

THE GAZETTE
ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1888

BEING LEAP YEAR.

*Calculated and arranged so as to practically serve
for all the Provinces.*

PRESENTED WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE PROPRIETORS,
AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE.

RICHARD WHITE, *Man. Dir.*,

Montreal:
GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

1888.

PROPERLY PREPARED FOOD,

Is Essential to Health and the general Comfort of the Household.

BY THE AID OF

COOK'S



FRIEND

BAKING POWDER,

Light, Easily Digested, and Wholesome Rolls, Gems, Tea Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Pancakes, &c., &c., can be

EXPEDITIOUSLY PREPARED.

The COOK'S FRIEND is also useful in Pie Crust, Boiled Puddings, etc., SAVING a large proportion of the useful SHORTENING, and producing more HEALTHY FOOD.

It Contains no Injurious Ingredients,

Such as are to be found in many of the Baking Powders that are being forced on public attention, its principal constituent being the PUREST Grape Cream Tartar that money can buy.

DYSPEPTICS may USE with ADVANTAGE food prepared by its aid.

The **Cook's Friend** has had **First Prizes** awarded wherever exhibited, and has also been awarded **Six Medals**, Three of Silver and Three of Bronze for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

Purchasers should make sure they are served with the genuine **Cook's Friend**. No variation from, or addition to; the name is genuine.

Retailed by all respectable Storekeepers in the Dominion.

THE GAZETTE
ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1888.

BEING LEAP YEAR.

*Calculated and arranged so as to practically serve for
all the Provinces.*

PRESENTED WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE PROPRIETORS
AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE.

RICHARD WHITE, *Man. Dir.*,
GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

Montreal :
GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

1888.

MONTREAL
VETERINARY COLLEGE

ESTABLISHED 1866.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Medical Faculty of McGill University

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Session commences the first Tuesday in October of each year.

Full particulars furnished to intending students by applying to the Principal :

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., V.S., Edinburgh,
Chief Inspector of Stock for the Dominion of Canada.
6 UNION AVENUE, MONTREAL.

Or to the Secretary and Registrar :

GEORGE LECLERC, M.D.,
Office of the Council of Agriculture, P.Q.,
MONTREAL.

The Montreal Business College

Corner Notre Dame Street and Place d'Armes,
MONTREAL.

—:O:—

THOROUGH COMMERCIAL COURSE,

With Actual Business Practice,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING.

—:O:—

The Course of study is thorough and practical, and designed to impart a sound Business Education.

In the Actual Business Department, which is conducted on the Board of Trade principle, the student receives actual practice and experience in the various branches of commerce.

Students can commence at any time without experiencing any inconvenience or disadvantage.

Montreal, with its vast trade and manufactures, affords more opportunities for young men to begin life than any other city in the Dominion, and THE MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE is pre-eminently successful in training young men for business pursuits. It is important also to be remembered that a residence in such a business centre as Montreal, where openings are of daily occurrence, is much more preferable and advantageous than in smaller places, in which the chances of obtaining situations are very remote; particularly is this the case when the cost of living is no greater in Montreal than in other towns or cities.

—:O:—

LIST OF SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

BOOK-KEEPING,	PENMANSHIP,
ARITHMETIC,	CORRESPONDENCE,
COMMERCIAL LAW.	BUSINESS FORMS.
ENGLISH,	FRENCH,
SHORT-HAND,	TYPE-WRITING,
and CIVIL SERVICE.	

—:O:—

Day Students, whose parents do not reside in the city, are allowed the privilege of attending the evening classes *free*.

The EVENING CLASSES commence in October, and continue six months.

A thirty-two pages circular, containing full description of course, will be sent free on application.

Address,

DAVIS & BUIE,
Business College, Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

HENRY R. GRAY.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

144 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST.

MONTREAL.

The preparation of physician's prescriptions is under the direct control of the proprietor, assisted by competent graduates.

Country physicians, Public Institutions, Colleges and Convents supplied with Genuine Drugs and Chemicals at wholesale prices.

—:o:—

SPECIALTIES :

Gray's Castor-Fluid for the Hair.

“ Dental-Pearline for the Teeth.

“ Saponaceous Dentifrice for the Teeth.

“ Chloralyne for Toothache.

“ Sulphur Pastilles for the application of Sulphurous Acid Gas to the Throat in Diphtheria and for Fumigating small apartments.

“ Unalterable Syrup of Chloral.

“ “ Syrup of Iodide of Quinine.

N.B.—Gray's Castor-Fluid and Gray's Sulphur Pastilles are obtainable in all the leading Drug Stores.

ECLIPSES DURING 1888.

There will be five eclipses this year, three of the Sun and two of the Moon, as follows:—

- 1.—A total eclipse of the Moon, January 28, the Moon rising almost totally eclipsed, visible throughout Eastern Canada.
- 2.—A partial eclipse of the Sun, February 11, invisible in Canada.
- 3.—A partial eclipse of the Sun, July 8, invisible in Canada.
- 4.—A total eclipse of the Moon, July 22-23, visible throughout N. America.
- 5.—A partial eclipse of the Sun, August 7, invisible in Canada.

HOLIDAYS AND FETE DAYS.

New Year's Day (Circumcision).....	Jan.	1
Epiphany	"	6
Septuagesima Sunday.....	"	29
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb.	12
Ash Wednesday	"	15
First Sunday in Lent	"	19
St. David	Mar.	1
St. Patrick.....	"	17
Palm Sunday—Annunciation—Lady Day.....	"	25
Good Friday.....	"	30
Easter Sunday	Apr.	1
Low Sunday.....	"	8
St. George	"	23
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.....	May	10
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	"	20
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	"	24
Trinity Sunday.....	"	27
Corpus Christi	"	31
Accession of Queen Victoria.....	June	20
St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day.....	"	24
St. Peter and St. Paul.....	"	29
Dominion Day.....	July	1
Michaelmas	Sept	29
All Saints Day.....	Nov.	1
Prince of Wales Birthday.....	Nov.	9
St. Andrew	"	30
First Sunday in Advent.....	Dec.	2
Conception	"	8
St. Thomas	"	21
Christmas.....	"	25

ERAS OF THE YEAR 1888.

From the Creation.....	6891
" Julian Period.....	5601
" Foundation of Rome	2641
" Discovery of America	396
" " Canada	353
" Cession of Canada to England.....	123
" Declaration of Independence U. S.....	112
" Confederation of Canada.....	21
" Accession of Queen Victoria	51
" Foundation of Quebec.....	280
" " Montreal.....	246

1st Mo.

JANUARY.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	TORONTO.	MONTREAL.	ST. JOHN, N B.
Last Quarter.....	6	H. M. 6 25 morn.	H. M. 6 48 morn.	H. M. 7 15 morn.
New moon.....	13	3 21 morn.	3 44 morn.	4 11 morn.
First Quarter.....	10	11 32 eve.	11 55 eve.	0 22 mo. 21st
Full Moon.....	23	6 02 eve.	6 25 eve.	6 52 eve.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	Ontario.			Quebec.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	SUN.	CIRCUMCISION —New Year's Day	7 35	4 33	7 16	7 46	4 22	7 8
2	MON.	Gen. Wolfe born, 1727.	7 35	4 34	8 23	7 46	4 22	8 17
3	TUES.	Battle of Princeton, 1777.	7 35	4 35	9 32	7 46	4 23	9 27
4	WED.	Sir Isaac Newton b. 1643.	7 34	4 36	10 40	7 45	4 25	10 37
5	THUR.	Paris bombarded, 1871.	7 34	4 37	11 51	7 45	4 26	11 51
6	FRID.	EPIPHANY.	7 34	4 37	m'rn	7 45	4 27	m'rn
7	SATUR.	Gen. Putnam b., 1718.	7 34	4 37	1 17	7 45	4 28	1 3
8	SUN.	Galileo d. 1642.	7 34	4 39	2 13	7 45	4 29	2 17
9	MON.	Emperor Napoleon III. died, 1873.	7 34	4 40	3 25	7 44	4 30	3 3
10	TUES.	Stamp Act passed, 1765.	7 34	4 42	4 33	7 44	4 32	4 4
11	WED.	Sir J. A. Macdonald b. 1815.	7 33	4 43	5 41	7 43	4 33	5 51
12	THUR.	Lavater, physiognomist, died, 1801.	7 33	4 44	6 41	7 43	4 34	6 62
13	FRID.	Salmon P. Chase born, 1808.	7 33	4 45	sets	7 43	4 35	sets
14	SATUR.	Gibbon died, 1794.	7 32	4 46	6 27	7 42	4 36	6 19
15	SUN.	Talma b. 1763.	7 32	4 48	7 31	7 42	4 38	7 25
16	MON.	Daniel Webster born, 1782	7 31	4 49	8 34	7 41	4 39	8 29
17	TUES.	President Taylor died, 1862.	7 30	4 50	9 35	7 40	4 40	9 32
18	WED.	Bulwer Lytton died, 1873.	7 30	4 52	10 36	7 39	4 42	10 35
19	THUR.	Copernicus born, 1472.	7 29	4 53	11 33	7 38	4 44	11 35
20	FRID.	Peace of Paris, 1783.	7 28	4 54	m'rn	7 37	4 45	m'rn
21	SATUR.	Louis XVI. executed, 1793.	7 28	4 55	31	7 36	4 46	34
22	SUN.	Byron born, 1783.	7 27	4 57	1 28	7 36	4 47	1 33
23	MON.	William Pitt, died, 1806.	7 26	4 58	2 27	7 35	4 48	2 33
24	TUES.	Frederick the Great born, 1712.	7 25	4 59	3 27	7 35	4 49	3 33
25	WED.	Robert Burns born, 1759.	7 25	5 1	4 27	7 34	4 51	4 31
26	THUR.	Dr. Jenner died, 1823.	7 24	5 2	5 19	7 33	4 53	5 29
27	FRID.	Mozart born, 1756.	7 23	5 3	6 12	7 32	4 54	6 22
28	SATUR.	W. H. Prescott died, 1859.	7 22	5 4	rises	7 30	4 55	es
29	SUN.	<i>Septuagesima.</i>	7 21	5 6	6 10	7 29	4 57	6 3
30	MON.	Charles I. beheaded, 1649.	7 20	5 8	7 19	7 28	4 59	7 14
31	TUES.	Corn Laws abolished, 1849.	7 19	5 9	8 30	7 27	5 1	7 27

The little one's beautiful answer when asked, "why do you kiss so homely a man as your papa?" was: "Oh, but papa is real pretty in his heart."

"This is my sphere," said a happy wife, patting her bald-headed husband on the pate.

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.

3
4
1
2
9
5
9
2
35
35
m
34
33
33
33
31
29
22
es
3
14
27
ou
apa
ld-

2nd Mo.

FEBRUARY.

29 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	TORONTO.	MONTREAL.	ST. JOHN, N.B.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Last Quarter..... 4	2 8 eve.	3 31 eve.	3 58 eve.
New Moon.....11	6 35 eve.	6 58 eve.	7 25 eve.
First Quarter.....19	8 42 eve.	9 5 eve.	9 32 eve.
Full Moon.....27	6 40 morn.	7 3 morn.	7 30 morn.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, &C.	Ontario.			Quebec.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
			H M.	H M.	H M.	H M.	H M.	H M.
1	WED.	First U. S. President elected, 1789.	7 17	5 11	9 14	7 26	5 2	9 40
2	THUR.	Palestrina d, 1594.	7 16	5 12	10 51	7 25	5 3	10 53
3	FRID.	Horace Greeley born, 1811.	7 15	5 13	m'r'n	6 23	5 5	m'r'n
4	SATUR.	Galvani died, 1770.	7 14	5 14		3 7	22 5	6 7
5	SUN.	Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.	7 13	5 15	1 14	7 20	5 8	1 20
6	MON.	Fort Henry captured, 1862.	11 5	17 2	2 23	7 19	5 9	2 31
7	TUES.	Dickens born, 1812.	7 10	5 18	3 29	7 17	5 11	3 39
8	WED.	Pope Pius IX. died, 1878.	7 9	5 19	4 31	7 16	5 12	4 41
9	THUR.	Rizzio assassinated, 1565-6.	7 7	5 21	5 27	7 15	5 13	5 37
10	FRID.	Canada ceded to Gt. Britain, 1763.	7 6	5 23	6 15	7 13	5 15	6 24
11	SATUR.	Daniel Boone born, 1735.	7 5	5 24	ets	7 12	5 17	ets
12	SUN.	Quinquagesima.	7 4	5 25	6 18	7 10	5 18	6 12
13	MON.	Captain Cook killed, 1779.	7 2	5 26	7 22	7 8	5 20	7 19
14	TUES.	General Hancock born, 1824.	7 0	5 28	8 4	7 5	21 8	20
15	WED.	Ash Wednesday.	6 59	5 29	9 21	7 5	5 23	9 21
16	THUR.	Fort Donelson taken, 1862.	6 58	5 30	10 18	7 3	5 25	10 20
17	FRID.	Luther died, 1546.	6 56	5 32	11 16	7 2	5 26	11 20
18	SATUR.	Michael Angelo died, 1546	6 55	5 33	m'r'n	7 0	5 28	m'r'n
19	SUN.	Sir Wm. Napier died, 1860.	6 53	5 35		15 6	59 5	29 21
20	MON.	David Garrick born, 1716.	6 52	5 36	1 13	6 57	5 31	1 19
21	TUES.	Santa Anna born, 1798.	6 50	5 38	2 9	6 55	5 33	2 18
22	WED.	General telecons, 1887.	6 49	5 39	3 6	6 54	5 34	3 16
23	THUR.	Fulton died, 1815.	6 48	5 40	3 59	6 52	5 36	4 10
24	FRID.	First U. S. Bank chartered, 1791.	6 46	5 41	4 50	6 51	5 37	5 0
25	SATUR.	French Republic proc. 1848.	6 44	5 42	5 37	6 49	5 38	5 46
26	SUN.	Tom Moore died, 1852.	6 43	5 43	rises	6 46	5 40	rises
27	MON.	Longfellow, born, 1807.	6 41	5 45	6 11	6 44	5 42	6 8
28	TUES.	Rachel born, 1820.	6 39	5 47	7 23	6 43	5 43	7 22
29	WED.	Rossini born, 1792.	6 38	5 48	8 37	6 42	5 47	8 38

The French soldiers had a hard time of it in Tonquin, on the southern border of China, sometimes being reduced to great straits for food. One of them on returning to Paris is said to have called on Dr. Pasteur to be inoculated against hydrophobia, and was asked when he was bitten. Soldier: Well, I was not exactly bitten, but I have grave suspicions of one of the dogs I ate.

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.

0
3
n
7
0
11
19
11
17
24
s
12
19
20
21
20
20
rn
21
19
18
16
10
0
46
ses
8
22
38
the
eat
to
ho-
was
the

3rd Mo.

MARCH.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	TORONTO.	MONTREAL.	ST. JOHN, N.B.
Last Quarter.....	4	H. M. 10 9 eve.	H. M. 10 32 eve.	H. M. 10 59 eve.
New Moon.....	12	11 4 morn.	11 27 morn.	11 54 morn.
First Quarter.....	20	3 26 eve.	3 49 eve.	4 16 eve.
Full Moon.....	27	4 50 eve.	5 13 eve.	5 40 eve.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	Ontario.			Quebec.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	THUR.	Hugh Strickland, naturalist, b. 1811.	6 36	5 49	9 51	6 38	5 46	9 54
2	FRID.	John Wesley died, 1791.	6 34	5 50	11 4	6 37	5 47	11 12
3	SATUR.	Edmund Waller, poet, born, 1605.	6 32	5 52	m'r'n	6 35	5 49	m'r'n
4	SUN.	Scott shot by Riel, 1870.	6 31	5 53	15 6	33	5 51	23
5	MON.	Earthquake at New York, 1844.	6 29	5 55	1 23	6 31	5 52	1 32
6	TUES.	Massacre Alamo, 1836.	6 27	5 56	2 27	6 29	5 53	2 37
7	WED.	St. Th. Aquinas died, 1274.	6 25	5 57	3 23	6 27	5 55	3 34
8	THUR.	First U. S. Congress, 1789.	6 24	5 58	4 12	6 24	5 56	4 22
9	FRID.	Am. Vespuccius born, 1541.	6 22	5 59	4 55	6 24	5 58	5 4
10	SATUR.	Benjamin West died, 1820.	6 20	6 0	5 31	6 21	5 59	5 38
11	SUN.	Charles Summer died, 1874.	6 18	6 2	6 3	6 20	6 0	6 8
12	MON.	Bishop Berkeley born, 1684.	6 16	6 3	sets	6 18	6 2	sets
13	TUES.	Cranmer burnt, 1556.	6 14	6 4	7 8	6 16	6 3	7 8
14	WED.	T. H. Benton born, 1758.	6 13	6 5	8 9	6 14	6 4	8 10
15	THUR.	Andrew Jackson born, 1767.	6 11	6 7	9 7	6 12	6 6	9 11
16	FRID.	James Madison born, 1751.	6 9	6 8	10 5	6 10	6 7	10 10
17	SATUR.	St. Patrick's Day.	6 7	6 9	11 3	6 8	6 8	11 10
18	SUN.	Calhoun born, 1782	6 6	6 10	11 5	6 6	6 10	m'r'n
19	MON.	Dr. Livingstone born, 1813.	6 4	6 12	m'r'n	6 4	6 12	7
20	TUES.	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.	6 2	6 13	55	6 2	6 13	1 5
21	WED.	Robert Southey died, 1843.	6 0	6 14	1 4	6 0	6 14	2 0
22	THUR.	Stamp Act passed, 1765.	5 59	6 15	2 40	5 58	6 16	2 51
23	FRID.	Hali ax Gazette issued, 1752.	5 57	6 16	3 28	5 56	6 17	3 37
24	SATUR.	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 55	6 17	4 11	5 54	6 18	4 19
25	SUN.	ANNUNCIATION (Lady Day).	5 53	6 19	4 51	5 52	6 20	4 57
26	MON.	Fight at Duck Lake, 1885.	5 52	6 20	5 27	5 50	6 21	5 31
27	TUES.	Florida discovered, 1512.	5 50	6 21	rises	5 48	6 22	rises
28	WED.	Thomas Morton died, 1838.	5 48	6 22	7 28	5 46	6 24	7 31
29	THUR.	Swedenborg died, 1772.	5 46	6 24	8 44	5 44	6 25	8 48
30	FRID.	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 44	6 25	10 0	5 42	6 26	10 07
31	SATUR.	Allies in Paris, 1814.	5 42	6 26	11 13	5 40	6 28	11 22

Boston city official: "Anything wrong with your money, Miss?" Schoolmarm: "Yes, you gave me a counterfeit 50-cent piece when I got my salary yesterday." Boston city official: "Ah! I see: want a better half." Schoolmarm: "Well, I don't know; you'll have to ask pa."

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.

