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THE GAZETTE IS THE LEADING COMMERCIAL PAPER IN CANADA.

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THE GAZETTE

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1880

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

*Calculated and arranged so as to practically
serve for all parts of the Provinces of
Quebec and Ontario.*

PRESENTED WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE

GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY,

MONTREAL.

RICHARD WHITE,

Managing Director.

THE GAZETTE DAILY, \$6.00, WEEKLY, \$1.00 A YEAR.

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1879

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JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager.

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1880

Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway.

WESTERN



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- ☛ Ask for Tickets by this New and Short Line.

C. A. SCOTT,

Gen'l Superintendent.

FESTIVALS.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Golden Number.....19	Dominical Letter.....D.C.
Epact18	Roman Indiction.....8
Solar Cycle13	Julian Period.....6593

FIXED AND MOVABLE FEASTS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *† Circumcision.....Jan. 1 * Epiphany " 6 <li style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>Septuagesima Sunday</i> " 25 QuinquagesimaFeb. 8 Shrove Tuesday..... " 10 † <i>Ash Wednesday</i>..... " 11 <li style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>First Sunday in Lent.</i> " 15 St. David.....March 1 St. Patrick " 17 <li style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>Palm Sunday</i> " 21 * Annunciation, Lady Day 25 *† <i>Good Friday</i>..... " 26 <li style="padding-left: 2em;">EASTER SUNDAY... " 28 <li style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>Low Sunday</i>.....April 4 St. George..... " 23 <li style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>Rogation Sunday</i>...May 2 * Ascension day..... " 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Pentecost—Whit Sun.</i> May 16 <i>Trinity Sunday</i>..... " 23 † Birth of Q. Victoria. " 24 * <i>Corpus Christi</i>..... " 27 Restoration Charles II " 29 Accession of Q. Vict. June 20 Proclamation..... " 21 St. John Baptist.... " 24 St. Peter & St. Paul " 29,30 * St. Michael.....Sept. 29 * All Saints Day.....Nov. 1 Birth of P. of Wales. " 9 <i>First Sun. in Advent.</i> " 28 St. Andrew..... " 30 Conception of V. Mary Dec. 8 St. Thomas..... " 21 * CHRISTMAS..... " 25
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The year 5641 of the Jewish Era commences on Sept. 6, 1880.
 Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on August 7, 1880.
 The year 1298 of the Mahommedan Era commences on December 4, 1880.

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) 1 h. 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. 23s. to 12 o'clock or noon.

—:—

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

ECLIPSES, 1880.

In the year 1880 there will be four Eclipses of the SUN and two of the MOON.

I. A total eclipse of the SUN, January 12, invisible in Canada.

II. A total eclipse of the MOON, June 22d, visible as a partial eclipse in British Columbia.

III. An annular eclipse of the SUN, July 6—7, invisible in Canada.

IV. A partial eclipse of the SUN, December 1, invisible in Canada.

V. A total eclipse of the MOON, December 16, visible as a partial eclipse in the North West Territories and British Columbia.

First contact with the Penumbra, December 16, 0h. 31m. 5s.

First contact with the Shadow1 44 5

Beginning of total phase.....2 54 0

Middle of the eclipse2 38 8

Mean time at Greenwich.

At Montreal the Moon will rise at 4h. 26m., P.M.

VI. A partial eclipse of the SUN, December 31. Visible in the Eastern portion of the Dominion of Canada.

At Toronto the first contact is at 8.31, A.M.

At Quebec the eclipse begins before sunrise.

The greatest phase is at 8.18, A.M.

The last contact is at 9.20, A.M.

At Halifax the first contact is at 7.53, A.M.

Greatest phase at 8.54, A.M.

Last contact at 9.59, A.M.

POSITION OF PLANETS.—1880.

MARS. ♂

Evening star till 25th October, afterwards a Morning star.

VENUS. ♀

Morning star till 13th July, afterwards an Evening star.

JUPITER. ♃

Evening star till 16th March, afterwards a Morning Star.

SATURN. ♄

Evening star till 9th April; Morning star till 13th October, afterwards an Evening star.

MEMORANDA.

HW ON

H

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JANUARY.—31 Days.

First Month.

Begins on Thursday.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>Last Quarter</i> 5th.	2.04 morn.	1.54 morn.	1.31 morn.
<i>New Moon</i>13th.	5.55 ev'g.	5.45 ev'g.	5.22 ev'g.
<i>First Quarter</i>19th.	1.56 morn.	1.46 morn.	1.23 morn.
<i>Full Moon</i>27th.	5.28 morn.	5.18 morn.	4.55 morn.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
TH	1	Union of Ireland with Great Britain, 1801.
F	2	General Wolfe born, 1727. (1795)
S	3	Josiah Wedgewood, the famous Potter, deid
S	4	<i>Second after Christmas.</i>
M	5	Edward the Confessor died, 1066.
TU	6	<i>Epiphany.</i> Sun rises 7.40; sets 4.31.
W	7	Fenelon, author of <i>Télémaque</i> , died, 1715.
TH	8	John Baskerville, Printer, died, 1775.
F	9	Lord St. Vincent (Admiral Jervis), born, 1734.
S	10	Penny Postage established, 1840.
S	11	<i>First after Epiphany.</i>
M	12	Plough Monday.
TU	13	ST. HILARY (New Year's Day, O. S.)
W	14	Lord Chancellor Eldon died, 1838.
TH	15	Thomas Crofton Croker born, 1798.
F	16	Edmund Spenser died, 1599.
S	17	ST. ANTHONY. Sun rises 7.36; sets 4.45.
S	18	<i>Second after Epiphany.</i>
M	19	Isaac Disraeli, died, 1848.
TU	20	David Garrick died, 1779.
W	21	ST. AGNES.
TH	22	Francis Bacon (Lord Vernlam), born, 1561.
F	23	William Pitt died, 1806.
S	24	ST. TIMOTHY. Sun rises 7.31; sets 4.58.
S	25	<i>Third after Epiphany.</i> St. Paul's Day.
M	26	ST. POLYCARP.
TU	27	Audubon, Natur. list, died, 1851.
W	28	Prescott, Historian, died, 1859.
TH	29	George the Third died, 1820.
F	30	Lord Metcalfe born, 1785.
S	31	Ben Jonson born, 1574.

MEMORANDA.

A series of horizontal lines for writing, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line, repeated down the page.

FEBRUARY.—29 Days.

Second Month.

Begins on Sunday.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>Last Quarter</i> 3rd.	10.54 morn.	10.44 morn.	10.21 morn.
<i>New Moon</i>10th.	6.33 morn.	6.23 morn.	6.00 morn.
<i>First Quarter</i>17th.	11.01 ev'g.	10.51 ev'g.	10.28 ev'g.
<i>Full Moon</i>25th.	9.37 ev'g.	8.27 ev'g.	8.04 ev'g.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
S	1	<i>Sexagesima.</i>
M	2	Candlemas Day. Sun rises 7.21; sets 5.06.
TU	3	Charles X. of Sweden died, 1660.
W	4	Robert Blair, Poet, died, 1746.
TH	5	Battle of Plassey, 1757.
F	6	Charles II. of England died, 1685.
S	7	Charles Dickens born, 1812.
S	8	<i>Quinquagesima.</i>
M	9	David Rizzio murdered at Holyrood, 1565-6.
TU	10	SHROVE TUESDAY.
W	11	ASH WEDNESDAY.
TH	12	Sir Astley Cooper, Surgeon, died, 1841.
F	13	Catherine Howard beheaded, 1543.
S	14	ST. VALENTINE. Sun rises 7.03; sets 5.24.
S	15	<i>Quadragesima.—First Sunday in Lent.</i>
M	16	Melancthon born, 1497.
TU	17	Molière died, 1673.
W	18	Martin Luther died, 1546.
TH	19	Copernicus born, 1473.
F	20	Joseph Hume the Reformer died, 1855.
S	21	Robert Hall, Preacher, died, 1831.
S	22	<i>Second Sunday in Lent.</i> Sun rises 6.53; sets 5.37.
M	23	Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.
TU	24	Charles Lamb born, 1775.
W	25	Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723.
TH	26	Victor Hugo born, 1802.
F	27	W. Longfellow born, 1807.
S	28	Institution of the Order of St. Patrick, 1783.
S	29	<i>Third Sunday in Lent.</i>

MEMORANDA.

A rectangular area with a decorative scalloped border, containing a series of horizontal lines for writing. The lines are arranged in a standard memorandum format: a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line, repeated down the page.

MARCH.—31 Days.

Third Month.

Begins on Monday.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>Last Quarter</i>3rd.	6.22 ev'g.	6.12 ev'g.	5.49 ev'g.
<i>New Moon</i>10th.	8.02 ev'g.	7.52 ev'g.	7.29 ev'g.
<i>First Quarter</i> ..,18h.	7.52 ev'g.	7.42 ev'g.	7.19 ev'g.
<i>Full Moon</i>26th.	8.39 morn.	8.29 morn.	8.06 morn.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
M	1	ST. DAVID'S DAY. Sun rises 6.37; sets 5.47.
TU	2	Horace Walpole died, 1797.
W	3	Copley Fielding died, 1855.
TH	4	Bernard Gilpin died, 1583.
F	5	Correggio, Painter, died, 1534.
S	6	Admiral Sir Charles Napier born, 1786.
S	7	<i>Fourth Sunday in Lent.</i>
M	8	King William III. of England died, 1702.
TU	9	Cardinal Mazarin died, 1661.
W	10	Benjamin West. P.R.A. died, 1820.
TH	11	First Daily Paper published in England, 1702.
F	12	St. Gregory the Great died, 604.
S	13	Boileau, French Poet, died, 1711.
S	14	<i>Fifth Sunday in Lent.</i> Sun rises 6.12; sets 6.06.
M	15	John Liston, Comedian, died, 1846.
TU	16	Richard Burbage, Tragedian, died. 1618-19.
W	17	ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
TH	18	Lawrence Sterne died, 1768.
F	19	ST. JOSEPH'S DAY.
S	20	Bishop Parker died, 1687.
S	21	PALM SUNDAY.
M	22	Goethe, German Poet, died, 1832.
TU	23	Weber, Musical Composer, died, 1829.
W	24	Earl of Chesterfield died, 1773.
TH	25	ANNUNCIATION—LADY DAY.
F	26	GOOD FRIDAY. Sun rises 5.51; Sets 6.20.
S	27	James I. of England died, 1625.
S	28	EASTER SUNDAY. Sun rises 5.46; sets 6.24.
M	29	Emanuel Swedenborg died, 1772.
TU	30	Vauban, Military Engineer, died, 1707.
W	31	Charlotte Brontë died, 1861.

MEMORANDA.

A series of horizontal lines for writing, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line, repeated down the page.

APRIL.—30 Days.

Fourth Month.

Begins on Thursday.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>Last Quarter</i>2nd.	1.23 morn.	1.18 morn.	0.55 morn.
<i>New Moon</i>9th.	10.23 morn.	10.13 morn.	9.50 ev'g.
<i>First Quarter</i> ... 17th.	2.30 ev'g.	2.20 ev'g.	1.57 ev'g.
<i>Full Moon</i>24th.	6.06 ev'g.	5.56 ev'g.	5.33 ev'g.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
TH	1	ALL FOOL'S DAY.
F	2	Mirabeau died, 1791.
S	3	Napier, Inventor of Logarithms, died, 1617.
S	4	LOW SUNDAY. Sun rises 5.35; sets 6.32.
M	5	John Stow, Chronicler & Antiquarian, died 1605.
TU	6	Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) died, 1199.
W	7	William Davenant, Poet, died, 1668.
TH	8	John the Good, King of France, died, 1364.
F	9	Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, died, 1626.
S	10	Erasmus Darwin, Poet, died, 1802.
S	11	<i>Second after Easter.</i> Sun rises 5.21; sets 6.40.
M	12	Bishop Bossuet died, 1704.
TU	13	Handel, Musical Composer, died, 1759.
W	14	Otway, English Poet, died, 1685.
TH	15	William Oldys, Antiquary, died, 1761.
F	16	Madame Tussand died, 1850.
S	17	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.
S	18	<i>Third after Easter.</i>
M	19	Pope Leo IX. died, 1054.
TU	20	Cromwell dissolved the Rump Parliament, 1653.
W	21	Racine, French Poet, died, 1699.
TH	22	Henry Fielding, Novelist, born, 1707.
F	23	St. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare b., 1564; d., 1616.
S	24	Sun rises 5.00; sets 6.56.
S	25	<i>Fourth after Easter.</i> ST. MARK'S DAY.
M	26	David Hume, Historian, born, 1711.
TU	27	Edward Gibbon, Historian, born, 1737.
W	28	Thomas Betterton, Actor, died, 1710.
TH	29	John Cleveland, Poet, died, 1659.
F	30	James Montgomery, Poet, died, 1854.

