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**1879**

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C. DAVID

**C. DAVID,**

**Designer and Engraver on Wood,**

75 St. James Street,  
(Over NATIONAL Office,)

**MONTREAL.**

## FESTIVALS.

### ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR AND FESTIVALS FOR 1879

#### PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Fumber.....18	Dominical Letter.....E
Epact.....7	Julian Period.....6592
Solar Cycle.....12	Jewish Year.....5640
Roman Indiction.....7	Mohammedan Year.....1296

#### FIXED & MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Those marked \* are Fêtes d'Obligation in the Province of Quebec, and those marked † are Bank Holidays in the Province of Ontario.

*† Circumcision.....Jan. 1	*† Queen's Birthday...May 24
* Epiphany....." 6	Whitsunday.....June 1
Septuagesima Su....Feb. 9	Trinity Sunday....." 8
Shrove Tuesday....." 25	* Corpus Christi....." 12
† Ash Wednesday....." 26	Accession Q. Victoria " 20
St. David.....March 1	St. John the Baptist. " 24
St. Patrick....." 17	* St. Peter & St. Paul. " 29
* Annunciation....." 25	Michaelmas Day...Sept. 29
Palm Sunday.....April 6	* All Saints Day.....Nov. 1
*† Good Friday....." 11	Prince of W. B'thd'y " 9
† Easter Monday....." 14	St. Andrew....." 30
Low Sunday....." 20	Advent Sunday....." 30
St. George....." 23	Conception of V. Mary Dec. 8
Rogation Sunday...May 18	St. Thomas....." 21
* Ascension Day....." 22	*† Christmas Day....." 25

The year 5640 of the Jewish Era commences on Sept. 18, 1879.

Ramadán (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on August 19, 1879.

The year 1297 of the Mahommedan Era commences on Dec. 15, 1879.

## TIME-TABLE.

When noon at Montreal, the time at the following places, eastward, will be faster, viz:—Quebec, 9m. 27s.; Fredericton, N. B., 27m. 42s.; St. John, N.B., 30m. 2s.; Halifax, N.S., 39m. 57s.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.. 41m. 37s.; St. Johns, Newfoundland, 1h. 23m. 27s.

When noon at Montreal, the time at the following places, westward, will be slower, viz:—Ottawa, 8m. 38s.; Kingston, 11m. 48s. Cobourg, 17m. 28s.; Toronto, 23m. 13s.; Hamilton, 25m. 13s.; Port Sarnia, 35m. 33s.; Windsor, 38m. 13s., Boniface (Red River) 1h. 33m. 43s.

In order to ascertain the difference in time between a place east of Montreal, and a place west of Montreal, add thus, for example:—

Halifax, 39m. 57s.  
Toronto, 23m. 13s.

Difference 1h. 3m. 10s.

EXAMPLE—When noon at Montreal it will be 23m. 27s. past one o'clock p.m. at St. Johns, Newfoundland; and at Windsor (opposite Detroit) it will be 38m. 13s. to 12 o'clock or noon.

— o —

### LONGITUDES WEST OF GREENWICH.

St. Johns, Newfoundland.....	52° 42' 30" in Arc	3h. 30m. 50s. in Time
Quebec Citadel.....	71° 12' 30" in Arc	4h. 44m. 50s. in Time
Montreal (Notre Dame).....	73° 34' 15" in Arc	4h. 54m. 18s. in Time
Toronto (Yonge Street).....	79° 22' 30" in Arc	5h. 17m. 30s. in Time

### SEASONS.

Spring.....	Sun enters Aries.....	March 21
Summer.....	“ “ Cancer.....	June 21
Autumn.....	“ “ Libra.....	Sept. 23
Winter.....	“ “ Capricornus.....	Dec. 22

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA. 1879.

There will be only three eclipses—two of the Sun and one of the Moon.

The first is an annular eclipse of the Sun on January 22nd, not visible in Europe or North America.

The second is also an annular eclipse on July 19th, invisible in Great Britain and Canada.

The third is a very small one of the Moon on December 28th. The beginning of the eclipse is at 10.43 a.m. The moon will rise ten minutes after the eclipse has begun. The eclipse will end at 1.21 p.m.

### JANUARY.

The Moon is very near Mars on the 19th, she is near both Venus and Jupiter on the 22nd; she is near Saturn on the 26th and 27th.

Jupiter, Saturn and Venus are evening stars. Mercury and Mars are morning stars.

### FEBRUARY.

The Moon is near Mars on the 16th and 17th, and near Jupiter and Mercury on the 20th. Mars is a morning star. Jupiter sets at the same time as the Sun on the 5th, and from this day to September sets in daylight. Saturn is an evening star.

### MARCH.

The Moon is near Mars on the 17th. Saturn at the beginning of this month rises nearly at the same time as the Sun and is near the Moon on the 20th.

### MAY.

The Moon is near both Jupiter and Mars on the 14th and 15th, and near Saturn on the 17th, and near Venus on the 24th. Venus is an evening star.

### JUNE.

The Moon is near Jupiter on the 11th, and very near Mars on the 13th. Venus is an evening star.

### AUGUST.

Venus is an evening star. On the 18th the Moon is near Mercury, on the 20th near Venus, and on the 4th and 31st near Jupiter.

### SEPTEMBER.

Mercury is a morning star, Venus sets nearly the same time as the Sun. Saturn is an evening star.

### OCTOBER.

Venus is a morning star, Jupiter is an evening star and is visible from sunset.

### NOVEMBER.

Venus is a morning star. Jupiter is an evening star, and near the Moon on the 21st.

### DECEMBER.

Venus is a morning star. Jupiter is an evening star and is near the Moon on the 18th.

The following Table is constructed upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and, confirmed by the experience of many years' actual observation, will, without trouble, suggest to the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the Moon's entrance to any of her Quarters, and that so near the truth, that in very few instances will it be found to fail.

NEW, OR FULL MOON. AND FIRST & LAST QUARTER.		SUMMER.	WINTER.
HOURS OF CHANGE.		PROBABLE WEATHER.	PROBABLE WEATHER.
12 at Noon	to 2 P.M.	Very Rainy.....	Snow and Rain.
2 P.M.	to 4 "	Changeable.....	Fair and Mild.
4 "	to 6 "	Fair.....	Fair.
6 "	to 8 "	Fair, if wind N. W.....	Fair and Frosty, if wind N.E.
8 "	to 10 "	Rain, if wind S. W.....	Rain and Snow, if wind S.W.
10 "	to Midnight.	Fair.....	Fair and Frosty.
Midnight	to 2 A.M.	Fair.....	Hard Frost, unless wind S.
2 A.M.	to 4 "	Cold, with showers.....	Snow and Stormy.
4 "	to 6 "	Rain.....	Do do
6 "	to 8 "	Wind and Rain.....	Stormy weather.
8 "	to 10 "	Changeable.....	Cold Rain, if wind W.; Snow, if E.
10 "	to Noon.	Frequent showers.....	Cold, with high winds.

N. B.—Although this Table is ascribed to the celebrated Herschel, that has been positively disavowed and denied by Sir John Herschel, and there is no authority for it whatever, except the popular desire to foster it upon some great name.



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## THE WEATHER.

—:0:—

The following weather predictions or probabilities are not the prophecies of one desirous to consort with those "Scientists" who oraculously prognosticate. They are neither visionary nor altogether empirical, but are chiefly founded upon the doctrine of recurring meteorological periods, and based upon past most faithful and unremitting, though not very extended, observations. From such we are led to judge, to a limited extent, of the future, as to when we may expect a crisis or a change; and in some degree to anticipate the nature of the weather at or about a given period. The degree of anticipation afforded in our weather predictions, may, in some instances, be acceptable, and a little forewarning may be useful. The argument in their favour will rest more upon the actual state and condition of the seasons predicted than the physical theory upon which they are founded. It cannot be said that the theory adopted is incapable of error, because it is evident to every observer how wide is the departure between the absolute weather and the weather predicted, despite the sedulous devotion of the observer to his instruments, for the ' Fire and hail; snow and vapours; stormy wind fulfil His word.' We have not had in Montreal or in Canada a perfect system of methodical and simultaneous observations, so that we may be able to know, at any given instant, the state of the atmosphere in the different regions or areas. We have not any perfect data upon which we can rely for reducing to principle and order the multitude of beautiful and wonderful phenomena by which the wisdom and benevolence of the Supreme Deity regulate the course of times and seasons, robes the globe with verdure and fruitfulness, and adapts it to minister to the wants and contribute to the felicity of the innumerable tribes of animated existence. Our data is imperfect, and our predictions may, possibly, be the same; nevertheless, we have intruded upon our readers the result of our researches in the periodic law of atmospheric changes.

# CANADA METAL WORKS !

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## POSITION OF PLANETS.

—:0:—

VENUS.—Evening Star until Sept. 23; Morning Star after Sept. 23.

MARS.—Morning Star until Nov. 22; Evening Star after Nov. 22.

JUPITER.—Evening Star until Feb. 8; Morning Star until Aug. 31;  
Evening Star after Aug. 31.

SATURN.—Evening Star until March 26; Morning Star until Oct. 5;  
Evening Star after Oct. 5.

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## PROBABILITIES.

—:0:—

JANUARY, 1879.—Snow in the beginning of the month; cold term from about the 4th to the 10th, and again from about the 20th to the 26th; snow fall moderate; the prevailing wind N. E. to E.; monthly mean temperature below the average.

FEBRUARY.—Rather heavy snow fall in the beginning of the month, with high wind; cold term from about the 8th to 16th; very little rain during month; prevailing wind W.

MARCH.—Beginning of the month cold; after the 14th, thaw; rain from about the 17th to 21st; low barometer; prevailing wind W. by N.

APRIL.—Early part of month clear; rain 7th to 14th; low barometer; slight snow about the 20th to 24th. Navigation not open before end of month. Prevailing wind, W.N.W. Occasional Aurora Borealis. Weather generally clear; not much heavy rain.

MAY.—High barometer and fine weather the first week; occasional rain 6th to 12th; frost about 15th; heavy rains from 19th to

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25th; prevailing wind, N.E. by E.; low barometer; temperature generally mild; mean about 55°.

**JUNE.**—Early part of month, unsettled weather. Heavy rains with thunderstorms from about 8th to 14th. Low barometer; high water in the rivers; high freshets; inundation on low-lying lands. Monthly mean temperature above the average. Prevailing wind, Easterly to Southerly.

**JULY.**—Rain early part of month, and generally unsettled weather till about the 18th; after that, fine and clear, with temperature increasing; hot term after the 20th; prevailing wind, S. W. to S.: high barometer.

**AUGUST.**—Wet weather about the 5th to 8th, and again from 18th to 24th; low barometer; middle of the month hot; Aurora Borealis frequent: prevailing wind S. to S. E., and S. W.

**SEPTEMBER.**—Rain early part of month, and the weather generally unsettled and cloudy. From the 20th to 30th, clear, with occasional touches of frost; prevailing wind, S. W.

**OCTOBER.**—Fine clear weather to about the 14th; tolerably heavy weather from thence up to the 20th; no snow; frosty from 25th to end of month; prevailing wind N. E. by E.; low barometer.

**NOVEMBER.**—Clear, cold weather early part of month, with westerly winds: 7th to 14th, snow, sleet and rain; no sleighing before end of month, which will be cold, thermometer getting near to zero. Prevailing wind, W. S. W.

**DECEMBER.**—Thick ice in river early; heavy snow fall about the 12th to 15th; good sleighing; middle and end of month very cold; 24th to 28th, zero nights, with snow falls. Prevailing wind W. to W. by N. High barometer.

**N. B.**—The above Probabilities are based upon the doctrine of recurring periods.

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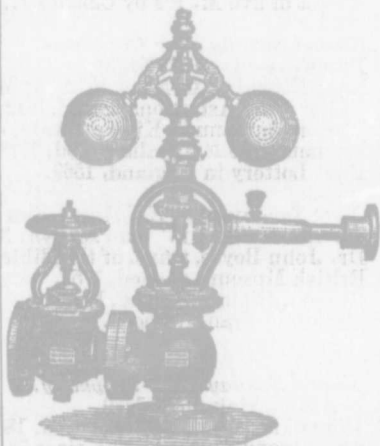
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# JANUARY.—31 Days.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
Full Moon, 8th.	7.03 morn.	6.54 morn.	6.31 morn.
Last Quarter, 15th.	6.17 morn.	6.08 morn.	5.45 morn.
New Moon, 22nd.	7.06 morn.	6.57 morn.	6.34 morn.
First Quarter, 30th.	7.00 morn.	6.51 morn.	6.28 morn.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
W	1	NEW YEARS DAY—Sun rises 7h. 41m.
Th	2	General Wolfe born, 1727.
F	3	St. GENEVIEVE. Sun sets 5h. 8m.
S	4	Arrest of five M. P's by Charles L., 1641-2.
<b>S</b>	5	<i>Second Sunday after Christmas.</i>
M	6	EPIPHANY—Twelfth Night. [died, 1878.
Tu	7	Lord Kinnaird, G. M. A.F. & A.M., Scotland,
W	8	Galileo, the Astronomer died, 1642.
Th	9	Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, died, 1878.
F	10	Linnaeus, the Naturalist, died, 1778.
S	11	First Lottery in England, 1569.
<b>S</b>	12	<i>First Sunday after Epiphany.</i> Sun rises 7h 39m.
M	13	St. HILARY'S DAY. Sun sets 4h. 38m.
Tu	14	Dr. John Boyse, trans. of the Bible, died, 1643.
W	15	British Museum opened, 1759.
Th	16	Gibbon, Historian, died, 1794.
F	17	Benjamin Franklin born. 1706.
S	18	
<b>S</b>	19	<i>Second Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
M	20	David Garrick died, 1779.
Tu	21	Henry Hallam, Historian, died, 1859.
W	22	St. VINCENT'S DAY. Sun rises 7h. 33m.
Th	23	William Pitt died, 1806.
F	24	Frederic the Great born, 1712.
S	25	Robert Burns born, 1759.
<b>S</b>	26	<i>Third Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
M	27	First settlement of N. S. Wales.
Tu	28	Peter the Great died, 1725.
W	29	George III. died, 1820.
Th	30	Execution of Charles I., 1749.
F	31	Sun rises at 7h. 23m. ; sets at 5h. 5m.