Day of Month
 1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

 M
ce
cia
I d

4th Mo. APRIL. 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	TORONTO.	MONTREAL.	ST. JOHN, N.B.
Last Quarter.....	3	H. M. 7 24 morn.	H. M. 7 47 morn.	H. M. 8 14 morn.
New Moon.....	11	3 50 morn.	4 13 morn.	4 40 morn.
First Quarter.....	19	6 35 morn.	6 58 morn.	7 39 morn.
Fu Moon.....	26	1 5 morn.	1 28 morn.	1 55 morn.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	Ontario.			Quebec.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
			H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.
1	SUN.	EASTER.	5 41	6 27	m'rn	5 38	6 30	m'rn
2	MON.	Frog Lake massacre, 1885.	5 37	6 28	1 20	5 36	6 31	1 30
3	TUES.	Washington Irving born, 1783.	5 36	6 27	1 21	5 34	6 32	1 32
4	WED.	President Harrison died, 1841.	5 35	6 31	2 12	5 32	6 34	2 22
5	THUR.	Danton executed, 1794.	5 34	6 32	2 56	5 31	6 35	3 5
6	FRID.	Battle of Shiloh, 1862.	5 31	6 33	3 34	5 28	6 36	3 42
7	SAT UR.	Channing born, 1780.	5 30	6 34	4 6	5 27	6 37	4 12
8	SUN.	Hudson Bay Co. established, 1692.	5 29	6 35	4 36	5 25	6 38	4 39
9	MON.	McGee shot, 1868.	5 27	6 36	5 2	5 23	6 40	5 4
10	TUES.	Canning born, 1770.	5 24	6 38	5 29	5 21	6 41	5 29
11	WED.	Modoc Massacre, 1873.	5 23	6 39	sets.	5 19	6 43	sets.
12	THUR.	Henry Clay born, 1777.	5 22	6 4	7 59	5 18	6 44	8 4
13	FRID.	Fort Sumpter captured, 1861.	5 20	6 41	8 56	5 15	6 45	9 3
14	SATUR.	Lincoln assassinated, 1865.	5 18	6 42	9 54	5 13	6 47	10 2
15	SUN.	Riel expelled from Parliament, 1874.	5 16	6 44	10 50	5 12	6 48	10 59
16	MON.	Battle of Culloden, 1746.	5 15	6 45	11 44	5 10	6 50	11 55
17	TUES.	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.	5 13	6 46	m'rn	5 8	6 51	m'rn
18	WED.	Battle Cer. Gordo, 1847.	5 11	6 47	35	5 6	6 52	46
19	THUR.	Quebec Parliament Buildings burned, [1883.	5 10	6 48	1 23	5 5	6 53	1 33
20	FRID.	Battle Lexington, 1775.	5 8	6 50	2 7	5 3	6 55	2 16
21	SATUR.	Battle San Jacinto, 1836.	5 7	6 51	2 46	5 1	6 56	2 53
22	SUN.	Battle of Camden, 1781.	5 5	6 52	3 22	4 59	6 57	3 27
23	MON.	St. George's Day.	5 4	6 53	3 55	4 57	6 59	3 58
24	TUES.	Fight at Fish Creek, 1885.	5 2	6 54	4 29	4 56	7 0	4 29
25	WED.	Virginia seceded, 1861.	5 0	6 56	rises	4 51	7 2	rises
26	THUR.	New Brunswick elections, 1886.	4 59	6 57	7 34	4 53	7 3	7 40
27	FRID.	Gibbon died, 1737.	4 57	6 58	8 52	4 50	7 5	9 0
28	SATUR.	Thomas Betterton, actor, died, 1710.	4 56	6 59	10 5	4 49	7 6	10 15
29	SUN.	Cleveland, loyalist poet, died, 1659.	4 54	7 0	11 10	4 47	7 7	11 21
30	MON.	London University established, 1827.	4 53	7 1	m'rn	4 46	7 8	m'rn

For placidity, you should observe a clerk tack up an "early-closing notice" on a store door.

An epitaph in a London cemetery over the grave of a dentist reads :

"View this gravestone with all gravity ;
Where J— is filling his last cavity."

30 Days.

JOHN, N.B.

H. M.
 8 14 morn.
 4 40 u. orn.
 7 39 morn.
 1 55 morn.

Quebec.

	Sun rises.		Moon rises.
	H. M.	H. M.	
5	38	6 30	m'rn 30
5	36	6 31	1 32
5	34	6 32	2 22
5	32	6 34	3 3 5
5	31	6 35	3 42
5	28	6 36	4 12
5	27	6 37	4 39
5	25	6 38	5 4
5	23	6 40	5 29
5	21	6 41	sets.
5	19	6 43	8 4
5	18	6 44	9 3
5	15	6 45	10 2
5	13	6 47	10 59
5	12	6 48	11 55
5	10	6 50	m'rn 46
5	8	6 51	1 32
5	6	6 52	2 16
5	5	6 53	2 53
5	3	6 55	3 27
5	1	6 56	3 58
4	59	6 57	4 29
4	57	6 59	4 29
4	56	7 0	2 rises
4	51	7 2	7 40
4	53	7 3	9 0
4	50	7 5	10 15
4	49	7 6	11 21
4	47	7 7	m'rn
4	46	7 8	

an "early-
 of a dentist

MEMORANDA.

1. _____
2. *Spade Bay 1/2*
3. *Spade Bay 1/2*
4. " " " "
5. " " " "
6. " " " "
7. _____
8. _____
9. *do. l. a.*
10. *1/2 a. bump in afternoon*
11. ~~_____~~
12. _____
13. *1/2*
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. *dumping 1 day of dump #1. 75*
28. *do. 1 day of dump #2. 50*
29. _____
30. *do. 1 day*

5th Mo.

MAY.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	TORONTO.	MONTREAL.	St. JOHN, N.B.
Last Quarter	2	H. M. 6 30 eve.	H. M. 6 53 eve.	H. M. 7 20 eve.
New Moon	10	8 6 eve.	8 29 eve.	8 56 eve.
First Quarter	18	5 48 eve.	6 11 eve.	6 38 eve.
Full Moon	25	8 23 morn.	8 46 morn.	9 13 morn.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURENCES, FESTIVALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	Ontario.			Quebec.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M.
1	TUES.	Fight at Cut Knife Creek, 1885.	4 51	7 3	8 4	4 44	7 10	19
2	WED.	Sir G. E. Cartier died, 1873.	4 50	7 4	57	4 43	7 11	1 7
3	THUR.	Battle Wilderness, 1864.	4 49	7 5	1 37	4 41	7 13	1 45
4	FRID.	Napoleon at Elba, 1814	4 48	7 6	2 11	4 40	7 14	2 17
5	SATUR.	Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821.	4 46	7 7	2 41	4 38	7 15	2 46
6	SUN.	Humboldt died, 1859.	4 44	7 8	3 7	4 36	7 16	3 10
7	MON.	Lord Brougham died, 1868.	4 43	7 9	3 32	4 35	7 17	3 33
8	TUES.	Treaty Washington, 1871.	4 42	7 10	3 57	4 34	7 18	3 56
9	WED.	Stonewall Jackson died, 1863.	4 41	7 11	4 23	4 52	7 20	4 20
10	THUR.	Ascension.	4 40	7 12	4 50	4 31	7 21	4 45
11	FRID.	Batoche taken, 1885.	4 38	7 14	sets	4 30	7 22	sets
12	SATUR.	First Pacific Railroad opened, 1869.	4 37	7 15	8 46	4 28	7 24	8 55
13	SUN.	Pope Pius IX. born, 1792.	4 36	7 16	9 41	4 27	7 25	9 50
14	MON.	Talleyrand died, 1838.	4 35	7 17	10 28	4 26	7 26	10 39
15	TUES.	Riel surrendered, 1885.	4 34	7 18	11 23	4 25	7 27	11 34
16	WED.	W. H. Seward born, 1801.	4 33	7 19	m'rn	4 24	7 28	m'rn
17	THUR.	John Jay died, 1829.	4 32	7 20	7 4	4 22	7 30	16
18	FRID.	Montreal founded, 1642.	4 31	7 21	57 4	4 21	7 31	55
19	SATUR.	Anne Boleyn executed, 1535.	4 30	7 22	1 21	4 20	7 32	1 27
20	SUN.	Whit Sunday.	4 29	7 23	1 56	4 18	7 34	2 0
21	MON.	Columbus died, 1506.	4 28	7 24	2 27	4 17	7 35	2 29
22	TUES.	Pope born, 1688.	4 27	7 25	2 59	4 16	7 36	2 58
23	WED.	Livingstone died, 1876.	4 27	7 26	3 31	4 16	7 38	3 28
24	THUR.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	4 27	7 27	4 6	4 15	7 39	4 0
25	FRID.	Fenians cross at Trout River, 1870.	4 26	7 28	rises	4 14	7 40	rises
26	SATUR.	Calvin died, 1564.	4 25	7 29	8 51	4 13	7 41	9 0
27	SUN.	Trinity Sunday.	4 24	7 30	9 55	4 12	7 42	10 2
28	MON.	1650 houses burnt at Quebec, 1845.	4 23	7 31	10 48	4 11	7 43	10 59
29	TUES.	Paris burned, 1871.	4 23	7 31	11 34	4 10	7 44	11 43
30	WED.	Joan d'Arc burnt, 1431.	4 22	7 32	m'rn	4 10	7 44	m'rn
31	THUR.	Corpus Christi.	4 21	7 33	12 4	4 09	7 45	19

The more you puff a cigar, the smaller it becomes. It's the same with some men.

"Ah, Jones, where away so fast this morning?" "I'm off for the whaling grounds." He was the district schoolmaster on his way to school-house.

1
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

MEMORANDA.

1. *Cum gratia* *Perman*
2. *1. 1/2*
3. *1. 1/2*
4. *1. 1/2*
5. *1/5 - 1/2*
6. *1. 1/2*
7. *1 = Perman 1/2 at Glendon*
8. *2 1/2 p. photo*
9. *1. 1/2 at Glendon*
10. *1. 1/2*
11. *1. 1/2*
12. *1/5 - 1/2*
13. *1. 1/2*
14. *Platan 1/2*
15. *1. 1/2*
16. *1. 3/4*
17. *1. 3/4*
18. *1. 1/2*
19. *1. 1/2*
20. *1. 1/2*
21. *1. 1/2*
22. *1. 1/2*
23. *1. 1/2*
24. *1. 1/2*
25. *1. 1/2*
26. *1. 1/2*
27. *1. 1/2*
28. *1. 1/2*
29. *1. 1/2*
30. *3/4 5 PM same*
31. *1. 1/2*

2
15-11-80
15-11-80
15-11-80

3.
 3.
 rises.
 M.
 19
 1 7
 1 45
 2 17
 2 46
 3 10
 3 33
 3 56
 4 20
 4 45
 sets
 8 55
 9 50
 10 39
 11 34
 m'rn
 16
 55
 1 27
 19
 20
 21.
 22.
 23.
 24.
 25.
 26.
 27.
 28.
 29.
 30.
 31.
 rises
 9 0
 10 2
 10 59
 11 43
 m'rn
 19
 s the
 off for
 on his

6th Mo.

JUNE.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.		TORONTO.		MONTREAL.	ST. JOHN, N.B.
	D.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Last Quarter.....	1	7 36 morn.	7 59 morn.	8 26 morn.	
New Moon.....	9	11 17 morn.	11 40 morn.	0 1 eve.	
First Quarter....	17	1 33 morn.	1 53 morn.	2 23 morn.	
Full Moon.....	23	3 50 eve.	4 13 eve.	4 40 eve.	
Last Quarter.....	30	10 35 eve.	10 58 eve.	11 25 eve.	

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURENCES, FESTIVALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, &C.	Ontario.			Quebec.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets	Moo rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
			H-M.	H-M.	H-M.	H-M.	H-M.	H-M.
1	FRID.	Fenian raid Ridgeway, 1866.	4 21	7 34	44	4 9	7 47	49
2	SATUR.	Battle Cold Harbour, 1864.	4 21	7 35	1 12	4 9	7 47	1 15
3	SUN.	Montreal Gazette est. 1778.	4 20	7 36	1 38	4 8	7 48	1 39
4	MON.	Battle Magenta, 1850.	4 20	7 36	2 34	4 7	7 49	2 2
5	TUES.	Americans defeated Stony Cr., 1813	4 19	7 37	2 27	4 6	7 50	2 24
6	WED.	Pat. Henry died, 1799.	4 19	7 38	2 54	4 6	7 51	2 50
7	THUR.	First American Congress, 1765.	4 19	7 39	3 22	4 6	7 52	3 16
8	FRID.	First Parliament, Ottawa, 1866	4 19	7 39	3 52	4 6	7 52	3 43
9	SATUR.	Charles Dickens died, 1870,	4 18	7 40	sets	4 5	7 53	sets
10	SUN.	Dutch landed in New York, 1667.	4 18	7 40	8 29	4 5	7 53	8 40
11	MON.	Sir J. Franklin died, 1847.	4 18	7 40	9 20	4 5	7 53	9 31
12	TUES.	W. C. Bryant died, 1873.	4 18	7 41	10 7	4 5	7 54	10 17
13	WED.	First Unit. Parliam., Kingston, 1841.	4 18	7 42	10 48	4 5	7 55	10 57
14	THUR.	Lord Rosse born, 1800.	4 18	7 42	11 25	4 5	7 55	11 32
15	FRID.	Magna Charta, 1215	4 18	7 42	11 59	4 4	7 56	m'rn
16	SATUR.	Winthrop born, 1682.	4 18	7 43	m'rn	4 4	7 56	4
17	SUN.	Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.	4 18	7 44	29	4 5	7 57	32
18	MON.	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	4 18	7 44	1 30	4 5	7 57	1 C
19	TUES.	Alabama sunk, 1864.	4 18	7 44	2 34	4 5	7 57	1 27
20	WED.	Great fire St. John, 1877.	4 18	7 44	2 39	4 5	7 57	1 59
21	THUR.	Quebec Gazette issued, 1764.	4 19	7 45	3 22	4 6	7 58	2 33
22	FRID.	Napoleon's abdication, 1815.	4 19	7 45	rises	4 6	7 58	3 13
23	SATUR.	Great Eastern, New York, 1860.	4 19	7 45	8 34	4 6	7 58	rises
24	SUN.	St. Jean-Baptiste Day.	4 19	7 45	9 27	4 6	7 58	8 45
25	MON.	Siege Quebec begun, 1759.	4 20	7 45	10 9	4 6	7 58	9 37
26	TUES.	Archbishop Leighton died, 1684.	4 21	7 45	10 46	4 7	7 58	10 17
27	WED.	George IV. died, 1830.	4 21	7 45	11 14	4 8	7 58	10 52
28	THUR.	1st train Montreal to Vancouver, 1886.	4 21	7 45	11 41	4 8	7 58	11 18
29	FRID.	St. Peter and St. Paul.	4 22	7 44	m'rn	4 8	7 58	11 43
30	SATUR.	Earl of Argyle beheaded, 1685.	4 22	7 44	27	4 7	7 58	m'rn

An Absurd Proposition : Lily (Secretary of the Cooking Class)
 —“ Now, girls, we've learned nine cakes, two kinds of angel food and seven pies. What next ?” Susie [engaged]—“ Dick's father says I must learn to make bread.” Indignant Chorus—“ Bread ? Absurd ! What are bakers for ?”

MEMORANDA.

1.

2.

3.

4. Carry + Mangha Drain 1 day @ \$1.25 got \$1.00

5.

6. " " 1/4 " " "

7.

8.

9.

10. " " 1/2 " " "

11. " " 1/2 " " "

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

19. 1 day 1 day of cedar belt \$1.25

20. " " 3/4 " " "

21.

22.

23.

24.

25.

26. 1 day 3/4 day of cedar & train

27. " " 1 day

28.

29.

30.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9.50 \\
 + 1.25 \\
 \hline
 10.75 \\
 + 1.25 \\
 \hline
 12.00 \\
 + 1.25 \\
 \hline
 13.25 \\
 + 1.25 \\
 \hline
 14.50
 \end{array}$$

cash 2.00

7th Mo.

JULY.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.		TORONTO.	MONTREAL.	ST. JOHN, N.B.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon.....	9	0 59 morn.	1 22 morn.	1 49 morn.
First Quarter.....	16	6 56 morn.	7 19 morn.	7 46 morn.
Full Moon.....	23	0 28 morn.	0 51 morn.	1 18 morn.
Last Quarter.....	30	3 12 eve.	3 35 eve.	4 2 eve.

Day of Month	Day of Week.	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, &C.	Ontario.			Quebec.			
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
			H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	
1	SUN.	Confederation of Canada, 1867.	4 23	7 45		6 4	10 7	58	7
2	MON.	Capture of Big Bear, 1885.	4 23	7 45		32 4	10 7	58	30
3	TUES.	S. A. Douglas died, 1861.	4 24	7 44		59 4	11 7	57	55
4	WED.	Dec. of Independence, U.S., 1776.	4 24	7 44	1 24	4 11	7 57	1 18	
5	THUR.	Battle of Chippewa, 1814.	4 25	7 43	1 55	4 12	7 56	1 48	
6	FRID.	Sir T. Moore beheaded, 1535.	4 26	7 43	2 30	4 13	7 56	2 21	
7	SATUR.	Sheridan died, 1816.	4 27	7 43	3 10	4 14	7 56	3 0	
8	SUN.	Battle of Pultowa, 1709.	4 27	7 43	3 56	4 15	7 55	3 45	
9	MON.	Gen. Taylor died, 1850.	4 28	7 42	sets	4 16	7 54	sets.	
10	TUES.	Gibraltar captured, 1703.	4 28	7 42	8 49	4 16	7 54	8 58	
11	WED.	Hamilton shot, 1804.	4 29	7 41	9 27	4 17	7 53	9 35	
12	THUR.	Battle of the Boyne, 1690.	4 30	7 40	10 2	4 18	7 52	10 8	
13	FRID.	Lingard, historian, died, 1851.	4 31	7 39	10 43	4 19	7 52	10 46	
14	SATUR.	Chicago fire, 1873.	4 32	7 39	11 4	4 20	7 52	11 5	
15	SUN.	N. W. Territories annexed to	4 33	7 39	11 32	4 21	7 51	11 31	
16	MON.	Canada, 1870.	4 34	7 38	m'r'n	4 22	7 50	m'r'n	
17	TUES.	J. J. Astor born, 1763.	4 35	7 37		4 23	7 49	1	
18	WED.	Battle of Warsaw, 1655.	4 35	7 37	3 4	4 24	7 48	31	
19	THUR.	Battle of Winchester, 1864.	4 36	7 36	1 16	4 25	7 47	1 8	
20	FRID.	Queen Anne died, 1714.	4 37	7 35	2 14	4 26	7 46	1 51	
21	SATUR.	Ry. St. Johns to Laprairie, 1836.	4 38	7 34	2 54	4 27	7 45	2 43	
22	SUN.	Battle of Falkirk, 1293.	4 39	7 33	rises	4 28	7 44	rises	
23	MON.	Gen. Grant died, 1885.	4 40	7 32	8 1	4 29	7 42	8 10	
24	TUES.	Jacques Cartier lands at Gaspe, 1534.	4 41	7 31	8 4	4 31	7 41	8 47	
25	WED.	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588.	4 42	7 30	9 13	4 32	7 40	9 18	
26	THUR.	Louisburg taken by British, 1758.	4 43	7 29	9 42	4 33	7 39	9 45	
27	FRID.	Bank of England char., 1694.	4 44	7 28	10 8	4 34	7 38	10 9	
28	SATUR.	Robespierre beheaded, 1794.	4 45	7 27	10 33	4 36	7 36	10 33	
29	SUN.	Wilberforce died, 1833.	4 46	7 26	10 59	4 37	7 35	10 56	
30	MON.	Wm. Penn died, 1718.	4 47	7 25	11 36	4 38	7 34	11 31	
31	TUES.	Andrew Johnson died, 1875.	4 48	7 24	11 55	4 39	7 33	11 49	

Rosy little Dimplecheeks came panting in from play,
 Tired out and sleepy too, 'twas such a scorching day.
 On my knee she dozed awhile, then said, as up she looked,
 "Folks called winter weather raw; I think this must be cooked."

