Ga., recently felt that the best interests of the country demandied that he should atteni a clreus then in town, but he had no money. He accordingly went to a merchant, bought a dollar's worth of coffee on credit, sold it for 75 cents in cash, and went to the show with as much unconcern as the man Who had to get a $\$ 25$ bill changed to buy a ticket.

Sweet Evelina, from the suffocating embrace of her lover, oried out: "Give me liberty or give me breath."
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[^7]
## MR. WAGONTONGUES CRITICISM

 OF LCCIA DE LAMERMORE.She seemed to feel prelty bad when she first came out. It took another girl to hold her up. She wanted to fall freguently, but the other girl wouldn't tei her. The other girl sung short sentences. Then her feller came. She was right glad to see, him. They sung a long metre hymn together, and had a right good time. Then he left. That closed his good time out. Then Lucy had a long confab with a fellow in short green pants, edged with lace. She didn't appear to like him. Both of 'em got pretty mad. She swore she would. He swore she shouldn't. Pretty soon he showed her a letter. That closed her up. The wedding was a splendid affair. Everybody sung, including the minister. Lucy looked bad, and didn't seem to feel well. She married the wrong man. They hadn't been tied two minutes when the right man barst in. He was pretty mad. Then everybody got mad. There would have been a row, but the minister got madder than anybody and stopped it. The old lover treated Lucy very badly. He made for her, sung at her, made faces at her, got his jewelry back and jumped right up and down on it. Lucy tried to tell him how it was, but the fool wouldn't hear it. If be'd kept his temper and sung less, the thing might bave becin made up right there. Lucy could bave got a divorce in Indiana. The other fellow was willing to compromise. But, no. Everyboily went off singling and swearing. Then Lucy jumps from the frying pas into the fire, got her new husband's sword out and sawed him In two with it. He died. Then she came out crazy and bragged of it. She sung it before them all. She sung crazier and crazier. She waltzed up and down half a dozen octaves, turned somersanlts over them, ran up to the very top of the gamut, jumped off head first, crught herself on her own larynx before she came
down, went hand over hand up the scales again, turned three vocal flip flaps in the alr on nothing, ran a foot race with a flute, beat it on its own ground and then blew herself out in one tremendons tquawk. Then she laid down somewhere and died. After this the old lover came poking round a graveyard at night. He disturbed the dead about half an hour by linging how bad he felt. Then the villagers all piled into the graveyard and told him she was dead. Upon this he uncorked himself with his dagger. It took two men then to hold him up while Les sang it out. Everybody was glad that he killed himself. Some of the folks who paid $\$ 3$ for a seat wouldn't wait to see him die. I did. I wanted my money's worth. It wasn't much of a death. He ought to have given us more of it for the money. A man ought to be at least fifteen minutes dying for $\$ 3$ per head.

Mr. Smithson (the name is unique)
Met with dire disaster last wique ;
Being rendered so dumb
By drinking hot rumb
'That his wife swore her spouse couldn't spique.
But Smithson had plenty of chique, And not wishing to pose as a snique, Spoke right up and said: "As I hope to be dead, The truth is, the barrel dtd tique."
"I was thero with the rest of my clique (Among them an old Arab Shique),

So our thirst we allayed,
Without being afrayed,
Thiough I own 'twas a singular frique."
The Court (austerely): Prisoner, how clid yon have the andacity to break into this man's house at midnight and rob lim? Prioner (piteously): But your lonor, last time I was before you you wanted to know how I could have the sudacity to rob a man on the highway t) high noon ! When do you want me to get iu my work?

## FAIRBANKS'

## STANDARD



## 377 St. Paul St.,

## MONTREAL.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## Department of Crown 工ands.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCIES.

List of Crown Lands and Timber Agencies, with their designations, the names and residences of the Agents, and the quantity of Land disposable in each Agency, on the 30th June, 1880.

No. 1,-THE COULONGE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Pontiac. E. Heath, Esq,, Clarendon, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 315,580.

No. 2.-THE GATINEAU AGENCY comprises all the part of the County of Ottawa situated to the west of the River du Lievre, except the part of the township of Buckingham on the same side of said river. Robert Farley, Tisq., Irull, Agent. Number of acros disposable in 1880, 421,330.