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# FEBRUARY.—28 Days.

## MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
Full Moon, 7th.	8.57 ev'g.	8.48 ev'g.	8.25 ev'g.
Last Quarter, 13th.	1.50 ev'g.	1.59 ev'g.	1.36 ev'g.
New Moon, 21st.	9.40 ev'g.	9.49 ev'g.	9.26 ev'g.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
S	1	ST. BRIDGET'S DAY.
S	2	<i>Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
M	3	Charles X. of Sweden died, 1660.
TU	4	Gerge Herbert, Poet, died, 1633.
W	5	Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.
TH	6	Charles II. of England died, 1684-5.
F	7	Charles Dickens born, 1812.
S	8	Victoria Cross instituted, 1856.
S	9	<i>Septuagesima Sunday.</i> Sun rises 7h. 11m.
M	10	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
TU	11	Sun rises 7h. 8m.; sets 5h. 19m.
W	12	William and Mary declared king and queen of
TH	13	Duke de Berri assassinated, 1820. [Eng., 1688.]
F	14	Funeral of Pope Pius IX. <i>St. Valentine's Day.</i>
S	15	Cardinal Wiseman died, 1865.
S	16	<i>Sexagesima Sunday.</i>
M	17	Molière died, 1673.
TU	18	Mary I., Queen of England, born, 1516.
W	19	Sir William Napier died, 1850.
TH	20	Election of Pope Leo XIII. (Cardinal Pecci).
F	21	Pope Julius II. died, 1513.
S	22	Eclipse of the sun. G. Washington born, 1731.
S	23	<i>Quinquagesima.—Shrove Sunday.</i>
M	24	ST. MATTHIAS DAY. John Keats, poet, died, 1821
TU	25	Princess Royal married to Cr. Pr. of Prussia.
W	26	ASH WEDNESDAY.
TH	27	Longfellow, Poet, born, 1807.
F	28	Sun rises, 6h. 41m.; sets 5h. 46m.

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7 got beef

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15 200 cut flour

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27 John L. Pann

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General Manager.

## MARCH.—31 Days.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>First Quarter, 1st.</i>	3 13 morn.	3.04 morn.	2.41 morn.
<i>Full Moon, 8th.</i>	9.06 morn.	8.55 morn.	8.32 morn.
<i>Last Quarter, 14th.</i>	10.56 ev'g.	10.47 ev'g.	10.24 ev'g.
<i>New Moon, 22nd.</i>	4.19 ev'g.	4.10 ev'g.	3.47 ev'g.
<i>First Quarter, 30th.</i>	8.20 ev'g.	8.20 ev'g.	8.48 ev'g.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
S	1	ST. DAVID'S DAY.
<b>S</b>	2	<i>Quadragesima—First Sunday in Lent.</i>
M	3	W. C. Macready, tragedian, born, 1793.
Tu	4	Saladin, the famous Sultan, died, 1193.
W	5	First train through the Britannia tube, 1850.
Th	6	Michael Angelo born, 1474.
F	7	Admiral Collingwood died, 1810.
S	8	Bernadotte, King of Sweden, died, 1844.
<b>S</b>	9	<i>Second Sunday in Lent.</i>
M	10	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
Tu	11	Tasso, Italian poet. born, 1544.
W	12	St. Gregory the Great died, 604.
Th	13	Sir T. N. Talfourd, dramatist, died, 1854.
F	14	John Russell, first Earl of Bedford, died, 1555.
S	15	Julius Cæsar assassinated, B.C. 44.
<b>S</b>	16	<i>Third Sunday in Lent.</i>
M	17	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. S. rises 6h 7m; sets 6h 10m
Tu	18	Princess Louise born, 1848.
W	19	Bishop Ken died, 1717.
Th	20	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.
F	21	Robert Southey, poet, died, 1843.
S	22	Emperor of Germany born, 1797.
<b>S</b>	23	<i>Fourth Sunday in Lent.</i>
M	24	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.
Tu	25	ANNUNCIATION—LADY DAY.
W	26	John Vanbrugh, architect, died, 1726.
Th	27	Sir Gilbert Scott, architect, died 1878.
F	28	War with Russia declared by England, 1854.
S	29	Rev. John Keble died, 1866.
<b>S</b>	30	<i>Fifth Sunday in Lent.</i>
M	31	Sun rises 5h 41m; sets 6h 27m.



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## MEMORANDA.

Memoranda

3

Lejoh  
John; Peana carry today

10

James Flanagan

commenced at his separate

School

D<sup>r</sup> left this morning for  
Pittsburg

13

10 lb. brown sugar 10 do white

14

9 Miles. 10 Bonell barrel of day

27

1 quart beef

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## APRIL.—30 Days.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
Full Moon, 6th.	5.39 ev'g.	5.30 ev'g.	5.07 ev'g.
Last Quarter, 13th.	9.24 ev'g.	9.15 ev'g.	8.52 ev'g.
New Moon, 21st.	9.11 ev'g.	9.02 ev'g.	8.39 ev'g.
First Quarter, 29th.	9.29 ev'g.	9.22 ev'g.	8.59 ev'g.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
TU	1	ALL FOOL'S DAY.
W	2	Richard Cobden died, 1865.
TH	3	Washington Irvine born, 1783.
F	4	St. AMBROSE.
S	5	Danton guillotined, 1794.
S	6	<i>Palm Sunday.</i> Sun rises 5 h 30m; sets 6h 34m.
M	7	St. Francis Xavier born, 1506.
TU	8	Lorenzo de Medicis died 1492.
W	9	Edward IV. of England died, 1483.
TH	10	Battle of Toulouse, 1814.
F	11	GOOD FRIDAY.
S	12	Bishop Bossuet died, 1704.
S	13	<i>Easter Sunday.</i> Sun rises 5h 18m.
M	14	Easter Monday.
TU	15	Sir James Ross, Arctic navigator, born, 1800.
W	16	Battle of Culloden, 1746.
TH	17	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.
F	18	Abernethy, celebrated surgeon, died, 1831.
S	19	Lord Byron died, 1824.
S	20	<i>Low Sunday.</i>
M	21	Brazil discovered, 1500.
TU	22	Henry VII. of England. died, 1509
W	23	St. GEORGE'S DAY. Sun rises 5 h 1m.
TH	24	Author of Robinson Crusoe died, 1731.
F	25	St. MARK'S DAY.
S	26	Magellan, Portuguese navigator, killed, 1521.
S	27	<i>Second Sunday after Easter.</i>
M	28	Peace with Russia and England, 1856.
TU	29	Emperor of Russia born, 1818.
W	30	Sun rises 4 h 49m; sets 7h 5m.

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*Next the Court House, Montreal.*

MEMORANDA.

- 1 John came from Ottawa  
2 1 lb tea 1 dollar 05 ct  
" 1 lb oil 35 ct  
" planted 3 1/2 bushels of  
26 potatoes  
29 3 lb. best 10 lb white sugar  
14 10 lb brown 2 lb tea

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## MAY.—31 Days.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
Full moon, 6th.	1.27 morn.	1.18 morn.	0.55 morn.
Last Quarter, 12th.	9.51 ev'g.	9.42 ev'g.	9.19 ev'g.
New Moon, 21st.	1.05 morn.	0.56 morn.	0.33 morn.
First Quarter, 28th.	6.52 ev'g.	6.43 ev'g.	6.20 ev'g.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
TH	1	MAY DAY. Duke of Connaught born, 1850.
F	2	St. Augustine died, 373.
S	3	Jamaica discovered, 1495.
S	4	<i>Third Sunday after Easter.</i>
M	5	Napoleon Buonaparte died, 1821.
TU	6	Massena, French General, born, 1758.
W	7	ST. JOHN OF BEVERLEY.
TH	8	Rev. William Jay, Nonconformist, born, 1769
F	9	Schiller, German poet, died, 1805.
S	10	Indian Mutiny commenced, 1857.
S	11	<i>Fourth Sunday after Easter.</i>
M	12	Earl of Stafford beheaded, 1641.
TU	13	Pope Pius IX. born, 1792.
W	14	Henry IV. of France assassinated, 1610.
TH	15	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847.
F	16	Vendome Column, Paris, destroyed, 1871.
S	17	Talleyrand died, 1838.
S	18	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i> Sun rises 4.25: sets 7.27.
M	19	ST. DUNSTAN.
TU	20	Columbus died, 1506.
W	21	Earia Edgeworth died, 1849.
TH	22	ASCENSION DAY—HOLY THURSDAY.
F	23	Mark Lemon died, 1870.
S	24	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
S	25	<i>Sunday after Ascension.</i>
M	26	ST. AUGUSTINE.
TU	27	John Calvin died, 1564.
W	28	Earl Russell died, 1878.
TH	29	Restoration King Charles II., 1660.
F	30	Alexander Pope, poet, died, 1744.
S	31	Sun rises 4h 14m; sets 7h 40m.



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STOMACH, AND HEADACHES CAUSED  
BY ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.*

The pleasant taste and milk-like smoothness of this preparation renders it very valuable for infants, requiring no persuasion to induce them to take it. It positively prevents food souring on the stomach, and will act as a laxative when used as directed. It is also peculiarly adapted to females.

**MILK OF MAGNESIA**

immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable.

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**GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.**

MEMORANDA.

- 5 John came from Inoatsia  
6 went to Synassus  
8 Cows went to pasture  
10 John came from Inoatsia  
10 Kity Midarda

# RECORD

OF A

# CENTURY.



1778—France declared herself in favor of Independent America.

1779—Spain acknowledged American Independence.

1781—England at war with America, France, Spain and Holland.  
Surrender of Yorktown to General Washington.

1784—Close of the American War.

1789 } Revolution in France; King Louis XVI with Queen and  
1794 } members of the Royal Family guillotined: France de-  
clared a Republic. Alliance between England, Russia,  
Germany, Spain and Holland to restore the French  
Monarchy.

1795—Napoleon successful against Austria. Germany forced to  
sue for peace, and Corsica surrendered by England.

1797—Mutinies at Spithead, and the Nore, victories at Cape St.  
Vincent and Camperdown by England.

1798—Magnificent victory of the Nile by Nelson, and dispersion  
of the French fleet.

1799—Napoleon created first Consul of France.

1800—Passage of the Alps by Napoleon at the head of a French  
army, and victory over the Austrians at Marengo.

Act of Parliament passed uniting the Kingdom of Great  
Britain with the Kingdom of Ireland.

1801—War between England and Denmark. Bombardment and  
capture of Copenhagen.

The French defeated in Egypt, at Aboukir and Alexandria,  
by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, &c.

1802—Peace proclaimed between France, and English alliance.

1804—Napoleon crowned as Emperor of France and King of  
Italy.

## JUNE.—30 Days.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
Full Moon, 4th.	8.51 morn.	8.42 morn.	8.19 morn.
Last Quarter, 11th.	12.11 ev'g.	12.02 ev'g.	11.39 morn.
New Moon, 19th.	3.35 ev'g.	3.26 ev'g.	3.03 ev'g.
First Quarter, 27th.	1.11 morn.	1.02 morn.	0.39 morn.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
S	1	<i>Pentecost—Whitsunday.</i>
M	2	Gordon Riots, 1780.
TU	3	Prince George Frederic of Wales born, 1865.
W	4	George III. of England born, 1738.
TH	4	Sir Joseph Paxton died, 1849.
F	6	Jeremy Bentham died, 1833.
S	7	First Reform Bill, England, passed, 1832.
S	8	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i> Sun rises 4h 12m.
M	9	Charles Dickens died, 1871.
TU	10	Roger Bacon died, 1294.
W	11	St. BARNABAS.
TH	12	CORPUS CHRISTI. Sun sets 7h 48m.
F	13	St. ANTHONY of Padua, 1231.
S	14	Battle of Marengo, 1800.
S	15	<i>First Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	16	Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.
TU	17	St. ALBAN, first English martyr.
W	18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
TH	19	Magna Charta signed, 1215.
F	20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
S	21	Proclamation day. Sun rises 4h 11m.
S	22	<i>Second Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	23	First English Regatta, 1775.
TU	24	St. JOHN THE BAPTIST. Midsummer Day.
W	25	L'uis Buonaparte, ex-king of Holland, died, 1846
TH	26	Archbishop Leighton died, 1684.
F	27	Earl of Clarendon died, 1870.
S	28	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
S	29	<i>Third Sunday after Trinity—St. Peter's Day.</i>
M	30	Sun rises 4h 15m; sets 7h 52m.