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17. *Arcton printer 1 day, 4/2, in printing*
18. *du 3/4*
19.
20. *du 1/2*
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.

ys.
 N.B.
 n.
 n.
 n.
 ec.
 sets.
 Moon
 rises.
 M. H. M.
 58 7
 58 30
 57 55
 57 1 18
 56 1 48
 56 2 21
 56 3 0
 55 3 45
 54 sets.
 7 54 8 58
 7 53 9 35
 7 52 10 8
 7 52 10 46
 7 52 11 5
 7 51 11 31
 7 50 m'rn
 7 49 1
 7 48 31
 7 47 1 8
 7 46 1 51
 7 45 2 43
 3 7 44 rises
 9 7 42 8 10
 1 7 41 8 47
 2 7 40 9 18
 3 7 39 9 45
 4 7 38 10 9
 6 7 36 10
 37 7 35 10 56
 38 7 34 11 31
 39 7 33 11 49
 y.
 oked,
 be cooked."

8th Mo.

AUGUST.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	TORONTO.	MONTREAL.	ST. JOHN, N.B.
New Moon	7	H.M. 1 4 eve.	H.M. 1 27 eve.	H.M. 1 54 eve.
First Quarter	14	11 25 morn.	11 48 morn.	0 15 eve.
Full Moon	21	11 3 morn.	11 26 morn.	11 53 morn.
Last Quarter	29	9 1 morn.	9 24 morn.	9 51 morn.

Day of Month	Day of Week.	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	Ontario.			Quebec.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.
			H.M.	H.M.	M.	H.M.	H.M.	M.
1	WED.	Battle of the Nile, 1798.	4 49	7 23	m'r'n	4 41	7 31	m'r'n
2	THUR.	Napoleon Consul, 1802.	4 51	7 21	28	4 42	7 30	27
3	FRID.	Columbus sailed, 1492.	4 52	7 21	1	7 43	7 29	57
4	SATUR.	Shelley born, 1792.	4 53	7 19	1 50	4 45	7 27	1 39
5	SUN.	First Cable Message, 1858.	4 54	7 18	2 39	4 46	7 26	2 28
6	MON.	Ben Johnson died, 1637.	4 55	7 17	3 37	4 47	7 25	3 27
7	TUES.	Richelieu died, 1788.	4 56	7 15	sets	4 48	7 22	sets.
8	WED.	George Canning died, 1827.	4 57	7 13	8 02	4 49	7 21	8 8
9	THUR.	Queen Victoria visited Ireland, 1849.	4 58	7 12	8 35	4 50	7 20	8 39
10	FRID.	Tuilleries stormed, 1792.	4 59	7 11	9 6	4 52	7 18	9 8
11	SATUR.	Gen. Brock takes Detroit, 1812.	5 07	7 10	9 37	4 53	7 17	9 36
12	SUN.	Frobisher St. discovered, 1576.	5 26	8 10	7 4	5 57	7 15	10 4
13	MON.	Disraeli created Earl, 1876.	5 37	7 10	39	4 56	7 14	10 34
14	TUES.	Admiral Farragut died, 1870.	5 47	5 11	15	4 57	7 12	11 8
15	WED.	Napoleon Bonaparte born, 1769.	5 57	3 11	57	4 58	7 10	11 48
16	THUR.	Battle of Bennington, 1777.	5 67	2	m'r'n	5 07	8	m'r'n
17	FRID.	Fred. Great died, 1786.	5 77	1	45	5	17	7 34
18	SATUR.	First Steamboat, 1807.	5 86	59	1 42	5 27	5	1 31
19	SUN.	River St. Lawrence discovered, 1535.	5 96	57	2 45	5 37	3	2 35
20	MON.	St. Bernard, died 1153.	5 106	56	3 50	5 57	1	3 41
21	TUES.	LaFayette capt., 1792.	5 126	55	rises	5 67	0	rise
22	WED.	Bosworth Field, 1485.	5 136	53	7 41	5 76	58	7 45
23	THUR.	New Mexico annexed, 1846.	5 146	51	8 9	5 86	56	8 11
24	FRID.	Washington burned, 1814.	5 156	49	8 36	5 106	54	8 35
25	SATUR.	Victoria Bridge opened, 1860.	5 166	48	9 15	11 6	53	8 58
26	SUN.	Battle of Crecy, 1346.	5 176	46	9 26	5 126	51	9 22
27	MON.	Battle of Long Island, 1776.	5 186	44	9 54	5 136	49	9 48
28	TUES.	Goethe born, 1749.	5 196	43	10 26	5 156	47	10 18
29	WED.	Michaelmas.	5 205	41	11 05	17 6	45	10 51
30	THUR.	Semmes died, 1877.	5 216	39	11 42	5 186	43	11 31
31	FRID.	John Bunyan died, 1688.	5 226	37	m'r'n	5 196	41	m'r'n

The little toe, though the smallest on the foot, always has the largest corn.

Pastor—Well, what did you young people realize at your entertainment? Members of the committee—We realize that we are \$25 out.

Days.

JOHN, N.B.

eve.
eve.
morn.
morn.

Quebec.

Sun Sets.	Moon rises.
H.M.	M.
7 31	m'rn
7 30	20
7 29	57
7 27	1 39
7 26	2 28
7 25	3 27
7 22	sets.
7 21	8 8
7 20	8 39
7 18	9 8
7 17	9 36
7 15	10 4
7 14	10 34
7 12	11 8
7 10	11 48
7 8	m'rn
7 7	34
7 5	1 31
7 3	2 35
7 1	3 41
7 0	rise
6 58	7 45
6 56	8 11
6 54	8 35
6 53	8 58
6 51	9 22
6 49	9 48
6 47	10 18
6 45	10 51
6 43	11 31
6 41	m'rn

has the

at your
ze that

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.

9th Mo.

SEPTEMBER.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	TORONTO.		MONTREAL.	ST. JOHN, N.B.
New Moon	D. 5	H. M. 11 39 eve.	H. M. 0 2 morn 6th	H. M. 0 29 morn. 6th
First Quarter	12	4 43 eve.	5 6 eve.	5 33 eve.
Full Moon	20	0 7 morn.	0 30 morn.	0 57 morn.
Last Quarter	28	3 13 morn.	3 36 morn.	4 3 morn.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, &C.	Ontario.			Quebec.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
			H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
1	SATUR.	Battle of Sedan, 1870.	5 24	6 34	29 5	20 6	39 18	
2	SUN.	J. Howard born, 1726.	5 25	6 33	1 23	5 22	6 37 1 12	
3	MON.	Treaty of Paris, 1783.	5 26	6 32	2 22	5 23	6 35 2 13	
4	TUES.	French Republic proclaimed, 1870.	5 27	6 30	3 26	5 24	6 34 3 18	
5	WED.	Malta taken, 1800.	5 29	6 28	4 34	5 26	6 31 4 28	
6	THUR.	Lafayette born, 1757.	5 30	6 27	sets.	5 27	6 29 sets.	
7	FRID.	Buffon born, 1707.	5 31	6 24	7 37	5 28	6 27 7 37	
8	SATUR.	Sebastopol assaulted, 1855.	5 32	6 23	8 8	5 30	6 25 8 6	
9	SUN.	Invasion of Canada, 1775.	5 33	6 21	8 40	5 30	6 24 8 35	
10	MON.	Battle of Lake Erie, 1813.	5 34	6 19	9 16	5 32	6 22 9 9	
11	TUES.	Battle of Brandywine, 1777.	5 35	6 18	9 57	5 33	6 21 9 48	
12	WED.	Battle of Abraham and death of Wolfe, 1759.	5 36	6 16	10 43	5 34	6 18 10 32	
13	THUR.	Wellington died, 1852.	5 38	6 15	11 36	5 36	6 16 11 25	
14	FRID.	Mexico captured, 1847.	5 39	6 12	m'rn	5 37	6 14 m'rn	
15	SATUR.	Moscow burned, 1812.	5 40	6 10	36 5	38 6	12 25	
16	SUN.	1st Parliament of Upper Canada, 1792.	5 41	6 8	1 40	5 40	6 9 1 30	
17	MON.	Capitulation of Quebec, 1759.	5 42	6 7	2 43	5 41	6 8 2 35	
18	TUES.	President Garfield died, 1881.	5 43	6 4	3 50	5 42	6 3 44	
19	WED.	Robert Emmett hung 1803.	5 44	6 3	4 55	5 44	6 3 4 51	
20	THUR.	Battle of Fisher's Hill, 1864.	5 45	6 1	rises	5 45	6 2 rises	
21	FRID.	Walter Scott died, 1832.	5 46	5 59	7 15	46 6	0 6 59	
22	SATUR.	Andrea arrested, 1780.	5 48	5 57	7 27	5 48	5 57 7 24	
23	SUN.	Battle of Monterey, 1846.	5 49	5 56	7 54	5 49	5 56 7 48	
24	MON.	Defeat of Americans at Chrysler's Farm, 1813.	5 50	5 53	8 25	5 50	5 54 8 18	
25	TUES.	Steamer Arctic lost, 1854.	5 51	5 52	8 58	5 51	5 52 8 49	
26	WED.	Sir W Jones born, 1746.	5 52	5 50	9 36	5 52	5 50 9 36	
27	THUR.	Lord Nelson born, 1758.	5 53	5 48	10 19	5 54	5 48 10 8	
28	FRID.	Whitfield died, 1770.	5 55	5 46	11 18	5 56	5 45 11 8	
29	SATUR.		5 56	5 45	m'rn	5 56	5 44 11 54	
30	SUN.		5 57	5 42		5 58	5 42 m'rn	

"How strangely music affects me!" said a venerable citizen, the other day. "Why, a few evenings ago, when my daughter was playing a soft, dreamy waltz on the piano, I stole up softly behind her, and—" "Well?" "Pulled away the stool!"

0 Days.

JOHN, N.B.

M.
29 morn. 6th
33 eve.
17 morn.
3 morn.

Quebec.

rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
L. H. M.	L. H. M.	L. H. M.
06 39		18
26 37	1 12	
36 35	2 13	
46 34	3 18	
56 31	4 28	
6 29	sets.	
6 27	7 37	
6 25	8 6	
6 24	8 35	
6 22	9 9	
6 21	9 48	
6 18	10 32	
6 16	11 25	
6 14	m'rn	
6 12	25	
3 9	1 30	
3 8	2 35	
3 6	3 44	
3 3	4 51	
2	rises	
0	6 59	
57	7 24	
56	7 48	
54	8 18	
52	8 49	
50	9 36	
48	10 8	
45	11 8	
44	11 54	
42	m'rn	

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.

itizen,
ghter
softly

10th Mo.

OCTOBER.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	TORONTO.	MONTREAL.	ST. JOHN, N.B.
New Moon.....	5	H. M. 9 17 morn.	H. M. 9 40 morn.	H. M. 10 7 morn.
First Quarter.....	12	0 12 morn.	0 35 morn.	1 2 morn.
Full Moon.....	19	3 52 eve.	4 15 eve.	4 42 eve.
Last Quarter.....	27	8 38 eve.	9 1 eve.	9 28 eve.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURENCES, FESTIVALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	Ontario.			Quebec.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	MON.	Sir E. Landseer died, 1873.	5 58	5 41	1 7	6 05	39 58	
2	TUES.	First Railroad in the U.S., 1833.	5 59	5 39	2 13	6 15	38 2 6	
3	WED.	Samuel Adams died, 1803.	6 05	5 37	2 36	6 25	36 3 18	
4	THUR.	Battle of Germantown, 1777.	6 25	5 35	4 26	6 45	33 4 31	
5	FRID.	Battle of Thames, 1813.	6 35	5 34	sets	6 55	32 sets	
6	SATUR.	Jenny Lind born, 1821.	6 45	5 32	6 37	6 65	39 6 34	
7	SUN.	Edgar A. Poe died, 1849.	6 55	5 30	7 14	6 85	28 7 8	
8	MON.	Henry Fielding died, 1754.	6 75	5 28	7 52	6 95	26 7 44	
9	TUES.	Chicago Fire, 1871.	6 85	5 27	8 38	6 105	24 8 28	
10	WED.	Cardinal McCloskey died, 1885.	6 95	5 25	9 29	6 125	22 9 19	
11	THUR.	Bahama discovered 1492.	6 105	5 23	10 27	6 135	22 10 17	
12	FRID.	Robert E. Lee died, 1870.	6 115	5 22	11 32	6 155	18 11 22	
13	SATUR.	Battle Queenstown Heights, 1812.	6 125	5 20	m'rn	6 165	16 m'r'n	
14	SUN.	William Penn born, 1644.	6 135	5 18	36	6 175	15 27	
15	MON.	Battle of Jena, 1806.	6 155	5 16	1 42	6 195	13 1 35	
16	TUES.	Kosciusko died, 1806.	6 165	5 15	2 46	6 205	10 2 41	
17	WED.	F. Chopin, composer, died, 1849.	6 185	5 14	3 49	6 215	9 3 47	
18	THUR.	Lord Palmerston died, 1865.	6 195	5 12	4 52	6 235	7 4 52	
19	FRID.	Battle of Cedar Creek, 1864.	6 205	5 10	rises	6 255	5 rises	
20	SATUR.	N. A. Fisheries Treaty, 1818.	6 215	5 8	5 56	6 265	4 5 51	
21	SUN.	C. P. R. Contract signed, 1880.	6 235	5 6	6 25	6 275	2 6 18	
22	MON.	Cable laid to Australia, 1873.	6 245	5 5	6 56	6 285	0 6 48	
23	TUES.	T. Gautier died, 1872.	6 265	5 4	7 32	6 304	58 7 22	
24	WED.	Daniel Webster died, 1852.	6 275	5 2	8 13	6 314	57 8 2	
25	THUR.	Battle of Balaklava, 1854.	6 285	5 1	9 06	6 334	55 8 49	
26	FRID.	Tr. Fontainbleau. 1807.	6 294	5 9	9 52	6 344	54 9 41	
27	SATUR.	Cuba discovered, 1492.	6 304	5 8	10 52	6 364	53 10 42	
28	SUN.	Harvard College founded, 1636.	6 314	5 7	11 52	6 384	50 11 44	
29	MON.	Red River Rebellion, 1869.	6 334	5 55	m'rn	6 394	49 m'r'n	
30	TUES.	Tower of London burned, 1841.	6 344	5 53	1 06	6 414	47 54	
31	WED.	Hallowe'en.	6 354	5 52	2 86	6 424	46 2 5	

The summer hotel man
 In silence now grieves,
 And the song that he's singing
 Is "Nothing but Leaves."

ays.

. N.B.

rn.
rn.
s.
e.

bec.

sets.	Moon rises.
M. H. M.	sets.
39	58
38	2 6
36	3 18
33	4 31
32	sets.
30	6 34
28	7 8
26	7 44
24	8 28
22	9 19
22	10 17
18	11 22
16	mr'n
15	27
13	1 35
10	2 41
9	3 47
7	4 52
5	rises
4	5 51
2	6 18
0	6 48
58	7 22
57	8 2
55	8 49
54	9 41
53	10 42
50	11 44
49	mr'n
47	54
46	2 5

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.

11th Mo.

NOVEMBER.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.		TORONTO.	MONTREAL.	ST. JOHN, N.B.
New Moon.....	D. 3	H. M. 6 45 eve.	H. M. 7 8 eve.	H. M. 7 35 eve.
First Quarter.	10	10 58 morn.	11 21 morn.	11 48 morn.
Full Moon.....	18	9 58 morn.	10 21 morn.	10 48 morn.
Last Quarter.....	26	0 3 eve,	0 26 eve.	0 53 eve.

Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.	Ontario.			Quebec.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
			H. M.	H. M.	. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	THUR.	All Saints Day.	6 37	4 50	3 20	6 44	4 44	3 18
2	FRID.	Erie Canal began, 1825.	6 38	4 48	4 34	6 45	4 43	4 35
3	SATUR.	St. John's captured, 1775.	6 40	4 47	5 51	6 47	4 41	5 54
4	SUN.	Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.	6 41	4 47	sets	6 48	4 40	sets.
5	MON.	Macdonald Governm. resigns, 1873.	6 42	4 46	6 27	6 50	4 38	6 17
6	TUES.	Abraham Lincoln elected, 1860.	6 43	4 45	7 18	6 51	4 37	7 7
7	WED.	Last spike C. P. R. driven, 1885.	6 45	4 43	8 17	6 53	4 35	8 6
8	THUR.	Milton died, 1674.	6 46	4 42	9 20	6 54	4 34	9 9
9	FRID.	Great Fire in Boston, 1872.	6 47	4 41	10 26	6 55	4 33	10 17
10	SATUR.	Centennial Exhibition ended, 1876.	6 48	4 40	11 32	6 57	4 31	11 26
11	SUN.	Chicago Anarchists hanged, 1887.	6 50	4 38	m'rn	6 58	4 30	m'rn
12	MON.	Richard Baxter born, 1615.	6 52	4 37	38 7	7 04	4 29	33
13	TUES.	Montreal captured, 1775.	6 53	4 36	1 42	7 14	4 28	1 39
14	WED.	F. W. Herschell, astron'r, b. 1738.	6 54	4 35	2 43	7 24	4 27	2 42
15	THUR.	Perkin Warbeck pretender, d. 1499.	6 45	4 35	3 45	7 44	4 26	3 46
16	FRID.	Louis Riel hanged, 1885.	6 56	4 34	4 44	7 64	4 25	4 57
17	SATUR.	Cape of Good Hope discovered, 1497.	6 57	4 4	5 43	7 74	4 24	5 48
18	SUN.	Ex President Arthur died, 1886.	6 59	4 32	rises	7 84	4 23	rises
19	MON.	Earl of Elgin died, 1849.	7 14	4 31	5 31	7 94	4 22	5 22
20	TUES.	Battle of Belle Isle, 1750.	7 24	4 30	6 11	7 104	4 21	6 0
21	WED.	Chloroform used, 1847.	7 34	4 29	6 5	7 124	4 20	6 43
22	THUR.	La Salle born, 1643.	7 44	4 29	7 45	7 144	4 19	7 35
23	FRID.	Halifax award, 1877.	7 64	4 28	8 42	7 154	4 19	8 31
24	SATUR.	Zach. Taylor born, 1784.	7 74	4 27	9 41	7 164	4 18	9 32
25	SUN.	Madame Grisi died, 1860.	7 84	4 26	10 44	7 184	4 17	10 37
26	MON.	DeSalaberry defeats the Americans	7 94	4 26	11 50	7 194	4 16	11 47
27	TUES.	at Chateauguay, 1813.	7 104	4 26	m'rn	7 204	4 16	m'rn
28	WED.	Washington Irving died, 1859.	7 114	4 25	57 7	7 224	4 15	55
29	THUR.	Horace Greeley died, 1872.	7 124	4 25	2 87	7 234	4 14	2 8
30	FRID.	St. Andrew's Day,	7 144	4 24	3 21	7 244	4 15	3 23

"Where is the best place to get fat?" asked a thin house-keeper of a neighbor. "All over!" was the unexpected reply.

It was a Toronto boy who started the fashion of calling his father by his given name and the fashion lasted about thirty seconds.

Days.

HN, N.B.

ve,
norn.
norn.
ve.

uebee.

Sun sets.	Moon rises.
I M. H. M.	
44	3 18
43	4 35
41	5 54
40	sets.
38	6 17
37	7 7
35	8 6
34	9 9
33	10 17
31	11 26
30	m'rn
29	33
28	1 39
27	2 42
26	3 46
25	4 57
24	5 48
23	rises
22	5 22
21	6 0
20	6 43
19	7 35
19	31
18	9 32
17	10 37
16	11 47
16	m'rn
15	55
14	2 8
15	3 23

ouse-
ply.
g his
thirty

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.

12th Mo.

DECEMBER.