No. 3.-THE PETITE NATION AGENCY comprises the township of Buckingham, all the townships and unsurveyed lands in that part of the County of Ottawa situated at the east of the River du Iievre and the County of Argenteuil, J. A. Cameron, Esq., Thurso, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 171,255. C. J. Marcnand, Esq., of Ste. Agathe des Monts, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 139,798. A. B. Filion, Fseq. Grenville, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 127,757.

No. 4.-THE MAGOG AGENCY comprises all the townships of the Counties of Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Brome, Stanstead and Shefford; the townships of Brampton and Metbourne, in the County of Richmond; Durham, Wickham, Upton and Grantham, in the Countv of

Drummond; Acton and the augmentation of Upton, in the County of Bagot; and Orford, in the Connty of Sherbrooke. O. B. Kemp, Esq., Waterloo, Agent. Number of acres disposable in $1880,8,747$.

No. 5.-ST. FRANCIS AGENCY comprises all the townships in the County of Compton; the township of Ascot in the C unty of Sherbrooke; the townships of Stokes, Windsor, Shipton and Cleveland, in the County of Richmond; Dudswell and Wheedon, in the County of Wolfe; and Spaulding, Ditchfield and Woburn, in the County of Dorchester. Charles Patton, Robinson, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 277,203.

No. 6.-THE ARTHABASKA AGENCY comprises all the townships in the County of Arthabaska; the townships of Wolfestown, North Ham, South Ham, Wolton, St. Camillie, Garthby and Stratford, in the County of Wolfe; Halifax, Somerset, Leeds, Inverness, Ireland and Nelson, in the County of Megantic; Kingsey, Simpson and Wendover, in the County of Drummond; and Aston and parts of Wendover, Maddington and Blandford, in the County of Nicolet. A. Gagnon, Esq., Arthabaskaville, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 167,895 .

No. 7.-THE CHAUDIERE AGENCY comprises all townships in the Counties of Besuce and Dorchester, except Spaulding, Ditchfield and Woburn ; the townships of Coleraine, Thetford and Broughton, in the County of Megantic, and that part of the township of Buckland in the County of Bellechasse. J. T. Letourneau, of St. Joseph, Boamce, Agent. Number of acres disposable in $1880,489,024$.

No. 8.-THE MONTMAGNY AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Connties of Montmagny, L'Islet and Bellechasse, oxcept that part of the township of Buckland in the County of Bellechasse. Eugene Renaud, Esq., Montmagny, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 589,747.

No. 9.-THE GRA NDVILTE AGENOY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Kamouraska and Temiscouta. ——, Rivière du Loup (en bas), Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 626,306.

No. 10.-THE RIMOUSKI AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Rimouski. George Sylvain, Rimouski, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 496,207. A roserve of 320,000 aores in the Chaudlere, Nimouski and Bonaventure Agencies has been made in favor of the Société Générale Forestière de France.

No. 11.-THE GASPE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Gaspe. W. H. Annett, Gaspé Basin, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in $1880,186,808$. Louis Roy, Esq., Cap Chat, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 85,309.

No. 12.-THE BONA VENTURE AGENCY comprises all the town ships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Bonaventure. New Carlisle, Agent Number of aeree dispoesble in 1870, 444,794.

No, 13.-THE SAGUENAY AGENCY comprises all the townships and unserveyed lands in the Counties of Saguenay and Charlevoix, and the townships of St. John, Herbert, Otis, Kane, Boileau, St. Germain and Chamnigny, in the County of Chicontimi. Geonge Duberger, Fsq., Malbaie, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880 , 130,130 .

No. 14.-THE LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Chicoutimi, except the townshipe of St. John, Herbert, Otis, Kand, Bofleat, St. Gormain und Champigny, comprised in the Saguenay Agency. J. O. Tremblay, Esq., Chicoutimi, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 386,356. Israel Dumais, Esq., Roberval, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 127,914.

No. 15.-THE ST. CHARLES AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Montmorency, Quebec and Portneuf, as far as the rear line of the timber limits south of the River Batiscan. J. E. Boily, Esq., Quebee, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1880, 158,451.

No, 16.-THE ST. MAURTCE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Champlain, St. Maurice and Maskinongé, except the part of the township of Peterborough in the said County of Maskinongé. Also the unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Portneuf and Quebec north of the roar line of the timber limits, south of the River Batiscan. Alphonse Dubord, Esq., Three Rivers, Agent. Number of acres disposable in $1880,165,019$.