MEMORANDA.

A rectangular frame with a decorative scalloped border. Inside the frame, there are two solid horizontal lines at the top, followed by approximately 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

MAY.—31 Days.

Fifth Month.

Begins on Saturday.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
<i>Last Quarter</i> 1st.	9 08 morn.	8 58 morn.	8 35 morn.
<i>New Moon</i> 9th.	1.32 morn.	1.22 morn.	0.59 morn.
<i>First Quarter</i> ... 17th.	5.39 morn.	5.29 morn.	5.06 morn.
<i>Full Moon</i> 24th.	1.54 morn.	1.44 morn.	1.21 morn.
<i>Last Quarter</i> 30th.	6.08 ev'g.	5.58 ev'g.	5.35 ev'g.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
S	1	MAY DAY. Sun rises 4.48; sets 7.06.
S	2	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i> ST. ATHANASIUS.
M	3	Thomas Hood, Comic Poet, died, 1845.
TU	4	Horace Twiss died, 1849.
W	5	Chas. Robert Leslie, Artist, died, 1859.
TH	6	ASCENSION DAY. <i>Holy Thursday.</i>
F	7	Richard Cumberland, Dramatist, died, 1811.
S	8	The Good Bishop Hough died, 1743.
S	9	1st after Ascension. Sun rises 4.38.
M	10	Louis XV. of France died, 1774.
TU	11	William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died, 1778.
W	12	Francis Grose, Antiquary, died, 1791.
TH	13	Barneveldt, Dutch Patriot, died, 1619.
F	14	Henry Grattan, Statesman, died, 1820.
S	15	Edmund Kean, Tragedian, died, 18 ⁰⁰ .
S	16	<i>Pentecost.</i> WHIT SUNDAY.
M	17	Prince Talleyrand died, 1838.
TU	18	Sun rises 4.25; sets 7.27.
W	19	Boswell, Johnson's Biographer, died, 1795.
TH	20	Brady, Translator of the Psalms, died, 1726.
F	21	W. Danton, Professor of Poetry, died, 1790.
S	22	Robert Vernon, Picture Collector, died, 1849.
S	23	TRINITY SUNDAY.
M	24	Birth of Queen Victoria, 1819.
TU	25	William Paley, Natural Theology, died, 1805.
W	26	ST. AUGUSTINE. Sun rises 4.19; sets 7.35.
TH	27	CORPUS CHRISTI.
F	28	Thomas Moore, Ireland's Poet, born, 1780
S	29	<i>Oak-Apple Day.</i> Restoration Charles II., 1660.
S	30	1st after Trinity.
M	31	Joseph Grimaldi, Comedian, died, 1837.

MEMORANDA.

A series of horizontal lines for writing, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line, repeated down the page.

JUNE.—30 Days.

Sixth Month.

Begins on Tuesday.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
New Moon.7th.	5.11 ev'g.	5.01 ev'g.	4.38 ev'g.
First Quarter....15th.	5.07 ev'g.	4.57 ev'g.	4.34 ev'g.
Full Moon.....22nd.	9.01 morn.	8.51 morn.	8.28 morn.
Last Quarter ...29th.	5.13 morn.	5.03 morn.	4.40 morn.

Da. of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
Tu	1	Sir David Wilkie, Artist, died, 1841.
W	2	Baptism of Ethelbert, the Saxon King, 597.
Th	3	William Harvey, Physician, died, 1657.
F	4	George III. of England born, 1738.
S	5	St. Boniface, Anglo-Saxon Missionary, 755.
	6	<i>2nd after Trinity.</i> Sun rises 7.12; sets 7.44.
M	7	Robert Bruce, King of Scots, died, 1329.
Tu	8	Douglas Jerrold, died, 1857. [1792.
W	9	John Howard Payne (Home, Sweet Home) born.
Th	10	St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, 1093.
F	11	BARNABY'S DAY.
S	12	Rev. Charles Kingsley born, 1819.
	13	<i>3rd after Trinity.</i>
M	14	Campbell the Poet died, 1844.
Tu	15	Edward the Black Prince born, 1330.
W	16	Duke of Malborough died, 1722.
Th	17	Joseph Addison (Spectator) died, 1719.
F	18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
S	19	Dean Sherlock died, 1707.
	20	<i>4th after Trinity.</i> Sun rises 4.11; sets 7.51.
M	21	The longest day and the shortest night.
Tu	22	St. ALBAN'S DAY.
W	23	Lord Chancellor Campbell died, 1861.
Th	24	St. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
F	25	John Horne Tooke born, 1736.
S	26	Phillip Doddridge born, 1702.
	27	<i>5th after Trinity.</i>
M	28	Victoria crowned Queen of England, 1838.
Tu	29	Henry Clay, American Statesman, died, 1852.
W	30	Sun rises 4.15; sets 7.52.

MEMORANDA.

A series of horizontal lines for writing, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line, repeated down the page.

JULY.—31 Days.

Seventh Month.

Begins on Thursday.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
New Moon..... 7th.	8.37 morn.	8.27 morn.,	8.04 morn.
First Quarter.....15th.	1.31 morn.	1.21 morn.	0.58 morn.
Full Moon 21st.	4.18 ev'g.	4.08 ev'g.	3.45 ev'g.
Last Quarter.... 28th.	6.56 ev'g.	6.46 ev'g.	6.23 ev'g.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
Th	1	Battle of the Boyne, 1690.
F	2	Visitation of the Virgin Mary.
S	3	Dog Days begin. Sun rises 4.17; sets 7.51.
S	4	6th after Trinity.
M	5	Mrs. Siddons, Tragic Actress, born, 1755.
Tu	6	Sir Thomas More beheaded, 1535.
W	7	Edward I. of England died, 1307.
Th	8	Edmund Burke died, 1797.
F	9	General Braddock killed, 1755.
S	10	London Bridge burned, 1212.
S	11	7th after Trinity.
M	12	Julius Caesar born, 100 B. C.
Tu	13	John Lingard, Historian, died, 1851.
W	14	Richard Bentley died, 1742.
Th	15	ST. SWITHIN. Sun rises 4.26; sets 7.46.
F	16	Berangér died, 1857.
S	17	Dr. Isaac Watts born, 1674.
S	18	8th after Trinity.
M	19	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588.
Tu	20	Petrarch, Italian Poet, born, 1304 (O. S.)
W	21	Lord William Russell beheaded, 1683.
Th	22	ST. MARY MAGDALEN.
F	23	Richard Gibson, Miniature Painter, died, 1690.
S	24	John Philpot Curran born, 1750.
S	25	9th after Trinity. Sun rises 4.35; sets 7.57.
M	26	STE. ANNE.
Tu	27	Campbell, the Poet, born, 1779.
W	28	Robespierre guillotined, 1794.
Th	29	Andrew Marvell, Poet, died, 1678.
F	30	Thomas Gray, Poet, died, 1771.
S	31	Ignatius Loyola, died, 1556.

AUGUST.—31 Days.

Eighth Month.

Begins on Sunday.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
New Moon..... 5th.	11.04 ev'g.	10.54 ev'g.	10.31 ev'g.
First Quarter.....13th.	7.58 morn.	7.48 morn.	7.25 morn.
Full Moon.20th.	0 34 morn.	0.24 morn.	Midnight.
Last Quarter.27th.	11.30 morn.	11.20 morn.	10.57 morn.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
S	1	10th after Trinity. LAMMAS DAY.
M	2	Lord Herbert of Lea died, 1861.
Tu	3	Bishop Jeremy Taylor died, 1667.
W	4	Percy Bysshe Shelley born, 1792.
Th	5	Bishop Blomfield died, 1857.
F	6	Anne Hathaway died, 1623.
S	7	Queen Caroline (George IV.) died, 1821.
S	8	11th after Trinity. Sun rises 4.52; sets 7.18.
M	9	Izaak Walton born, 1593.
Tu	10	ST. LAWRENCE, 238.
W	11	Dog Days end.
Th	12	Lord Castlereagh died, 1822.
F	13	Lavoisier, Eminent Chemist, died, 1743.
S	14	Sir Colin Campbell died, 1863.
S	15	12th after Trinity. Sun rises 5.01; sets 7.07.
M	16	Eugene Aram hanged at Tyburn, 1759.
Tu	17	Frederick the Great died, 1786.
W	18	James Beattie, Poet, died, 1803.
Th	19	Robert Bloomfield, Poet, died, 1823.
F	20	William Maginn died, 1842.
S	21	Lady Mary Wortley Montague died, 1762.
S	22	13th after Trinity. Sun rises 5.10; sets 6.56.
M	23	William Wallace, Scottish Hero, executed, 1305.
Tu	24	Bartholomew Fair suppressed, 1855.
W	25	Sir William Herschel died, 1822.
Th	26	Louis Philippe, of France, died, 1850.
F	27	Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain, 55 B. C.
S	28	Leigh Hunt died, 1859.
S	29	14th after Trinity. Sun rises 5.18; sets 6.43.
M	30	Sir John Ross, Arctic Navigator, died, 1856.
Tu	31	John Bunyan died, 1688.

MEMORANDA.

A series of horizontal lines for writing, including a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line, repeated down the page.

SEPTEMBER.—30 Days.

Ninth Month.

Begins on Wednesday.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
New Moon 4th.	0.08 ev'g.	11.58 morn.	11.35 morn.
First Quarter 11th.	1.40 ev'g.	1.30 ev'g.	1.07 ev'g.
Full moon 18th.	10.44 morn.	10.34 morn.	10.11 morn.
Last Quarter ... 25th.	6.24 morn.	6.14 morn.	5.51 morn.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
W	1	Richard Steele, Essayist, died, 1729.
Th	2	John Howard, Philanthropist, born, 1726.
F	3	Thiers, French Statesman, died, 1877.
S	4	Translation of St. CUTHBERT.
S	5	15th after Trinity. Sun r. 5.27; sets 6.30.
M	6	Stratford Jubilee in honor of Shakspeare, 17C9.
Tu	7	Hannah More died, 1833.
W	8	Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.
Th	9	Battle of Flodden, 1513.
F	10	William the Conqueror died, 1087.
S	11	Battle of Drogheda, 1649.
S	12	16th after Trinity. Sun r. 5.35; sets 6.18.
M	13	Montaigne, essayist, died, 1592.
Tu	14	Pugin, Architect, died, 1852.
W	15	J. K. Brunel, Civil Engineer, died, 1859.
Th	16	St. Cyprian's Day.
F	17	Cardinal Bellarmine died, 1621.
S	18	William Hazlitt died, 1830.
S	19	17th after Trinity. Sun r. 5.42; sets 6.04.
M	20	Owen Glendower, Welsh Patriot, died, 1415.
Tu	21	Autumnal Equinox.
W	22	Lord Chief-Justice Denman died, 1854.
Th	23	Bishop Jewel died, 1571.
F	24	Lord Hardinge died, 1856.
S	25	Philip I. of Spain died, 1506.
S	26	18th after Trinity. Sun r. 5.50; sets 5.51.
M	27	St. Vincent de Paul died, 1660.
Tu	28	Masillon, French Preacher, died, 1742.
W	29	St. MICHAEL.
Th	30	George Whitefield, Preacher, died, 1770.

OCTOBER.—31 Days.

Tenth Month.