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	TORONTO.	MONTREAL.	ST. JOHN, N.B.
New Moon	D. 3 H. M. 4 48 morn.	H. M. 5 11 morn.	H. M. 5 38 morn.
First Quarter	10 1 29 morn.	1 52 morn.	2 19 morn.
Full Moon	18 5 24 morn.	5 47 morn.	6 14 morn.
Last Quarter	26 0 43 morn.	1 8 morn.	1 35 morn.

Day of Month	Day of Week.	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, &C.	Ontario.				Quebec.			
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.		
			H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.		
1	SATUR.	John Brown hanged, 1852.	7 14	4 24	4 38	7 27	4 13	4 43		
2	SUN.	<i>Advent</i>	7 16	4 24	5 46	7 27	4 13	5 53		
3	MN.	Madrid captured, 1808.	7 17	4 24	sets.	7 28	4 13	sets		
4	TUES.	Richelieu died, 1642.	7 18	4 24	5 55	7 2	4 12	5 44		
5	WED.	Martial law, Montreal, 1837.	7 19	4 23	7 0	7 30	4 12	6 49		
6	THUR.	Max Muller born, 1823.	7 20	4 23	8 9	7 31	4 12	7 59		
7	FRID.	Marshal Ney shot, 1815.	7 21	4 23	9 18	7 32	4 12	9 10		
8	SATUR.	<i>Conception.</i>	7 22	4 23	10 26	7 33	4 12	10 20		
9	SUN.	Sir Hugh Allan died, 1882.	7 23	4 23	11 32	7 34	4 12	11 38		
10	MON.	Alex. Dumas died, 1870.	7 24	4 23	m'rn	7 35	4 12	m'rn		
11	TUES.	James II. fled. 1688.	7 24	4 23	36	7 36	4 12	24		
12	WED.	Edwin Forrest died, 1872.	7 25	4 24	1 37	7 37	4 1	1 37		
13	THUR.	Battle of Fredericksburg, 1862.	7 26	4 24	2 36	7 38	4 12	2 38		
14	FRID.	Washington died, 1799.	7 27	4 24	3 35	7 39	4 12	3 40		
15	SATUR.	Prof. Agassiz died, 1873.	7 27	4 24	4 35	7 39	4 12	4 41		
16	SUN.	Boston Tea Party, 1773.	7 28	4 24	5 33	7 40	4 12	5 41		
17	MON.	Opening First Legislature Lower Canada, 1792.	7 28	4 25	6 27	7 41	4 13	6 39		
18	TUES.	Napoleon III. elected President, 1848.	7 29	4 25	rises	7 41	4 13	rises		
19	WED.	Henry II. crowned, 1154.	7 30	4 25	5 41	7 42	4 1	5 30		
20	THUR.	Shortest Day.	7 31	4 25	6 37	7 42	4 14	6 26		
21	FRID.	Plymouth settled, 1620.	7 31	4 26	7 33	7 43	4 15	7 21		
22	SATUR.		7 32	4 26	8 36	7 43	4 15	8 28		
23	SUN.	Sir I. Newton born, 1642.	7 32	4 27	9 40	7 44	4 16	9 34		
24	MON.	War of 1812-14 ended.	7 33	4 27	0 46	7 44	4 16	10 42		
25	TUES.	<i>Christmas</i>	7 33	4 29	11 51	7 45	4 16	11 49		
26	WED.	Battle of Trenton, 1776.	7 33	4 29	m'rn	7 45	4 17	m'rn		
27	THUR.	Sir F. Drake died, 1595.	7 33	4 30	1 27	7 45	4 18	1 3		
28	FRID.	Tay Bridge disaster, 1879.	7 33	4 30	2 12	7 45	4 19	2 16		
29	SATUR.	Gladstone born, 1809.	7 33	4 31	3 28	7 45	4 20	3 34		
30	SUN.	Juan Prim died, 1870.	7 34	4 32	4 44	7 45	4 21	4 52		
31	MON.	Battle of Quebec, 1775.	7 34	4 33	5 29	7 46	4 21	6 9		

Speaking about the artist who painted fruit so naturally that the birds came and pecked at it, said a fat reporter, "I drew a hen that was so true to life that after the editor threw it into the waste basket, it lay there."

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.

rs.
=

B.

riser.

M.

43

53

ets

44

49

59

10

20

38

rn

21

37

38

40

41

41

39

ses

31

26

7 21

3 28

34

42

1 19

rn

1 3

2 16

3 34

4 52

3 9

=

hat

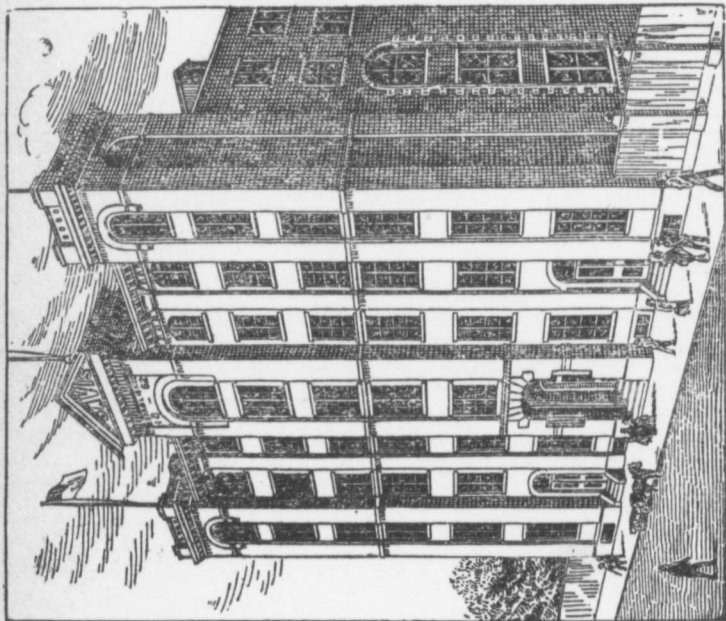
v a

the

**PRIZE MEDAL
PARIS 1867.**



IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



**PRIZE MEDAL
CENTENNIAL 1876.**



IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

—:O:—

If there is one native industry more than another which has made gigantic progress in development during the last few years, the manufacturing of cigars may surely be pointed to as a typical instance. From a comparatively small matter it has risen to be one of the most important, engaging thousands of skilled workers and producing millions annually of the fragrant weed. Not very many years (and it is so yet to a small extent) nothing but an imported cigar would be smoked,—to talk about a "domestic" among the better-to-do people meant being laughed at. Now, however, the tables are turned, thanks to such a firm as that of Messrs. S. DAVIS & SONS of Montreal, who, by going direct into the markets order the best tobacco grown, by studiously buying only the finest stocks, by the introduction of the latest improvements in manufacture, by unwearied patience, by an energy and determination which never faltered and which casts a ray of lustre on their indomitable enterprise, they have abundantly succeeded in placing their various high class brands in a far higher plane of merit than the imported article, have so thoroughly established their manufactures among the most knowing connoisseurs, as well as among the general public, that they are esteemed over all competitors, foreign or domestic, and so highly are they appreciated that though their factory is by far the largest in Canada (see the cut on opposite page), the demand is so incessant that it is almost hopeless to compete with it. To do this more effectually, further important additions are to be shortly made, and more hands will be taken on in the hope of "catching up."

As a further testimony to the genuine merits of Messrs. DAVIS & SONS' Cigars, they point with pride to the score of gold and silver medals awarded, the highest prizes being given them wherever they have competed, including even the great Centennial gold medal in competition against the world. Whilst of Dominion, provincial and local mementoes of success over Canadian manufacturers, they have enough to decorate an Emperor.

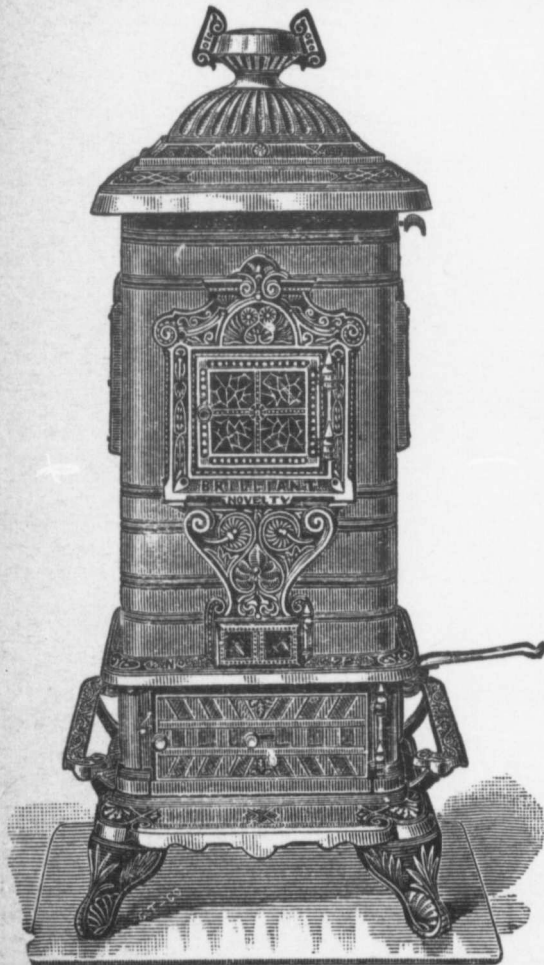
Such a record deserves more than a passing exordium of commendation and it is therefore with peculiar pleasure that in this year's issue of the Gazette Almanac we are enabled to draw attention to the proud achievements of a Canadian house whose productions are known and valued from one end of Confederation to the other, and at the same time affords such a brilliant success among our industries.

E. & C. GURNEY & CO.,

385 AND 387 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

STOVES, RANGES, GRATES, SCALES.



GURNEY'S
CELEBRATED

HOT WATER
HEATERS

AND

CAST BUNJY
RADIATORS.

CAST IRON
PIPE AND
FITTINGS,
STEAM
FITTINGS,
PLUMBERS'
SUPPLIES.

HOT AIR FURNACES FOR COAL OR WOOD.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

The Most Honorable Sir HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY-FITZMAURICE, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calnstone, in the County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe in the County of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; born January 14, 1845; married, in 1869, Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, youngest daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, appointed Governor-General of Canada, August 18, 1883.

Governor-General Secretary—Captain Henry Streatfield.

THE CANADIAN CABINET.

The Cabinet, on the 1st of December, was composed as follows:—

Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, G.C.B., President of the Privy Council, and Premier.

Hon. Sir Charles Tupper.....	Minister of Finance.
Hon. J. S. D. Thompson	“ Justice.
Hon. Sir H. L. Langevin, C.B., K.C.M.G.	“ Public Works.
Hon. John Carling.....	“ Agriculture.
Hon. John Henry Pope.....	“ Railways & Canals.
Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.....	“ Customs.
Hon. Thomas White.....	“ the Interior.
Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.....	“ Militia.
Hon. George E. Foster.....	“ Marine & Fisheries.
Hon. John Costigan.....	“ Inland Revenue.
Hon. A. W. McLelan.....	Postmaster-General.
Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....	Secretary of State.
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.....	Without Portfolio.

An Act passed at the Session of 1887, gave authority to re-organize the departments of Customs and Inland Revenue. Instead of ministers, the heads of these departments, will, when the law is proclaimed by the Governor-General, be known as comptroller of Customs and comptroller of Inland Revenue, respectively. The salaries will be \$6,000 a year, instead of \$7,000 as now. The comptrollers will be members of the Government with seats in Parliament, but not members of the Cabinet, their positions being somewhat similar to those of under-secretaries in Great Britain. Then a new department, that of Trade and Commerce, is created, the minister at the head of which, is to be a member of the Cabinet, and to have a salary of \$7,000. Another new office created by the Act is that of Solicitor-General, who may or may not be a member of the Cabinet, and whose salary will be \$6,000. The effect of the re-organization will be to reduce the positions of the present heads of the Customs and Inland Revenue departments, to create a new department, and to attach to the Department of Justice a Solicitor-General. By the

CANADA METAL WORKS

JAMES MATTINSON,
557½ CRAIG STREET,
MONTREAL.

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
STEAMBOAT, HOUSE, and
ELECTRIC BELL HANGER,
Brass and Iron Finisher,

MANUFACTURER OF
Hot-Water & Steam Heating Apparatus,
AND ALL KINDS OF

Coppersmith's Work
FOR BREWERIES, TANNERIES, AND STEAMBOATS.

Steam Guages Repaired and Tested.

Legislation of last Session, the customs department ceases to have a voice in the framing of the tariff, and its duties are limited merely to the administration of the tariff laws as regulated by the Department of Trade and Commerce and Finance, and approved by Parliament. The law has not yet been given force.

THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

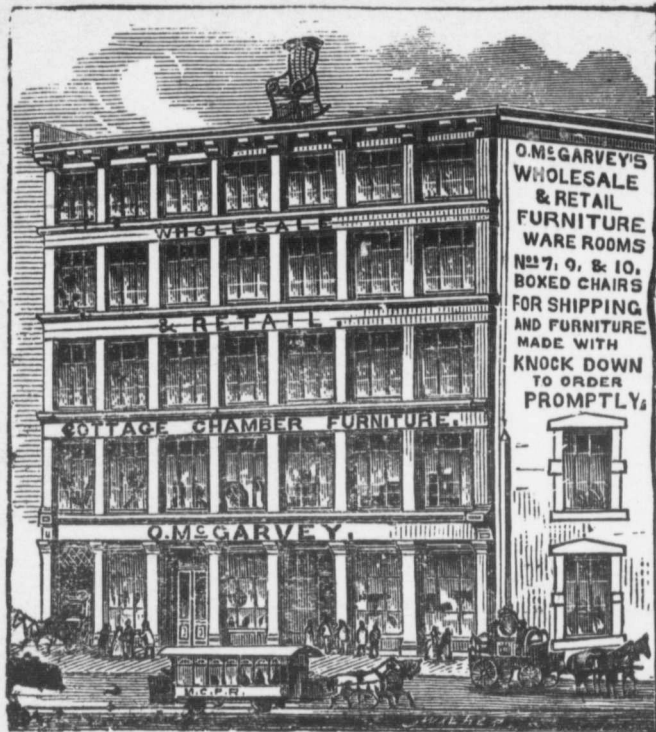
Consists of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Senate consists of 78 members, and the House of Commons of 215 members. They are divided among the provinces as follows :

	Senators.	Commoners.
Ontario.....	24	92
Quebec.....	24	65
Nova Scotia.....	10	21
New Brunswick.....	10	16
Manitoba.....	3	5
British Columbia.....	3	6
Prince Edward Island.....	4	6
Northwest Territories.....	0	4

The Senators with their residences and the divisions (in the Province of Quebec), are as follows :—

QUEBEC.

Name.	Residence.	Division.	Politics.
Abbott, J. C.....	Montreal.....	Inkerman.....	C.
Armand, Joseph F.....	River des Prairies.....	Repentigny.....	C.
Baillargeon, Pierre.....	Quebec.....	Stadacona.....	L.
Bellerose, Joseph H.....	St. Vincent de Paul.....	De la Naudiere.....	C.
Bolduc, Joseph.....	St. Victor.....	Lauzon.....	C.
DeBoucherville, C. E. B.....	Boucherville.....	Montarville.....	C.
Chaffers, Wm. H.....	St. Cesaire.....	Rougemont.....	L.
Cochrane, M. H.....	Compton.....	Wellington.....	C.
DeBlois, Pierre A.....	Beauport.....	Lasalle.....	C.
Fortin, Pierre.....	Laprairie.....	Kennebec.....	C.
Ferrier, James.....	Montreal.....	Shawinigan.....	C.
Guevremont, J. B.....	Sorel.....	Saurel.....	C.
Lacoste, Alex.....	Montreal.....	De Lorimieer.....	C.
Ogilvie, Alex.....	Montreal.....	Alma.....	C.
Paquet, Anselme.....	St. Cuthbert.....	De la Valliere.....	L.
Pelletier, C. A. P.....	Quebec.....	Grandville.....	L.
Robitaille, Theo.....	New Carlisle.....	Gulf.....	C.
Ross, J. G.....	Quebec.....	Laurentides.....	C.
Ross, J. J.....	Ste. Anne de la Perade.....	De la Durantaye.....	C.
Ryan, Thomas.....	Montreal.....	Victoria.....	C.
Rolland, J. B.....	Montreal.....	Mille Isles.....	C.
Stevens, Gardiner G.....	Waterloo.....	Bedford.....	L.
Thibaudeau, J. R.....	Montreal.....	Rigaud.....	L.
Trudel, F. X. A.....	Montreal.....	De Salaberry.....	C.



THE OLDEST AND LARGEST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FURNITURE HOUSE
 IN CANADA.

During the last six months, we have been compelled to make still further additions and improvements to our warerooms, making them by far the largest and most elegant in Canada, and possessing advantages not found elsewhere. We confidently claim these points:—

1. Largest stock of finest and costliest Furniture.
2. Largest stock of medium Furniture.
3. Best choice in Canada without exception.
4. Buying in large quantities for cash enables us to secure special discounts.
5. Sell for little over what most other houses have to pay wholesale.
6. Con inual increased has made our business the largest in the country.
7. Any house, great or small, palace or cottage, can be completely furnished by us.
8. Proof on a visit, which we cordially solicit.

O. McGARVEY & SON,
 1849 to 1853 NOTRE DAME STREET,
 CORNER OF MCGILL.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Alexander, George..	Woodstock....C	Macpherson, Sir L...	Toronto .....C
Allan, George Wm..	Toronto .....C	Merner, Samuel.....	N.Hamburg.C
Casgrain, Charles E.	Windsor .....C	O'Donahoe, John....	Toronto.....L
Clemow, Francis....	Ottawa. ....C	Plumb, Josiah B.....	Niagara .....C
Flint, Billa.....	Belleville....L	Read, Robert.....	Belleville ...C
Gowan, Robert J. ..	Barrie .....C	Reesor, David	Yorkville .....L
Leonard, Elijah.....	London .....L	Sanford, Wm. E.....	Hamilton.....C
McCallum, Lachlan.	Stromness....C	Scott, R. W.....	Ottawa.....L
McKindsey, Geo. C.	Milton.....C	Smith, Frank.....	Toronto.....C
Macdonald, John...	Toronto.....L	Sullivan, Michael....	Kingston.....C
McMillan, Donald...	Alexandria. C	Turner, James.....	Hamilton ....C
MacInnes, Donald...	Hamilton.....C	Vidal, Alex.....	Sarnia.....C

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Residence.	Politics.
Almon, Wm. J.....	Halifax.....	C
Archibald, Thos. D.....	Sydney	C
Dickey, Robert B.....	Amherst	C
Grant, Robert P.....	Pictou	L
Kaulbach, H. A. N.....	Lunenburg.....	C
McDonald, Wm ...	Little Glace Bay.....	C
McKay, Thomas.....	Truro.....	C
Macfarlane, Alex.....	Wallace.....	C
Miller, William.....	Halifax.....	C
Power, Lawrence G.....	Halifax	L

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Residence.	Politics.
Boyd, John.....	St. John.....	C
Botsford, Amos E.....	Sackville.....	C
Dever, James	St. John	L
Ferguson, John.....	Bathurst.....	C
Glazier, John	Lincoln.....	L
Lewin, James D.....	St. John	L
McClelan, Abner R	Hopewell.....	L
Odell, Wm. Hunter	Fredericton	C
Poirier, Pascal.....	Richibucto.....	C
Wark, David.....	Fredericton.....	L

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name.	Residence.	Politics.
Montgomery, Donald.....	Park Corner	C
Carvell, Jedediah S.....	Charlottetown.....	C
Haythorne, Robert P.....	Charlottetown.....	L
Howlan, George W	Alberton.....	C

ARVEY'S
SALE
TAIL
ITURE
ROOMS
& 10,
CHAIRS
PPING
NITURE
WITH
DOWN
DER
IPTLY,

USE

still further
far the lar-
ot found else-

ial discounts.
esale.
he country.
mpletely fur-

SON,
EET,

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP.