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1805—Alliance between England, Russia, Austria and Sweden against France. Napoleon defeated Russia and Austria, but England defeated the united fleets of France and Spain at Trafalgar. The English fleet was commanded by Lord Nelson, who received his death wound during the battle.

1808—Napoleon transferred the Royal Family of Spain to France, and appointed Joseph Bonaparte king of Spain. England interfered, and sent out Sir Arthur Wellesley to aid the Spaniards and Portuguese, who were in a state of insurrection against France. This move of Napoleon's against Spain, and the counter move of England brought about the great Peninsular war.

1809—Battle of Talavera, in which the British were victorious, and for which Sir Arthur Wellesley was created Viscount Wellington.

1810—Battle of Busaco. French repulsed with great slaughter. Retreat of Wellington to lines of Torres Vedras.

1812—England and Russia in alliance against France. Napoleon invaded Russia, but after his army enduring the most terrible climatic horrors, he was forced to retreat and go back to France.

Chief successes of Wellington in Spain and Portugal and France.

Cuidad Rodrigo.

Capture of Badajos.

Victory at Salamanca.

Battle of Vittoria.

Invasion of France.

Defeat of Soult at Orthes and Toulouse.

1814—The allied armies entered Paris. Napoleon signed his abdication, and Louis XVIII. was called to fill the French throne.

1815—Return of Napoleon from Elba, France, where once again he headed an army and defied the European Sovereigns. The battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras were quickly followed by that of Waterloo, in which the power of Napoleon was totally destroyed.

1820—Death of George III., after a reign of sixty years. George IV. crowned.

1821—Death of Napoleon in St. Helena.

1822—Demand for Catholic emancipation made by the Irish.

1824—Efforts of Greece to throw off the yoke of Turkey.

## JULY.—31 Days.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
Full Moon, 3rd.	4.53 ev'g.	4.44 ev'g.	4.21 ev'g.
Last Quarter, 11th.	8.09 morn.	8.00 morn.	7.37 morn.
New Moon, 19th.	4.20 morn.	4.12 morn.	3.49 morn.
First Quarter 26th.	5.51 morn.	5.42 morn.	5.19 morn.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
TU	1	Princess Alice married, 1862.
W	2	Harriet Martineau died, 1876.
TH	3	Dog Days begin.
F	4	Garibaldi born, 1807.
S	5	Princess Helena married, 1866.
<b>S</b>	6	<i>Fourth Sunday after Trinity</i>
M	7	R. B. Sheridan died, 1816.
TU	8	Adam Smith died, 1790.
W	9	Anglo-Turkish Convention published, 1878.
TH	10	John Calvin born, 1509.
F	11	Jack Cade killed, 1450.
S	12	Crimea evacuated, 1856.
<b>S</b>	13	<i>Fifth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	14	Bastille destroyed, 1789.
TU	15	St. SWITHIN'S DAY. Sun rises 4h 26m.
W	16	Flight of Mahomet. 622.
TH	17	Mutiny at Hyderabad, 1857.
F	18	Lady Franklin died, 1875.
S	19	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588.
<b>S</b>	20	<i>Sixth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	21	Robert Burns died, 1796.
TU	22	Death of Harry Hotspur, 1403.
W	23	Mug-House Riots, London, 1716.
TH	24	Princess Victoria, of Prussia, born, 1860.
F	25	St. JAMES THE APOSTLE.
S	26	St. ANNE'S DAY.
<b>S</b>	27	<i>Seventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	28	Atlantic Cable laid, 1866.
TU	29	Wilberforce, slave emancipator, died, 1833.
W	30	Wm. Penn died, 1718.
TH	31	Sun rises 4h 42m; sets 7h 30m.



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## MEMORANDA.

July

2 Baley's baby born

18 Marny 18 calf

~~21 Tom had 11 pigs~~

21 Jos. &amp; Panagim daughter

24 Tom has 11 pigs

26 2 Ch. ten 10<sup>th</sup> Aug 10<sup>th</sup> 1891  
D. M. Count

- 1827—Greece made independent of Turkey through the alliance of England, France and Russia.
- 1829—The Roman Catholic Emancipation Act passed by the British Parliament.
- 1830—Death of George IV., and coronation of the Duke of Clarence, under the title of William IV.
- 1832—Great Reform Bill passed.
- 1834—Act for the abolition of slavery in the British Dominions passed, and twenty millions of pounds paid to slaveholders as compensation by the government.
- 1837—Death of William IV. and elevation to the throne of Victoria I., daughter of the Duke of Kent, and grand-daughter of George III. She was nineteen years of age when called to the throne.
- 1838—Rebellion in Lower Canada.  
War with Afghanistan.  
War with China.
- 1840—Queen Victoria married to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg-Gotha.  
End of Chinese war, the Chinese paying the expenses of the war.
- 1842—After a terrible massacre of Anglo-Indian troops by the Afghans, the Afghans were conquered, and peace restored to India.
- 1843—Another war with China, resulting in England obtaining possession of the island of Hong Kong.
- 1844—War in India between the Government and the Sikh tribes. Several battles were fought during the year.
- 1845—Corn Laws repealed.
- 1846—Peace concluded with the Sikh tribes.
- 1851—Opening of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, erected at a cost of £79,800.  
Telegraph communication effected between France and England.
- 1852—Death of the Duke of Wellington.
- 1854—Russia declared war against Turkey and seized on the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. England and France entered into an alliance to help Turkey. Anglo-French armies encamped at Varna, whilst an English fleet under Sir Charles Napier, went to the Baltic and destroyed Bomarsund. After the siege of Silistria, in Bulgaria, the Russians retreated out of Turkey, and the English and French forces centred in the Crimea. Shortly after landing the allied armies defeated the Russians on the heights of Alma, and captured Balaclava. After a year of great hardship spent in siege works, the Allies opened their guns on Sebastopol, and shortly after followed in quick succession the battles of Balaclava and Inkerman.

## AUGUST—31 Days.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
Full Moon, 2nd.	2.27 morn.	2.18 morn.	1.55 morn.
<i>Last Quarter</i> , 9th.	9.24 ev'g.	9.15 ev'g.	8.52 ev'g.
New Moon, 17th.	3.26 ev'g.	3.17 ev'g.	2.54 ev'g.
<i>First Quarter</i> , 24th.	10.27 morn.	10.18 morn.	9.55 morn.
Full Moon, 31st.	2.13 ev'g.	2.04 ev'g.	1.41 ev'g.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
F	1	LAMMAS DAY.
S	2	Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
S	3	<i>Eighth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	4	Admiral Duncan died, 1804.
TU	5	Lord Howe, naval hero, died 1799.
W	6	Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
TH	7	Severe thunderstorms in England, 1878.
F	8	George Canning died, 1827.
S	9	Andrew Combe, phrenologist, died, 1847.
S	10	<i>Ninth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	11	Dog Days end. Sun rises 4 h 55m.
TU <sup>1</sup>	12	Rev. Rowland Hill born, 1774.
W	13	Queen Adelaide (William IV.) born, 1792.
TH	14	Dean Buckland, geologist, died, 1856.
F	15	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.
S	16	Fuller (England's Worthies) died, 1661.
S	■17	<i>Tenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	18	James Beattie ( <i>The Minstrel</i> ) died, 1803.
TU	19	Pascal died, 1662. Sun sets 7h 1 m.
W	20	St. Bernard died, 1153. Sun rises 5h 7m.
TH	21	St. Francis de Sales born, 1567.
F	22	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.
S	23	Sir W. Herschel died, 1822.
S	24	<i>Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	25	Chatterton, poet, died, 1770.
TU	26	Prince Albert, the Good, born 1819.
W	27	Algiers bombarded, 1816.
TH	28	St. Augustine died, 430.
F	29	St. John the Baptist beheaded.
S	30	Sun rises 5h 19m ; sets 6h 41m.
S	31	<i>Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.</i>

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## MEMORANDA.

Augst

1 1 tank barrel of cool oil

18 Eneas &amp; Murrel

20 Grace &amp; Murrel Murrel

22 John & Buggy came home  
from Bicketer

from Dr Mc Court

1 lb of sugar @ 10 cts

2 lb tea

John was away 1 1/2 days

22 30, 31 Sept 1812

1855—Death of Nicholas, Czar of Russia, who was succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

On the 5th of September, the final attack on Sebastopol took place. The great city fell, and the Russians retreated.

1856—Peace signed at Paris.

War with China. Canton taken. Treaty finally made opening Chinese ports for commerce.

Opening of the first Parliament in Victoria, in South Australia.

1857—First effort to lay the Atlantic cable.

Indian Mutiny broke out at Meerut, a military station containing 3,000 native soldiers. On the imprisonment of some of the mutineers, the whole native force of Meerut rose, massacred the English and marched for Delhi, which they obtained possession of. Then the insurrection became universal, and the massacre at Cawnpore and siege of Lucknow aroused the anger of the English, and the insurrection was put down with the strong hand of a terrible vengeance. The troubles in connection with the mutiny lasted from April, 1857, to the beginning of 1859. On the 1st Sept., 1858, the government of India was transferred from the East India Company to a council of fifteen members, presided over by a Minister of the Crown, and the army of the East India Company was afterwards incorporated with that of England.

1858—Marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

Attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon.

British Columbia set apart as a distinct colony.

Atlantic cable laid.

1859—News of the death of Sir John Franklin received through Captain McClintock.

1860—Commencement of the great volunteer movement in England.

Prince of Wales visited British North America and the United States.

Garibaldi drove the Bourbon dynasty from Naples.

1861—Death of the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent.

Death of Prince Albert.

Awful famine in India, which desolated the Punjaub, and North Western India, as far as the Punjaub.

War in the United States between the North and the South.

Volunteer movement commenced in Canada.

## SEPTEMBER—30 Days.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>Last Quarter, 8th.</i>	3.19 ev'g.	3.10 ev'g.	2.47 ev'g.
<i>New Moon, 16th.</i>	1.12 morn.	1.03 morn.	0.40 morn.
<i>First Quarter, 22<sup>nd</sup>.</i>	4.34 ev'g.	4.25 ev'g.	4.02 ev'g.
<i>Full Moon, 30th.</i>	4.32 morn.	4.23 morn.	4.00 morn.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
M	1	Louis XIV. of France died, 1715.
TU	2	Great Fire of London, 1666.
W	3	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
TH	4	Battle of Worcester, 1651.
F	5	Malta captured by England, 1800.
S	6	Cromwell's first Parliament met, 1651.
S	7	<i>Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	8	Nativity of Virgin Mary.
TU	9	Sebastopol taken, 1855.
W	10	Guizot, French statesman, died, 1874.
TH	11	Battle of Delhi, 1803.
F	12	Marshal Blucher died, 1819.
S	13	Sun rises 5h 37m ; sets 6h 14m.
S	14	<i>Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	15	Huskisson killed, 1830.
TU	16	Louis XVIII. of France died, 1824.
W	17	The Mackenzie Government utterly defeated.
TH	18	Landing of George I. in England, 1714.
F	19	Battle of Poitiers, 1356.
S	20	Battle of Alma, 1854.
S	21	<i>Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	22	Virgil, the Latin Poet, died, 19 B. C.
TU	23	Battle of Assaye, 1803. <i>Equinox.</i>
W	24	Dean Milman died, 1868.
TH	25	Richard Porson, Greek scholar, died, 1808.
F	26	Holy Alliance ratified, 1815.
S	27	
S	28	<i>Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	29	ST. MICHAEL—MICHELMAS DAY.
TU	30	Sun rises 5h 7m ; sets 5h 43m.



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C 96144

Sept,

MEMORANDA.