Begins on Friday.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
New Moon 3rd.	11.59 ev'g.	11.49 ev'g.	11.26 ev'g.
First Quarter ... 10th.	6.50 ev'g.	6.40 ev'g.	6.17 ev'g.
Full Moon 17th.	11.42 ev'g.	11.32 ev'g.	11.09 ev'g.
Last Quarter ... 26th.	2.16 morn.	2.06 morn.	1.43 morn.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
F	1	Cornéille, French Dramatist, died, 1684.
S	2	Admiral Keppel, died, 1786.
S	3	19th after Trinity. Sun rises 6.01; sets 5.38.
M	4	St. Francis of Assisi.
TU	5	Horace Walpole born, 1717.
W	6	Charles X., King of France, died, 1836.
TH	7	Dr. Zimmerman (Solitude) died, 1795.
F	8	Ricci assassinated, 1354.
S	9	St. DENIS of France.
S	10	20th after Trinity. Sun rises 6.00; sets 5.26.
M	11	Samuel Wesley, Doctor of Music, died, 1837.
TU	12	Columbus discover 1 America, 1492.
W	13	Elizabeth Fry, Philanthropist, died, 1845.
TH	14	Battle of Hastings, 1066.
F	15	John Foster, Essayist, died, 1843.
S	16	Lord Palmerston died, 1865.
S	17	21st after Trinity. Sun rises 6.21; sets 5.11.
M	18	ST. LUKE. EVANGELIST.
TU	19	Talma, French Tragedian, died, 1826.
W	20	Lord William Howard died, 1640.
TH	21	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
F	22	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685.
S	23	William Prynne, Puritan, died, 1699.
S	24	22nd after Trinity. Sun rises 6.20; sets 5.00.
M	25	William Hogarth, Painter, died, 1764.
TU	26	Sir Godfrey Kneller, Painter, died, 1723.
W	27	Capt. James Cook, Navigator, born, 1728.
TH	28	Alfred the Great, of England, died, 900.
F	29	George Morland, Painter, died, 1808.
S	30	Richard Brinsley Sheridan born, 1751.
S	31	23rd after Trinity. Sun rises 6.38; Sets 4.50.

MEMORANDA.

A series of horizontal lines for writing, including a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line, repeated down the page.

NOVEMBER.—30 Days.

Eleventh Month.

Begin^s on Monday.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
New Moon 2nd.	2. 21 morn.	2. 11 morn.	1. 48 morn.
First Quarter ... 9th.	3. 35 morn.	3. 25 morn.	3. 02 morn.
Full Moon 16th.	3. 56 ev'g.	3. 46 ev'g.	3. 23 ev'g.
Last Quarter ... 24th.	9. 21 ev'g.	9. 11 ev'g.	8. 48 ev'g.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
M	1	ALL-SAINTS DAY.
Tu	2	ALL-SOULS-DAY.
W	3	Mendels:ohn, Music Composer, died, 1847.
Th	4	Marriage of William and Mary, 1677.
F	5	Guy Fawkes-Day.
S	6	Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, died, 1632.
S	7	24th after Trinity. Sun sets 6.49; rises 4.40.
M	8	Thomas Bewick, Wood Engraver, died, 1828.
Tu	9	Prince of Wales born 1841.
W	10	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1728.
Th	11	MARTINMAS.
F	12	The Order of Fools established, 1381.
S	13	William J lty, Painter, died, 1649.
S	14	25th after Trinity. Sun rises 7.00; sets 4.30.
M	15	Andrew Marvell, Poet, born, 1620.
Tu	16	Peter Warbeck, Pretender, executed, 1499.
W	17	Queen Charlotte (George III) died, 1818.
Th	18	Sir David Wilkie, Painter, born, 1785.
F	19	Nicholas Poussin, Painter, 1665. [1497.
S	20	Cape of Good Hope doubled by Vasco de Gama.
S	21	<i>Sunday before Advent.</i>
M	22	St. CECILIA. Father Lacordairo died, 1861.
Tu	23	Tallia. Musical Composer, died, 1585.
W	24	Rev. Dr. George Croly died, 1860.
Th	25	St. CATHERINE.
F	26	Marshal Soult died, 1850.
S	27	The Great Storm in England, 1703.
S	28	1st in Advent. Sun rises 7.18; sets 4.18.
M	29	First Newspaper (<i>The Times</i>) printed by Steam,
Tu	30	St. ANDREW. [1814.

MEMORANDA.

Form with a decorative border and horizontal lines for writing.

DECEMBER.—31 Days.

Twelfth Month.

Begins on Wednesday.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
New Moon 1st.	10.12 ev'g.	10.02 ev'g.	9.39 ev'g.
First Quarter 8th.	1.54 ev'g.	1.44 ev'g.	1.21 ev'g.
Full Moon. 16th.	10.52 morn.	10.42 morn.	10.19 morn.
Last Quarter. . . . 24th.	2.12 ev'g.	2.02 ev'g.	1.39 ev'g.
New Moon 31st.	9.12 morn.	9.02 morn.	8.39 morn.

Day of week.	Day of Mo.	EVENTS.
W	1	Pope Leo X died, 1521.
Th	2	St. Francis Xavier died, 1552.
F	3	Flaxman, Sculptor, died, 1826.
S	4	St. Clement of Alexandria.
S	5	2nd in Advent. Sun rises 7.25; sets 4.16.
M	6	Feast of St. Nicholas.
Tu	7	Marshall Ney shot, 1815.
W	8	CONCEPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY.
Th	9	John Milton born, 1608.
F	10	Sir W. Fenwick Williams born, 1800.
S	11	Prince of Condé died, 1686.
S	12	3rd in Advent. Sun rises 7.32; sets 4.16.
M	13	Dr. Samuel Johnson died, 1784.
Tu	14	Prince Albert died at Windsor, 1861.
W	15	Izaak Walton died, 1683.
Th	16	Wilhelm Grimm (Fairy Tales) died, 1859.
F	17	O. P. Riots, 1808.
S	18	Prince Rupert born, 1619.
S	19	4th in Advent. Sun rises 7.38; sets 4.13.
M	20	Napoleon III. elected President.
Tu	21	ST. THOMAS.
W	22	James Cowles Prichard, Ethnologist, died, 1848.
Th	23	Prince Consort buried, 1861.
F	24	Hugh Miller, Geologist, died, 1856.
S	25	CHRISTMAS DAY.
S	26	1st after Christmas. Sun rises 7.39; sets 4.22.
M	27	ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
Tu	28	Innocent's Day.
W	29	Marquis of Dalhousie died, 1860.
Th	30	Robert A'sham, Poet, died, 1568.
F	31	John Wycliffe, divine, died, 1384.

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METEOROLOGICAL MEMORANDA.

COMPILED BY THOMAS D. KING.

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 on 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 turnip, may

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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

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of four miles; and it is to the lower stratum of this thickness that the principal meteorological phenomena are confined.

TEMPERATURE.

Another important meteorologic 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

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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 of 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 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 *wet* and *dry-bulb* thermometers. The dryer the air, or

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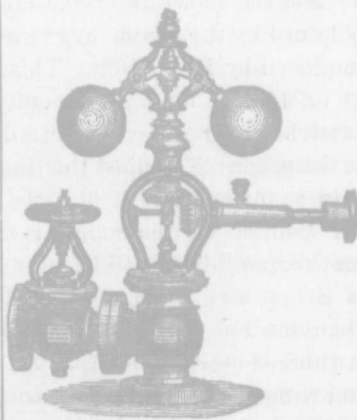
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the further it is from saturation, the more rapid will be the evaporation from a wet surface; and, consequently, the greater will be the cooling of the body from which the evaporation proceeds. By a series of experiments, the relation of the amount 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 will be constantly surrounded with a thin stratum of ice,—even then the readings are available. 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 the level or a little below the bulb. As evaporation proceeds, heat is absorbed by the conversion of the water around the wet-bulb with vapour, and the mercury in the wet-bulb thermometer will fall a greater or less number of degrees below the air temperature, according to the dryness of the atmosphere. The dryer the air, the greater the difference in the readings of the two thermometers.

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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 is equivalent to 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

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all remained on the surface, none percolating, 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 fall on a field whose area was ten acres, and it all remained on the surface, none percolating, 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 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



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 12th day of November, 1879.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 11th subsec. of the 125th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chap. 10, and intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs,"—

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a Drawback of duty paid on all canvas, paints and oils, chains, spikes, iron and iron knees, actually used in the construction of any ship or vessel built and registered in Canada, or built in and exported from Canada, under Governor's pass, for sale and registry in any other Country since the 15th March last, may be granted and paid by the Minister of Customs, under such regulations as to him may appear to be necessary, provided that such drawback shall not exceed an amount equal to 40 cents per registered ton of such ship or vessel, when constructed without iron knees, and 50 cents per registered ton when constructed with iron knees.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

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 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

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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 characterized:—*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 vapor 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.

INFLUENCES OF THE MOON UPON THE WEATHER.

What are they? has never been satisfactorily answered; but people look to the change of the Moon effecting a change in the weather with as much certainty as they look to a dial to know what o'clock it is. The weather changes, and the Moon changes, and they are satisfied, and all is right. No one can deny the fact that the weather is very frequently changing, and the Moon too, and if we take in a day or two before, and a day or two after each change, then it is a perfect and complete theory, which accounts for all the occurrences.

Such, however, are among the most vague of all popular errors. The Moon may, or may not, have an influence on

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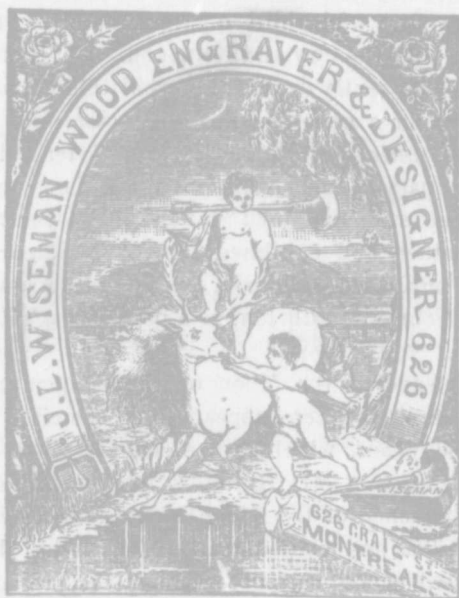
the weather; the question has never been proved on either side, and it remains as undecided as ever it was.

From Mr. Howard's observations on the variations of the barometer in connection with lunar phases, he found that in thirty out of fifty lunar weeks there was a coincidence of the greater elevations of the barometer with the Moon's first and third quarters, and the greater depressions with the new and full Moon. But there were exceptions sufficiently decided to forbid this coincidence being taken for a general rule. The case was indeed sometimes *reversed*, so that a low barometer coincided with the quarters, and a high with a new and full Moon. The rule obtained chiefly in moderate and settled weather, and exhibited the regular lunar tides; but the stormy, frost, or thunder exhibited such a mixture of tides and currents as belong to a perturbed state of the atmosphere.

The influence of the Moon on the temperature and density of our atmosphere, appears to be exercised chiefly through the winds, which is a secondary effect of her varied attraction. Mr. Howard's laborious researches into the influence of the Moon upon the weather, completely puzzled and confounded him, as it has done all previous and subsequent observers to the present date. In fact, we have not advanced in the slightest degree, and have no certain data respecting the assumed lunar influence.

There is another part of the subject which requires some notice, which is the lunar cycle of nineteen years, when she returns to the same position at the same time. Hence, if she has such influence over the weather as assumed by some, then it is natural to expect that the

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period of nineteen years would bring the same weather. But no such state occurs—the case is not proven, and the lunar influence is perfectly conjectural, the evidence is on the negative side, or exactly the reverse of what it should be. So great is the conceit on this matter, that there are lunar tables for calculating, or rather foreseeing, the weather for any indefinite period from the time at which the Moon changes; so certain and sure is the event deemed, and this completes her sovereign sway. It is a pretty well established fact that the same phase and condition of the Moon does not produce a recurrence of the same weather, if one full Moon produces fine weather; the next full Moon may reverse it to wet weather. Dr. Webster, R. N. (1857), says:—

“I have long tried, and very patiently endeavoured to prove, by the most faithful and unremitting observation, the lunar weather-influence in the monthly periods and the cycle of years, but have not perceived any approximation to that effect. Sometimes it delighted me, then it grieved me and destroyed my hopes and labours; and though I gaze with delight on the moonlight scenery, and enjoy her gracious presence, and love to see the clouds drift over her beautiful face and veil it, yet I failed to put faith in her smiles. She sports with the clouds and decks herself with a halo and corona which becomes her as Queen of Night; and then she looks so lovely, enthroned in the Heavens, as to be an object of admiration.”

Many diligent and faithful observers have pursued the subject of “lunar influence” for a series of years, but the result of their observations tend in no degree whatever to confirm the common opinion that a change of the

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weather takes place at or very near the change of the Moon.