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY

OF NORTH AMERICA

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Capital paid up,	\$300,000
Resources, over	900,000
Total Claims paid over,	550,000

HEAD OFFICES:

157 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:
MONTREAL.

President, Hon. JAMES FERRIER, Senator.
Vice-President, Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G.

Managing Director:
EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Bankers:
BANK OF MONTREAL.

**THE ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NORTH AMERICA.**

Head Office: — 157 S. James Street, Montreal.

President, The Hon. JAMES FERRIER, Senator.
Vice-President, Sir A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G.,
Managing Director, EDWARD RAWLINGS.

THE ACCIDENT is the only purely Accident Insurance Company in America. Its policies are not forfeited by the Insured engaging a more hazardous business than that for which he has paid his premium.
This Company has paid over 18,000 losses, amounting to over \$8,000,000.

TORONTO BRANCH.

General Agents, — MEDLAND & JONES,
EQUITY CHAMBERS, TORONTO.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Residence.	Politics.
Hur Girard, Marc A.....	St. Boniface.....	C
Hur Schultz, John C.....	Winnipeg	C
Ken Sutherland, Hugh.....	Kildonan.....	I

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Residence.	Politics.
Lar McInnes, Thos. R.....	New Westminster.....	I
Lea Macdonald, Wm. J.....	Victoria.....	C

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Constituency.	Name.	Occupation.
M Addington	J. W. Bell.....	C., Farmer.
M Algoma.....	S. J. Dawson.....	C., Engineer.
M Bothwell.....	Hon. David Mills.....	L., Lawyer.
N Brant, North	James Somerville.....	L., Journalist.
N Brant, South.....	Wm. Paterson.....	L., Manufacturer.
N Brockville.....	John F. Wood.....	C., Merchant.
N Bruce, North.....	Alex. McNeill.....	C., Farmer.
N Bruce, West.....	James Rowand.....	L.,
N Bruce, East.....	Henry Cargill.....	C., Merchant.
N Cardwell.....	Hon. Thomas White.....	C., Journalist.
N Carleton	Sir J. A. Macdonald.....	C., Lawyer.
N Cornwall and Stormont.....	Darby Bergin.....	C., Physician.
N Dundas	Chas. E. Hickey.....	C., Physician.
N Durham, East.....	Henry A. Ward.....	C., Lawyer.
N Durham, West.....	Hon. Ed. Blake.....	L., Lawyer.
N Elgin, East.....	John Henry Wilson.....	L., Physician.
N Elgin, West.....	George E. Casey.....	L., Gentleman.
N Essex, South.....	James Brien.....	L., Physician.
N Essex, North.....	J. C. Patterson.....	C., Lawyer.
N Frontenac	Geo. A. Kirkpatrick.....	C., Lawyer.
N Glengarry.....	Patrick Purcell.....	L., Contractor.
N Grenville South.....	Walter Shanly.....	C., Engineer.
N Grey, South.....	George Landerkin.....	L., Physician.
N Grey, East.....	Thos. S. Sproule.....	C., Physician.
N Grey, North.....	James Masson.....	C., Lawyer.
N Haldimand.....	W. H. Montague.....	C., Physician.
N Halton.....	John Waldie.....	L., Lumberman.
N Hamilton.....	Adam Brown.....	C., Merchant.
N Hastings, West.....	Alex. McKay.....	C., Merchant.
N Hastings, East.....	Alex. Robertson.....	C., Lawyer.
N Hastings, North.....	S. B. Burdett.....	L., Lawyer.
N Huron, West	Hon. M. Bowell.....	C., Journalist.
	Robert Porter.....	C., Farmer.

SEWING SILKS!

LADIES who are annoyed of not finding a
STRONG SEWING SILK

Will please ask for Our Brand,
BELDING, PAUL & CO.

To meet a popular demand for a cheap silk, we produced other brands, which although labelled "A," are only half or three-quarters size. Therefore, every spool will be stamped $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ size, to show its most standard.

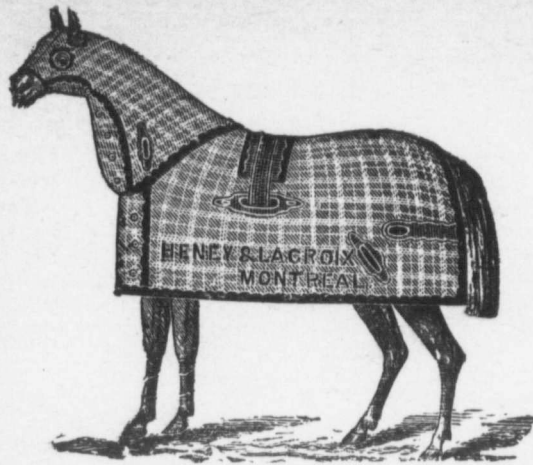
OUR BRAND
BELDING, PAUL & CO.

Has for twenty years sustained its supremacy over all others, and taken **PREMIUMS OVER ALL COMPETITORS** wherever exhibited, and its sale far exceeds any other make.

See that every Spool is stamped Belding Paul & Co. full size and length.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Huron, East.....	Peter Macdonald.....	L.,	Physician.
Huron, South.....	John McMillan.....	L.,	Farmer.
Kent.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	Sir J. A. Macdonald.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Lambton, West.....	J. F. Lister.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Lambton, East.....	George Moncreiff.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Lanark, North.....	Joseph Jamieson.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Lanark, South.....	John G. Haggart.....	C.,	Lumberman.
Leeds and Grenville, N....	C. F. Ferguson.....	C.,	Physician.
Leeds, South.....	George Taylor.....	C.,	Merchant.
Lernox.....	Uriah Wilson.....	C.,	Merchant.
Lincoln and Niagara.....	J. C. Rykert.....	C.,	Lawyer.
London.....	Hon. John Carling.....	C.,	Brewer.
Middlesex, East.....	J. H. Marshall.....	C.,	Farmer.
Middlesex, North.....	Timothy Coughlin.....	C.,	Farmer.
Middlesex, West.....	Wm. F. Roome.....	C.,	Physician.
Middlesex, South.....	James Armstrong.....	L.,	Farmer.
Monck.....	Arthur Boyle.....	C.,	Merchant.
Muskoka.....	W. E. O'Brien.....	C.,	Farmer.
Norfolk, South.....	David Tisdale.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Norfolk, North.....	John Charlton.....	L.,	Lumberman.
Northumberland, West.....	George Guillet.....	C.,	Merchant.
Northumberland, East.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario, North.....	Frank Madill.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Ontario, South.....	William Smith.....	C.,	Farmer.
Ontario, West.....	J. D. Edgar.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Ottawa.....	{ W. G. Perley.....	C.,	Lumberman.
	{ Honore Robillard.....	C.,	Contractor.
Oxford, North.....	James Sutherland.....	L.,	Manufacturer.
Oxford, South.....	Sir R. J. Cartwright.....	L.,	Gentleman.
Peel.....	W. A. McCulla.....	C.,	Builder.
Perth, North.....	S. R. Hesson.....	C.,	Merchant.
Perth, South.....	James Trow.....	L.,	Conveyancer.
Peterborough, West.....	James Stevenson.....	C.,	Merchant.
Peterborough, East.....	John Lang.....	L.,	Farmer.
Prescott.....	Simon Labrosse.....	L.,	Merchant.
Prince Edward.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew, North.....	Peter White.....	C.,	Lumberman.
Renfrew, South.....	John Ferguson.....	C.,	Physician.
Russell.....	W. C. Edwards.....	L.,	Lumberman.
Simcoe, North.....	Dalton McCarthy.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Simcoe, South.....	Richard Tyrwhitt.....	C.,	Farmer.
Simcoe, East.....	Herman H. Cook.....	L.,	Lumberman.
Toronto, West.....	Fred. C. Denison.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Toronto, Centre.....	Geo. R. R. Cockburn.....	C.,	Educationalist.
Toronto, East.....	John Small.....	C.,	.....
Victoria, South.....	Adam Hudspeth.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Victoria, North.....	John A. Barron.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Waterloo, North.....	Isaac E. Bowman.....	L.,	.....
Waterloo, South.....	James Livingstone.....	L.,	Merchant.



HENEY & LACROIX,

Wholesale Dealers in

CARRIAGE-MAKERS'

—AND—

SADDLERS'

—SUPPLIES—

Manufacturers of

HAND-MADE HARNESS,

Buggy Tops, Gears, &c., &c.

337 ST. PAUL STREET,

Montreal.

K

O.

ced
for
ped

is,

O.

all
TI-
ny

TS.

g

ONTARIO—Continued.

Welland.....	John Ferguson.....	C.,	Physician.
Wellington, North.....	James McMullen.....	L.,	Merchant.
Wellington, Centre.....	Andrew Semple.....	L.,	Farmer.
Wellington, South.....	James Innes.....	L.,	Journalist.
Wentworth, North.....	Thomas Bain.....	L.,	Farmer.
Wentworth, South.....	F. M. Carpenter.....	C.,	Farmer.
York, North.....	William Mulock.....	L.,	Lawyer.
York, East.....	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.....	L.,	Builder.
York West.....	N. Clarke Wallace.....	C.,	Merchant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

<i>Constituency.</i>	<i>Name.</i>		<i>Occupation.</i>
Argenteuil.....	J. C. Wilson.....	C.,	Manufacturer.
Bagot.....	Flavien Dupont.....	C.,	Notary.
Beauce.....	Joseph Godbout.....	C.,	Physician.
Beauharnois.....	J. G. H. Bergeron.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Bellechasse.....	G. Amyot.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Berthier.....	Cleophas Beausoliel.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Bonaventure.....	L. J. Riopel.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Brome.....	S. A. Fisher.....	L.,	Farmer.
Chambly.....	Raymond Prefontaine.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Champlain.....	H. Montplaisir.....	L.,	Farmer.
Charlevoix.....	Simon Cimon.....	C.,	
Chateauguay.....	Edward Holton.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay ..	P. Couture.....	C.,	Farmer.
Compton.....	Hon. J. H. Pope.....	C.,	Farmer.
Dorchester.....			
Drummond & Athabaska.....	J. Lavergne.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Gaspé.....	L. Z. Joncas.....	C.,	Agent.
Hochelaga.....	Alp. Desjardins.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Huntingdon.....	J. Scriver.....	L.,	Merchant.
Iberville.....	F. Bechard.....	L.,	Farmer.
Joliette.....	Ed. Guilbault.....	C.,	Merchant.
Jacques Cartier.....	D. Girouard.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Kamouraska.....	A. Dessaint.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Laprairie.....	Cyrille Doyon.....	L.,	Farmer.
L'Assomption.....	Joseph Gauthier.....	L.,	Farmer.
Laval.....	J. Alderic Ouimet.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Levis.....	Pierre M. Guay.....	L.,	Physician.
L'Islet.....	P. B. Casgrain.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Lotbinière.....	Come. I. Rinfret.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Maskinonge.....	C. J. Coulombe.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Megantic.....	George Turcot.....	L.,	Merchant.
Missisquoi.....	George Clays.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Montcalm.....	Olaus Therien.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Montmagny.....	P. A. Choquette.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Montmorency.....	Charles Langelier.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Montreal, West.....	Sir Donald Smith.....	C.,	Gentleman.
Montreal, Centre.....	John J. Curran.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Montreal, East.....	Charles J. Coursol.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Napierville.....	Louis Ste. Marie.....	L.,	Merchant.

FREE FARMS FOR THE MILLION

In the Beautiful Province of
MANITOBA AND CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Have 150,000,000 acre of the best Wheat Land in the world, and
50,000,000 acres of the best Grazing Land.

Railway Communication

open to all parts of the Continent. The Canada Pacific is now
completed from Ocean to Ocean.

The Great Wheat Belt.

Red River Valley, Saskatchewan Valley, and Great Canadian
Prairies, the largest Wheat Growing Area of the Continent of
North America. Richest and Deepest soil, ready for the plough.
Heavy wheat (weighing 65 lbs. to the bushel), Heavy Crops, and
Ready Markets. Average product of fair farming, 30 bushels
to the acre.

Great Coal Fields.

The Largest Coal Fields in the World, and within easy reach,
are in the Canadian North-West, in connection with
Iron, Gold, Silver and other valuable minerals.

Homesteads.

One Hundred and Sixty Acres given free to every settler in
Manitoba and the North-West.

Healthy Climate—No Fevers, No Agues, No Endemic Diseases.

Full detailed information, in pamphlets and maps,
furnished (gratis and post free) on application to the

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Ottawa, Canada.**

QUEBEC—Continued.

Nicolet	A. Gaudet.....	I.C.,	Farmer.
Ottawa.....	Alonzo Wright.....	C.,	Lumberman.
Pontiac.....	John Bryson.....	C.,	Lumberman.
Portneuf.....	J. E. A. De St. Georges..	L.,	Physician.
Quebec, East.....	Hon. Wilfrid Laurier....	L.,	Lawyer.
Quebec, Centre.....	Francois Langelier.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Quebec, West.....	Thomas McGreevy.....	C.,	Contractor.
Quebec County.....	Sir Adolphe P. Caron....	C.,	Lawyer.
Richmond and Wolfe..	W. B. Ives.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Richelieu.....	J. B. Labelle.....	C.,	Agent.
Rimouski.....	J. B. R. Fiset.....	L.,	Physician.
Rouville.....	George A. Gigault.....	C.,	Notary.
St. Hyacinthe.....	M. E. Bernier.....	L.,	Notary.
St. Johns.....	F. Bourassa.....	L.,	Farmer.
St. Maurice.....	F. S. Desaulniers.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Shefford.....	Antoine Audet.....	C.,	Farmer.
Sherbrooke.....	Robert N. Hall.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Soulanges.....	J. W. Bain.....	C.,	Merchant.
Stanstead.....	C. C. Colby.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Temiscouata.....	P. E. Grandbois.....	C.,	Physician.
Terrebonne.....	Hon. J. A. Chapleau....	C.,	Lawyer.
Three Rivers.....	Sir H. L. Langevin.....	C.,	Lawyer.
Two Mountains.....	J. Bte. Daoust.....	C.,	Farmer.
Vaudreuil.....	Hugh McMillan.....	C.,	Trader.
Vercheres.....	Hon. F. Geoffrion.....	L.,	Lawyer.
Yamaska.....	F. Vanasse.....	C.,	Journalist.

NOVA SCOTIA.

<i>Constituency.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>
Annapolis	John B. Mills.....	C., Lawyer.
Antigonish.....	Hon. J. S. D. Thompson..	C., Lawyer.
Colchester.....	Hon. A. W. McLelan....	C., Merchant.
Cumberland.....	Sir Charles Tupper.....	C., Physician.
Cape Breton.....	{ H. F. McDougall	C., Merchant.
	{ David McKeen.....	C., Agent.
Digby.....	.....	C.,
Guysboro.....	John A. Kirk.....	L., Farmer.
Halifax.....	{ Hon. A. G. Jones.....	L., Merchant.
	{ T. E. Kenny	C., Merchant.
Hants.....	Alfred Putman	C., Shipbuilder.
Inverness.. ..	Hugh Cameron.....	C., Physician.
King's.....	F. W. Borden.....	L., Physician.
Lunenburg.....	James D. Eisenhauer..	L., Merchant.
Pictou.....	{ John McDougald.....	C., Merchant.
	{ Charles H. Tupper.....	C., Lawyer.
Queen's.....	J. N. Freeman.....	C., Merchant.
Richmond.....	E. P. Flynn	L., Merchant.
Shelburne.....	General Lauric.....	C., Gentleman.
Victoria.....	John A. McDonald.....	C., Lawyer.
Yarmouth.....	John Lovitt	L., Shipowner.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST 6-CORD

SPOOL COTTON

—FOR—

HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.

J. & P. C. can confidently recom-
mend their best SIX-CORD
as unsurpassed

FOR SUPERIOR STRENGTH AND EXCELLENT QUALITY,

—IN—

WHITE, BLACK, AND

ALL STAPLE, AND

FANCY COLORS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

<i>Constituency.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>
Albert.....	R. C. Weldon..... C.,	Lawyer.
Carleton	F. H. Hale..... L.,	Lumberman.
Charlotte	A. H. Gillmor..... L.,	Lumberman.
Gloucester	K. F. Burns..... C.,	Merchant.
Kent	Pierre A. Landry..... C.,	Lawyer.
King's.....	Hon. G. G. Foster..... C.,	Educationalist.
Northumberland.....	Hon. P. Mitchell..... L.,	Journalist.
Queen's.....	George F. Baird..... C.,	Lawyer.
Restigouche.....	George Moffat..... C.,	Merchant.
Sunbury	Robert D. Wilmot..... C.,	Farmer.
St. John City and Co.....	{ N. Skinner..... L., C. W. Weldon..... C.,	Lawyer. Lawyer.
St. John City.....	John V. Ellis..... L.,	Journalist.
Victoria.....	Hon. John Costigan..... C.,	Lawyer.
Westmoreland.....	Joseph Wood..... C.,	Merchant.
York.....	Thomas Temple..... C.,	—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

<i>Constituency.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>
Kings.....	{ J. E. Robertson..... L., P. A. McIntyre..... L.,	Physician. Physician.
Prince.....	{ James Yeo..... L., Stan. F. Perry..... L.,	Merchant. —
Queen's.....	{ L. H. Davies..... L., W. Welsh..... L.,	Lawyer. Merchant.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

<i>Constituency.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>
Cariboo.....	James Reid..... C.,	Merchant.
New Westminster.....	Donald Chisholm..... C.,	Merchant.
Vancouver.....	D. W. Gordon..... C.,	Contractor.
Victoria.....	{ E. C. Baker..... C., Noah Shakespeare..... C.,	Accountant. Agent.
Yale.....	Andrew Mara..... C.,	Merchant.

MANITOBA.

<i>Constituency.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>
Lisgar.....	A. W. Ross..... C.,	Lawyer.
Marquette	Robert Watson..... L.,	—
Provencher.....	Joseph Royal..... C.,	Lawyer.
Selkirk.....	T. M. Daly..... C.,	—
Winnipeg.....	W. B. Scarth..... C.,	—

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

<i>Constituency.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>
Alberta.....	D. W. Davis..... C.,	Merchant.
Assiniboia East.....	W. Dell Perley..... C.,	Farmer.
Assiniboia West.....	N. F. Davin..... C.,	Journalist.
Saskatchewan.....	Day H. Macdowall..... C.,	Lumberman.

THE
MERCANTILE AGENCY

115 OFFICES.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.,

104 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Unrivalled Reporting Facilities.

POPULATION OF CANADA.