1879

24

Little spotted Bosy  
had her calf

- 1862—Marriage of Princess Alice and Prince Frederick of Hesse.  
Awful loss of life at the Hartley coal pit.  
Great distress in Lancashire, England, through stoppage  
of cotton mills, consequent on American war. Relief  
poured in from all parts of the world.
- 1863—Marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra  
of Denmark.  
Ionian Isles ceded to Greece by the English government.  
Death of Thackeray, the greatest of English novelists.
- 1864—Heir born to the Prince and Princess of Wales.  
Canadian volunteers placed along frontier to prevent raids.  
Discovery of the Albert Nyanza in Africa by Sir S. W. Baker.
- 1865—Insurrection in Jamaica.  
Trial of General Eyre, resulting in his acquittal.  
Rinderpest plague amongst cattle in England.  
Fenian operations in Ireland.  
Death of Lord Palmerston.  
Formation of Russell-Gladstone government.  
Close of American war.  
Assassination of President Lincoln.  
Proclamation freeing the slaves in America.
- 1866—Earl Russell's Government defeated on the Reform Bill.  
Formation of the Derby Government.  
Great commercial failures in England.  
Canadian Parliament removed to Ottawa.  
Battle of Ridgeway, in Canada.
- 1867—Confederation Act passed forming the Canadian Provinces  
with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into the Dominion  
of Canada.  
Rome occupied by French troops.  
Death of Sir Archibald Allison, the historian.  
Abyssinian war.
- 1868—Relief of English sufferers in Abyssinia and close of the war.  
Sir Robert Napier, the General, made Lord Napier of  
Magdala.  
Resignation of the Derby Government on the Irish Church  
question.  
Formation of the Gladstone-Bright Government.  
Disendowment of the Irish Church.
- 1869—Failure of Overend, Gurney & Co. in England.  
Passage of the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill.  
Great Peace Jubilee at Boston.  
Deaths of Lord Derby, Lamartine, Peabody, Chancellor  
VanKoughnet.  
Coup d'Etat by Riel in Manitoba.  
Opening of the Suez Canal.  
Execution of Whelan for the murder of Hon. T. D. McGee.

## OCTOBER, — 31 Days.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Qu. bec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>Last Quarter, 8th.</i>	8.58 morn.	8.49 morn.	8.26 morn.
<i>New Moon, 15th.</i>	10.24 morn.	10.15 morn.	9.52 morn.
<i>First Quarter, 22nd.</i>	1.23 morn.	1.14 morn.	0.51 morn.
<i>Full Moon, 29th.</i>	9.25 ev.g.	9.16 ev'g.	8.53 ev'g.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
W	1	Festival of the Rosary.
Th	2	Arago died, 1853.
F	3	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.
S	4	First English Bible printed, 1535.
<b>S</b>	5	<i>Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	6	Jenny Lind born, 1821.
Tu	7	Edgar Allan Poe died, 1849.
W	8	Battle of Torres Vedras, 1810.
Th	9	ST. DENIS OF FRANCE.
F	10	Sun rises 6h 11m; sets 5h 24m.
S	11	Edward Colston, philanthropist, died, 1721.
<b>S</b>	12	<i>Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	13	Canova died, 1822.
Tu	14	Battle of Hastings, 1066.
W	15	Allan Ramsay, poet, born, 1686.
Th	16	John Hunter, anatomist, died, 1793.
F	17	F. Chopin, musical composer, died, 1849.
S	18	ST. LUKE THE EVANGELIST.
<b>S</b>	19	<i>Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	20	Sir Christopher Wren born, 1632.
Tu	21	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
W	22	Sir Philip Francis (Junius) born, 1740.
Th	23	Lord Derby died, 1869.
F	24	Daniel Webster died, 1852.
S	25	ST. CRISPIN. Sun rises 6h 31m.
<b>S</b>	26	<i>Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	27	Servetus burned for heresy, 1553.
Tu	28	ST. SIMON AND JUDE.
W	29	Reform Riots at Bristol, 1831.
Th	30	Tower of London, burnt, 1841.
F	31	Sun rises 6h 39m; sets 4h 49m.

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**RICHARD WHITE.**

MEMORANDA.

A series of horizontal lines for writing, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line. There are 15 such sets of lines arranged vertically within the decorative border.

1870—The Prussian invasion and occupation of a great portion of France.

The Consolidation of Germany under the leadership of Prussia

The General Council at Rome.

Murder of Mr. Herbert, Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Vyner by Greek Brigands.

The Tientsin Massacre of Europeans in China.

The Foundering of the City of Boston.

The Deaths of Charles Dickens, Sainte Beuve, and Chancellor Blake, of Ontario.

A Province created in the North West and called Manitoba.

1871—Abolition of the Army Purchase System and Passage of The Ballot Act in England.

The Tichborne Trial.

Thiers made President in France.

Bismarck's Crusade against the Ultramontanes in Germany.

Grant Re-elected President of the United States.

Ratification of the Treaty of Washington by the Dominion Parliament.

Lord Dufferin is appointed Governor General of Canada.

1872—New Treaty between France and England.

Washington Treaty signed.

British Columbia admitted into B. N. A. Confederation.

Passage of The Pacific Railway Bill.

Boston Fire.

Fatal Horse disease in the United States.

1873—The Failure of Jay, Cook & Co., and the great financial crisis of 13th September.

Evangelical Alliance Conference and Old Catholic Movement in Europe.

The so-called Pacific Railway Scandal and resignation of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Deaths of Sir G. E. Cartier, Lt.-Gov. Howe, Chief Justice Chase, John Stuart Mill, and Baron Liebig.

1874—The Ashantee War. Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Trial of Henry Ward Beecher.

General Election for the Dominion House of Parliament.

Coup d'Etat against the Republic in Spain.

The death of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer.

Deaths of Strauss and Michelet.

## NOVEMBER,—30 Days.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>Last Quarter, 7th.</i>	1.10 morn.	1.01 morn.	0.38 morn.
<i>New Moon, 13th.</i>	7.53 ev'g.	7.44 ev'g.	7.21 ev'g.
<i>First Quarter, 20th.</i>	2.10 ev'g.	2.01 ev'g.	1.38 ev'g.
<i>Full Moon, 28th.</i>	4.12 ev'g.	4.03 ev'g.	3.40 ev'g.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
S	1	ALL SAINTS' DAY.
S	2	<i>Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	3	William III. of England born, 1650.
Tu	4	George Peabody died, 1869.
W	5	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
Th	6	Princess Charlotte of England died, 1817.
F	7	John Kyrle, "The Man of Ross," died 1724.
S	8	John Milton died, 1674.
S	9	<i>Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	10	Martin Luther born, 1483.
Tu	11	ST. MARTIN—MARTINMAS.
W	12	Charles Kemble died, 1854.
Th	13	William Etty, R.A., died, 1849.
F	14	Leibnitz, mathematician, died, 1716.
S	15	Kepler, astronomer, died, 1630.
S	16	<i>Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	17	Sun rises 7h 31m; sets 4h 27m.
Tu	18	Cardinal Pole died, 1530.
W	19	Battle of Navarino, 1827. [ma, 1497.
Th	20	Cape of Good Hope doubled by Vasco da Gama,
F	21	Princess Royal of Eng. and Prus. born, 1840.
S	22	ST. CECILIA.
S	23	<i>Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
M	24	John Knox died, 1572.
Tu	25	ST. CATHERINE.
W	26	Grisi died, 1869.
Th	27	Basil Montagu, Q.C., author, died, 1851.
F	28	Washington Irving died, 1859.
S	29	Sun rises 7h 19m; sets 4h 18m.
S	30	<i>First Sunday in Advent.</i> ST. ANDREW'S DAY.



**Prolapsus Uteri (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.**—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.

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CHARLES R. JONES, Editor *Observer*,  
Charlotte, N. C.

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JOHN APPELL,  
North Brannford, Conn.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

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Trial bottles 25 cents.

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Notes

MEMORANDA.

19<sup>th</sup> Mrs W. Whalanded

22 Mrs E. Keum died

23 killed a pig wt 300

18 do do most the same

28 1 qt beef

- 1875—Visit of the Prince of Wales to India.  
Unparalleled Inundations throughout Europe.  
Financial Depression extends to Canada.  
Trial of Count Von Arnim in Germany.  
Deaths of Sir William Logan, Sir Arthur Helps and Charles Kingsley.
- 1876—The Centennial Exhibition in the United States.  
Queen Victoria assumes the Title of Empress of India.  
Berlin Conference.  
Deadlock in the Presidential Election in the United States.  
Deaths of James Baird of Glasgow, Lt. Gov. Caron of Quebec.
- 1877—Turco-Russian War.  
Pan-Presbyterian Synod.  
Confederation of South African Provinces.  
Great Railway Strikes in North America.  
Famine in India.  
Death of C. J. Draper, C. B., Ontario.

— 1877 —

- January*—Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India.  
General evacuation of Serbia by Russia.  
Sitting of Eastern Conference. Continued objection of Turkey to proposal of Powers.  
Rejection of the proposal of the Powers.  
Close of the Conference.  
Propositions of Peace sent to Serbia and Montenegro by Turkey.
- February*—Russian Circular of Prince Gortzchakoff.  
Debate in House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's motion on Eastern Question.  
Arrival of Servian Agent at Constantinople on subject of peace negotiations.  
Debate in House of Lords on Eastern Question.  
Insurrection of the Miridites against the Turks.
- March*—Peace signed between Turkey and Serbia.  
Inauguration of Mr. Hayes as President of the United States.  
Discharged French soldiers ordered to leave Alsace and Lorraine.

## DECEMBER,—31 Days.

### MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>Last Quarter, 6th.</i>	2.38 ev'g.	2.49 ev'g.	2.26 ev'g.
<i>New Moon, 13th.</i>	6.19 morn.	6.10 morn.	5.27 morn.
<i>First Quarter, 20th.</i>	6.31 morn.	6.22 morn.	5.59 morn.
<i>Full Moon, 28th.</i>	11.31 morn.	11.22 morn.	10.59 morn.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
M	1	Princess of Wales born, 1844.
TU	2	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.
W	3	Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800.
TH	4	Earl of Liverpool died, 1828.
F	5	Mozart died, 1792.
S	7	ST. NICHOLAS.
<b>S</b>	7	<i>Second Sunday in Advent.</i>
M	8	<i>Conception of the Virgin Mary.</i>
TU	9	Vandyck, painter, 1641.
W	10	Royal Academy founded, 1768.
TH	11	Charles XII. of Sweden killed, 1718.
F	12	Prunel, engineer of Thames Tunnel, died, 1849
S	13	Sun rises 7h 33m; sets 4h 17m.
<b>S</b>	14	<i>Third Sunday in Advent.</i>
M	15	Isaac Walton died, 1683.
TU	16	George Whitfield, preacher, born, 1714.
W	17	Sir Humphrey Davy born, 1779.
TH	18	Rogers, the Poet, died, 1855.
F	19	J. W. M. Turner, the great painter, died, 1851
S	20	Suppression of stage plays, 1649.
<b>S</b>	21	<i>Fourth Sunday in Advent.</i>
M	22	Archb. of Canterbury born, 1811. Shortest day.
TU	23	Drayton, poet, died, 1631.
W	24	Great snow-storm in England, 1836.
TH	25	CHRISTMAS DAY.
F	26	ST. STEPHEN.
S	27	ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
<b>S</b>	28	<i>First Sunday after Christmas.</i>
M	29	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.
TU	30	Roger Ascham died, 1568.
W	31	Sun rises 7h 41m; sets 4h 27m.

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MEMORANDA.

9 10 lb brown sugar  
10 do white  
2 lb tea

24 To buy the potatoes for  
Stapley W. C. S. & Co  
in the market

Objection of Turkey to demands of Montenegro, and final refusal of demands.

Turkish Parliament opened by the Sultan.

Prolongation of the armistice with Montenegro.

Interview of General Ignatieff with Prince Bismarck.

The Protocol signed in London by the six Powers

*April*—Porte refused to accept Protocol.

Advance of Russian troops to Kisheneff.

War declared against Turkey by Russia.

Defeat of Russians at Batoum.

Bombardment of Poti by Turks.

*May*.—Proclamation of Neutrality by England and France.

Blockade of Black Sea by the Turks.

Debate in House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions; resolutions defeated by 354 to 223.

Engagement before Kars.

Arrival of General Grant at Liverpool.

*June*.—The Caxton Celebration.

Arrival of Emperor of Russia at Bucharest.

General Grant presented with freedom of city of London.

Passage of Danube at Ibraila and Galatz by Russians.

*July*.—Bombardment of Rustchuk and Giurgevo by Russians.

Capture of Tirnova by Russians.

Defeat of Russians at Kars.

Fatal riot in Montreal between Orangemen and Roman Catholics.

Passage of the Balkans at the Hankoi Pass by General Gourko.

Capture of Nikopol by the Russians.

Plevna occupied by Osman Pasha.

Defeat of Russians at Plevna.

Defeat of Turks on the River Lom.

Advance of Russians on Adrianople.

Russian attack on Plevna repulsed.

Second attack repulsed.

*August*.—Defeat of Russians at Lovatz.

Repulse of Russians at Osman Bazar.

Renewed Bombardment of Rustchuk and Giurgevo.

Occupation of Shipka Pass by Sulieman Pasha.

Advance of Turks against the Russian position on the River Lom.

*September.*—Capture of Lavatz by the Russians.

Russian retreat from the Lom.

Assault on Plevna; capture of the Gravilza redoubt; and recapture by Turks.

Turkish attack on Russians in Shipka Pass.

Defeat of Russians near the Lom.

Defeat of Turks at Banicka Lom.