No, 17.-THE ACSOMPMION AGPNCY Comprises all tho townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Terrebonne, Montcalm, Joliette and Berthier, with that part of the township of Peterborough, in the County of Maskinongé. J. B. Delfausse, Esq., Joliette, Agont. Number of aeres disposable in 1880, 939,979

The Special Crown Timber Agency, under the direction of A. J. Russell, Esq., residing at Ottawa, comprises the County of Pontiac and part of the County of Ottama.

The Special Crown Timber Agency under the direction of C. E. Bell, Esq., Montreal, comprises the Counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm, Terrebonne, Two Mountaine, Argentenil, and part of Ottawa.

## E. J. FLYNN,

## CANAD_A <br> Madical and Suryicial Sounal.

HIDITORE =

GEORGE ROSS, $\mathrm{A}_{1} \mathrm{II}_{11} \mathrm{MI}, \mathrm{D}$, W. A. MOLSON, M.D., M.R.C.S. ${ }_{\text {I, }}$ Eng,

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Published monthly by

## GAZZTTE PRINTING COMPANY,

 MONTTREAK.RICHARD WHITE, Man Dir.

## GEORGE ELIOT'S SAYIN(is,

See the difference between the fimpression a man makes of you when you walk by his side in a familiar talk, or look at him in his home, and the figure he makes when seen from a lofty historical level, or even in the eyes of a critical neighbor, who tbinks of him as an em. bodied system or opinion rather than as a man.

The beginning of hardship is like the first taste of bitter food; it seems for a moment unbearable; yet if there is nothing else to satisify our hunger, we take another bite, and find it possible to go on.

The finest language, I believe, is chiefly made up of unimposing words, such as "light," "sound," "stars," "music"-words really not worth looking at, or hearing, in themselves, any more than " "chips," or "saw-dust," it is only that they happen to be the signs of something unspeakably great and beautiful.

When death, the great reconciler, has come, it is never our tunderness that we repent of, but our severity.

There is no despair so absolute as that which comes with the first moments of our first great sorrow ; when we have not yet known what it is to have suffered and be healed, to have despaired and to have recovered hope.

The mother's yearning, that ccmplete.t type of the life in another life, which is the essence of real human love, feels the presence of the cherished child, even in the base, degraded man.

A Chicago naturalist stated in his lecture that a black bear could hug seven times as hard as a man, and the next time a menagerie visited that town every girl in the crowd made eyes and waved her handkerchief at the black bear, and paid him so much attention that he got confused and blushed.

## THE EMBARRASSED PASSENGERS.

Yot maty have been it passenger of a street car at a time when some one picked a half-dollar off the cushions or a dollar bill from the straw and anxiously inQuired for an owner. At such a time every man instinctively feels in his pockets. Every man feels like saying that he is the lucky party, but an inward voice emehow restrains him, and he remembers that George Whashington could not tell a lie. The money is invariably pocketed by the finder, and he is set down in the opinions of his fellow-passengers as contemptible and mean.

On a Woodward avenue car yesterday a young man purposely dropped a greenback on the floor, and at a proper moment he picked it up and observed:
"Who lost this dollar ?"
Every one looked at him, and every mouth watered.
"Did any one drop this bill?" continued the young man, as he held up a corner.

There was another embarrassing pause. Then a man reached out for it with the remark :
"I dropped it sir. You are an honest man to return it."

> "Are you sure you dropped it ?"
> "I am. I am not a liar."
> " But-you see-you"-stanmered the young man.
"You give me n:y money or I'll wring your neck"I interrupted the other, as he reached out for his victim.

The young man gave it up. He looked white and red and green, and he felt so bad over it that he soon dropped off the car and took to the icy walk.

A religious paper printed at Poohab, India, says of a young woman who com milted suicide: "She ended her virtuous life in the cool retreat afforded by a convenient and umbrageous well."

## A TRAGEDY.

## "Thou witt De true ""

The words came from the pale lips of a tall, fair girl who stood on the piazza of one of the stateliest mansions on the Island. Her features were cast in a patrician mould. Her eye also had a cast-but let that pass. From off a broad, low brow of purest marble swept a mass of fair and glossy tresses, upon which the sunlight fell, causing them to glimmer with golden glint. It was "the glintiest hair in the world, my pet." A stately figure, clad in such fashionable habili. ments as could only have been turned out of the factory of the celebrated Lamier de Paris (de29-1t), completed an ensemble that would have made glad an artist's soul. Gwendolen Eahill was, indeed, a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The winsome maid gazed up into the dark, imperious eyos of a noble cavalier, who bent tondly over her. His arms were entwined about her lissome form. 'Twas love's first embrace. It was calculated to discount the famous hug of the Hug-uenot lovers. (Don't shoot!) Ferdinand Shine was a hugger beyond compare. He had graduated at Chicago and taken first honors. He was truly a hugger from "way back."