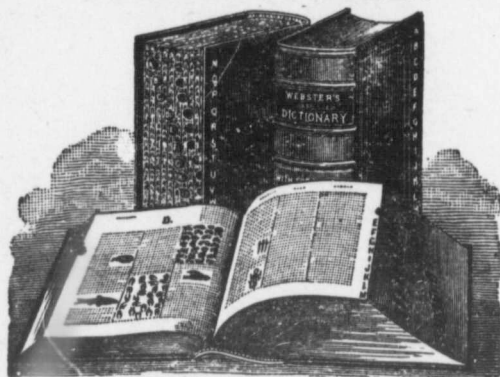
Since 1831, the census of Canada has been made every ten years, as is the custom with most civilized nations, and we have thus an accurate basis on which to estimate the growth of the country. Before that year, enumeration of the people was made at irregular intervals. The first record we have goes back to 1608, when 28 settlers wintered in Quebec. This was the first permanent settlement. The Marquis de la Roche had made an earlier attempt, it is true, in 1598, landing 40 French convicts on Sable Island, then a less desolate abode than it is to-day, but when they were re-visited at the end of five years, only twelve of the number were found alive. In 1605, too, Port Royal (Annapolis), had been founded, but it is uncertain how many persons permanently occupied the place for the next two or three years. In 1620, the white population of Quebec had increased to 60 persons. In the summer of 1629, the English, under Sir David Kirk, captured the city, and the ensuing winter, 117 persons remained within its walls. By the treaty of St. Germain in 1632, the country was ceded back to France, and the English withdrew. The increase from that time became more rapid. Montreal was founded in 1642, and by 1667, New France contained an European population of 3,918. In 1672, this had grown to 6,705, in 1692 to 12,431, and in 1698 to 13,355. In 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht, Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Newfoundland and Acadia were ceded to England, and British settlement began in the latter two. In 1720, there were 24,434 white inhabitants in New France, in 1739, 42,701, and in 1760, the date of the Capitulation to Great Britain, 70,000.

In 1749, the city of Halifax was founded by Lord Halifax, 2,544 English immigrants being brought out by Lord Cornwallis, the first Governor of Nova Scotia. In 1762, these had grown to 8,104.

In 1784, the population of Canada was 113,012, and of Nova Scotia 32,000. These figures, however, took no account of a number of United Empire Loyalists, who had settled in Upper Canada, nor of about 11,000 French Acadians residing in Nova Scotia. In this year, New Brunswick was separated from the latter province, and erected into a distinct colony, with a population of 11,457. From this time out, the influx of loyalists from the United States assumed greater proportions, and in a few years, it is estimated, that fully 40,000 persons came into Canada, giving up many of them comforts and even luxury in their former homes in the revolted colonies, that they might live under the British flag, and under British institutions. In 1791, the population of Upper and Lower Canada was 161,311.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

"A LIBRARY IN ITSELF."



The latest issue of this work comprises

A DICTIONARY

containing 118,000 Words, and 3000 Engravings,

A GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

25,000 Titles, with pronunciation, &c., (recently added) and

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

nearly 10,000 Noted Persons; also various Tables,

ALL IN ONE BOOK.

It has 3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Illustrations than any other American Dictionary.

"No family of children ought to be brought up without having ready access to this grand volume. It will answer thousands of questions to the wide-awake child."

Webster is Standard Authority in the Gov't Printing Office, and with the U. S. Supreme Court. It is recommended by the State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States, and by the leading College Presidents of the U. S. and Canada.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Springfield, Mass.

28.

In 1806, it was 320,718, 250,000 being set down to Lower Canada. In 1798, the name of St. John's Island was changed to Prince Edward Island, and it had a population of 4,500. In the first two or three years of the century, therefore, the population of what is now the Dominion of Canada, must have been about 450,000 or 460,000.

In 1814, at the conclusion of the war with the United States, the population of Upper Canada was 95,000, and of Lower Canada 335,000. In 1831, the census showed 236,702 and 553,134. In 1841, the population of Upper Canada was 455,688, in 1844 that of Lower Canada was 697,084. From this time the population of the western province continued to grow with the greatest rapidity, and by 1851; it had outstripped Lower Canada. The census of that year showed as follows:—

Upper Canada	952,004	New Brunswick	193,804
Lower Canada	890,261	Nova Scotia	276,850

Giving 2,312,919 for the four provinces, P. E. Island being omitted.

In 1861, returns were had from all the provinces, showing as follows:—

Upper Canada	1,396,091
Lower Canada	1,111,566
New Brunswick	252,047
Nova Scotia	330,857
Prince Edward Island	80,857
Vancouver Island (white)	3,024

Total 3,174,442

In 1871, Manitoba had been added to the Dominion, and a census taken the previous year, as was also the case in British Columbia. Prince Edward Island also took a census in 1871, so that for purposes of comparison, the provinces may be considered as occupying the same position as they did in 1881, the year of the last census. The figures for the two years are as follows:—

	1871.	1881.
P. E. Island	94,021	108,891
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233
Quebec	1,191,516	1,395,027
Ontario	1,620,851	1,923,228
Manitoba	18,995	65,954
British Columbia	36,247	49,459
N. W. Territories . . . . .	.....	56,446

Totals	3,635,024	4,324,810
------------------	-----------	-----------

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Standard Life Assurance Co'y

OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

—:0:—

Head Office in Canada - - Montreal.

—:0:—

<i>Subsisting Assurances, - - - - -</i>	<i>\$100,000,000</i>
<i>Invested Funds, - - - - -</i>	<i>32,500,000</i>
<i>Annual Revenue, - - - - -</i>	<i>4,400,000</i>
<i>Claims paid during last 8 years, -</i>	<i>15,000,000</i>
<i>Investments in Canada, over - - -</i>	<i>3,250,000</i>
<i>Bonuses Distributed, - - - - -</i>	<i>19,000,000</i>

—:0:—

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

JAS. A. GILLESPIE, of the Gillespie, Paterson & Co., *Chairman.*
SIR A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. F. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, *Director*, Bank of Montreal.

—:0:—

Agencies in all the principal Town in the Dominion.

—:0:—

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager.

A census of Manitoba and the North-West was taken in 1886, when the population of the former was found to be 108,640, and of the territories 48,362. The apparent decrease in the latter is due to the fact that in 1881, the population was largely estimated, especially as regards the Indians, while in 1886, the count was actually made. The territories in 1881 also included a portion of what is now Manitoba. An estimate of the population of Canada at the present time, taking the rate of increase between 1871 and 1881, (18.97 per cent) as a basis of calculation, would give about 4,800,000, which is likely to be an under estimate, the growth of the large cities, Montreal and Toronto especially, having been remarkably great during the past six years.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, the census of 1881, showed the former to number 1,791,982, and the latter of various denominations 2,439,023, with 86,769 whose religious profession is not given. The strength of the various sects are as follows:—

Roman Catholics . . .	1,791,982	Quakers	6,553
Methodists	742,981	" Protestants "	6,519
Presbyterians	676,165	Universalists	4,517
Church of England . .	574,818	Pagans	4,478
Baptists	296,525	No Religion	2,634
Lutherans	46,350	Reformed Episcopal .	2,596
Congregationalists . .	26,900	Jews	2,393
Disciples	20,193	Unitarians	2,126
Brethren	8,831	Other denominations	14,269
Adventists	7,211	Not given	86,769

Roman Catholics are most numerous of the sects in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, British Columbia and the Territories. Methodists lead in Ontario with 591,503, while in Manitoba, the Presbyterians and Church of England are practically equal, the figures being 14,290 for the former and 14,297 for the latter.

PLACE OF BIRTH.

Of the 4,324,810 inhabitants of Canada in 1881, there were born in:—

Canada	3,715,492	France	4,389
British Isles	470,092	Scandinavia	2,076
United States	77,753	Italy	777
Germany	25,328	At Sea	380
British Possessions . .	8,143	Spain and Portugal .	215
Russia	6,376	Other countries	7,455

ROYAL CANADIAN
FIRE & MARINE



INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

Standard Building - - - - St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

President:

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq.

Vice-President:

Hon. J. R. THIBAudeau.

Secretary:

HARRY CUTT.

Manager:

G. H. McHENRY.

FIRE and MARINE RISKS taken at the lowest current rates, and losses promptly paid and adjusted.

Agencies in all the Principal Cities and Towns in the Dominion.

The origin of the people is given as follows:—

French.....	1,298,929	Dutch.....	30,412
Irish.....	957,403	African.....	21,394
English.....	881,301	Welsh.....	9,947
Scotch.....	699,863	Swiss.....	4,588
German.....	254,319	Chinese.....	4,383
Indian.....	108,547		

POPULATION OF THE CITIES.

Montreal (1887).....	192,000
Toronto (1887).....	126,169
Hamilton (1887).....	43,082
Ottawa (1887).....	35,000
London (1886).....	26,047
Halifax “.....	40,000
Winnipeg “.....	22,025
St. Thomas “.....	10,127
Charlottetown “.....	11,000
Sherbrooke “.....	8,323
Guelph “.....	10,216
Brantford “.....	12,600
St. Catharines “.....	9,789
Quebec “.....	62,446
St. John (1881).....	26,127
Victoria, B.C. “.....	7,301
Fredericton “.....	6,218
Three Rivers “.....	9,296
St. Hyacinthe “.....	5,321
Hull “.....	6,890
Kingston “.....	14,091
Belleville “.....	9,516
Brantford “.....	9,616

The young woman who read the essay at graduation upon “The stern duties of life upon which we are about entering,” was last seen in the hammock reading a seaside novel, while her mother washed the dinner dishes in a hot kitchen.

First Thomson street lady: “Yo’ is lazy and shir’lis, yo’ black trash, yo’.” Second ditto: “Mebby I is lazy and shif’lis, mebbly I is, but I ain’t lazy and shif’lis ’nough to patch old man’s trousers wif fly paper as yo’ does.”

He: “Did you enjoy the sermon?” She: “Of course I did. I had on a new hat and dress; and then the sexton seated me directly in front of that dreadful Miss Briggs.”



Postal Money Order Information.

1. On Money Orders drawn by any Money Order Office in Canada on any other Money Order Office in the Dominion, the commission is as follows:—

	If not exceeding \$4	.....	2c.
Over \$4	“ “ 10	.....	5c.
“ 10	“ “ 20	.....	10c.
“ 20	“ “ 40	.....	20c.
“ 40	“ “ 60	.....	30c.
“ 60	“ “ 80	.....	40c.
“ 80	“ “ 1.00	.....	50c.

\$100 is the limit of a single Money Order payable in Canada, but for remitting a larger sum, as many orders of \$100 each may be had as the remitter requires; provided, that for purposes of remitting a smaller amount to the same person, only one Order for a less sum than \$100 may be obtained by the same remitter on the same day.

2. Money Orders are issued in Canada on the following Countries and British Possessions, at the rates of commission shown below:—

The United Kingdom.	BRITISH AGENCIES.	Abas, Bushire, Busrah, Guadur, Jask, Linga, Muscat and Zanzibar.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	Constantinople.	*Lagos.
*Austria-Hungary.	Smyrna.	*Malta.
Belgium.	Panama.	*Mauritius.
*Denmark.	BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND COLONIES.	*Natal.
*Danish West Indies.	*Aden.	Newfoundland.
*Dutch East Indian Pos- sessions.	*Belize, (Honduras.)	New South Wales.
*Egypt.	*Bermuda.	New Zealand.
*Faroe Islands.	*British Guiana.	*North Borneo.
France and Algeria.	*Cape of Good Hope.	Queensland.
German Empire.	*Ceylon.	*St. Helena.
*Holland.	*Cyprus.	*Seychelles Islands.
*Iceland.	*Falkland Islands.	*Sierra Leone.
Italy.	*Gambia.	*South Australia.
*Japan.	*Gibraltar.	*Straits Settlements.
*Norway.	*Gold Coast.	Tasmania.
*Portugal, Madeira, and the Azores.	*Hong Kong (with agen- cies at Shanghai, &c.)	Victoria.
*Roumania.	*India (including agen- cies at Bagdad, Bandor-	*West Indies (including *Antigua, *Barbados, Jamaica, *St Lucia, *Trinidad, &c. *Western Australia.
*Sweden.		
Switzerland.		
United States.		

For sums not exceeding

\$10.	\$20.	\$30.	\$40.	\$50.
10c.	20c.	30c.	40c.	50c.

Money Orders on the above countries are drawn in Canada Currency. Tables showing the sums payable in other countries where the money is of a different denomination, on Orders issued in Canada, will be found below.

*With countries marked *Canada has not a direct exchange of Money Orders.

Money Orders on such Countries and Colonies will be subject on payment to a small abatement, for second commission charged by the intermediary country through which sent.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER INFORMATION.

TABLE showing the amounts in Canadian money to be paid for Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom and British Possessions.

Amount Payable in English Money.		Dollars and Cents.	Amount Payable in English Money.		Dollars and Cents.	Amount Payable in English Money.		Dollars and Cents.	Amount Payable in English Money.		Dollars and Cents.			
£	s.	d.	\$	c.	£	s.	d.	\$	c.	£	s.	d.	\$	c.
0	0	1	0	2	0	0	11	0	22	0	10	0	2	44
0	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	24	0	11	0	2	68
0	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	0	49	0	12	0	2	92
0	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	0	73	0	13	0	3	17
0	0	5	0	10	0	4	0	0	97	0	14	0	3	41
0	0	6	0	12	0	5	0	1	22	0	15	0	3	65
0	0	7	0	14	0	6	0	1	46	0	16	0	3	90
0	0	8	0	16	0	7	0	1	71	0	17	0	4	14
0	0	9	0	18	0	8	0	1	95	0	18	0	4	38
0	0	10	0	20	0	9	0	2	19	0	19	0	4	63

TABLE showing the sums payable in Germany, in Marks and Pfennigs, on Orders issued in Canada.

Canadian Money.	Value in German Money.	Canadian Money.	Value in German Money.	Canadian Money.	Value in German Money.	Canadian Money.	Value in German Money.
cts.	pf.	cts.	m. pf.	\$ cts.	m. pf.	\$ cts.	m. f.
1	4	20	0 83	1 00	4 16	15 00	62 40
2	8	25	1 04	2 00	8 32	20 00	83 20
3	12	30	1 25	3 00	12 48	25 00	104 00
4	16	40	1 66	4 00	16 64	30 00	124 80
5	20	50	2 08	5 00	20 80	35 00	145 60
6	25	60	2 50	6 00	24 96	40 00	166 40
7	29	70	2 91	7 00	29 12	45 00	187 20
8	33	75	3 12	8 00	33 28	50 00	208 00
9	37	80	3 33	9 00	37 44		
10	41	90	3 75	10 00	41 60		

TABLE showing the sums payable in France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, in Francs and Centimes, on Orders issued in Canada.

Canadian Money.	Value in Foreign Money.	Canadian Money.	Value in Foreign Money.	Canadian Money.	Value in Foreign Money.	Canadian Money.	Value in Foreign Money.
cts.	ctms.	cts.	fr. ce.	\$ cts.	fr. ce.	\$ cts.	fr. ce.
1	5	20	1 00	1 00	5 10	15 00	76 50
2	10	25	1 25	2 00	10 20	20 00	102 00
3	15	30	1 55	3 00	15 30	25 00	127 50
4	20	40	2 05	4 00	20 40	30 00	153 00
5	25	50	2 55	5 00	25 50	35 00	178 50
6	30	60	3 05	6 00	30 60	40 00	204 00
7	35	70	3 55	7 00	35 70	45 00	229 50
8	40	75	3 80	8 00	40 80	50 00	255 00
9	45	80	4 10	9 00	45 90		
10	50	90	4 60	10 00	51 00		

any
 remit-
 mitter
 to the
 d by the
 ries and
 Busrah,
 Linga,
 anzibar.
 les.
 lands.
 alia.
 ements.
 s (including
 *Barbados,
 *St Lucia,
 &c.
 Australia.
 \$50.
 50c.
 ada Currency.
 money is of a
 nd below.
 f Money Orders.
 ect on payment
 e intermediary

F. N. BOXER,

(Formerly of the Civil Corps of Royal Engineers)

ARCHITECT AND SANITARY ENGINEER,

CAN BE CONSULTED AT HIS RESIDENCE

No. 243 ST. DENIS STREET,

MONTREAL.

On all matters relating to the construction of public and private buildings, drains, plumber's work and ventilation of dwellings. Household property superintended.

—:o:—

RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY,

intending to build, can obtain preliminary sketches of CHURCHES, FACTORIES, VILLAS, COTTAGES and FARM buildings, at nominal prices.

—:o:—

TO ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS, BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

The author having a few unbound sets of the 2nd volume of his work "*The Architect and Artisan's Permanent Price Book and Compendium of Useful Information*," consisting of 42 plates, quarto size, illustrative of *Grecian, Roman and Gothic Architecture*, in all their details, as well as of carpentry, &c., particularly useful for reference in the workshop—will dispose of them at half price, viz. \$1 per set; sent post free.

By the kind permission of the author, Mr. F. N. Boxer, we have devoted a large amount of the space in this year's Almanac to extracts from his valuable little book, "The Family Guide to Health." No information of a general character will be of greater usefulness, and a careful study and attention of the information given cannot fail to be productive of good.

THE FAMILY GUIDE TO HEALTH.

We make no claim for originality in the information herein afforded, for we have culled freely from the pages of works on hygiene written by the most eminent in the medical profession, and whose object has been to impart to others the important results obtained during many years of practice and study. We will simply endeavor, in plain words, to point out to the reader where danger of infection is to be apprehended, how to discover it and how to rectify its evils; also, to lay down rules how to preserve health, to care for the sick when sickness comes, and how to act with knowledge and promptness in cases of emergency. So simple and easy to understand are the causes from which are bred zymotic diseases, that every child old enough to go to school can be made familiar with them; and if, in the management of a household, these rules of hygiene and their practical application are implicitly complied with, many a parent, who may read these pages, can keep sickness from the door, and avoid its concomitant results, such as heavy expenses, troubles, grief, and even poverty and death.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Some of this class are infectious, some contagious, and some are both infectious and contagious. When contracted, they appear to involve a morbid condition of the blood, and, for the most part, but not all of them, run a definite course, and are attended with fever, and frequently with eruptions on the skin. They are more or less communicable from person to person, and possess the singular and important property of generally protecting those who suffer from them from a second attack. They have also a certain period of incubation, and some of them a critical day, or crisis, upon which the patient either begins to succumb or commences to recover.

Of these zymotic diseases there are more than thirty different kinds. The principal, and most to be dreaded, are cholera, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, variola (small pox), measles, erysipelas, pyæmia (blood poison), and puerperal fever. They are communicable either in solid particles of infective matter, called germs, which are dispersed in the air like the moats which we see in sunbeams, and falling on the face or other exposed parts of the body, become absorbed into the system; or, by

Commercial Union Assurance Company.

FIRE = LIFE = MARINE.

Head Office: — 19 & 20 Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL - - - \$12,500,000.

Funds in hand and Invested, over - - - \$11,000,000

Annual Revenue, over - - - - - \$5,060,000

Fire Department.

Insurance granted upon Dwelling Houses and Mercantile Risks, including Mills and Manufactories and their contents, at reasonable rates.

Life Department.

Terms Liberal—Rates Moderate—Security Perfect—Bonuses Large, having heretofore averaged over 25 per cent. of the Premiums paid.

Branch Office at Montreal:

1731 NOTRE DAME STREET.

inhaling air containing a specific poison which will produce in another body the disease from which the germ was borne. But in what way these germs directly act on the system to cause a like disease is still a matter of discussion. This much, however, appears to be known as a fact, and which principally concerns the reader, that is, if you isolate an infected person from the rest of mankind, and take care that the secretions, volatile, fluid or solid, do not come in contact with the secretions of susceptible healthy persons, the danger of infection to others is over.

With the recovery of that person, that is to say, restoration in him of a natural secretive power, the poison is destroyed; or, should he unfortunately die, then with the failure of the power to produce further secretion, the danger is over—except some of the poisons formed before the death be actually carried away from the dead body. In a word, if this hypothesis is true, we have a complete mastery over the diffusion of the poisons of all communicable diseases. We have but to keep steadily in view that the producing and reproducing power is in the affected body itself; so that, even with our present knowledge, we can almost completely limit the propagating power of that body. By its power is meant the power of secreting and diffusing secretion. Further than this, by a strict attention to this power, which each individual of the community possesses, to reduce the spreading of communicable diseases from a central point of attack, one may expect, in another generation, to obtain a still further reduction of cases; and so on, from one generation to another, growing less, until the particular spreading disease is wiped out.