All the observers were aware of the common opinion that a change of the weather takes place *at* or very near to the changes of the Moon. All the observers were aware of the common opinion, which is far beyond the Christian era, so that, had anything occurred it would have been readily detected and recorded. Hence they conclude it to be a vulgar and common plea,

Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. David's, and a good and ripe scholar, who produced an edition of Sir Isaac Newton's works, with commentaries, etc., undertook to examine the question of the "Lunar Weather Influence," says:—

"A popular persuasion of the Moon's influence has, somehow or other, gained credit even among the learned, without that strict empiric examination, which a notion, in itself so improbable, so destitute of all foundation in physical theory, so little supported by plausible analogy, ought to undergo. The vulgar doctrine about this influence is that it is exerted at the New and Full, and the First and Third quarters; and for three days before and after each of those epochs. There are, therefore, twenty-four such days in each month, over which the Moon is supposed to preside. Hence as more changes must fall within the time, it is evident therefore that people may deceive themselves in this respect."

Of the changes of weather prognosticated in the almanacs every quarter of the Moon, fifteen out of every twenty are wrong, and it would not be surprising if they succeeded more frequently; and astronomers acknowledge that the period of nineteen years, which brings back the same positions of the Moon, does not bring with

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it the least resemblance in the course or succession of winds. Mr. La Marck was so convinced of this lunar influence, that he published a Meteorological Diary, predicting, a year beforehand (1789), the winds and temperature which the northern and southern aspects of the Moon should produce. He established the negative truth, that the weather was totally independent of the Moon.

The following Table, ascribed to Dr. Herschel, 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.
<i>Hours of Change.</i>	<i>Probable Weather.</i>	<i>Probable Weather.</i>
12 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 Midni't	Fair.....	Fair and frosty.
Midni't 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.

The nearer the Moon's entrance to any of her changes is to midnight, the more fair the weather is in summer ;

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the nearer to noon, the less fair. The Moon's time of change, from four to ten in the afternoon, may be followed; but that is mostly dependent upon the wind. Her changes at all hours of the midnight, except the two first, are unfavourable to the weather; the like nearly may be observed in the winter.

Such was the table compiled about eighty years ago, and based, it is said, upon the experience of many years. We have had ample time of verifying it, and knowing all about the weather. 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.

It still retains its hold and authority upon the public by a power far greater than all the Herschels', and as long as the Moon lasts, or continues to shine, she will continue to exercise her sweet control over the mind, as over the skies and clouds.

We have a long roll of years of antiquity, down to the present time, all testifying to the influence of the Moon upon the weather. Is all this opinion wrong? The public, or popular authority, has not proved or demonstrated the fact, but boldly assert it. While the scientific world—the eminent and the learned—have not disproved it, although they have not approved of it, except in some few instances. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the lunar influence, it positively bespeaks recurring monthly periods. There seems to be some alliance between the lunar influence and the monthly recurring periods. If the lunar theory is correct, the monthly

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recurring periods must be so ; but the recurring monthly periods do not of necessity establish the lunar influence.

Upon the doctrine of recurring periods the following weather predictions or probabilities are based. 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."

JANUARY.

Slight snow beginning of the month, crossing the river on the ice bridge about the 10th, after that a cold spell. Snow storms about the 16th or 18th, after that tolerably fine to the 25th, then more stormy weather.

FEBRUARY.

Snow at beginning of month, gales about the 7th or 8th, followed by a cold spell; about the 10th to 13th rain; snow storms prevalent; the latter part of month fine.

MARCH.

Rain at beginning of month; strong gale about the 9th or 10th; snow after for a few days; clear weather from the 14th to the 20th; rain at the latter part of month.

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APRIL.

Slight snow at beginning of month ; clear weather, and tolerably warm from the 5th to 12th, followed by rain ; ice bridge will break up early, probably by the 20th ; showery weather at the end of month.

MAY.

Fine clear weather up to the 6th, temperature tolerably warm ; showers from the 7th to 9th, and again from 13th to 17th ; maple leaves out about the 18th ; fine clear weather 19th to 24th, after that to end of month showers with low barometer, high winds, and probably thunder storms.

JUNE.

Clear weather early part of month, temperature hot, lasting to the 10th or 12th, from thence to the 17th rain and thunder storms, which will prevail up to the 28th, after fine clear weather ; barometer generally low during month.

JULY.

Clear and warm up to the 8th ; thunder showers from 9th to 13th ; fine up to the 26th, followed by rain ; low barometer, prevailing wind S.W. to W.

AUGUST.

Will open with foggy weather, followed by thunder showers and hail storms ; from 12th to 20th fine clear weather ; 23rd to 28th thunder showers ; barometer low during the month ; prevailing wind S.W.



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SEPTEMBER.

Generally fine and comparatively warm, rain about the middle of month, fine after the 20th, and rain from the 27th to 30th.

OCTOBER.

Will open with rain, the general character of the month will be rainy up to the 20th, after that fine clear weather, temperature genial.

NOVEMBER.

Rain early part of month; fine from 9th to 14th, but cold; first snow about 15th; clear cold weather up to the 22nd or 23rd; snow enough for sleighing by the 25th or 26th, followed by fine clear cool weather.

DECEMBER.

Snow falls in early part of month, good sleighing for a short period, rain about the 7th to 11th, followed by fog; clear weather from 12th to 18th, followed by rain; 23rd to 26th snow, thence to end of month very cold but fine.

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“The unit or standard measure of capacity, from which all other measures of capacity, as well for liquids as for dry goods shall be derived, shall be the gallon containing ten Dominion Standard pounds weight of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, with the water and the air at a temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer and with the barometer at thirty inches.”

“Provided always, that until the 1st day of May, 1880, the wine gallon of 231 cubic inches may be used in any case by special understanding between the parties to any contract or agreement for the measurement of *liquids*, and the ratio or proportion which such measure shall bear to the standard shall be as follows:—Six wine gallons shall be equal to five standard gallons.”

From the above it will be seen that the use of the Winchester bushel and its sub-divisions becomes illegal from the 1st July, 1879, and that the use of the wine mea-

sure is permitted for liquids only until the 1st of May, 1880, from which date its use becomes illegal.

With reference to unstamped weights, measures and weighing machines being in the possession of manufacturers of or dealers in such articles, it is enacted :—

“ That the manufacturers of or dealers in weights, measures, or weighing machines, who has in his possession for sale, any weight, measure or weighing machine shall not be bound to have the same inspected and stamped according to this Act, so long as the same remain in his manufactory or warehouse, but no such weight, measure or weighing machine shall be removed from his premises, sold or taken into use for trade without having been inspected and stamped.”

For the avoidance of inconvenience therefore, it might be well that manufacturers and traders should keep on hand a sufficient stock of stamped weights, measures, scales, &c., for supplying the wants of their customers.

Instead of annual inspection as heretofore provided for, this Act provides for a bi-ennial inspection of weights and measures. But this provision is not intended to prevent Inspectors of weights and measures, from testing the accuracy of weights, measures, and weighing machines at any intervening period.

A. BRUNEL,

Commissoner of Inland Revenue.

Department of Inland Revenue, June 24th, 1879.



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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 Post Master 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 principle 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.

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Acton Vale	Clearville	Hespeler
Albion	Clifford	Hull
Alexandria	Clinton	Huntington
Alliston	Clinton	Huntsville
Almonte	Coaticook	Ingersoll
Amherstburg	Cobourg	Inverness
Angus	Colborne	Iroquois
Arkona	Coldwater	Joliette
Arnprior	Collingwood	Keene
Arthur	Compton	Kemptville
Aurora	Cookstown	Kettleby
Aylmer, East	Cornwall	Kincardine
Aylmer, West	Creemore	Kingston
Ayr	Danville	Kingsville
Barrie	Dresden	Kirkfield
Bath	Drummondville, E.	Kinmount
Bayfield	Drummondville, W.	Knowlton
Beachville	Dundalk Station	Lachine
Beamsville	Dundas	Lachute
Beauharnois	Dungannon	Lakefield
Beaverton	Dunville	Lanark
Belleville	Durham	Laprairie
Berlin	Elmira	Leamington
Berthier	Elora	Leeds
Bobcaygeon	Embro	Lennoxville
Bond Head	Erin	Lindsay
Bothwell	Exeter	Listowel
Bowmanville	Fenelon Falls	London
Braeebridge	Fergus	London, East
Bradford	Fingal	L'Orignal
Brampton	Flesherton	Loughboro'
Brantford	Font Hill	Lucan
Bridgewater	Forest	Lucknow
Bright	Fort Erie	Lyn
Brighton	Frelighsburg	Madoc
Brookville	Galt	Manchester
Brooklin	Gananoque	Manotick
Brussels	Garafraxa	Markham
Buckingham	Georgetown	Meaford
Burlington	Georgina	Melbourne
Caledonia	Glenallan	Merrickville
Campbellford	Goderich	Merritton
Cannington	Gravenhurst	Midland
Carleton Place	Grimsby	Middleville
Cayuga	Guelph	Millbrook
Chambly Canton	Haliburton	Mille Roches
Chatham, West	Hamilton	Millpoint
Chelsea	Harriston	Milton, West
Chippawa	Hastings	Minden
Clarksburg	Hawkesbury	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	Teeswater
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	Ridgeway	Unionville
North Gower	Ridgeway	Uxbridge
Norwich	Rimouski	Vankleek Hill
Norwood	Rivière du Loup	Vienna
Oakville	Rockingham	Vittoria
Odessa	Rondeau	Walkerton
Oil Springs	Rosemont	Wallaceburg
Omamee	Rosseau	Wardsville
Onslow	St. Andrews, East	Waterdown
Orangeville	St. Catherines, West	Waterford
Orillia	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
Paisley	St. Thomas, West	Weston
Pakenham	Sandwich	West Winchester
Palmerston	Sarnia	Whitby
Paris	Saugeen	Warton
Parry Sound	Scarboro	Windsor
Pembroke	Schomberg	Wingham
Penetanguishene	Seaforth	Woodbridge
Perth	Shelburne	Woodslee
Peterboro'	Sherbrooke	Woodstock
Petrolia	Simcoe	Woodville
Picton	Smith's Falls	Wroxeter
Plantagenet	Smithville	Wyoming
Point St. Charles	Sorel	York
Portage du Fort	Sparta	Yorkville
Port Barwell		Winnipeg, Manitoba

Post Office Department, Ottawa, 15 Dec. 1879.

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WIT AND HUMOR.

Nothing better, in the way of cheerful reading, can be found than is contained in the Bric-a-brac series, edited by Henry Stoddard, and reprinted by Scribner, of New York. The best puns of Theodore Hooke, the happiest hits of Moore, the best sayings of Lamb and Scott and Barham of Jerrold, and Dickens and Thackeray, of all the great and marvellous lights that have shone in the literary world for the last century, are to be found in the pages of Bric-a-Brac.

Of course Mr. Stoddard's books are full of Irish stories: for instance, one told by Hooke, of a gentleman driving with his servant in his cab, and after finding fault with him for various delinquencies, such as drinking, stealing oats, etc., etc., said: If the gallows had its due, you rascal, where would you be now?"

"Throth, 'hen, your honor, it's riding in this cab I'd be, all alone by myself, may be."

Hooke tells another story of an old Irish woman who came to St. George's Hospital to take away the body of her dead husband. The hospital doctors had sent the body into the dissecting-room, not dreaming that it would be claimed, and its head, as well as those of half a dozen more belonging to other bodies, had been cut off for the use of the students. The demand for the body, implied naturally, that the head should accompany it, but not a soul could tell which head belonged to any particular body. Not wishing "to grieve afresh the already suffering" by giving her the body and the head apart, the

resident doctor beat about the bush for information, that would lead him to locate the head properly.

"Had your husband any mark that you could identify him by?" he asked.

"Och, then, sure he had," she replied; "he had a schar on his left arrum, and the blow of a sthick on his leg, and he losht his little finger at Denny Byrne's wake, and he halted on the left fut."

Although this information was sufficient to identify the body, it gave no information as to the head, so the doctors hunted round, until they found one head that seemed to fit the body with the "schar" on it, and they artfully stitched it on.

When the woman was admitted into the dead-house, she at once recognized the "schar," but when she looked at the face, her wifely sorrow was changed into a state of the wildest amazement. "Och, murther, murther," she cried; "sure, an' it's death that althers one entirely, it is. Mo poor Dinney had carrotty hair, and now—och, now, the head of him is as black as a tom-cat."

This story, Hooke said he had from Keate the surgeon, who told it to him a few days before he repeated it.

"Uneducated Irishmen," says Moore, "have such a musical ear that they grasp at the *sound* of words, rather than their meaning. He cites the following as proof of this assertion. A friend of his called at a house, and said to the servant—a genuine Paddy:

"Is your master at home?"