But enough ; he speaks. From his stately throat his rich voice rises in ten. der accents, the while he runs his jewelled fingers through his raven locks in dreamy and searching fashion. The action is full of grace, and yet-but tet that pass.
"Oh, Gwendolen !" he exclaims, "can you"doubt me?"

There was the tremble of tears in his voice. Ferdinand's was a high-strung, fervent nature. 'Twas agony to his proud soul to be suspected. Besides, he was nervous. He had poetically described himself to Gwendolen as " off his nut." The evening before he had-but to our story.
"Ah, sweet one," Ferdinand continued,
dreamily, abrading his left ankle with his right brogan, "little knowest thou the fronetio passton that rages in my heart as my eyes gaze down into thy deep azure orbs! Oh, yee-umf!"

He took another reef in his arms. Gwendolen gasped. A lovely blush suffused her demask cheeks. She gazed once more into his faithtul eyes. Then the graceful head nestled confidingly npon the bosom of his three-ply ulster.
"Oh, Ferdy," she whispered, sighing rently, "you hold me so tight. I feel I am all going to sleep. I think my cirgulation's stopped. But I am so happy, love."

A pang of terror shot through Ferdinand's heart. He rapidly uncoiled his arms. Too late! The sweet girl who had loved him not wisely, but too well, fell back lifeless. Gwendolen was paralysed by pressure.

Before the remorseful youth could recover from his trance of horror a dull thud was heard in his rear, Kahill frere Lad debouched from the vestibule. Ferdinand Shine carromed upon the elm tree that stood opposite the front doorthe one, you remember, gentle reader, that the boys peeled for "slippery ellum" on that glad summer day last June, when all the air was heavy with the hum of humble bees and the musical voice of the strawberry vendor warbled adown the tropical streets.-From "Love's Oion Love," by Colonel Perry Carson.

The Chicago Tribune says that most papers do not pay for poetry, but that, wishing to encourage genius in a substantial manner, it gives a cent a pound for all verses written on white paper.

What the ex-Secretary of the Navy likes about the Isthmus Canal is that it won't have any water in it until he is dead. That is the kind of a sailor the Secretary of the Navy usually is.Hawkeye.

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Published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at Montreal, the Commercial and Mercantile Capital of Canada.

## Subscription, \$6 per Annum.

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1.-The Gazette is the oldest newspaper in the Dominion.
2.-The Gazette has a greater circulation 'than all the other English morning newspapers in the Province of Quebec combined.
3.-The Gazette circulates among the upper, middle and wealthier classes, especially among the manufacturing and mercantile community of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
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> Man, Dir, GAZEYTE PRINTING CO.,

MONTEEA工.

## SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

# The Educational Reoord, 1882. 

(OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.)

## PUBLISHEED MONTHELY:

## 

For Rates of Advertising and all other information, address

> RICHARD WHITE, Man. Dir., Gazette Printing fo.,

## Department of Indian Affairs

## TNDIAN LANDS.

Lands in the undermentioned localities are offered for sale to actual settlers through the following Local Indian Agents :-

## On the Great Mranitoulin Island, Lake Huron, Ont,

Mr. J. C. Phipps, of Manitowaning, is the Agent for the sale of lands in the following Townships on this Island :-Assignack, Bidwell, Howland, Sheguiandah, Billings, Camphell, Carnavon, Allan, Tehkummah and Sandfield, and in the Townplots of Sheguiandah, Manitowaning and Shaftesbury (commonly called Little Current).

Mr. Chas. B. Savage, of Gore Bay, is the Agent for the sale of lands in the Townships of Gordon, Mills, Burpee and Barrie Island.

Mr. B, W, Ross, of Cockburn Island is Agent for lande on that Island ae well as for those in the Townships of Robinson and Dawson, on Manitoulin Island.

Leading Roads have been constructed throughout the Great Manitoulin Island.