Three different theories or hypotheses have been held by eminent physicians and observers as to the agents, or organic disease producing particles, which are capable of exciting zymotic diseases. They are named as follows:—The VEGETABLE PARASITIC hypothesis, the VITAL GERM hypothesis, and the NERVOUS or NEURO hypothesis.

However different the views taken on this subject by eminent authorities are from each other as to the action of the disease germs in the living body, there is no doubt expressed as to the infective matter given forth from a body being capable of producing in another body a like disease, either by contact with the germ or by inhalation; and, although it is deviating a little from our intention to curtail our remarks to simple outlines of fact, still it will not be without effect to place before the reader the subtle dangers which threaten life, no matter in what manner the germs, when absorbed into the human system, act to produce disease, or how one theory may appear more correct than another.

The Parasitic hypothesis traces the phenomena of zymosis to

*Spirillum, a vegetable parasite found in the blood of fever produced by famine and bad hygiene. Bacteria and Bacilli parasites are found to exist in contagious diseases.



THE OVERLAND SERIES OF PENS.

THIS series of Pens has been specially manufactured to suit the exigencies of modern business. Rapid handwriting has become a necessity, and it has been the aim of the Manufacturers to produce a series of Pens which will write with smoothness, no matter how rapid the writer may be. The very best material which can possibly be obtained has been used, so that these Pens are unrivalled for durability. As is well-known, there are many persons who require special qualities in the Pens they use—qualities of flexibility in varying degrees and of varying firmness of point. Then, again, Pens should be adapted to the different classes of work to be performed. Thus a Pen suitable for ledger book-keeping would be unsuitable for engrossing. This series includes Pens specially adapted to every purpose, so that anyone who wants a Pen need not go further than this series in order to be suited.

No. 1—Alberta. A beautifully free writer, the smoothest pen ever made, for bold, free writing and writing from the shoulder.

Price per gross, 90 cents.

No. 2—Athabaska. A white pen, smooth and durable, suitable for Lawyers, Clergymen, and all sorts of professional work.

Price per gross, 75 cents.

No. 3—Saskatchewan. Broad-pointed, non-corrodable pen, suitable for general use.

Price per gross, 60 cents.

No. 4—Algoma. Short nib, blunt smooth point, for engrossing and Notarial work.

Price per gross, 75 cents.

No. 5—Rocky Mountain. A very flexible, fine-pointed pen.

Price, per gross, 50 cents.

No. 6—Columbia. A fine pointed pen, in very general use in schools, for which purpose it is unexcelled, very suitable, also, for private correspondence.

Price per gross, 50 cents.

No. 7—Nipigon. Prepared specially for use in Banks and Insurance Offices.

Price per gross, 60 cents.

No. 8—Assiniboine. A popular pen for general correspondence.

Price per gross, \$1.00.

No. 9—Vancouver. A very durable pen for Accountants and general Commercial work.

Price per gross, \$1.00.

No. 10—Manitoba. A flexible, long-pointed pen for Accountants and for use in Ledgers.

Price per gross, 60 cents.

FOR SALE BY

DAWSON BROS., MONTREAL.

the introduction into the body itself of a vegetable parasite like Bacterium, Bacillus or Spirillum,* which enters the blood of an individual susceptible to its influence, and gives rise to phenomena very analogous to those caused by the addition of yeast to a substance capable of fermentation. As an illustration—supposing for example there is added to an aqueous solution of honey, or of grape, or of other sweet juice, a single cell of the yeast plant. This speck of matter is about the size of a red blood corpuscle; thence only visible under the microscope. Then, in a few hours, or a day or two at most, under a temperature of about 70° Fahr., from the single yeast cell, millions are produced, so as to make the liquid turbid and form a frothy cum at top and a sediment at bottom. During these changes the temperature is increased, until latterly, the heat begins to return to its normal state, and the evolution of gas to cease, when the solution is found to have lost its sweet taste, and to be changed into a mixture of alcohol and water incapable of further fermentation. The author of the theory of the vegetable parasite draws an analogy between this process of fermentation from a yeast cell, introduced into a saccharine liquid, to the effect produced by puncturing the skin with the point of a needle that has been inserted into the lymph from the body of a small-pox patient. Both cases are of pure infection, and the zymotic phenomena evoked thereby are almost perfectly analogous. To sum up this hypothesis, the author supposes:—

1. That there are many vegetable parasites capable of setting up the special diseases as there are zymotic diseases.
2. That in every susceptible person there are as many pabulums (suitable food) for the support of the various parasites capable of producing a specific zymosis as there are zymotic diseases.
3. The hypothesis endeavors to explain the reason of immunity from second attacks by suggesting that the pabulum, in which the vegetable germ was reproduced in the body, having become exhausted, the disease ceases, if the patient lives; and that the protection is due to the fact that the pabulum necessary is not, as a rule, formed in the body a second time.

THE VITAL GERM HYPOTHESIS.

The author of this hypothesis argues that in the body, during life, there are two conditions of matter, one living, the other dead. The living matter he calls "bioplasm," the dead matter "formed material," and that every tissue, intercellular substance and material, resulting from changes in the cells are formed from bioplasms.

He describes bioplasms, or living matter, as clear, colorless, structureless and soft, growing quickly and almost diffluent,

Canada Paper Company.

(LIMITED.)

THOMAS LOGAN,

President.

JOHN MACFARLANE,

Vice-President & Man. Dir.

J. G. YOUNG, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PAPER

— INCLUDING —

COATED LITHOGRAPHIC AND GLAZED BOX PAPERS,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY.

Works :

WINDSOR MILLS.

SPRINGVALE MILLS.

Office and Warerooms :

Nos. 572 to 582 CRAIG STREET,
MONTREAL.

WESTERN BRANCH: 11 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

and enclosed in a capsule of equally colorless formed material, which, however, is firm and sometimes hard. He shows that masses of bioplasm, after reaching a certain size, usually less than one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, undergo division, and, as soon as any mass of bioplasm has attained a certain definite size, it divides, and portions move away and detach themselves. However, the details of the action of the phenomena how "formed material" is produced and bioplasm ceases to live, are too subtle to be followed further in these pages.

Of Bacterium; the same author shows that it is probably the lowest and simplest form of living matter. He has figured some Bacteria as less than one ten-thousandth of an inch in diameter, while the germs from which the little particles spring are far more minute. It would be difficult, says this authority, to tell where bacteria germs do not exist. In air, in water, in the soil, adhering to tiny particles of every kind; in every region of the earth, from the poles to the equator, they are to be found. At all seasons of the year they retain their vitality. Extreme dryness does not destroy them, and they withstand a temperature far below freezing point. Under adverse circumstances they remain dormant, and are not destroyed by a degree of heat which is fatal, probably, to every other living organism.

In the substance of the tissues, in the cells of almost all plants, and in the interstices and tissues of many animals, bacteria germs exist, and no part of the body of man and of the lower animals is entirely destitute of particles which, under favorable circumstances, develop bacteria. Upon the skin and upon the surface of the mucous membranes they exist in profusion, and they abound in the mouth and in the follicles and glands.

Changes in the process of digestion are followed by the multiplication of bacteria in every part of the alimentary canal, and within a few hours, countless millions may be developed. They multiply in the secretions, under certain circumstances, almost as soon as they are formed, and the germs exist even in healthy blood.

As the germs of bacteria are formed in healthy bodies, and grow and develop into bacteria when disintegration and decay occur, we need not be surprised at their existence in disease, for they prey upon morbid structures and upon the substances resulting from the death of morbid bioplasm. They grow and multiply with great rapidity in fluids which contain disease germs as soon as these begin to lose their specific powers and to undergo decomposition. In the tissues and fluids of the body, altered by fevers, they are abundant. In the evacuations of cholera—and not only of cholera, but of typhoid and other intestine diseases—they are very numerous.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

The Dominion Type Founding Company

(LIMITED)

MONTREAL.

ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED BY PRINTERS.

They will be happy to send PRICE LISTS and ESTIMATES, and feel warranted in claiming that they are in a position to supply

TYPE * PRESSES * INKS,

—AND—

Printers' Goods Generally

== ON BETTER TERMS THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY ==

—AGENTS FOR—

George Bruce's Son & Co.,
James Gonnor's Sons,
Farmer, Little & Co., and the
Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Manufacturing Co.

—ALSO FOR—

Chas. Eneu Johnson & Co.'s Celebrated Book and Colored Inks.
W. D. Wilson's News Ink.

—AND—

Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., C. Potter Jr. & Co., C. P. Gordon & Co., and Globe
Manufacturing Co.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

The "Reliance" Wharfedale and the Celebrated Johnson Type Foundry,
of Philadelphia.

PETER A. CROSSBY,

Manager.

According to this theory, the hypothesis assumes that the origin of the so-called zymotic diseases is from a *living* germ, which belongs to the body itself, but which has undergone changes of deterioration, in which condition it reproduces from a favoring pabulum, (or food), its like in large quantity, and thus excites disease.

THE NERVE THEORY.

This hypothesis assumes that the virus which excites disease is a modified secretion of the body which has the power of communicating, by an interference with the nervous function, its own properties to a healthy secretion, and which continues in action until natural nervous function is restored.

The author conceives that the secretions of the animal body are the sources of zymotic diseases, and that the various diseases are, in fact, all of glandular origin; that in every case of disease, the virus producing it is nothing more and nothing less than a modified form of one or other secretion, and that, as regards the organic poisons themselves and their physical properties, the great type of them all is represented by the poison of a venomous snake, and although the peculiar fluid poison, like clear gum-water, be dried down to a powdery substance, and an animal be inoculated with it so as to be poisoned, the secretions of that animal, in their turn, yield a virus which produces similar symptoms. This hypothesis assumes that the multiplication of the poison takes place through the force of the secretion of the person affected, and not from the deposit of vegetable parasites and multiplication of them (No. 1 hypothesis), nor from propagation of living germs (No. 2). It does not consider that a particle or germ of poison propagates a new particle, and so goes on multiplying particles, but that at the point where the poison is first implanted there takes place a change in the secretion. This process widens the circle, like as when a stone is thrown on water, waves radiate from its centre, more poison is produced, and the increase goes on until, in the end, the whole body of the animal may become affected by absorption of poisonous matter into the blood from the injured surface. As a general rule, the author of the nervous hypothesis believes that the human body furnishes all the poisons the human body suffers from; that is to say, ordinary secretions may become poisonous without previous infection, and, as an illustration, states that puerperal fever and inflammation of the peritoneum may be carried on the hands of a healthy person and produce disease, and typhus fever may be produced by the overcrowding of persons in a room through the vaporization of organic matter at a low temperature. Disease, he further states, may be made to originate directly through *nervous* impression, without the necessary intervention of an infecting particle. In many epidemics it is common to see a number of examples of the prevail-

The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, LONDON.

Established 1782. Agency Established in Canada in 1805.

INSURANCES EFFECTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Claims settled with promptitude and liberality

HEAD AGENCY OFFICE :

**35 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.,
MONTREAL.**

GILLESPIE, PATERSON & CO., General Agents for Canada.
R. McD. PATERSON, Manager

THE GAZETTE

MONTREAL

The Largest Job Printing Establishment

IN CANADA

Respectfully call attention to their superior facilities for the execution of every description of **COMMERCIAL, BANKING, LEGAL, BLANK-BOOK, LETTER-PRESS, and GENERAL JOB PRINTING**, and solicit a share of your esteemed orders.

Work promptly executed, and in a style and manner unsurpassed. Prices moderate. Estimates furnished.

ADDRESS, **RICHARD WHITE,**
Managing Director,
Gazette Printing Company,
MONTREAL.

ing disease, the origin of which is traceable only to fear or anxiety. They are called nervous cases, and defined as such, as distinct from cases due to contagion of a direct kind. But the symptoms are the same as those which follow actual contagion, and in epidemics of cholera, they take even a fatal character. Extreme nervous impression appears to act on the glandular nervous supply, paralyzes the glandular functions, and thereupon produces the same phenomena as is produced in other instances by the action of a specific poison. This hypothesis, in a manner, if correct, may account for the *origin* of an epidemic disease from an impression made on the nervous system without the direct contact of poisonous matter, and then propagated by the distribution of poisonous particles to healthy persons.

But although the hypothesis conceived by eminent observers differs materially, they all arrive at one conclusion—that the same results are reached in one particular. They all assume that the affected body produces, or reproduces, something which is organic and material, and which, passing over from the diseased to the healthy but susceptible person, is capable of exciting the same disease in the susceptible. Therefore, as all eminent medical authorities appear to arrive at this conclusion, it remains now only to point out how these germs become distributed from the infected body, and the sources through which they are bred and spread among us.

A question naturally will arise in the mind of the reader, How can it be possible to evade contracting some of the zymotic diseases when living amidst a thickly populated community, if germs, such as described, are wafted around us in the very atmosphere we move in and inhale? If these invisible fever breeding particles fall upon the food we eat and the water we drink, how then can we escape contagion or infection? This reasoning so far is true, and there is circumstantial evidence to prove that the infecting particles of certain diseases may travel through food or water and may produce disease by being swallowed or inhaled accidentally. Typhoid fever, cholera, and some think, diphtheria, are diseases that may be contracted by this method of communication, but *susceptibility* to the action of the virus of any of the zymotic diseases is always the primary factor, and in the susceptible, the presence of a minute particle of infection may be as potent as a more concentrative portion. It is generally admitted that external conditions modify the course, intensity and result of the diseases of the zymotic class. Each disease, for instance, seems to have its favorable season for development, and many have assumed that what is called atmospherical epidemic influence is essential for the origin and spread of epidemic affections, but the more reasonable view to be taken is that these affections will spread with much more virulence and be attended with a higher mortality under some atmospherical conditions than under others.

THE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED AT MONTREAL,

The Commercial Metropolis of the Dominion
of Canada

Leading Commercial & General Newspaper.

- IT is noted for the fullness and accuracy of its Financial and Commercial Reports.
- IT gives Special Attention to the DAIRY PRODUCE AND CATTLE TRADES, and receives weekly a CABLE LETTER on the condition of the British Cattle Markets.
- IT is a recognized authority on all matters connected with the Cheese and Butter Markets.
- IT publishes MORE TELEGRAPH NEWS, (Canadian, British, European and American,) than any other Montreal Newspaper.
- IT receives daily despatches from England on Canadian Subjects furnished by its own Special Correspondent.
- IT gives a Daily Resume of the Doings in the Legitimate Sporting World.
- ITS Reports of Parliamentary and general correspondence from Ottawa during the Sessions, are the best published.
- IT Circulates among the Best People and the Best Institutions in Canada, and

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, IT IS UNSURPASSED.

Hotel Keepers especially, and others catering to the Travelling Public, should subscribe for and keep "THE GAZETTE" on fyle.

A List of Hotels where "THE GAZETTE" is kept on fyle is published on an average once a week.

SUBSCRIPTION :

Daily, \$6 a year. Weekly, \$1 a year.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

The WEEKLY GAZETTE contains a full account of the Week's News, Home and Foreign, with special Literary, Agricultural and Political Departments.

Sample copies furnished and full information send on application.

ADDRESS,

RICHARD WHITE,
Managing Director,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

By studying and practising the laws of health—that is, by cleanliness of person, cleanliness in our domiciles and in our immediate surroundings, and, also, by taking proper sanitary precautions to prevent the invasion of our homes by infectious particles—we may, to a great extent, avoid contracting any of the deadly zymotic diseases during a long lifetime; but, if from some uncontrollable cause we become attacked with any one of them, sanitary precautions, taken in time, will protect other members of the family and prevent the disease from being conveyed to our neighbors. If unavoidable circumstances cast our lot under such conditions that we are powerless to change it, and that we are exposed thereby to inhaling an impure atmosphere, and live among filthy surroundings from which emanate germs of infectious diseases, all that can be done is to use such precautions as are given herein to neutralize those poisonous influences. But if, on the contrary, we are exposed to diseases from causes or sources which it is in our power to arrest, then let those who read plead not ignorance if the dangers they are threatened by come upon them, and they suffer from neglecting to adopt the necessary precautions to evade disease.

THE FRUITFUL SOURCES OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

One of the most common causes of these diseases arises from imperfect plumbing and badly constructed house drains. As street drains pass along the front of houses in their course to the main sewers, or to some point where their contents are finally discharged, they necessarily receive everything from a house that is vile, including the washings and evacuations of patients infected with small-pox, typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc. The germs of these diseases are carried along with the current, but a considerable portion of them adhere to the rough surfaces of the inner walls of the sewer, and when the water in the sewer is low and the weather hot, they dry up and are easily loosened by atmospheric pressure in the sewer and drains, and are forced into dwellings through untrapped house-drains and faulty sewer-pipes, and become inhaled into the lungs or outwardly absorbed into the body, and thus enter into the system of persons susceptible of contracting a disease of the class from which the germs were originally borne. The faulty and ignorant manner in which house drains are laid and plumbing is applied in new houses, in which bad workmanship is concealed by woodwork or buried under cellar floors, may be truly called the *hidden sources of disease*, in nine houses out of ten constructed. It is astonishing to know that in the present age of improvements in the construction and comforts of dwellings, the most important part of the whole building is entrusted to the hands of men totally ignorant of sanitary science,

nion

paper.

cial and

CATTLE
he con-

ith the

sh, Eu-
News-

an Sub-

e Sport-

ce from

l.
stitutions

SSED.

Travel-
TE" ON

fyle is

rear.

Week's
cultural

on ap-

ctor,
AL. P.Q.

so that after a proprietor has spent thousands of dollars to make his home all that a man could desire to live in, he, or some member of his family, perishes by a miserable death through faults in the house plumbing or house drains. In the careful examination of houses made by the writer in which deaths had taken place from zymotic diseases, in every instance, *without a single exception*, the drainage or plumbing was defective.

It has been said by an eminent physician that more sewer gas is engendered in a single house drain imperfectly laid and constructed, and which does not carry off at once the impurities that pass into it, than in a mile of a well constructed sewer. No person, therefore, who lives in a town where the water-carriage system is adopted, can consider his life secure from being attacked by one or other of these infectious diseases, if he is not positively certain that the plumbing and house drains in his residence are in perfect order, and properly trapped and ventilated.

But apart from the danger of infection from the living germ, there is also danger to health from other causes. The poisonous gases, formed in sewers and house drains from the decomposition of sewage, will be forced by atmospheric pressure into the house whenever the plumbing and drains are defective. Sewer gases are frequently odourless, so that from the latter fact they are often abundant in a house without being detected by the sense of smelling. These gases are found to contain, among other gases, carbonic acid and carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen—all highly injurious to health, but fortunately seldom in a very concentrated form. When the gases accumulate in a bedroom with closed doors, and no ventilation or admission for fresh air or egress for foul air, and the vitalizing power of oxygen is being constantly weakened by each inspiration of the sleeper; is it any wonder that so many complain of languor and weakness on awakening, instead of being refreshed after a night's rest? When the body is at rest at night, the vital organs are relaxed and, therefore, the system is far more susceptible of taking infection than when in vigorous action.

We have thus pointed out the dangers of our water-carriage system in the house; we will now say a few words on some of the fruitful causes of typhoid fever. They are the cesspits and privies; which, bad as they are in cities, are even worse in country places. They are receptacles for breeding bacteria in countless millions, and where wells exist in their immediate vicinity, the water becomes poisoned with the drainage percolating through the earth, or drained into them through cracks or fissures in the rock. Whenever well water begins to have a salty taste, it may safely be considered to have obtained the same from excremental matter or salt contained in sink water,

or refuse matter cast out of the house. The well water may be as clear as crystal, because what flows into it is filtered through the earth or it is deposited at the bottom of the well, but the germs of the disease are in it all the same. Of this fact there are the most positive proofs.