"No, sur; he's out."

"Is your mistress at home?"

"No, sur; she's out."

"Well, I will just go in and take an air of the fire till they come."

"Faith, sur, the *fire* 's out, too!"

As an evidence of Irish simplicity, Moore tells how an old woman, looking at a regiment of Enniskillen Dragoons entering an Irish town, called out:

"Well, boys, you look mighty well entirely, considering it's 109 years since you were stationed here before."

Not even the stern laws of a stern church can keep down Irish fun. Moore tells of a priest saying to a fellow who always shirked his dues, and who gave as an excuse for his last failure, that he had been very ill, and so near dying, that Father Brennan (the priest of the next parish) had anointed him.

"Anointed you, did he? Faith, it showed he didn't know you as well as I do, or he would have known you were slippery enough without it."

Dublin has always been remarkable for jesters among the lower orders. Travair, a lame cobbler, was one of the most noted of these public characters. O'Keefe tells how he was walking one day with a very insignificant officer, dressed in full regimentals, and carrying a very large sword. O'Keefe stopped to speak to an acquaintance, and his military companion sauntered on, and when he looked for him he could not find him. O'Keefe went on up the street, looking for his missing friend, and as he was passing Travair's stall, he asked him whether he saw an officer in regimentals pass by.

"An officer?" replied the cobbler; "an officer? I saw a big sword go up the street with a bit of something red tied to it."

Kelly denies the fact that Irishmen are quarrelsome, and proves their willingness to receive a hard personal joke good-humoredly by the following story:—

Mr. MacNally, an Irish lawyer, had a limp, or halt, when walking, which he could not bear to be noticed. At the time of the rebellion he was seized with the lawyers' military fever, and joined the lawyers' corps. Meeting with Curran, MacNally said:

"My dear Curran, these are not times for a man to be idle; I am determined to enter the lawyers' corps, and follow the camp."

"Oh, tut, tut," said Curran; "you follow the camp? why, you'd be left behind the first day."

"Your reason, sir, for such a remark," said MacNally.

"For this reason," said Curran; "the moment you would be told to march, you'd begin to *halt*."

A friend having spoken to Curran about the superabundant flourishes of speech of a certain Dublin lawyer, who, in a case of breach of promise of marriage, used up every adjective in the English language, replied:

"My dear Tom, it will never do for a man to turn a landscape painter on the strength of having pots of color near him, unless he knows how to lay them on."

Moore's stories of Sheridan are well worthy of republication. Charles Sheridan, speaking of his father, told Moore, how that being plagued by an old maiden relation of his always going out to walk with him, said, one day, that the weather was bad and rainy; to which the old lady answered that, on the contrary, it had cleared up. "Yes," said Sheridan, "it has cleared up enough for *one*, but not for *two*."

Shaw lent Sheridan \$2,500, and in spite of ceaseless dunning, could never get a cent of it. One day when he was rating Sherry, he was horrified at his bankrupt debtor asking him for a further loan of \$100.

"'Pon my word," said Shaw, "this is too bad; after keeping me out of my money in so shameful a manner, you now have the face to ask me for more; but it won't do, I must be paid my money, and its most disgraceful," etc., etc.

"My dear fellow," says Sheridan, "hear reason; the sum you ask me for is a very considerable one, whereas I only ask you for twenty pounds."

One day at a dinner-party at Sheridan's, the servant, in passing, threw down the plate warmer with a crash. Sheridan, after scolding most furiously the pale and frightened man, at last exclaimed, "And how many plates have you broke?"

"Oh, not one, sir," answered the fellow, delighted to vindicate himself.

"And, you stupid ass, you," said Sheridan, "do you mean to say, that you have made all that noise for nothing?"

Lattin told some good Irish stories in the presence of Moore, at a dinner-party. One Irishman asked another, to come and dine off *boiled beef and potatoes*, with him. "That I will," said the other; "and it is rather odd it should be exactly the same dinner I had at home for myself, *barring the beef*."

Another, of a host telling his guest with reference to the wine, to "drink on," that there was "not a head-

ache in a hogshead of it." "No," replied the guest, "but there is a stomach ache in every glass of it."

Another, of a very absent-minded man, at a mean, shabby party, who fancied himself in his own house, and began to apologize for the wretchedness of the dinner.

Another, of a good phrase of an Irish attorney's, in speaking of a reconciliation that had taken place between two persons, whom he wished to set by the ears, "I am sorry to tell you that a compromise has *broken out* between the parties."

Another, of an Irishman whose wife's brother fell heir to a large property, saying, "If my wife had been her brother, what a large fortune I would have."

"Another, of a good thing said by Kelly, the Irish barrister, about some man, whose children bore not the most respectable characters, asking him one day, "Have you heard of my son's robbery?" "No," said Kelly, "who did he rob?"

Moore tells of Sir A. C——, a not over truthful and ignorant traveller, who was telling long rhodomontade stories about America at Lord Barrymore's table, and how Barrymore, winking at the rest of the company, asked him, "Did you ever meet any of the Chick Chows, Sir Arthur?" "Oh, several; a very cruel race." "The Cherry Chows?" "Oh, very much among them; they were particularly kind to our men." "And, pray, did you come across the Totte-rody-bow-wows?" This was too much for Sir A., who then for the first time, perceived that Barrymore had been quizzing him.

Bushe told Moore of an Irish country squire, who used, with hardly any means, to give entertainments to the

militia, etc., in his neighborhood, and when a friend expostulated with him on the extravagance of giving claret to these fellows when whiskey punch would do just as well, he answered, "You are very right, my dear friend; but, you see, I get my claret on tick, and where in the world would I get ready money for the lemons to make the punch?"

Moore, speaking of the ease with which an Irishman can accommodate himself to the circumstances of a foreign country, mentions the case of an Irish Colonel once meeting a man whom he thought he recognized, in the uniform of a Scotch regiment. "How is this, my man?" he said; "you are an Irishman, aren't you?" "Faith, I am, your honor; Irish, and no mistake." "And how are you in the uniform of a Scotch regiment?" "Well, your honor, I am what they call a lamb in wolf's clothing."

A good story is told by Moore, of an Irishman, brimful of ill temper, coming out of a room where he had lost all his money at play, and seeing a person (a perfect stranger to him) tying his shoe at the top of the stairs, and saying: "Botheration to you, you fool, you are *always* tying your shoe," and kicking him down stairs.

Moore describes a merry day spent with Bushe and Plunkett, at the Pigeon House, outside of Dublin, and of their endeavors to out-pun each other. "Well, that's as bad as his, isn't it?" "No, no; mine was the worst. I appeal to all round." Consyne was one of the party, and on his undertaking to recite something, Plunkett said, "Come, come, Syne, stand up while you do it; stand up, man, and nobody at least can say that you are *con-seated*

(conceited)." Some one said, "Well, you see —'s predictions have come true." "Indeed!" said Plunkett, "I always knew he was a *bore*, but I didn't know he was an *augur*."

The Marquis of Anglesey told an anecdote of Lord Cloncurry upset in the mud, and some country fellows helping him out, and of his saying, "Thank you, my lads. Now I shall treat you as O'Connell does." "Oh, long life to your honor for that," they exclaimed, with great joy, but were rather taken aback when Lord Cloncurry, holding out his empty hand to them, said, "I'll trouble each of you for half-a-crown. O'Connell, takes more from you, but as you have been such good fellows, I'll only ask half-a-crown." The fellows felt the fun of this, and, of course, got something else into the bargain.

Luttrell tells of an Irishman who, having jumped into the water to save a man from drowning, upon receiving sixpence from the person as a reward for his services, looked first at the sixpence, then at him, and at last exclaimed, "By japers, I'm *overpaid* for the job."

A conceited man of the name of D'Oyley having said he wished to be called *De Oyley*, somebody at dinner addressed him thus: "Mr. *De Oyley*, will you have some *de-umpling*?"

Luttrell tells a story of some Irish lady who had been travelling with her family on the continent, and on being asked whether they had been at *Aix*, answered, "O, yes! indeed; very much at *ass* everywhere."

Councillor MacNally was lame (having a dislocated hip), and Lord Plunkett told the story of a limping attorney's clerk asking Keller in the Four Courts, "Did you

see Mr. MacNally go *this way*?" "You fool, you," said Keller, "I never saw him go any other way."

MacNally received the wound in the hip that lamed him in a duel; and on a subsequent occasion, when he was again going out to fight, a friend of his, when he was on the way to the ground, called him back and said gravely to him, "I'd advise you, Mac, to turn the other hip to him; who knows but he may shoot you straight."

Macklin tells the following:—"It is impossible," he said, "to get a direct answer from the lower order of the Irish; their imagination and poetry trips up direct information." As evidence of this, he tells of a visit to the Little Green, in Dublin (a market for vegetables and fruits). He was accompanied by O'Keefe, who was much pleased with the good humor and fun of the sellers. "Aye," said Macklin, "they're comical and good-natured, and ready-witted and obliging—that is, I mean what we call the lower order; but you can never get a direct answer from them." "Oh," said O'Keefe, "that is not fair; put your question first." "Well," said Macklin, coming up to an old woman who had a basket of vegetables before her, "what's the price of that cauliflower?" "That cauliflower," said she, taking it up in her hand, "sir, that's as fine a cauliflower as ever was seen, either in a garden or out of a garra-u." "Well," but what is the price of it?" "The price! the deuce a prettier cauliflower could you see of a long summer's day." "Well, but what's the price of it?" "What's the price of it! Arrah, sir, you may talk of your tulips, and pinks, and roses, and wall-flower, but the flower of all flowers is a cauliflower." "But, I want to know the price of it." "Ah, you'll not get such a cauliflower as this, sir, all over

the market. Here, feel the weight of it, sir." "But, the price, woman?" "Feel the weight, sir; sure it's your two hands it will take to hold it." "There, O'Keefe," said Macklin, "if you had laid a wager with me that I could get a direct answer when I put a question to them, you'd have lost it."

Henderson, speaking of the desire Irishmen have, never to acknowledge that anything English, could exceed anything Irish, tells of an Irishman just come to London, and a friend, who had been resident there a long time, showing him all the sights, and expatiating on the magnitude and grandeur of the buildings, and so on. In their walk together, coming up Ludgate Hill, on the first sight of St. Paul's, he pointed out the stupendous size and grandeur of the Cathedral. The Irishman, looking up at it, said in a very calm tone, "*Pon my honor, 'tis mighty neat.*"

This was hard on Curran. The story is told by Michael Kelly. One day, after dinner at Kelly's, Curran said to Father O'Leary, the well-known Roman Catholic priest: "Well, Father, I wish you were St. Peter." "And why would you wish that I were St. Peter?" asked O'Leary. "Because, reverend father, in that case," said Curran, "you would have the keys of heaven, and you could let me in." "By my honor, Curran," replied the divine, "it would be better for *you* that I had the keys of the other place, for then I could let you out."

The same O'Leary told how on his introduction to the great Dr. Johnson, the old bear addressed him in the Hebrew language, and when O'Leary told him that he did not understand it, Johnson, with a contemptuous sneer, said to Murphy, "Why, sir, this is a pretty fellow you

have brought me; he does not comprehend the *primitive* language. O'Leary bowed very low, and complimented the Doctor with a long speech *in Irish*, of which the Doctor, not understanding a word, made no reply, but looked at Murphy. O'Leary, seeing that the Doctor was puzzled at hearing a language of which he was ignorant, said to Murphy, pointing to the Doctor, "This is a pretty fellow to whom you have brought me, sir; he does not understand the language of the *sister* kingdom!" The reverend *padre* then made the Doctor a low bow and quitted the room.

Kelly tells of one Tate Wilkinson, who had the habit of mixing up whatever he was talking about with the subject of eating. This led to a chat on others who were in the habit of doing likewise, when the following stories were told: At a dinner party an English gentleman praised the beauty of the Bay of Dublin, and said it was very like the Bay of Naples. "Dublin Bay, sir," responded an Irishman present, "is far and away finer than the Bay of Naples; for what on earth can be superior to a Dublin Bay herring?" "I am told," said the English gentleman, later on, "that the Irish Brigade in the Empress Maria Theresa's service are a fine set of men." "You may say that, sir," replied the same Irishman, "and she has also in her dominions the finest beef and mutton I ever tasted anywhere."