## On the Saugeen Pentrisula, Ont.

The lands in the Townships of Amabel, Albermarle, Keppel, Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds, as well as in several Townplots in the Peninsula, are offered for sale through Mr. B. B. Miller, Indian Land Agent, at Wiarton, County of Bruce, Ont.

## On the Garden River Reserve, Ontario,

Mr. William Van Abbott, of Sault St. Marie, is Agent for the sale of lands within this tract, and which are situated in the Townships of McDonald, Laird and Meredith: also, for lands within the tract commonly known as the Batchezvana Bay Indian Reserve and comprised in the Townships of Aweres, Fenwick Kars, Pennefather, Dennis, Herrick, Fisher, Tilley, Haviland, Vankoughnet, Tupper and Archibald.

A leading Road is at present in course of construction through these lands, and will when completed afford ready communication with other parts of the Country to intending settlers.

The conditions of sale in respect to the land within the Townships above described, can be ascertained on application to the respective Agents.

> By order,

## L. VANKOUCHNET,

Deputy Sup. Gen. of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Apfairs, $\}$
Ottawa, January 9th, 1882.


## The Cook's Friend

## 

Pure, Healthy, and always reliable.
(fif Twenty-ive years before the public, and still increasing in popularify. W. D. 'McLAREN, Sole Manufacturer.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE.



[^0]:    At the time Lord John Russell was defeated at two elections, an anonymous writer sent him a sixpenny drum, with the intcription, $I$ am beaten on both sides.
    The Cow and Calp.-A dandy who wanted the milk passed to him at a country tavern, thus usked for it: "Landlady, please pass your cow this way." To whom the lady thus retorted, "Waiter, take the cow down there where the calf is bleating."

[^1]:    "Come here, my little man," said a gentleman to a youngster of four years of age, when sitting in a parlor where a large company "Yes, sir, I think' do."-"Who am I, thenlet me hear?"-"You are the man what kissed sister Jane last night." Jane fainted.
    "Samivil, Samivil, bevare of the vimmin ried a voman that read none, and you're the sad consequencel Yourre as hignorant as a orse. Hignorant people say its throwing away money to take papers, and foolin' away time to read 'em,"-Samers Slick.

[^2]:    A person well known in Wellington, has assured as that he has in his posscussion the identical knife with which Napoleon " cut his stick" from the field of Waterloo
    "How these shopkeepers will fib it," said Mrs. Partington, with en expression of pain on her vencrable features; "that young man I bought those needles of sald they wcre goodtempered, and only see how pitifully this one has masecrated my finger."

    A Doctor lately went to bleed a dandy, who languidly remarked, "Oh, Doctor, you'ro a preat butcher ${ }^{\text {P' }}$ On which the doctor rejoined, "Yes, and I've been sticking a great calf."
    An old count pald his addresses to one of the richest heiresses of Paris. In asking her hand in marriage, he frankly sald to her, "Miss B 1 I am very old and you are very young; will you do me the hooor to begome my widow?

[^3]:    "I wish to know if you called me an ass?" "I did, sir, but I qualtied it" "You qualli. ed th, did you? somuch the better for you, sir, but pray how did you qualify it?" "I said you were an ass, sir, all but the ears."
    There is $n$ young men in Tolede who hen grown round shouldered through bending over so much to kiss the girls, who are rather short in his neighborhood.

    An exemplary young lady ap town is very particular about closing the window-curtains to her room before retirin, for the night, in order to prevent " the man in the moon ${ }^{\text {frem }}$ Inolking in.
    "Susan, I will commit suicide if you wont have me." "Well, John, as soon as you have given me that prool of your affection, I wil Belleve that jou love me."

[^4]:    Beggar Woman: "Please, sir, give me a penny to keep me from starving." Gent: "Can't stop-in a great hurry-1 ve got to make a speech at the Society for the Relief of the Destitute."
    " miente, str," satd a Ittete boy to a mett vendor " mamma says she don't like to buy milk of you." "Why not; dont I give you good measure? " "Yes, sir, but mamma says you feed your cove on ewch watery turnips.".

[^5]:    The Chronicle telle of a man meeting two sttorneys, one of whom he did not know, but asked his friend to be introduced to his brother-in-law.

    An itinerant preacher, who rambled in his sermons, when requested to stick to his text, replied that "scattering shot would hit the most birds."

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[^7]:    N.B.-This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantea bucinees by any Compeny, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.