*October.*—Sulieman Pasha appointed Commander in Chief of Turkish Army.

Church Congress at Craydon.

Great defeat of Turks at Aladja Dagh.

Great storm all over England.

Mr. Gladstone visited Ireland.

Great fire at St. John, New Brunswick.

Bombardment of Plevna.

Visit of President Hayes to Virginia.

*November.*—First experiments of the telephone at Berlin.

Capture of Kars by the Russians.

*December.*—Capture of Plevna.

Osman Pasha and 30,000 men taken prisoners.

Mediation of Powers requested by Turkey.

Opening of Turkish Parliament.

Queen visited Lord Beaconsfield.

Successes of Servians over the Turks.

Visit of Empress of Austria to England.

— 1878 —

General Election for the Dominion House of Commons, and return of a large majority of Liberal Conservative members.

Overthrow of The DeBoucherville Government in Quebec by Lt.-Governor Letellier.

Conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin between Russia, Turkey, and the other European powers.

Growth of Socialism in Europe, and attempts to assassinate The Emperor of Germany and other crowned heads.

Deaths of Pope Pius the Ninth<sup>d</sup> King Victor Emmanuel and The Princess Alice.

Unparalleled Yellow fever scourge in the United States.

Loss of an unusual number of vessels at sea by collisions—The Urydice, The Princess Alice, The Grosser Kurfurst,

The Pomerania, and The Byzantine.

War declared by Great Britain with Afghanistan.

Defeat of the money inflation party in the United States.

Appointment of The Marquis of Lorne to the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion, and the arrival of The Princess Louise in Canada.

THE GAZETTE completes its one hundredth year.



# 1979.

## A PROPHECY:

BY  
VENRY HENNER,  
STUDENT IN SPECULATION AND ASTROLOGY.

—:0:—

After a careful study of Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury and Mars; in the Heavens above, after noticing the habits of Musk rats, Badgers and one Skunk (cursorily) after a long conversation with an aged Indian squaw, that I met in the regions of the upper Ottawa, after reading all the books that I could lay hands on, bearing on the long forgotten science of Astrology, I now lay before the *World*, through the pages of the *Centennial* number of the *Gazette Almanack* an outline of what that world will be like one hundred years from the date of this prophecy. I do this boldly, and careless of contradiction, being urged on to do so, by the sage remark of the old squaw before mentioned. "Boss," she said, "Wawanosh Ka-woitse-oh Tha-li, waw-a reh, ugh!" I felt the force of this advice so deeply that before long it grew up before my mind in the shape of a life mission—and this paper is part of the result.

### ENGLAND.

In 1979, England will be turned into a popular summer resort, like Cacouna and Murray Bay, the children of the present inhabitants having followed the instincts of their nationality as Anglo Israelites, and removed bag and baggage to Asiatic Turkey, The Holy Land, Syria, Persia, Afghânistan and India. This remarkable change will have been brought about through education, through politics, and through science.

The present effort of ethnologists to identify the English and Hindu's as members of the same great Aryan family, will lead to a fusion of interests, political, commercial and military, and about the year 1940 a vast army will start from England in a

mighty fleet, and a still larger army will leave India at the same time. The English army under a general Hine, will take possession of all Asiatic Turkey, and Syria, whilst the India army will sweep through Afghanistan and Persia, both armies joining their mighty forces together in the Holy Land. The result of this military coalition will be, the formation of a great Anglo Indian Empire in the East, and the rapid decay of the Western limits of the old British empire.

This marvellous change will also be largely brought about, through the success attendant on the teaching of Mr. Edward Hine and others—as to the Israelitish origin of the Anglo Saxon race. The works of Mr. Hine will become the leading text books of Oxford and Cambridge, and all the divinity schools in England, and Hine's geography, Hine's ethnology, Hine's history, Hine's classical quotations, Hine's political economy, Hine's national and critical commentary on Prophecy, will have so operated on the masses, that they will destroy forever the old time-honored parties of Whig and Tory, and erect on their ruins, the great Anglo Israelite government of the future. This government will press on the great Eastern war before mentioned, and after peace has been effected, it will at once proceed to rebuild Jerusalem as the capital of what once had been England. It will open up all Turkey, Syria, Afghanistan and Persia, and Anglo Israelitish emigration will pour in its millions into all these countries. About the year 1960, the great Act of Transfer will be passed unanimously. All the Jews in our Eastern dominions will be transferred to the southern part of Australia, still an English colony, and all the government offices, parliamentary buildings, educational establishments, universities, &c., will be transferred to Jerusalem. Jerusalem will then be about twice as large as London, watered by an enormous river as large as the St. Lawrence, formed by turning the Mediterranean at Tyre into a vast channel of cut stone, which river passing through the centre of Arabia, will finally discharge itself into the Arabian sea. The city will be about 26 miles from east to west, stretching from Ain Hajlah on the borders of the old wilderness of Judea, to Zanna on the old borders of Dan, and 19 miles from north to south—reaching from Nicopolis close to Hebron. The appearance of the city will be magnificent, as the southern suburbs will stretch over the mountains of Judah, and the northern reach to the slopes of the mountains of Israel. Through a process which will be invented

about the year 1912, by a Canadian, the waters of the Dead sea will be sweetened, and through a superior system of elevating water, the wilderness of Judea will be irrigated from this source, and turned into a vast market garden for the supply of the great city. The whole of Turkey in Asia, Syria, Arabia, Turkestan, the northern portion of Persia and Afghanistan will be peopled by English speaking people, the native inhabitants being civilized and largely absorbed into the dominant race. A perfect net work of railroads will cover all these Eastern countries, the great Trunk line being the Euphratean Valley Railway Company, which will have its great central depot at a city which will rise on the ruins of old Babylon, and which will prove itself the Manchester of the East. The Liverpool of this new world will grow up on the site of Cæsarea, whilst another large seaport city will spring into being on the site of Joppa. The greatest change however, will be effected on the peninsula of Arabia, which will be irrigated from the Red sea and Persian gulf, and by the great artificial river before mentioned. Its lonely oases will be converted into rich pasture land, and it will become the great cattle country of the East. The name of Mecca will be changed into Smithfield; and thousands of cattle drovers from all parts of the world will visit it every year.

So great a change as the turning of England into a summer retreat, and the transference of the English nation to the East, will not appear strange to those who will be alive at the time. The nation will be educated up to it just as they were to free trade, or any of the great changes that have taken place in times past. In short, it will be fashionable to go East and buy lots in Jerusalem, or a sheep farm in Arabia; and when the great Transfer Measure will be proposed, it will as I said, be carried unanimously.

#### IRELAND.

Ireland in 1960, will have the Pope living in it, Repeal and Home rule and Tenant Right law, and everything it wants, because England will have left it out of the Act of Transfer, and it will be consigned to its own resources and devices. The result of this will be a large and steady annual decrease in the population, arising from an awful disease called "Blue Mowldin." Profound melancholia will become the normal characteristic of this once happy people, and the main business of the country will lie in the sale of cemetery lots.

## AMERICA.—(See "Canada.")

### CANADA.

About the year 1930 Canada, at the request of England, will erect itself into a limited Monarchy, with a prince of the blood Royal as king. It will progress rapidly in population, wealth, commerce, arts and science, and although separated, will remain firmly attached to English institutions. In fact, it will be more English than England, as it will reject the Anglo Israel theory, and hold on to the old ethnological standards. The decay of America will be so marked in comparison, that offers will be made by border states, early in the century, to be recognized as part of the Canadian Kingdom. As America decays, this feeling will largely increase; and towards the close of the century, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Michigan and Minnesota will belong to the Canadian Crown. The decay of America will arise from lack of population, for foreign emigration will have ceased altogether, and the natural growth of the nation, will in every way be inadequate to meet the wants of the soil. One child to every three married pair, will prove the ruin of the country, and America will die out for want of Americans.

### FRANCE.

During the early part of the next century, France will be governed as an Empire, under the sway of the McMahon-Napoleonic-families united in marriage. About 1930, the McMahon side of the royal family will cabal against the Napoleonic, and the result will be a terrible revolution, at the close of which, citizen De Biggar, a descendant of Mr. Biggar, the Irish Home Ruler, will be elected President. The record of the Republic will be a sad one, and the century will close leaving the country in a wretched condition.

### GERMANY.

Will progress during the century (backwards) although thinking she is going forward, and no one outside, will trouble themselves giving her a lecture on locomotion.

### ITALY.

Will grow into a powerful nation—maintaining close relations with England. During the great French revolution it will gain possession of the South of France, from the Alps to Bordeaux and

owards the close of the century, she will have crossed the Pyrenees and annexed greater part of Spain. Her greatest acquisition of territory however, will be in Austria. As Italy advances in power, the Hungarians will make a secret alliance with her, and the result will be, the drawing back of Austria behind the Carpathians, and the division of her wide territory between the victorious armies, Italy taking all the country west and north of the River Muhr, and Hungary all east and north. Early in the century, the Pope will have moved to Ireland, and Italy will have an Episcopal form of church government, close akin to the Canadian Anglican, and intercommunion with it.

#### RUSSIA.

The driving back of Austria east of the Carpathians, will lead Russia to endeavor to absorb it. Austria will boldly appeal to her late foes, Italy and Hungary to help her, and the result will be the partition of Southern Russia, between Austria and Poland. Towards the close of the century, Russia will endeavor to regain her position South, but Italy, Austria, Hungary, Poland to the South, acting in concert with Sweden in the North, will cripple her still more, and reduce her territory to one-third of her present European possessions.

#### EDUCATION.

Towards the close of this century scientists will be at a discount. High and low, rich and poor, will get sick of their dogmatism, and go back to the education of ordinary life. Darwinism will be knocked on the head by the discovery of a full grown man in the Silurian deposits, and geological discoveries in Central Africa will render useless the present system of geological classification. People will begin to doubt the infallibility of all the scientific apostles of past and present, and a strong reaction in favor of revelation will take place all over the civilized world. A new school of religious thought, called "The Here we are's?" will arise, teaching the doctrine "that we exist—how, it does not much matter, the problem being, the making the best use of our existence." This school of thought will fall back on the old lines of inspiration and Darwinism, Huxleyism, and all phases of scientific religion will fall into utter contempt.

So far, and no farther can I go in my predictions, bearing in mind as I do, the sage advice of the Indian squaw, "Wawanosh ka-waitse-oh-Tha-li, waw-a reh, ugh."

VENRY HENNER.

## THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS:

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The publication, in July, 1878, of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, by which Cyprus was virtually annexed to the British Empire, has caused eager attention to be directed to that island, concerning which, until the other day, few of us knew more than that part of the action of Shakespeare's tragedy of *Othello* is represented as taking place there. We propose to give here a few particulars regarding its geographical features, climate and products.

Cyprus is a club-shaped island lying off the coast of Syria. Its greatest length is 145 miles, its greatest breadth nearly sixty, though the average is not over thirty-five or forty, but it suddenly narrows to less than ten miles, from which point a peninsula of forty-five miles is prolonged, like a club-handle, towards the east-north-east, until it terminates in Cape St. Andrea. A high range of mountains, some of which are covered with snow almost all the year, forms a backbone to the island. The highest point is St. Croce—the ancient Mount Olympus.

The principal river, Pedia—the ancient Pedæus—consists of two main branches; it flows through the centre of the island, having its embouchure near the ruins of Constantia, on the east coast; but this, like most of the other rivers, is but of limited dimensions, and is nearly dried up in summer. Cyprus is also otherwise ill supplied with water, that obtained from the wells being brackish. The principal plains lie along the banks of the Pedia and the south coast of the island.

The towns of Cyprus are poor places, though at one time the fifteen cities of the island were famous along the shores of the Mediterranean. The best as well as the most agreeable parts of the island are in the vicinity of Cerina and Baffa. The worst thing about Cyprus appears to be that its harbours are little better than roadsteads. The ancients did not feel the inconvenience of this, as their vessels were merely big boats, and could easily be beached, whereas a modern ironclad on a lee-shore, with the wind Euroclydon blowing, would be in a very awkward position.

In 1876 the port of Lanarka—the only one, practically speaking—showed the following return of shipping:—Altogether 437 vessels entered, and 483 cleared from the harbour. Of the latter, 10 were British, 14 Italian, 63 Austrian, 52 Greek, 7 French, 5 Samian, 1 Russian, 4 “Jerusalem,” and 327 Ottoman.

Reports on the climate of Cyprus are very conflicting, yet they seem to be reconcilable when due attention has been given to the circumstances under which each report has been made. We gather from the statement of trustworthy medical authorities, who speak from personal observations, that although the heat is considerable, and the low grounds apparently marshy from neglect, so that remittent fever prevails during the wet season, nevertheless the uplands are healthy, and there seems little reason to doubt that Cyprus may be made as free from fever as Malta. When first we took possession of Malta, and for many years afterwards, particularly bad forms of aguish fever were exceedingly prevalent there; and there is no doubt that by draining and planting, Cyprus may be very materially improved, even in the lowlands.