Kelly tells the following of the two Sheridan's, father and son: They were supping with him one night after the opera, at a period when Sheridan expected to get into Parliament. "I think, father," said he, "that many men who are called great patriots in the House of Commons are great humbugs. For my own part, if I get into Par-

liament, I will pledge myself to no party, but write upon my forehead, in legible characters, 'To be let.' " "And under that, Tom," said his father, "write—'UNFURNISHED.'" Tom took the joke, but he was even with him on another occasion. One night, at Sheridan's cottage, within half a mile of Houndslow Heath, Tom, being very short of cash, asked his father to let him have some. "'Pon my honor, Tom, I've none," was the reply. "Be the consequence what it may, money I must have," said Tom. "If that is the case, my dear Tom," said the affectionate parent, "you will find a case of loaded pistols up stairs and a horse in the stable; the night is dark, and you are within half a mile of Houndslow Heath." "I understand what you mean," said Tom; "but I tried that last night. I unluckily stopped Peake, your treasurer, on the road in the dark, and he told me that you had been beforehand with him, and had robbed him of every sixpence he had in the world."

Kelly tells of a creditor of Sheridan's, named Holloway, riding up to him in the street and demanded his money, complaining that often as he called at Sheridan's house, he was always refused admittance. Sheridan, knowing that Holloway was proud of his horses, never heeded the tirade, but burst out into a torrent of "gush" over the beauty of the horse. "Well," said Holloway, "I think I may say there never was a prettier creature than this. You were speaking to me, when last I saw you, about a horse for Mrs. Sheridan; now this would be a treasure for a lady." "Does he canter well?" said Sherry. "Beautifully," replied Holloway. "If that's the case, Holloway," said Sheridan, "I really should not mind stretching a point for him. Will you have the kindness to let me see

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his paces?" "To be sure," said Holloway, and pulling himself into a graceful attitude, he went up the street away from Sheridan in a sharp canter. The moment his back was turned, Sheridan dashed across a church-yard, where no horse could follow, out into Bedford street, and when Holloway returned, the admirer of his horse and his debtor were alike gone.

So much for Irishmen, now for a few stories of other nationalities.

Barham is responsible for the following: A lady went into the market at Margate for the purpose of purchasing a live goose. There were but two in the whole place, offered for sale by a girl of fourteen, who refused to part with one without the other. Not wishing for two geese, the lady at first declined the purchase, but at last finding no other was to be had, and recollecting that a neighbor might be prevailed upon to take one off her hands, she concluded the bargain. Having paid for and secured the pair, she asked the girl at parting if she knew her mother's reason for the directions she had given. "Oh, yes, mistress," answered the young poultry merchant, readily, "mother said that they had lived together *eleven years*, and it would be a sin and shame to part them now!"

Talking of geese leads to another story of Barham's with regard to old Steady Baker, the Mayor of Folkestone. A boy was brought before him for stealing gooseberries. Baker hunted up his "Burn's Justice," but not being able to find the article he wanted in the book, which is alphabetically arranged, he lifted up his spectacles and addressed the culprit thus: "My lad, it's very lucky for you that instead of stealing *gooseberries*, you are not brought here for stealing a *goose*, for there is a statute

in 'Burns' against stealing geese, but I can't find anything about gooseberries in all 'Burns,' so let the prisoner be discharged, for it is evidently no offence."

Barham tells the following of Dr. Thomas Hume, a sarcastic Irishman. Dr. Hume once went with Barham's father to the office of a morning newspaper, and there the Doctor silently placed upon the counter the announcement of the death of some friend, together with five shillings, the usual charge for the insertion of such advertisements. The clerk glanced at the paper, tossed it on one side, and said gruffly, "Seven and six." "I have frequently," replied Hume, "had occasion to publish these *simple* notices, and I have never before been charged more than five shillings." "Simple!" repeated the clerk, without looking up, "*he's universally beloved and deeply regretted!* Seven and six." Hume produced the additional half crown and laid it deliberately by the others, observing, as he did so, with the natural solemnity of voice that was so peculiar to him, "Congratulate yourself, sir, that this is an additional expense which your executors will never be put to."

Rogers was very ugly, and was once thinking of getting his portrait painted. He asked Sydney Smith what position he would advise him to have it taken in. "Well, if I were you," said Smith, "I would get myself taken as if I had just entered church." "Why in the world would I be painted in that unusual position?" asked Rogers. "Because, my dear fellow, said Smith, the artist could paint you saying your prayers, *with your face in your hat.*"

Sydney Smith once said to Barham, "Nothing would induce me to go up in a balloon, unless it would benefit the Established Church of England; for I would run the

risk of never getting down again." "Well," said Barham, "the greatest benefit you could confer on the church, would be, to make your ascension as soon as possible."

Douglas repeats a story of King the actor, who, meeting an old acquaintance whose name he could not recollect, took him home to dinner. By way of making the discovery, he addressed him in the evening, as follows: "My dear sir, my friend here and myself have had a dispute as to how you spell your name; indeed, we have made a bet about it." "Spell my name! Well, it is not an easy name to spell by any means. All kinds of mistakes are made about it; so you need not think that you are out of the fashion. I spell it with two A's, two P's and a B," which answer, of course, left them just as wise as ever.

Moore told the following, with Sir Walter Scott's comment on it: When George the Fourth visited Ireland, one of the "pisintry," delighted with his affability to the crowd on landing, said to the toll-keeper, as the king passed through: "Och, now! and His Majesty, God bless him! never paid the turnpike, an' how 's that?" "Oh, kings never does; we lets 'em go free," was the answer. "Then, there's your dirty money for ye," said Pat, "it will never be said that the king came to Ould Ireland, and found nobody to pay the turnpike for him." Moore, on his visit to Abbotsford, told this story to Sir Walter Scott, when they were comparing notes as to the Royal visits to Ireland and Scotland. "Now, Mr. Moore," replied Scott, "there you Irish have just the advantage of us. There was no want of enthusiasm over here; the Scotch folk would have done anything for his Majesty, but—*pay the turnpike.*"

Thesiger had once in his official capacity to expel a lawyer from the temple, for conduct unbecoming a gentleman, and as he thought how his action would ruin the man for life, he burst out into tears when reading the document. "Well," said he, afterwards, to Rose, who was then judge of the Court of Review, "I would never do for a criminal judge, and after the way in which I have exposed my weakness to-day, you will agree with me." "Why, yes," said Rose, "I think you would make an indifferent judge, but then, you may console yourself with the thought, that you would make an uncommonly good *cryer*."

Harness is responsible for the following story of Charles Lamb: On one occasion, an old lady was pouring into his ear a tirade, more remarkable for length than substance, when observing that Lamb was fast falling asleep, she aroused him by remarking in a loud voice, "I'm afraid, Mr. Lamb, you are deriving no benefit from my observations!" "Well, madam," he replied, recollecting himself, "I cannot say that I am; but perhaps the lady on the other side of me is, for they go in at one ear and out of the other."

This is also from Harness: Sheridan's solicitor found his client's wife one day walking up and down her drawing-room, in a frantic state, calling Sheridan "a deceiver, a villain," etc., etc. On asking her reasons for such an outburst of passion, she replied, "I have discovered that all the love-letters he sent me were *copies* of those he sent to his first wife."

Greville, in his "Memoirs," is rather hard on King William the Fourth "If he was not such an ass," he

writes, "that nobody does anything but laugh at what he says, he would do a great deal of harm with his nonsensical speeches. Coming from him, nobody minds. *What can you expect from a man with a head like a pineapple?*" The king's head was exactly of that shape.

Writing of Macaulay, Greville says: "*He is a book in breeches.* All that he says, all that he writes, exhibits his great powers and astonishing information, and yet he is not an agreeable companion."

He tells of the great duel between Lord Alvany and Morgan O'Connell, that the only persons looking on were an old Irishwoman and a Methodist parson; the latter implored Alvany "to think of his soul," and the former *wanted to be paid for her attendance.*

William the Fourth, according to Greville, hated the Duchess of Kent, the mother of the Princess Victoria (the present Queen). At a dinner-party given in honor of his birthday, the Duchess sat on one side of the king, and the Princess Victoria opposite. After dinner, the king, responding to his health, said: "I trust that my life may be spared for nine months longer, after which period, in the event of my death, no regency would take place." (The Duchess of Kent would have been Regent.) "I would then have the satisfaction of leaving the royal authority to the personal exercise of that young lady, (pointing to the Princess Victoria), the heir presumptive of the crown, and not in the hands of a *person* now near me (the Duchess of Kent), who is surrounded by evil advisers, and who is herself incompetent to act with propriety in the station in which she would be placed. I have no hesitation in saying that I have been insulted—grossly and continuously insulted—by that person (the

Duchess), but I am determined to endure no longer a course of behaviour so disrespectful to me. That young lady (the Princess) has been kept away from my court and drawing-rooms by the person I have mentioned (the Duchess.) I would have that person (the Duchess) to know that I am king, and that I am determined to have my authority respected," etc., etc. This awful philippic, which was based on some trifling acts of negligence of the Duchess, was uttered in a loud, excited, angry voice. The Queen looked mortified, the Princess Victoria burst into tears, and the whole company were aghast. The Duchess never said a word, but on rising from the banquet, she ordered her carriage at once.

Greville, writing of Sugden, says: "A ridiculous thing happened the other day in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. Sugden had taken a brief on *each side* of a case without knowing it. Horne, who opened on one side, and was followed by another lawyer, was to be answered by Sugden, but he, having got hold of the wrong brief, spoke the same way as Horne. The Vice-Chancellor said, coolly, 'Mr. Horne, Mr. Sugden is with you.' 'Sir,' said Horne, 'Mr. Sugden is a genius. His argument is with us, but he is engaged against us.' Fortunately, the case was of that nature, that the court decided against all the parties."

Greville tells the following, as told by Moore: Some Irish had emigrated to some West Indian colony. The negroes soon learnt their "sayings," and largely caught their brogue, and when another ship-load of Irish came soon after, the negroes on the wharf called out, "Oh, Paddy, how are you?" "Och, murther," said one of the new arrivals, "what! *are ye become black already?*"

Speaking on the subject of "the fall from the sublime to the ridiculous," Moore tells of a Sir William St. George, who went over to Ireland to attend an emancipation meeting composed altogether of Catholics. There was a dinner given to the Englishman after, and a large number of the guests got drunk, and St. George, in leaving, lost his hat in the scramble. He was terribly savage, and gave utterance to his wrath by saying, "You boors, you! I came over to Ireland to emancipate you, and you've stolen my hat."

TO POSTMASTERS.

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The Canada Guarantee Company

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The Postmaster General has consented to favorably consider the reduction of the amount of Security in the cases of many of those Postmasters now giving \$800 Bond, if the Guarantee Bond of this Company be tendered instead of Private Securities.

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260 St. James Street Montreal.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.



Regulations Respecting the Disposal
OF
CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS
FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE
Canadian Pacific Railway

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, October 14, 1879.

Public notice is hereby given that the following provisions, which shall be held to apply to the lands in the province of Manitoba, and in the Territories to the west and north-west thereof, are substituted for the Regulations dated the 9th July last, governing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands situate within 110 (one hundred and ten) miles on each side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which said Regulations are hereby superseded:—

1. "Until further and final survey of the said railway has been made west of the Red River, and for the purposes of these provisions, the line of the said railway shall be assumed to be on the fourth base westerly to the intersection of the said base by the line between ranges 21 and 22 west of the first principal meridian, and thence in a direct line to the confluence of the Shell River with the River Assiniboine.
2. "The country lying on each side of the line of railway shall be respectfully divided into belts, as follows:—

"(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the railway, and immediately adjoining the same, to be called Belt A :

"(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called Belt B :

"(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called Belt C :

"(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called Belt D ; and

"(5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt D, to be called Belt E.

3. "The even-numbered sections in each township throughout the several belts above described shall be open for entry as homesteads and preëmptions of 160 acres each respectively.

4. "The odd numbered sections in each of such townships shall not be open to homestead or preëmption, but shall be specially reserved and designated as Railway Lands.

5. "The Railway Lands within the several Belts shall be sold at the following rates, viz. :—In Belt A, \$5 (five dollars) per acre ; in Belt B, \$4 (four dollars) per acre ; in Belt C, \$3 (three dollars) per acre ; in Belt D, \$2 (two dollars) per acre ; in Belt E, \$1 (one dollar) per acre : and the terms of sale of such lands shall be as follows, viz. :—One-tenth in cash at the time of purchase ; the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

6. "The Preëmption Lands within the several Belts shall be sold for the prices and on the terms respectively as follows :—In the Belts A, B, and C, at \$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents) per acre ; in Belt D, at \$2 (two dollars) per acre ; and in Belt E, at \$1 (one dollar) per acre. The terms of payment to be four-tenths of the purchase money, together with interest on the latter at the

rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry; the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

7. "All payments for Railway Lands and also for Preemption Lands within the several Belts, shall be in cash, and not in scrip or military or police bounty warrants.

8. "All moneys received in payment of Preemption Lands shall inure to and form part of the fund for railway purposes, in a similar manner to the moneys received in payment of Railway Lands.

9. "These provisions shall be retroactive so far as relates to any and all entries of Homestead and Preemption Lands, or sales of Railway Lands, obtained or made under the Regulations of the 9th of July, hereby superseded; any payments made in excess of the rate hereby fixed shall be credited on account of sales of such lands.

10. "The Order-in-Council of the 9th November, 1877, relating to the settlement of the land in Manitoba, which had been previously withdrawn for Railway purposes, having been cancelled, all claims of persons who settled in good faith on lands under the said Order-in-Council shall be dealt with under these provisions, as to price of Preemptions, according to the Belt in which such lands may be situate. Where a person may have taken up two quarter-sections under the said Order-in-Council, he may retain the quarter-section upon which he has settled, as a Homestead, and the other quarter-section as a Preemption under these provisions, irrespective of whether such Homestead and Preemption may be found to be upon an even-numbered section or otherwise. Any moneys paid by such person on account of the lands entered by him under the said Order-in-Council, will be credited to him on account of his Preemption purchase, under these provisions. A

person who may have taken up one quarter-section under the Order-in-Council mentioned will be allowed to retain the same as a Homestead, and will be permitted to enter a second quarter-section as a Preemption, the money paid on account of the land previously entered to be credited to him on account of such Preemption.

11. " All entries of lands shall be subject to the following provisions respecting the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or of any Government colonization railway connected therewith, viz. :—

a " In the case of the railway crossing land entered as a Homestead, the right of way thereon, and also any land which may be required for station purposes, shall be free to the Government.

b " Where the railway crosses Preemptions or Railway Lands, entered subsequent to the date hereof, the Government may take possession of such portion thereof as may be required for right of way or for station grounds or for ballast pits, and the owner shall only be entitled to claim payment for the land so taken, at the same rate per acre as he may have paid the Government for the same.

c " In case, on the final location of the railway through lands unsurveyed, or surveyed but not entered for at the time, a person is found in occupation of land which it may be desirable in the public interest to retain, the Government reserves the right to take possession of such land, paying the squatter the value of any improvements he may have made thereon.

12. " Claims to public lands arising from settlement after the date hereof, in territory unsurveyed at the time of such settlement, and which may be embraced within the limits affected by the above policy, or by the extension thereof in the future over additional territory, will be ultimately dealt with in accordance with the terms prescribed above for the lands in the particular Belt in which such settlement may be found to be situate, subject

to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

13. "All entries after the date hereof of unoccupied lands in the Saskatchewan Agency, will be considered as provisional until the railway line through that part of the territories has been located, after which the same will be finally disposed of in accordance with these provisions, as the same may apply to the particular Belt in which such lands may be found to be situated, subject, as above, to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

14. "With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses, renewable yearly, under Sect. 52 of the 'Dominion Lands Act, 1879,' to cut merchantable timber on any lands situated within the several Belts above described, and any settlement upon, or sale of lands within the territory covered by such licenses, shall for the time being be subject to the operation of such licenses.

15. "The above provisions, it will, of course, be understood, will not affect sections 11 and 29, which are public school lands, or sections 8 and 26, Hudson's Bay Company's lands."

Any further information necessary may be obtained on application at the Dominion Lands Office, Ottawa, or from the Agent of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or from any of the local agents in Manitoba or the Territories.

By order of the Minister of the Interior,

J. S. DENNIS,

Deputy of the Minister of Interior.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,

Surveyor General.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCIES.

List of Crown Lands and Timber Agencies, with their designations, the names and residences of the Agents, and the quantity of land disposable in each Agency, on the 30th June, 1879.

No. 1.—THE COULONGE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Pontiac. E. Heath, Esq., Clarendon, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 338,206.

No. 2.—THE GATINEAU AGENCY comprises all the part of the County of Ottawa, situated to the west of the River du Lievre, except the part of the township of Buckingham, on the same side of said river. Robert Farley, Esq., Hull, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 430,106.

No. 3.—THE PETITE NATION AGENCY comprises the township of Buckingham, all the townships and unsurveyed lands in that part of the County of Ottawa, situated at the east of the River du Lievre and the County of Argenteuil. J. A. Cameron, Esq., Thurso, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 157,927. C. J. Marchand, Esq., of St. Jerome, Agent for

part. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 153,167.
A. B. Fillion, Esq., Grenville, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 133,783.

No. 4.—THE MAGOG AGENCY comprises all the townships of the Counties of Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Brome, Stanstead and Shefford; the townships of Brampton and Melbourne, in the County of Richmond; Durham, Wickham, Upton and Gratham, in the County of Drummond; Acton and the augmentation of Upton, in the County of Bagot; and Orford in the County of Sherbrooke. O. B. Kemp, Esq., Granby, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 10,005.

No. 5.—ST. FRANCIS AGENCY comprises all the townships in the County of Compton; the township of Ascot in the County of Sherbrooke; the townships of Stokes, Windsor, Shipton, and Cleveland, in the County of Richmond; Dudswell and Wheedon, in the County of Wolfe; and Spaulding, Ditchfield and Woburn in the County of Dorchester. Charles Patton, Robinson, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 302,599.

No. 6.—THE ARTHABASKA AGENCY comprises all the townships in the County of Athabaska; the townships of Wolfestown; North Ham, South Ham, Wolton, St. Camillie, Garthby and Stratford, in the County of Wolfe; Halifax, Somerset, Leeds, Inverness, Ireland and Nelson, in the County of Megantic; Kingsey, Simpson and Wendover, in the County of Drummond; and Aston and parts of Wendover, Maddington and Blandford, in the County of Nicolet. A. Gagnon, Esq., Arthabaska, Agent. No of acres disposable in 1879, 141,252.

No. 7.—THE CHAUDIERE AGENCY comprises all townships in the Counties of Beauce and Dorchester, except Spaulding, Ditchfield and Woburn; the townships of Coleraine, Thetford and Broughton, in the County of Megantic, and that part of the township of Buckland in the County of Bellechasse. John Hume of St. Francois, Beauce, acting Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 514,218.

No. 8.—THE MONTMAGNY AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Montmagny, L'Islet and Bellechasse, except that part of the township of Buckland in the County of Bellechasse. Eug. Renault, Esq., Montmagny, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 590,731.

No. 9.—THE GRANDVILLE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Kamouraska and Temiscouta. C. T. Dupe, Esq., Rivière du Loup, (*en bas*) Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 638,582.

No. 10.—THE RIMOUSKI AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Rimouski. George Sylvain, Rimouski, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 497,567. A reserve of 320,000 acres in the Chaudière, Rimouski, and Bonaventure Agencies has been made in favor of the Société Générale, Forestier de France.

No. 11.—THE GASPE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Gaspé. W. H. Amell, Gaspé Basin, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 185,811. Louis Roy, Esq., Cap Chat, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 87,570.

No. 12.—THE BONAVENTURE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Bonaventure. L. J. Riopel, Esq., New Carlisle, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 447,836.

No. 13.—THE SAGUENAY AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Saguenay and Charlevoix, and the townships of St. John, Hebert, Otis, Kane, Boileau, St. Germain and Champigny, in the County of Chicoutimi. George Duberger, Esq., Malbaie, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 122,633.

No. 14.—THE LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Chicoutimi, except the townships of St. John, Hebert,

Otis, Kane, Boileau, St. Germain and Champigny, comprised in the Saguenay Agency. J. O. Tremblay, Esq., Chicoutimi, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 387,780. Israel Dumais, Esq., Roberval, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 128,074.

No. 15.—THE ST. CHARLES AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Montmorency, Quebec and Portneuf, as far as the rear line of the timber limits, south of the river Batiscan. L. Z. Rousseau, Esq., Quebec, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 166,869.

No. 16.—THE ST. MAURICE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Champlain, St. Maurice and Maskinongé, except the part of the township of Peterborough, in the said County of Maskinongé. Also the unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Portneuf and Quebec, north of the rear line of the timber limits, south of the river Batiscan. Alphonse Dubord, Esq., Three Rivers, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 170,113.

No. 17.—THE ASSOMPTION AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Terrebonne, Montcalm, Joliette and Berthier, with that part of the township of Peterborough, in the County of Maskinongé. J. B. Delfausse, Esq., Joliette, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1879, 238,332.

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

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

E. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

THE GREAT WHEAT FIELDS, AND STOCK-RAISING
DISTRICTS OF CANADA.

*Extract from a Pamphlet issued by the Land Commissioner of
the Hudson's Bay Company.*

The attention of two continents is now earnestly directed to the great wheat fields and cattle raising districts in the British possessions in Manitoba and the North-West.

The Province of Manitoba, in Canada, extends from east-ward of the Red River to a line about 100 miles west of that river, and beyond that is the North-West Territory, reaching to the base of the Rocky Mountains, a further distance of nearly 1000 miles.

The Red River runs through Manitoba for nearly 250 miles to its outlet into Lake Winnipeg.

The valley of the Red River is the richest alluvial soil on the continent of North America, and its strength and depth increases, as it nears its mouth.

The Assiniboine River, several hundred miles in length, and which falls into the Red River at Winnipeg, runs through another valley, having a wonderful depth of splendid soil.

The Little Saskatchewan River falls into the Assiniboine about 150 miles from its mouth, and runs parallel to the Assiniboine about 100 miles to the east of it.

These three rivers in Canadian territory, with their tributaries, comprise an area of wheat and grazing lands 300 miles long by 150 broad, and contain a soil which produces the finest and best wheat in the world. It is now being rapidly settled upon by farmers from Canada, and the United States, and by emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland.

The extent of these lands in Manitoba and the North-West is vastly greater than the area of Great Britain and Ireland and the whole of old Canada combined.

The productiveness of the soil along the Red River, Assiniboine and Little Saskatchewan Valleys, is greater than in Minnesota or Dakota, and the yield of wheat per acre is considerably larger. This is also the fact throughout the whole Province of Manitoba. The exhibit of the growth of cereals and vegetables from Manitoba at the agricultural shows this year at Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London, is the strongest testimony of the wonderful fertility and productiveness of the prairie soil of that Province.

If further evidence is needed, it may be found in the speech lately made by the Consul General of the United States for Manitoba, who, as lately as the 3rd October, 1879, made the following statement, in regard to the flow of emigration west-ward. He said that one of the great tides of emigration now was to the Northern Zone, "specially adapted to wheat growing and cattle raising. "That included Canada, Wisconsin, Michigan partially, "and Minnesota, but three-fourths of the great wheat producing "belt of the continent lay north of the boundary. There the "future bread supply of America, and of the old world too, "would be raised." He went on to say "that he wished to "allude to that which was also of very great moment, the meat "supply. In his opinion the beef raised in this northern "district to which he had referred, would be found to be superior in quality and superior in quantity to any that could be "raised even on the plains of Texas and the adjoining states."

Such testimony is certainly unimpeachable.

The weight of wheat per bushel grown in Manitoba is considerably heavier than in any portion of the United States, and the yield per acre is also very much more. The average yield in the whole of the United States is less than 13 bushels to the acre, whilst in Manitoba the average is more than double that yield per acre.

The land requires no clearing of timber. It simply needs to be ploughed and at once produces most productive crops, thus enabling settlers to avoid all the hard-

ships known to backwoods-men in clearing up heavily timbered lands.

In addition to the great productiveness of the soil for wheat, it is also admirably adapted for the growth of oats, barley and all other kinds of grain, the yield per acre being very large. Roots and vegetables of all descriptions grow in the greatest profusion, the yield, as exhibited at the agricultural shows throughout Canada during the present autumn, being superior to similar articles grown in other parts of the Dominion.

The country is well adapted for raising cattle, the prairie grass being peculiarly nourishing and in unlimited quantities.