Along the north shore the climate is comparatively temperate. The winds coming from the cold mountainous districts of Asia Minor temper the heat in summer, and in winter produce piercing cold on the mountains, which are covered with snow for several months. But it is otherwise in the plains along the south and east coasts; these consist for the most part of a whitish soil, which has an offensive glare, and being defended from the north and north-west winds by the mountains, at the same time that they are exposed to the full sweep of the east, south-east, and south winds from the Syrian, Arabian, and Lybian deserts, they have a higher temperature than any other place in the Levant.

Barley is grown in Cyprus to a considerable extent: in 1875, 4,500 quarters were exported to Great Britain. The surplus wheat crop usually goes to Italy. Cotton cultivation is confined to a few localities. The crop is now chiefly sent to Marseilles and the Spanish markets through Smyrna and a little to Trieste, but none to England, where it does not command so good a price as in other foreign countries. Locus, or carob beans, are in demand in Russia and England, and bring from £3 10s. to £5 per ton. The trade in madder roots, once a valuable one, may be said to have been extinguished, by their having been superseded in the European market as a dye substance by the mineral alizarine.

The wine trade of Cyprus has always been considerable, but the ruinous imposts, amounting to thirty or forty per cent., arbitrary and unequal, have done much to crush this staple commodity. Olive-oil, silk, salt, wool, cheese, skins, rags, fruit, cattle, linseed and cotton seed, amber, bones, raisins, and sumac, are about the only other articles exported, but none of them in great quantities. Manufactures scarcely exist. Sheep and cattle are bred in considerable numbers. There is abundance of game, such as partridges, quails, woodcocks, and snipes: there are no wild quadrupeds, excepting foxes and hares, but many kinds of serpents, and the tarantula. Clouds of locusts sometimes devastate the country.

The mines of Cyprus, though worked in very ancient times, have been greatly neglected during the last three or four centuries. Copper was formerly obtained in great abundance. Strabo and Pliny also mention silver and precious stones—the latter probably rock crystal and beryl—as among the Cyprian riches in their day, though salt and asbestos seem now to be the sole mineral products which Cyprus yields—salt works on a considerable scale being still conducted in the vicinity of Larnaka and Limasol.

Cyprus was colonised by the Greeks, and successively possessed by the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans. In antiquity it was as famous for the worship of Venus as Delos was for that of Apollo and Diana. This, in fact, was the favourite seat of the goddess "diva potens Cypri." Divine honors are supposed to have been first paid her at Paphos, where she had a magnificent temple. Hence the epithets Cyprian, Paphian, and Idalian, applied to Venus. The whole island swarms with antiquities—ruined or buried temples, tombs, altars, and towns. The antiquities belong to three distinct periods; Grecian, Roman and Christian. The period of the Byzantine dukes lasted nine centuries; and among many fine churches erected at that period is still to be seen the superb one of Machera. There is a conjecture, for which no ground is assigned, that the monuments of that epoch were destroyed during the time that the island was held by Richard I of England.

In 1871 the population of Cyprus was 135,000, of whom about two-thirds were Christians and one-third Mussulmans. The purchasing power of money in the island may be easily compared with that of England, when we say that in the necessaries of life £15 in Cyprus are as good as £25 in England: but that in the luxuries of life £15 in Cyprus are not so good as £10 in England.



## AFGHANISTAN.

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We made our Almanac last year, a record of the history of the Turko-Russian war, from the earliest facts in connection with it, down to the date of our publication. Since that date and our present issue, an honorable peace has been concluded between the contending parties, and although Turkey has suffered terribly through loss of men, money and territory, she has a new lease of European life given to her, that if she is only wise enough to avail herself of, may in the long run prove a boon of great national value.

Scarcely however, had peace been concluded, before we began to hear unpleasant rumors of Russian intrigue with Afghánistan; an important territory lying between the bounds of Russia in Asia, and the British Empire of India, and it is not at all unlikely that England may be forced into trouble with these warlike tribes, in order to maintain her supremacy in the East. In any case she must make some determined effort to prevent Russia either annexing, conquering, or gaining political supremacy in Afghánistan, for there is no question of the fact; that if Russia became supreme in that country, she could in course of years raise an hostile native army, like our own native Indian army; that might hereafter be used against Great Britain.

A glance at any ordinary map of Asia, will at once show the importance of this country, in connection with British interests. It lies between the northwestern boundary of the Indian Empire and Persia, and is bounded on the north by Turkestan, geographically; but really by Russia; for Turkestan lies this moment at the mercy of that great military power. As Afghánistan is at present, it forms a vast barrier between our possessions in India and Russia; a barrier that must be maintained if we wish to preserve undisturbed our magnificent heritage in the East.

The Afgháns, claim to be descended from the ten tribes of Israel that were brought as captives into Assyria by Shalmanezzer. The traditions of the people all run in this groove, the old poets, and historians giving the Afghán race the national name of "Bani Israel"—or "the children of Israel." Tradition pictures

how they were descended from a son of King Saul, called Afghána, how they formed part of the great Assyrian captivity, and how in after years Nebuchadnezzar allowed them to migrate to the country now in their possession. Of course all this has to be judged by the very broad rule given to all national traditions, but it is worthy of remark that the Afgháns possess the old Jewish style of face, and that many of their habits and customs are akin to those, that we know were characteristic of the great Hebrew race.

The dependable history of Afghánistan, brings before us a race of men, who passed through all the fortunes of war, natural to a territory, lying between such powerful countries as India and Persia. Through all changing fortunes however, the Afgháns stood out as a distinct race, until about the year 1750 or '60, when they gained for themselves the well deserved title of a distinct nation. Under Ahmed Shah, they conquered all Turkestan, and swept everything before them, in the west almost to the shores of the Caspian Sea, whilst in the east, they entered into India, and obtained possession of the whole of the Punjaub and Cashmire, and received tribute from the powerful native governments of Scinde, Beloochistan and Khorasan. This enormous stretch of territory was held for about forty years, but internal dissensions between aspirants for the throne, weakened Afghán power at the heart, and the natural consequence was the loss of these great members.

England came into diplomatic connection with Afghánistan in the year 1809, and in 1838, she saw it was necessary for the preservation of her own power in India to place Shah Shuja, an Afghán refugee, on the throne. To accomplish this, she entered Afghánistan with an army of 21,000 men under the command of Sir John Keane; and before many months the leading cities of the country were in her possession. Dost Mahommed, the reigning Monarch fled, Shah Shuja was crowned, and Sir John Keane returned into India leaving behind an army of 8,000 men.

So bold and successful an effort to increase British influence in a neighboring country, ought to have been followed up by making Afghánistan for some years, a powerful British military position, but unfortunately for England this was not done. Flushed with success Sir John Keane thought he could leave a mere handful of men to guard a country with a population of four millions, and before long he learned his awful mistake. From the day that the great army left, insurrections became rife in the country, and the

result finally was, that England was driven out of Afghānistan, at a loss of life unparalleled in English history ; General Ephinstone, Colonel Burns were murdered, Sir William Macnaghten, was killed by the hand of the insurgent chief, four thousand soldiers and twelve thousand followers were massacred at Cabul ; and out of four thousand soldiers that marched out of camp, only twenty reached British territory alive.

So terrible a defeat called for speedy retribution, for if such a victory had been left in the hands of the Afghāns, our whole possession in India would have been imperilled. Accordingly General Pollack gathered a large army under his command, and after forcing the renowned Khyber pass he swept through Afghānistan, captured Cabul and Ghazné, and released the prisoners, and after re-asserting the dignity of the British flag, and allowing Dost Mahommed to regain the throne, evacuated the country in 1842. After this, with the exception of the part that he took in the Sikh revolt, Dost Mahommed, remained faithful to his alliance with England, and his son, Sher Ali Khan, the present Ameer, confirmed those friendly relations in 1869, by receiving a donation of £120,000 and large presents of artillery and arms from the British government.

The population of Afghānistan is estimated at 4,901,000, the religion, is Mahommedan ; the government, nominally Monarchical, but in reality tribal, depending on the strength of the strongest chieftain. The army can hardly be called a "standing army," although an effort has been made to form one ; but as every man has a natural love for war, every man is in some shape a soldier. The Afghān language proper is a branch of the Indo European language, but the language commonly spoken is Persian. The national character has given rise to a good deal of contradictory opinion. Some writers placing it high in the scale of national comparison, and others as low as it could possibly be placed. The fact is that we know very little of the internal or social life of Afghānistan ; and all that we have seen of it has been connected either with the brutality of war or the craft of diplomacy. That the Afghān is brave to rashness, cruel and bloodthirsty in war ; treacherous in council, and devoted to plunder no one can deny ; but on the other hand, he is sober, manly ; of pleasing manners, fond of field sports and manly exercises ; and on the whole, as good an ore for the Religion and Civilization of the Nineteenth Century to work the gold of a noble character out of, as any uncivilized nation lying at our doors.

A SHORT HISTORY  
OF THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

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Our possible complications with Afghanistan, naturally leads us to turn our minds to our vast possessions in India, and to ask ourselves the question, how a western island power, like Great Britain, ever obtained such a dominion in the East? This paper written specially for the readers of "the GAZETTE Almanac," is given as an answer to the question.

There is a theory, which science has almost proved to be a certain fact, that ages behind all history, there was a family living most likely in the East called the "Ayrans." This family in due time, began to scatter, and it divided into two great branches, one going west and the other east. The western branch was led off by the Celt, who was followed in due time by the fathers of the great European nations: whilst the eastern branch peopled Armenia, Persia, Afghanistan and Northern Hindustan. Of course wherever the emigrants went, they brought with them a common language; which in course of time became corrupted or changed into Sanscrit, (the mother tongue of Hindostani); Zend, (the language of Persia); Greek, Latin, (the mother of Italian, French, &c.); Celtic, Gothic, (the mother tongue of the German, English, and Scandinavian languages); and Slavonic, (the mother tongue of Russia and Austria.) All these languages have words in common with each other; and these words form the foundation on which this great theory rests.

If this theory be true: then the Hindo is a cousin of the Englishman, one went west and the other went east; one grew into a mighty military nation and attained to the highest order of civilization, whilst the other remained in comparative barbarism: one remained rooted to the Eastern soil, whilst the other, fitted out exploring ships, started on wild voyages, and finally came face to face once again with his cousin in the East, neither knowing the other, and both ready to trade and barter.

In the year 1467, the Portuguese, and in 1550, the Dutch, both of them great explorers, began to speak of a wondrous country in the East, that their vessels traded with, where "gold was as common as stones, and diamonds, as olives." England at the time was beginning to make her mark as a commercial nation, and some few adventurous spirits determined to band together and fit out an expedition to this Eldorado. Accordingly they obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth, under the title of "the governor and company of merchants of London, trading in the East Indies," giving them the sole right of trading for fifteen years over all the land and sea lying between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn. Now strange to say, the history of this trading company from its conception onward to its dissolution in the year 1858, forms the history of how England obtained possession of India, and it is about as strange a page of story as England possesses.

After trading for about twelve years with the native princes of India, the traders obtained a renewal of their charter, and leave from the princes to establish trading stations in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, and in many other places. In course of time, all these places became isolated settlements of English speaking people; and before long, as the wealth of the settlements increased, the question of protecting their property became a very serious one. Accordingly in 1662, application was made to England for leave to organize a force that would protect English property in India, and the company obtained from Charles the II, liberty "to make war and peace on the native princes." This army was at first composed of adventurers, convicts and deserters from the English army, but before many years, the natives were glad to accept the pay of the company, and enter into their service as soldiers. Once this mode of recruiting became possible, the company found at hand an inexhaustible supply of material, and as their wealth and possessions increased, they drew on the native supply until finally in the year 1857, the native army consisted of about 280,000 men, and 34,000 English troops hired from the British government, or raised by the company in England. From the organization of this army, it was officered by the British officers, to whom the Company held out every inducement to enter their service.

India, at the formation of the army was divided up amongst different clans or tribes giving allegiance to native princes. These princes were always quarrelling amongst themselves, and as they

were often equally matched, it suited them at times to gain the help of the company's army—a help that the army was very willing to give, for every quarrel, left spoil on the field for the use of the company, sometimes in the shape of money and sometimes in the shape of territory. Each quarrel thus fought out by the aid of the company, subjugated some native prince without bringing much glory to the victor, for as a rule, the victory was looked on by the natives as due to the help of the Europeans. Thus the company gained in every way. It was coining money through its monopoly of trade, it was gaining money and land, and territory through its interference in native feuds, and it was every day increasing the idea in the native mind, that the army of the company was representative of the great English nation, on whom it could fall back at any time for military help.

Wealth and power of this nature backed up by the glitter of bayonets, soon gave the company something like a sovereign jurisdiction over its own property, and before long it began to interfere with the government of the country itself. Having gone so far in gaining a foothold in India, we do not know that this could be avoided. The directors of the company were responsible to the stockholders for their property and invested money in India, and the welfare of the company in India, depended a good deal on the conduct and action of the native princes. Hence the time came when the company would say to a prince, "you must not do this," or "you must do that," or "we will help you to do this," or "we will be forced to prevent you doing that." A stand like this amounted to a national voice, and before long it developed itself into almost a national policy. The company made treaties with the princes, and subsidized both them and their armies; legislated on questions of boundaries, were represented by high officials in native courts: in short, steadily gained a sovereign supremacy which was quietly recognized by the Home government of England.