It also makes excellent hay, the only expense being the cost of cutting and drawing to the farm yard. So excellent is the prairie grass that cattle driven for hundreds of miles across the plains, towards a market, improve steadily in weight and condition, as they proceed on their journey. The abundance of grass and hay, and the excellent root crops, which are grown, render the raising of large herds of cattle extremely profitable. An English nobleman has lately satisfied himself of this by personal examination on the spot, and has already started a large stock farm in the Little Saskatchewan country.

Horses remain out throughout the winter, the depth of snow being light, and when brought in, in spring, are in better condition than when turned out at the beginning of winter. They are frequently herded in bands of from one to two hundred, in charge of one man to prevent them roaming too far.

The climate of Manitoba and the North-West is extremely healthy. Fever and ague, which exist in so many parts of the Western States, are here entirely unknown. In summer, the heat is by no means oppressive, the nights being always cool and bracing. The heat, whilst amply sufficient for the thorough maturity of the crops, is no greater than in Ontario, or throughout the North-Western portion of the continent. In winter the cold is steady and no greater, as a rule, than is met with in all parts of the western part of the conti-

ment north of Chicago. The fall of snow is much lighter than in most parts of Canada, seldom reaching 2 feet in depth. On the whole, the climate is an excellent one, both as regards the health of the inhabitants and the maturity of the crops.

The country is well watered by numerous rivers, streams, and creeks. Large numbers of lakes and ponds, abounding with wild fowl, exist all over the North-West, and every farm house now in existence has a good well which only requires to be sunk to a moderate depth. The supply of water is everywhere ample.

The City of Winnipeg, which nine years ago had about 500 inhabitants, has now a population of nearly 10,000 people. It has several large and well built churches, colleges and schools, where excellent education is to be secured, many stores equal in size and attractiveness to those in the eastern cities, large and good hotels, several banks, and many excellent private residences.

At Portage la Prairie, 70 miles to the westward, a rapidly growing town is rising up. At Emerson, West Lynne, Morris, Palestine, Westbourne, Selkirk, and a good many other places, towns are also rapidly growing.

Along the Red River, and for a considerable distance up the Assiniboine River, the land on both banks of the rivers is largely under cultivation, and in driving from Winnipeg westward, one is hardly, for a distance of 250 miles, ever quite out of sight of land under actual cultivation.

In Manitoba the country is generally level prairie, with fringes of trees on the banks of the rivers and creeks. West of Manitoba, the land is more rolling, and interspersed with numerous small lakes and ponds, where enormous numbers of wild geese, duck, plover and snipe abound. The Little Saskatchewan River, which falls into the Assiniboine about 150 miles from its mouth, passes through a splendid country already containing many settlers. It was on this river, near the Biding Mountain, that Lord Elphinstone lately purchased 12,000 acres of land upon which he is now establishing a great stock farm. The Little Saskatchewan is already becoming a

favorite resort for emigrants, as many as 100 persons in one day, last year, crossing the ferry at a point called Tanner's Crossing, on their way westward.

What this country wants to fill it up rapidly, and to carry off its surplus products, is a line of railway, and this, as has already been stated, the Government is now energetically prosecuting.

Beyond the territory already referred to, between the Red and Assiniboine rivers, is a country almost equally as good, stretching for 300 miles further to the North and South branches of the great Saskatchewan River, and beyond that again 400 miles further to Edmonton, on this side of the Rocky Mountains.

Settlers have already taken up land at Prince Albert, nearly 600 miles west of Winnipeg, where already a large quantity of wheat has been reaped this year, and a large additional extent of land broken up to be sown with wheat next year. A town has been laid out in the Prince Albert settlement, which is the seat of an Episcopal Sec, and where a college under the auspices of the Bishop, is to be at once erected. There is also a Presbyterian mission. At Edmonton wheat has already been raised, and settlers are going in there rapidly.

A line of railway is already completed from St. Boniface' opposite Winnipeg, on the east side of the Red River to the international boundary, near Emerson, where it connects with the American system of railways through Minnesota to St. Paul and Duluth. The Government is also building a railway from St. Boniface eastward to Thunder Bay on Lake Superior, which is now more than half completed and will, it is hoped, be opened throughout by the time that the line westward from Winnipeg to the Assiniboine river is finished. There will then be upwards of 700 miles of railway in operation, all in British territory, a large portion of it passing through the most productive part of the great fertile belt, and enabling emigrants and goods to go into the country, and produce to be exported from it, without passing through any foreign territory.

The line from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay passes through most extensive timber districts near Rat Portage, where large saw mills are now in course of erection, and which will supply at moderate prices all the lumber required for buildings and fences in the western part of the country.

Considerable quantities of timber for building purposes and for fuel also, exist on the banks of all the rivers and creeks, and there are in addition groves of poplar all over the country. No difficulty will be found to exist as regards timber both for building or fuel.

Large deposits of coal have been discovered on the Saskatchewan river and also on the Assiniboine. The former has already been worked to some extent, and the quality is pronounced by all who have used it as excellent.

There will be ample fuel of both coal and wood to be distributed by the lines of railway now constructing, in addition to the timber which is found on the banks of all the rivers.

A few instances may be usefully given of the success which has attended settlers who have lately gone into the country, and who are yet without the advantages which the railway now constructing will afford.

Near Westbourne, not far from the southern end of Lake Manitoba, a farmer who settled upon 320 acres four or five years ago, and who was then without means, has now a large well-stocked cattle farm, from which last year he realized \$2000 in cash from the sale of cattle to new settlers coming into the country. This is about 80 miles west of Winnipeg.

All the way from Winnipeg to beyond the boundary of Manitoba, the country is already largely settled, farm houses and wheat fields with herds of cattle being almost continuously met with.

In the Riding Mountain country, about 40 miles beyond Manitoba, a settler took up a homestead of 160 acres last spring. Seven years ago he was a farm laborer in Devonshire, England. He emigrated to Canada and worked on farms near Stratford. Came to where he now

lives in April, 1879, and in September last had a fair sized log house; had broken up 10 acres of land, which next year he will sow with wheat; had a pair of oxen, plow, harrow, &c.; had a large garden fenced in with an excellent crop of potatoes and vegetables, and had cut on the prairie and stacked sufficient hay to last him through the winter.

In the Prince Albert country a settler from near Haddington, in Scotland, three years ago took up a homestead of 160 acres, and also a pre-emption claim of a similar amount, thus giving him a farm of 320 acres. He had no means when he settled there. This year he had 30 acres of splendid wheat, averaging upwards of 30 bushels to the acre; 10 acres of excellent barley, large stacks of hay cut from the prairie, and a large quantity of vegetables of excellent quality. He has built a log house, good sized barn and stable, and has now 5 oxen, 3 cows, and pigs.

Numerous similar instances can be met with by any one driving through the country.

In what is called the Pembina Mountain country, lying between the Assiniboine River and the boundary line, the land is also being rapidly taken up, and at the present rate of progress very little land will be left unoccupied in Manitoba in a few years.

Within two years, as soon as the railways already described are completed, grain will be taken from any point as far west as Fort Ellice to Thunder Bay on Lake Superior, and put into elevators there, for probably 15 cents a bushel, but certainly never to exceed..... 20 cents.

Propellers will take it from the elevators, and passing through the Lakes and the enlarged Welland Canal, will deliver it in Montreal, for.. 10 "

From Montreal to Liverpool the average freight may be taken at 5 shillings sterling a quarter, which is equal to per bushel..... 15 "

Total..... 45 cents.

Farmers in Manitoba now state that the cost of raising wheat does not exceed, if it reaches, 40 cents a bushel. So that wheat will therefore be grown in Manitoba and delivered in Liverpool at a cost to the producer, including all charges for transport, of 85 cents a bushel, or 28s. 4d. a quarter.

With wheat selling in England at 40s. a quarter, there is thus an enormous profit to be made by the wheat grower in Manitoba and the North-West.

The average price of wheat in England for the 30 years from 1849 to 1878 was 53s. a quarter—the highest price being 73s. 11d. in 1855, and the lowest 39s. 7d. in 1851.

At the rate at which settlers are now pouring into the country, all the wheat grown in Manitoba for the next two or three years, until the railways now being constructed are completed, will be required for food and seed.

Up to the end of 1878 (the last official returns), upwards of two millions of acres of land had been taken up by actual settlers in Manitoba and the North-West. That quantity is now undoubtedly increased to nearly three millions.

The Government grants homesteads on alternate sections on each side of the railway, of 160 acres free, and allows settlers to take up an additional 160 acres on the alternate sections on "pre-emption," at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$1 an acre. They also sell lands at prices ranging from \$5 an acre on the other sections on each side of the railway.

In addition to the excellent education now obtainable in the City of Winnipeg, the Government have reserved two sections in each township for school lands, the proceeds of which as sold, is to be applied to the establishment of good schools. In every part of the country therefore, as fast as settlement progresses, schools will be provided where good education can be obtained for children. Municipal organization is also being put in force already in the older settlements, and will be extended as population grows, so that all reasonable wants of settlers will be fully provided for.

A continuous line of railway now exists from Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and indeed every town and village

throughout the Dominion, to Winnipeg. An alternative route is offered by railway to Sarnia or Collingwood, and then by first class steamers to Duluth at the head of Lake Superior, where direct railway communication exists with Winnipeg.

This lake route will be greatly improved as soon as the railway now under construction from Thunder Bay on Lake Superior to Winnipeg is completed, and the cost and time of conveyance will also be materially lessened.

At present the cost of carriage for each person is as follows:—

By rail all the way, from Montreal through Chicago:

1ST CLASS.	EMIGRANT.
\$59.25	\$29

From Montreal to Sarnia or Collingwood, and thence by the Lakes via Duluth:

1ST CLASS.	EMIGRANT.
\$52.	\$24.

Cattle, goods and agricultural implements are taken at reasonable charges by either route.

The time occupied from Quebec to Winnipeg is 4 days by railway throughout, and by way of the lakes 6 days.

A settler who wants to take up land in Manitoba, can by an outlay of \$2,000, secure 160 acres of land in fee, if he pays \$5 an acre for it, and provide himself with a reasonably comfortable house, barn, stable, pair of oxen, cow and pigs, ploughs, harrows, and all that is necessary to give him a fair start and a certain competency and happy home for the future.

A man with a family can, by taking up a homestead and pre-emption right from the Government, or if he buys land either from Government or from private parties, his payment of say \$5 an acre, will be spread over at least 7 years, the annual amount due being paid out of the surplus earnings of the farm, and being practically therefore not felt as an item in his ordinary annual expenditure.

The Hudson's Bay Company are the owners, under the Dominion Lands Act, of two sections in every surveyed township in the great fertile belt. Each section consists of 640 acres, and will be sold either in block or in quarter sections of 160 acres each. They comprise some of the very best farms fronting on the Red and Assiniboine rivers. They include lands in the best prairie districts, capable of producing the largest and best crops of wheat; also land admirably adapted for cattle raising; and a large number of wood lots.

These lands are the choicest lots in the country, and are offered for sale on exceedingly easy terms of payment. The prices range from \$3 to \$6 per acre and upwards, according to location and other circumstances.

The terms of payment are remarkably easy, viz.: one-eighth of the price in cash at the time of sale, and the balance in seven equal annual instalments, with interest at seven per cent. per annum on the amount due.

A purchaser of a farm of 160 acres, at say \$4 an acre, will only require to pay \$80 in cash, and an equal sum every year for seven years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum. A formal agreement is given him on the payment of the first instalment, which will be exchanged for a deed on the last payment being made.

The title to the Hudson's Bay Company is direct from the Crown.

The Company is having all its lots in the several townships, as fast as they are surveyed, reported upon by competent surveyors, so that purchasers can have correct information in regard to the lands they desire to purchase.

The principal land office of the Company is in Main Street, Winnipeg, where full information can be obtained by settlers and parties desiring to purchase lands.

Letters addressed to C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner, Hudson's Bay Company, Montreal, will be promptly replied to, and every information given to parties desiring to settle on these productive lands.

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NOTICE.

ON AND FROM MONDAY, 6TH OCTOBER,

THE 25 CENT RATE FOR

Ten Words between all places in the
Provinces of Ontario and Quebec on the

Dominion Telegraph Company's

Lines will be

REDUCED TO 20 CENTS.

The Same reduction will be made between all
Offices in ONTARIO and QUEBEC, and BUFFALO,
DETROIT, OSWEGO and OGDENSBURG.

(By order.)

THOMAS SWINYARD,

Managing Director.

TORONTO, 4th October, 1879.

BARRY, SMITH & CO.,

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