The secret of the later development of this power may be traced to the wonderful successes of Robert Clive, Baron of Plassy. When Clive went out to India as a clerk in the company's service, it had suffered a great deal from the French, who were determined to obtain their share of India. In 1746, a French battalion had destroyed the army of the Nabob of the Carnatic and had formed a native army on the company's model, and it became necessary to put a stop to French power and to strike awe into the native

mind. The company had no man at hand capable of doing great things, until Clive entered the army, and came up to the surface of military life, as the needed hero. Clive's policy was that of gaining such a sweep of territory and centralizing in the company such a power, that neither the French or natives would dare resist it, and young and unexperienced as he was he carried out his policy with the most wonderful success. In the course of a few years he annihilated the power of France in India, and by the defeat of Surajah Dowlah, in the battle of Plassy, (23rd June, 1757,) he laid the foundation for England of that supremacy which she has never lost to the present day and by which he gained from the natives of India, the flattering title of "Sabat Jung," or "the Daring in War."

The next step in the advance of British power in India, is connected with the name of Warren Hastings. In the year 1773, through the efforts and schemes of the company, India had largely become an English dominion, and the Home government appointed Warren Hastings, who was President of the Supreme Council of Bengal, the first governor of general India. Hastings found himself in an awkward position between the Home government and the great company, so he determined to fill the government coffers in order to meet the ceaseless demands the company made on it—a course of conduct, that led Edmund Burke to say, that through Hastings, "the company had sold every monarch, prince and state in India, broken every contract, and ruined every tribe who had trusted them." This charge was no doubt largely based on fact, for Hastings' first step was to wrest rich provinces from the great Mogul and sell them for money to the Nabob of Oude. The tribes so sold, rebelled against their new master, and Hastings furnished an army to strike them down into subjection. He pursued a policy of absolute confiscation against the Rajah of Benares and the Princesses of Oude, and although through his military success, against Hyder Ali, and other insurgent Princes, he gathered about him the applause of friendly tribes and the Home government, yet no honors given to him, could ever erase from his name, the shame and disgrace of his reckless diplomatic dishonesty. But whatever sins may be laid at the door of this great monopolist of power, one thing is certain that he built up on the foundation laid by Clive, a supremacy of British influence that could alone be exceeded by the vast territory that he added to British possessions, and by the enormous wealth that he

poured into British coffers. He was unscrupulous, daring, brave, and reckless, but the native mind of India, regarded him as an irristable fate, destined to hand them over body, soul, and possessions to the great English nation beyond the seas.

From the days of Hastings down to the date of the great mutiny, the history of the company is a long record of battles and sieges, of victories and treaties, all ending in gaining for Britain, vast stretches of territory and boundless wealth. In 1790, the Sultan of Mysore, had to cede half his dominions to the company, in 1799, Seringapatam was captured; in 1820, the Ghurkas and Pindaris, two powerful tribes, were crushed into subjection. Then came the defeat of the company in Afghânistan, and the massacre in Khyber pass; followed by the destruction of Cabul, and then the conquest of Scinde by Sir Charles Napier and its subsequent annexation.

Such a series of military successes, aroused the fears and indignation of the Sikhs, a warlike nation of northern India, whose army in consequence crossed the Sutlej and ravaged British territory. This invasion, led to the great Sikh campaign, under Sir Henry Hardinge and Lord Gough, and the battles of Moodkee, Ferozshah, Sobraon and Aliwal, and finally resulted in the annexation of the Punjaub Oude, Nagpur and Pegu, and the total subjugation of the Sikhs who through the whole campaign, proved themselves brave and valiant soldiers.

About eleven years after the Sikh war, an awful mutiny broke out in the native army consequent on a supposed insult to the religious views of the Mohommedan soldiers. The mutiny burst like a thunder clap on the British residents, who were utterly incapable of making any effectual resistance. It was worked out under the direction of Nana Sahib of Bithoor, a bloodthirsty wretch, who used the temporary power placed in his hands, to butcher in cold blood, every British subject that fell into his power, irrespective of age or sex. Fortunately, Sir Henry Have-lock and Sir Colin Campbell, were enabled to reach the residents beleagured in Lucknow, and their release, and the presence of a large army put an end to the mutiny.

The mutiny however, left a greater mark on Indian history, than that of military victory, for it resulted in the British government coming to the determination, of taking all power from the East India Company and vesting it in the hands of the Imperial government.



This radical change had become an actual necessity, for the natives naturally enough, held the Imperial government accountable for the many acts of mal-administration, and injustice perpetrated by the company, through the long years of its existence. The company had grown from a trading society into a great military power acting under the British flag, and using the name and prestige of Britain, as a whip of terror over the native mind, and every act of injustice or tyranny was laid to the account of Britain. Hence as far back as the year 1833, the crown began to lessen the power of the company, until at last in 1858, the whole of its powers were transferred to the crown, the Imperial government, guaranteeing the payment of all moneys due to the shareholders out of the revenue of India, and by the same act the civil and military force passed from the company's service into that of the crown.

By act of parliament, the Queen of England is now Empress of India, and as such she rules a population of over 191 millions of subjects, professing the Hindu and Mahommedan religions, the former being three times as many as the latter. The fullest toleration is allowed to all forms of faith, and liberty is allowed to Christian missionaries to lay the principles of Christianity before the natives. So far, Christianity has made some marked advances, and its influence is slowly, yet surely extending, amongst all classes of native society.

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## METEOROLOGICAL MEMORANDA.

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An acquaintance with the science of Meteorology, together with the observance of instrumental and natural signs of the changes and conditions of the atmosphere about us, enable the formation of a foreknowledge of the kind of weather, such as storms, excess of heat or cold, drought or rain. To seamen, fishermen, farmers, gardeners, builders, engineers, travellers, more than the generality of people, such foreknowledge is of great value, on account of their pursuits being greatly affected by changes in the weather. Indeed, the personal safety and comfort of everybody, in a greater or less degree, must be promoted by the ability to prognosticate the extremes of the weather.

It is now well known that variations in the intensity and duration of sunshine, the exposure to humidity, and the amount and frequency of rain and snow, have highly important influences upon the development of crops. A farmer would, therefore, undoubtedly acquire increased experience and knowledge of the varied operations of his calling, if he were to register weather observations upon a simple but uniform plan, noting all the signs afforded by nature. The blights which affect vegetation, such as the mildew and smut of wheat; the fungus, which attacks the vine; the fly, which destroys the hop and the turnip, may all be dependent upon atmospheric conditions, which attentive observations may detect.

Similar remarks apply to epidemic diseases which attack mankind and the domestic animals. The effect of atmospheric changes upon ordinary diseases requires more attention from medical men than it has hitherto received.

### PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

One of the principal elements of meteorology is the change in the pressure of the atmosphere, which, in some extreme cases, amounts to nearly a pound on every square inch of surface. This change is indicated by the variation in the height of the column of the barometer, which stands at the level of the sea, on an average at about thirty inches.

The column of mercury is sustained by a column of air of the diameter of the tube, and extending from the ground to the top of the atmosphere. The air at the surface of the earth is about ten thousand times lighter than mercury; and, therefore, a column of thirty inches of the latter will balance nearly five miles of the former, and this would be the height of the atmosphere were it of uniform density. But the air diminishes in density, in a geometrical ratio, as we ascend, and hence the actual height is much greater. From observations on the refraction of the light which reaches the eye from the sun after it has descended below the horizon, it is proved that the height of the atmosphere is at least fifty-seven miles. On account, however, of the rapid diminution of density, the larger portion of the air is below an elevation of four miles; and it is to the lower stratum of this thickness that the principal meteorological phenomena are confined.

#### TEMPERATURE.

Another important meteorological element is the temperature of the air; and to obtain this, the standard thermometer should be so placed entirely in the shade as not to be materially affected by the heat of surrounding objects, and freely exposed to any currents of air that may be stirring.

Large bodies are slowly heated and slowly cooled, and are therefore, almost always above or below the temperature of the air. Hence, a thermometer should not be placed in contact with the side of a house. The best position for a thermometer is in the middle of a projection from a window on the north side of the house, so as to be entirely in the shade. It should be covered with a slanting roof to shed the rain, and inclosed on three sides and the bottom with horizontal slats, like window blinds, so as to permit the free circulation of the air, while the radiation from surrounding bodies, and the direct rays of the sky are excluded. The inclosure or box should be painted white on the outside to reflect off the rays of heat. The same inclosure may contain the wet and dry-bulb thermometers.

Heat of all kinds readily passes through the air; and, as all bodies are continually radiating it, a thermometer exposed to a clear sky, which reflects back no rays, will fall several degrees below the temperature of the air; hence, when the object of the meteorologist is to obtain the temperature of the air, the thermometer ought not to be exposed to any portion of the sky. Also,

from the fact that the heat of low intensity does not radiate through glass, the thermometer may be placed on the outside of a double window without being materially affected by the heat within.

#### MOISTURE.

Another important meteorological element, is the amount of moisture in the air. This, with the amount and distribution of heat, are elements most essential to the agriculturist, since they principally determine the capability of different districts for the production of vegetable life

The measurement of the quantity of vapour in the atmosphere is by no means so simple a process as that of obtaining the pressure or the temperature. An approximation to the relative moisture of the air, from day to day, may be obtained by the simple hygrometer, or rather hygroscope, employed by Mr. Dalton. This consists of a fishing-line 30 or 40 feet long, permanently fastened at one end, and stretched over pulleys backward and forward by a weight at the other. To adjust this instrument, the cord is first heated in an oven until it is perfectly dry; the position of the pointer on the weight is then marked. The cord is next thoroughly wetted by means of a sponge, the position of the pointer again noted, and the distance between the two points divided into one hundred equal parts, each of which is called a degree. An observer, for want of a better, may construct an instrument of this kind, the indications of which, carefully noted, would, in many particulars, afford interesting results.

Another and a more ready method of determining the hygrometrical condition of the atmosphere, is by means of the *wet* and *dry*-bulb thermometer. The dryer the air, or the further it is from saturation, the more rapid will be the evaporation from a wet surface; and, consequently, the greater will be the cooling of the body from which the evaporation proceeds. By a series of experiments, the relation of the amount of fall of temperature, produced by evaporation and the temperature of the dew point, has been determined, so that the quantity and tension of the vapour may be ascertained, when the temperature of the air and its reduction by evaporation are known.

The most rapid method of ascertaining the reduction of temperature, due to evaporation, is to observe the indication of a thermometer, the bulb of which is covered with linen cloth and

wet with pure water. A small vessel of rain water should be left exposed, in order that the liquid may be of the temperature of the air. Immerse the bulb of the instrument several times in this by elevating the cup. After this, the thermometer should be allowed to stand a few moments until it indicates the temperature of evaporation. In cold weather, the bulb may be constantly surrounded with a thin stratum of ice. The wet bulb is sometimes supplied with water by the capillary attraction of a cotton wick from a cup of water, which may be placed on a level or a little below the bulb.

#### RAIN AND SNOW.

Another element of meteorology is the amount of rain which falls on different parts of the earth. The simplest method of determining this, would be to expose a cylindrical or square vessel freely to the rain, and to measure the depth of the water which is caught in it after each storm or shower. Greater precision, however, is obtained by employing a rain-gauge, which consists of a circular or square funnel, with a jug below to receive the water, and a measuring vessel to estimate the quantity. If the area of the orifice of the funnel be one hundred times that of the measuring vessel, each inch of the latter will indicate a hundredth of an inch of rain falling on the earth adjacent. The gauge should be placed so that it may not be sheltered in any direction by buildings or trees from the oblique descent of the rain. The whole apparatus should be sunk in the earth in a cask provided with a wooden cover, with the mouth of the funnel a few inches above the surface of the ground. Care should be taken that the rain does not rebound from the surface into the funnel; to prevent this, the surrounding space may be covered with old carpet or cloth.

To ascertain the amount of water produced by snow, a column of the depth or the fall of snow, and of the same diameter as the amount of the gauge, should be melted and measured as so much rain. As a general average, it will be found that ten inches of snow will make one of water.

By an inch of rain is meant such a fall of water as would cover the ground to that depth, supposing that it all remained on the surface, none precolating, running off or evaporating. The rain falling in the rain gauge, say either five or nine inches in diameter, is obviously equal to that falling on any equal area of the surrounding ground. Now, suppose that one inch of rain were to

all on a field whose area was equal to ten acres, and it all remained on the surface, none precolating, running off or evaporating, it would, if drained off or collected, amount to 1,010 tons, or 226,230 gallons. Again, taking the mean annual rain-fall on the Island of Montreal to be equal to the mean annual rain-fall at Toronto, viz. : 31.5 inches, we should get during the year on a field of ten acres, 31,815 tons or 7,126,245 gallons.

**THE INFLUENCE OF TREES ON MOISTURE.**—Observations have been made in French forests by M. Fautrat, to determine the influence of trees on the distribution of rain and moisture. He finds that forests receive more rain than open plains, and pines more than leafy trees. Pines retain more than half of the water that is precipitated upon them, while leafy trees allow 58 per cent. to reach the ground. Pines, therefore, furnish the best shield against sudden inundations, and the best means for giving freshness and humidity to a dry climate.

#### WIND AND CLOUDS.

*Wind Direction.*—Observers should not rely upon weathercocks for the direction of the wind. It is better to watch the way clouds are drifting; they are steadier in their course than vanes, flags, streamers, or even smoke, driven by the surface wind. Moreover, weathercocks are sometimes set incorrectly; either the variation of the compass has not been allowed for, or it has been applied the wrong way.

*Wind Force.*—The force of the wind should be estimated, and recorded by numbers, as follows:—

No.	Designation.	Miles per hour	
0	Calm .....	2	The velocity is an approximation, as near as can be obtained from the values assigned by Neumayer, Stow, Laughton, Scott, Harris, James, &c.
1	Light air .....	5	
2	Light breeze ...	10	
3	Gentle breeze ...	15	
4	Moderate breeze.	20	
5	Fresh breeze ...	27	
6	Strong breeze ...	35	
7	Moderate gale...	42	
8	Fresh gale .....	50	
9	Strong gale .....	60	
10	Whole gale .....	70	
11	Storm .....	80	
12	Hurricane .....	90	

*Amount of Cloud.*—The proportion of the sky covered by clouds should be estimated on a scale of 0 to 10;—0 being for a cloudless blue sky, 10 an overcast sky; any intermediate number expressing the cloudiness; as 7 equals 7-10ths of the sky covered by clouds. With fog or mist the proportion of sky obscured should be inserted.

The character of the clouds may be noted by using letters;—denoting by C., *cirrus*; by K., *cumulus*; by S., *stratus*; and by N., *nimbus*; by double letters their combination in transition from one to the other form (as, C.S., *cirro-stratus*); and by letters with interposed commas (thus, K., S.), the prevalence of one species of cloud in one and another in the other region. Two layers of cloud, one above the other, may be denoted by placing their characteristic letters above and below a line, in the manner of a fraction. These forms of clouds are thus characterised:—*Cirrus*, expresses a cloud resembling a lock of hair or a feather; consisting of streaks, wisps, and fibres; vulgarly known as mare's tails. *Cumulus* denotes a cloud in dense vortex heaps, or rounded forms, definitely terminated above; indicating saturation in the upper clear region of the air, and a rising supply of vapour from below. *Stratus* is an extended continuous level sheet, which must not be confounded with the flat base of the *cumulus*, where it simply reposes upon the vapour plane. The *cumulo-stratus*, or *anvil-shaped* cloud is said to forerun heavy gales of wind. *Nimbus* is a dense cloud, spreading out into a crown of *cirrus* above, and passing beneath into a shower.





(CIRCULAR.)

## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

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### Regulations Governing Travellers' Carriages, &c., Crossing the Frontier.

To ensure uniformity at the frontier ports in dealing with "carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise," and to afford the utmost facility to parties visiting the Dominion for transient purposes, consistent with the protection of the Revenue, the *Minister of Customs* has approved of the following "Regulations and Restrictions."

1st—Regular stages and hacks, when the owners or the drivers are known to the officers, may be allowed to cross the frontier and return, within two days, without being required to make an entry at the Custom House, subject only to the ordinary examination, search and inspection.

2nd—Travellers intending to remain within the Dominion for a longer period than two days, are required in all cases to report and enter their horses, carriages, and travelling equipage; and in cases where they do not intend to leave at the same point at



which they enter, or are uncertain on that point, they must deposit with the Collector the full amount of duty on such horses, carriages and other dutiable articles, to be returned only on their furnishing satisfactory evidence that the same articles have been returned unchanged to the United States. Travellers intending to leave at the Port of Entry may be allowed to enter as above, and, in lieu of cash, to give a bond, with an approved resident surety, covering the amount of duty and with the additional condition that such bond shall be enforced if the time specified therein be exceeded.

3rd—The time to be allowed travellers in either case shall not exceed one calendar month; and if that time be exceeded, the entries shall be considered *bona fide* entries for duty, and be included in the accounts of the port.

4th—All moneys received by Collectors on deposit, under the above Regulations, shall be, if possible, deposited *ad interim* in a bank, in the Collector's name; and if there is no bank available, then in some other place of security under the Collector's credit, and a separate account of the receipt and disposal of such deposits should be sent quarterly to the Department.

5th—The entries in such case should contain such a description of the horses, carriages, &c., as would enable the Collector or other officer to identify them on their leaving the Dominion; and a copy shall be furnished the owner or other person making such entry, which shall be his permit for travelling in the country.

J. JOHNSON,  
*Commissioner of Customs.*

Customs Department, Ottawa, }  
January 1, 1878. }



# Post Office Savings Bank,

CANADA.

—:O:—

1.—The following Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

2.—The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all Deposits made.

3.—Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more, with the permission of the Postmaster General.

4.—Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

5.—As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited:—

*Firstly*—By a parent or friend as trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made on the joint receipts of both trustee and child.

*Secondly*—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

6.—A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.

7.—Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

8.—Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book, *a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in* is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he should apply immediately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.

9.—When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.

10.—Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

11.—Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

12.—No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.

13.—The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

14.—A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at any of the Post Offices named in the following List:—

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

—: 0 :—

Acton Vale	Clifford	Hespeler
Albion	Clifton	Hull
Alexandria	Clinton	Huntington
Alliston	Coaticook	Huntsville
Almonte	Cobourg	Ingersoll
Amherstburg	Colborne	Inverness
Angus	Coldwater	Iroquois
Arkona	Collingwood	Joliette
Arnprior	Compton	Keene
Arthur	Cookstown	Kemptville
Aurora	Cornwall	Kettleby
Aylmer, East	Creemore	Kincardine
Aylmer, West.	Danville	Kingston
Ayr	Dresden	Kingsville
Barrie	Drummondville, E	Kirkfield
Bath	Drummondville, W	Kinmount
Bayfield	Dundalk Station	Knowlton
Beachville	Dundas	Lachine
Beamsville	Dungannon	Lachute
Beauharnois	Dunville	Lakefield
Beaverton	Durham	Lanark
Belleville	Elmira	Laprairie
Berlin	Elora	Leamington
Berthier	Embro	Leeds
Bobcaygeon	Erin	Lennoxville
Bond Head	Exeter	Lindsay
Bothwell	Fenelon Falls	Listowel
Bowmanville	Fergus	London
Bracebridge	Fingal	London, East
Bradford	Flesherton	L'Orignal
Brampton	Font Hill	Loughboro'
Brantford	Forest	Lucan
Bridgewater	Fort Erie	Lucknow
Bright	Frelighsburg	Lyn
Brighton	Galt	Madoc
Brockville	Gananoque	Manchester
Brooklin	Garafraxa	Manotick
Brussels	Georgetown	Markham
Buckingham	Georgina	Meaford
Burlington	Glenallan	Melbourne
Campbellford	Goderich	Merrickville
Cannington	Gravenhurst	Merriton
Carleton Place	Grimsbay	Midland
Cayuga	Guelph	Middleville
Chambly Canton	Haliburton	Millbrook
Chatham, West	Hamilton	Mille Roches
Chelsea	Harriston	Millpoint
Chippawa	Hastings	Milton, West
Clarksburg	Hawkesbury	Minden
Clearville	Heidleburg	Mitchell

Montmagny	Port Colborne	Springfield
Montreal	Port Dalhousie	Stanstead
Moore	Port Dover	Stayner
Morpeth	Port Elgin	Stirling
Morrisburg	Port Hope	Stouffville
Mount Brydges	Port Robinson	Stratford
Mount Forest	Port Rowan	Strathroy
Murray Bay	Port Stanley	Streetsville
Napanee	Prescott	Teesewater
Newboro'	Preston	Thamesville
Newburgh	Princeton	Thornhill
Newbury	Quebec	Thorold
Newcastle	Renfrew	Three Rivers
New Edinburgh	Riceville	Thurso
New Hamburg	Richmond, East	Tilsonburg
Newmarket	Richmond, West	Toronto
Niagara	Richmond Hill	Trenton
Nobleton	Ridgetown	Unionville
North Gower	Ridgeway	Uxbridge
Norwich	Rimouski	Vanleek Hill
Norwood	Rivière de Loup en bas	Vienna
Oakville	Rockingham	Vittoria
Odessa	Rondeau	Walkerton
Oil Springs	Rosemont	Wallaceburg
Omeme	Rosseau	Wardsville
Onslow	St. Andrews, East	Waterdown
Orangeville	St. Catherines, West	Waterford
Orilia	St. Cesaire	Waterloo, East
Orono	St. Hyacinthe	Waterloo, West
Osceola	St. Jacobs	Watford
Oshawa	St. Jerome	Waubashene
Ottawa	St. Johns, East	Welland
Otterville	St. Marys, Blanchard	Wellesley
Owen Sound	St. Roch de Quebec	West Farnham
Paisely	St. Thomas, West	Weston
Pakenham	Sandwich	West Winchester
Palmerston	Sarnia	Whitby
Paris	Saugeen	Wiaraton
Parry Sound	Scarboro'	Windsor
Pembroke	Schomberg	Wingham
Penetanguishene	Seaforth	Woodbridge
Perth	Seneca	Woodslee
Peterboro'	Shelburne	Woodstock
Petrolia	Sherbrooke	Woodville
Pictou	Simcoe	Wroxeter
Plantagenet	Smith's Falls	Wyoming
Point St. Charles	Smithville	York
Portage du Fort	Sorel	Yorkville
Port Burwell	Sparta	Winnipeg, Manitoba

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

WESTERN BLOCK EXTENSION,

OTTAWA, JANUARY, 1879.

MINISTER	- - -	HON. C. TUPPER, C.B.
DEPUTY	- - -	T. TRUDEAU.
SECRETARY	- - -	F. BRAUN.
CHIEF ENGINEER	- - -	J. PAGE.
ASSISTANT do.	- - -	G. F. BAILLAIRGÉ.
CHIEF ARCHITECT	- - -	T. S. SCOTT.
ACCOUNTANT	- - -	J. BAINE.
PAY MASTER	- - -	J. W. HARPER.
PRIVATE SEC'Y TO MINISTER	- - -	A. P. BRADLEY

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Name and address of Superintendents on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada :

NAME.	WORKS.	ADDRESS.
E. V. BODWELL	Welland Canal	St. Catharines
F. A. WISE	Rideau Canal	Ottawa
A. G. MACDONELL	Williamsburgh Canal	Morrisburg
D. A. MACDONALD	Cornwall Canal	Cornwall
W. B. FORBES	Carillon & Grenville Canal	Carillon
M. CONWAY	Lachine Canal	Montreal.
J. F. BEIQUE	Beauharnois Canal	Beauharnois

*NAMES, &c.—Continued.*

NAME.	WORKS.	ADDRESS.
L. OUMET	Chambly Canal	Chambly
W. M. KAVANAGH	St. Peters Canal	St. Peters
T. D. BELCHER	Newcastle District Works	Peterborough
G. P. BROPHY	Ottawa River Works	Ottawa
C. G. LAJOIE	St. Maurice River Works	Three Rivers
J. L. DAoust	St. Ann's Lock	St. Ann
L. LARUE	St. Ours Lock	St. Ours
D. BOULANGER	Saguenay Slides	Roberval
W. B. PEARSE	Public Buildings, B. C.	Victoria
G. C. CUNNINGHAM	" P. E. I.	Charlottetown
WM. KINGSFORD,	Engineer in Charge Har-	
	bors and Piers, &c., Quebec and Ontario,	Ottawa.
H. F. Perley,	Engineer in Charge Harbors	
	and Piers, Maritime Provinces,	St. John.
SANDFORD FLEMING,	Engineer-in-Chief	
	Canadian Pacific Railway,	Ottawa.
COLLINGWOOD SCHRIEBER,	Chief Engr.	
	of Gov't Railways in operation,	Ottawa.

OFFICIAL ARBITRATORS.

JAMES COWAN	- - - -	GALT
CHAS. TAYLOR	- - - -	SARNIA
I. HURTEAU	- - - -	LONGUEUIL
WM. COMPTON	- - - -	HALIFAX

H. F. ENNIS, Secretary, OTTAWA.

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**WINDSOR HOTEL**  
MONTREAL.

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This Grand Hotel offers comforts and accommodations unequalled by any Hotel in the Dominion, and at rates as low as any first-class Hotel.

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Monthly Board - - - \$45 and upwards  
Day Rate - - - - \$2.50 and upwards

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PARTIES, BALLS AND DINNERS.

**R. H. SOUTHGATE,**  
*Manager.*