Having thus far endeavored to convey to the mind of the reader the opinions of medical writers as to the origin and spread of zymotic diseases, we will now describe the symptoms given by which each class can be distinguished. It is very desirable that every parent should possess this requisite knowledge to be able to detect each particular disease, as it may become so serious from delay or improper exposure of the patient to cold, that when a physician is at last called in, he arrives too late to save life.

MEASLES.

This is an eruptive contagious disease common to the young, and occurring in all parts of the world. It is attended with a general measly eruption and fever, preceded by symptoms of catarrh or cold in the eyes and nose. It is not generally fatal, but it becomes very fatal under unfavorable conditions. The period of incubation is from ten to fourteen days. The crisis is not very definite—generally about the fourth day of the eruption. Great care should be taken to prevent exposure until the restoration of the skin to its natural duties. If this is not done, the lungs often get troubled with catarrh and kindred disorders, and the eyes get affected.

WHOOPIING-COUGH.

This disease is particularly fatal to infants, and may even affect persons of middle life. It generally begins with a cold, attended with spasmodic cough coming on in paroxysms. In all its stages it is communicable. The disease rarely lasts less than five weeks.

CROUP.

There are two kinds of this disease, the spasmodic and membranous. It is a spasm of the glottis, or opening through the larynx into the windpipe, attended with a ringing and shrill, hard brazen sound. It is usually produced by nervous irritation of the gums during the process of teething. This disease is often sudden in its onset, and will frequently leave as suddenly as it occurred. It often proves fatal by the suffocation it produces.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP,

or an inflammatory variety of the disease, is a dangerous, fatal affection. It is frequently mistaken for diphtheria. The disease is rare after childhood. It affects boys in greater number than girls.

ars to
in, he,
death
In the
which
ry in-
ng was

sewer
id and
urities
er. No
arriage
ing at-
e is not
is resi-
tilated.
; germ.
isonous
omposi-
re into
fective.
e latter
ing de-
und to
ed and
but for-
e gases
tilation
e vital-
y each
many
stead of
s at rest
system
n vigor-

carriage
some of
bits and
orse in
teria in
mediate
age per-
h cracks
have a
ned the
k water,

DIPHThERIA.

Diphtheria is one of the greatest scourges of the highly contagious diseases, and is most frequent and fatal among children. It can be communicated to healthy persons either by contact with the emanations or the discharges; by inhalation of infected air, or by fluids contaminated with the discharges. Some persons are more susceptible to it than others, and the disease is considered by some to run in families. The crisis is about the fifth day. Like scarlet fever, the contagion can be carried from place to place in clothing, etc., or by food (milk especially). Children under ten years of age are the most susceptible to take the disease; among them it is most dangerous, and to infants almost always fatal. Adults, however, are liable to its attacks. Whenever a child has a sore throat, no matter how trivial it may appear, it should at once be examined, and on the slightest indications of patches on the tonsils, palate, or back of the throat being seen, a physician should be at once consulted.

SIMPLE SCARLET FEVER.

This disease is known among the public under various names, such as scarlatina, rose-rash, and malignant sore throat. It is a highly contagious and very fatal disease; in fact, it is considered to be the most infectious and intensely fatal of the more common infectious diseases, and often, after recovery, consequences of a very serious nature follow. It generally attacks children, but adults are not exempt from it. It is most common under ten years of age. The natural crisis is about the fifth day of the eruption, but is often prolonged by complications.

The contagion is very active and may be communicated by contact, and it adheres to clothing, carpets, hair, etc. The poison will continue active for years in clothes packed away.

It is most important to be remembered that, although a child may have been frequently washed, the patient will give the contagion to others so long as the skin continues to peel; and it should be particularly borne in mind that the patient should not be allowed to go out, or in any way be exposed to cold, until the skin has completely disappeared. This may be seen by examining the palms of the hands. Cases in the mildest form have frequently turned out fatal from the want of this precaution, and the mildest case may produce a most malignant one, the severity depending upon the susceptibility of the patient.

When a child complains of a sore throat and shows signs of fever, accompanied with a red rash, a physician should be

called in to decide as to its nature, and if the disease is declared to be scarlet fever, isolation of the patient should be at once made.

MALIGNANT SCARLET FEVER.

This is a variety of the disease in its most rapid and fatal form. The throat becomes covered with a slough from quick decomposition of the mucous membrane. The eruption on the skin is dark and the fever intense, with convulsive movements of the hands. Medical aid should be immediately sent for on the appearance of the symptoms of this fatal disease.

SMALL-POX.

With the exception of leprosy, small-pox disfigures the face more than any other disease. Not only is it a loathsome disease, but frequently seriously impairs the health of those who survive it. The rapidity with which it spreads among those who are susceptible of contracting the disease was most strikingly shewn in the recent epidemic of small-pox in Montreal and its spread over nearly the whole province. Momentary exposure is sufficient to infect with it, and it has been known to infect persons at a distance of 90 feet.

The symptoms are chills, fever, headache, pain in the back, vomiting, etc. These generally occur ten or twelve days after contagion. As a protective measure, vaccination has been practised now for years with great success.

COW-POX, OR VACCINA,

is a mild form of the disease. It is harmless and its accidents are few, while small-pox is one of the most serious and disgusting. Children should be vaccinated at an early age, as they are more susceptible to taking small-pox than adults. It is far better to vaccinate when small-pox is not prevalent than after an epidemic has set in, for reasons obvious to everyone.

TYPHOID, OR ENTERIC FEVER.

This disease is sometimes called the drain, or cess-pool fever. The stomach and intestines are the seat of the disease. It is a preventable disease. The specific poison is contained in the discharges from the bowels (and possibly from other excretions and exhalations) of the patient.

This disease usually sets in with a sense of fatigue, headache and diarrhoea. When such feelings prevail, there is danger to be apprehended; therefore, rest is necessary, as much exertion in the early stages produces the worst cases. The danger to life is much lessened by care and rest in the early stages of the

disease, as it must have its course and cannot be fought off by purging or violent exercise.

Painless diarrhoea, or simple looseness of the bowels, occurring in one who has never had the typhoid fever, should excite suspicion, particularly if the disease exists in the neighborhood.

Typhoid fever is principally caused from drinking impure water from wells, which, however clear it may look, may contain the microscopic germs of the disease from the ooze into it from water-closets, cess-pits, house-slops, manure-heaps, etc. The milk of cows that have been drinking impure water has been the frequent cause of the disease, and, in a noted instance, the milk from cows that had lain in a field over which had been strewn the excreta from a privy-vault; in licking their skin, as animals frequently do, they swallowed the germs of the disease. Almost every house on one side of a street in a small country village, in which the inmates used a well in common, had a case of typhoid, the water having been poisoned from the excremental matter thrown out from an infected case of fever some weeks previous, whilst, on the other side of the street, where the houses were supplied with water from another well, not a single case occurred.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

It is very important to be able to distinguish a zymotic disease from simple ailments, such as colds, hives or rashes. From the want of this knowledge, many lives are lost which might be saved if a physician had been consulted in time.

There are certain parts of the body which supply contagion in particular diseases and which are most implicated as the breeding places of contagious particles, and give off poison in the greatest amount.

For example: In *scarlet fever*—the throat, mouth, and nasal passages; the skin and other excreting organs. In *diphtheria*—the mouth, throat and nasal passages. In *measles*—the skin and air passages. In *whooping-cough*—the air passages. In *typhoid fever* and *cholera* the discharges from the bowels convey the germs of the disease. In *small-pox*—the pustules of the skin and throat, more especially of the skin.

In *scarlet fever*, the eruption is a bright scarlet, and appears on the second day. The blotches are of uniform tint and disappear on pressure. There is a mucous discharge from the eyes and nostrils; but no sneezing, or sensibility from light, and no hacking cough.

With *measles*, the eruption is a cherry-red or crimson color, and appear on the third or fourth day of disturbance; the eruptions seem elevated above the surrounding surfaces of the skin, and arranged in irregular or crescentic masses; the color

does not disappear on pressure leaving a white spot. The face will be swollen, and discharges from the eyes and nostrils will appear; the eyes shun the light and there is frequently a hacking cough.

DISINFECTANTS.

During sickness from any of the diseases we have described, disinfectants should be used continually in the sick room, and a sheet, wet with chloride of lime, hung before the door. After recovery, the room, clothes, and every article that cannot be soaked in a disaffecting solution and washed, should be subjected to the fumes of sulphuric acid. As the pure fresh air and sunlight are the best of all disinfectants and the most essential elements of life, they should be admitted freely into the house.

To disinfect a house, and all infected matter therein, requires a proper knowledge of the details to do so effectually. Imperfect disinfection is simply useless, and other members of the household, if susceptible, may take the same disease.

There are different kinds of disinfectants recommended by the medical faculty, all more or less powerful and satisfactory under certain circumstances, but for simplicity, effectiveness and ready attainment, there are none more powerful than the sulphurous acid gas, copperas, and chloride of lime. These can be obtained in any town or village. The quantity of sulphur that should be used for burning in a room about 10 feet square is 3 lbs.—that is, 3 lbs. for every 1,000 cubic feet of space. The sulphur should be broken into small pieces and put into an iron pan or pot, and then this vessel placed in another one containing water, to prevent fire. The sulphur should be sprinkled with a little coal oil, to ignite it quickly. Before igniting the sulphur, the infected room, or the whole house, if necessary, must be perfectly sealed, so that the sulphurous gas cannot escape through apertures or by the chimney, and it should be under the influence of the gas for at least six hours. If only the sick room is to be disinfected, the door leading into it should be pasted round with slips of paper to prevent the gas escaping into the other rooms, and the family should be removed out of the house if possible. All infected rags should be burnt, and sheets, &c., placed in a tub of water in which a solution of sulphate of zinc had been mixed. Before igniting the sulphur, open closet doors and bureau drawers and hang on lines every article of value to be disinfected.

For the disinfection of excremental matter, a strong solution of copperas, in the proportion of one pound to a gallon of water, should be used. It should be kept in readiness to be used frequently, in particularly cases—such as typhoid or cholera. For

off by

curring
te sus-
ood.
mpure
y con-
gs into
s, etc.
er has
tance,
l been
in, as
e dis-
small
amon,
m the
fever
street,
well,

dis-
shes.
which

gion
the
the

nasal
ria—
skin
In
vey
the

ears
dis-
eyes
l no

olor,
the
the
olor

constant use at all times, a good way is to suspend the copperas in a basket in a barrel of water, in the proportions above mentioned. In this way it is always ready at hand to be used for privies and cesspools.

For washing clothing, the zinc solution should be used in the proportion of 3 lbs. of sulphate of zinc, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of common salt in 6 gallons of water.

The chloride of lime solution is particularly useful in disinfecting the air of the sick room, as well as the air of the house generally. It should be used in the proportions of 1 lb. of chloride of lime to from 2 to 4 gallons of water.

All glasses, cups or other vessels used in the sick room should be scrupulously cleaned before being used by others. The hair of the head and beard of the patient should be cut short, and after recovery, the head well washed with carbolic acid soap, or other disinfectant, as flakes of epithelial cells in the form of dandruff, freighted with germs of contagious diseases, are especially apt to linger. The nails also should be kept short, and well cleaned with a nail brush and carbolic acid soap.

Blankets, bedding and woollen materials, after having been steeped in water charged with a disinfectant and boiled, should then be exposed to the outside air for some considerable time. Hair mattresses should be tossed out and fumigated with sulphurous acid gas; straw mattresses should be burned, as well as all other articles of clothing that cannot be properly disinfected.

No person but the physician should be allowed to enter the house until thoroughly disinfected and fresh air freely admitted. The children should not be allowed to mix with other children until at least fourteen days after the house had been disinfected.

It may be impossible, from the peculiar circumstances in which some families are placed, to carry out all these rules and precautions, but it is a "duty towards our neighbor" that every responsible person should strive to do.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO FOLLOW IN ALL CASES OF INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

1. Remove the patient to the highest room in the house.
2. Hang over the doorway a sheet saturated with a solution of chloride of lime (the sheet should always be sprinkled and kept wet.)
3. The person, (or persons), attending the sick should, by preference, wear cotton dresses, and should avoid, as much as possible, associating with others.

off by

urring
e sus-
od.

mpure
con-
into
etc.
has
nce,
een
1, as
dis-
all
on,
the
ur

4. Admit by ventilation fresh air through a window whenever possible, and keep a fire in an open fireplace, where there is one; if not, open the stovepipe hole in the chimney.

5. All discharges from the patient, especially if the disease is typhoid fever, should be received into vessels containing a strong solution of copperas, and removed from the sick room immediately. In country places, these discharges should be buried deep in the earth after disinfection.

6. Soft pieces of rags should be used for wiping the mouth or nostrils of the patient when necessary, and these should be burned at once, or plunged into some vessel containing a disinfectant or removed without delay.

7. All soiled linen which has been in contact with the person of patient should not be removed from the room until put into a vessel containing water charged with a disinfectant and afterwards boiled.

When death occurs from any of the highly contagious diseases herein mentioned, the body should be enveloped in a sheet steeped in and wrung out of some powerful disinfectant, such as carbolic acid, and buried without delay.

CARE OF THE SICK.

To know how to take care of the sick is of the greatest importance to every family. No hired nurse is equal to the one who has affection for the patient; therefore, the more reason why everyone should know how to take care of the sick when necessity requires skilled aid.

If the patient is not properly nursed, the medicine and treatment of the best physician will often be rendered inoperative, and the patient die, simply because the nurse did not know how to take care of the patient. By paying attention to the following remarks, when sickness comes, as it is sure to do sooner or later, a life may be saved which only skilful nursing could have effected.

THE VALUE OF LIGHT.

In the first place, the value of sunlight to the patient cannot be too highly estimated. There are only a few diseases, such as affect the eye or brain, where a subdued light is required for a time, and even in these cases, a room on the sunny side of the house, with curtains or blinds to the windows, is usually better than one on the shady side. It has been remarked in hospitals that patients usually lie with their faces towards the light. Ask one of them why he does so, and he will scarcely be able to give

you an explanation; but you see he does it. The reason is, it is his nature to do so—just as it is the nature of the plants to make their way in a dark cellar to the light, or flowers in a window to incline towards the sun.

REST.

The loudness of noise does not hurt a patient so much as the kind of noise under which he suffers a nervous irritation from not knowing exactly what it is. Sharp and sudden noises about a house, which are not steady, distress him. Whispering annoys him; he thinks you are speaking about him, and do not wish him to hear, and not that you do so to avoid disturbing him. Anything that will suddenly awake him throws him into great excitement, and when the doctor visits again, he is often surprised to find his patient more feverish or nervous from want of rest.

SLEEP.

When a patient sleeps, never awake him under any circumstances, unless you have the sanction of the physician. A person who has been asleep but a little while, very seldom can go asleep again, while had he slept for a few hours and then been aroused, he might have fallen asleep again in a few minutes without effort.

QUALITIES OF A GOOD NURSE.

The qualities most required for a good nurse are even temper, firm nerves, and a pleasant face. She should endeavour to gain the confidence of her patient, and speak to him in an ordinary way. It is positive cruelty to be whispering mysteriously to others in a sick room, or following the doctor out of it, saying to the patient that you forgot to ask him about the medicines, when, at the same time, the patient may be acutely aware of his danger, though reluctant to acknowledge it, and may be led to suppose that he is more seriously ill than he really is, and becomes worse in consequence. Particular attention should be given to the proper preparation of his diet, the appetite being variable; it frequently happens that before something which the patient fancied is prepared, through want of thought or care, the desire to eat has passed away; so that when the food—too long delayed in preparing—is brought to his bedside, he declines to partake of it.

VISITORS.

Visitors should never be allowed to see the sick, unless with the sanction of the physician, especially those who are either distressingly woeful or who love to talk; they only distress the sick.

CONVERSATION.

Hold no conversation in a half whisper in the passage next to the door of the sick room; the patient will probably just hear sufficient to know that you are talking about him, and think his case is so bad that you are afraid to tell him. Never ask the physician in the presence of the patient if he thinks him worse, and what is his opinion of him, &c., or ask any questions likely to give him disquietude.

INDULGENCES

are a mistaken kindness and too often attended with fatal results. The whim of a sick child for a spoonful of unsuitable food should never be gratified. It may be promised in a day or two when he is *better*.

PHYSICIAN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions of a physician should be most carefully listened to, and even a pencil note made of them. Physicians, too, cannot be too explicit in giving their directions. They, too, often take it for granted that what to them is so simple that every one should understand, is to those who have ever enjoyed good health entirely unknown. When he prescribes a poultice, he often finds that it has done more harm than good, simply because he did not give simple details which he probably thought any one would know.

A CHEERFUL ROOM.

To persons who have long been accustomed to a sick room, everything becomes dreary. Beautiful things are liked by the sick; therefore the room should always be made as cheerful as possible. A few flowers in a room are very pleasing to the invalid, and more particularly to children, and a few pots of flowers never give off sufficient carbonic acid to be hurtful to the patient. Pictures, too, are pleasing, and hung on the walls, attract the attention of the patient from his own weariness and sufferings; any little change about the room of one long confined to bed, breaks the monotony of looking at fixed objects never changing their form.

CONVALESCENCE.

Great care is needful that as convalescence approaches, the patient is not allowed, by over-estimating his strength, to throw himself into a relapse. His diet should be very carefully attended to, for the digestive organs are weak, while the appetite grows strong and the patient is likely to over-eat. Very often fevers are developed by the careless way unwholesome

you
his
the
to

7
kir
not
a h
noy
wis
hir
gre
sur
wa

sta
wh
aga
he
eff

7
fir
to
ord
ous
say
cin
aw
ma
is,
she
tite
wh
or
foo
sid

the
dis
sick

food is offered to a patient. Exposure to cold air, too soon, of scarlet fever convalescents often results in serious difficulties.

ERRORS IN REGARD TO FOOD.

When a physician is in attendance, he will give instructions respecting the diet required by his patient. But it often happens that the directions given are in a general way and much left to the common sense and experience of the nurse. No matter what description of food is ordered, it will be beneficial to the patient, or otherwise, according as it is prepared. Therefore, a few remarks on this subject will be a guide to convalescence. Whatever is prepared for the sick must be of first quality and cooked with the greatest care. Good cookery will do more than half the work of the patient's weak digestion. Bad cooking disgusts the patient, impairs his digestion and irritates his nerves.

BEEF TEA.

It is an error to suppose that beef tea is the most nutritive of all articles of diet. Miss Nightingale said on this subject: "Boil down a pound of beef tea, evaporate the water, and see what is left of your beef. You will find there is barely a teaspoonful of solid nourishment to half a pint of water in beef tea." There is, however, a certain value in it, as there is in tea; and it may be safely given in almost any inflammatory disease, but it should never be alone depended upon, especially where much nourishment is needed. But beef tea, added to other articles of nutrition, augments their power out of all proportion to the addition of solid matter. It is best prepared by cutting the beef—which should be free from any fat—into small cubes, and putting it into an earthen jar, with a cover over it, in the proportion of a pound of beef to a pint of water, and let it gradually simmer on the stove until prepared.

CALVES'-FOOT JELLY.

This is an article of diet in great favor with nurses and often brought by friends of the sick. It has very little nutritive power and should never be treated to repair the waste of a diseased constitution. But it often is fancied by the patient, and should be given sparingly, as it has a tendency to produce diarrhoea.

MILK DIET.

When milk can be obtained pure from its natural source, there is as much nourishment in half a pint of it as in a quarter of a pound of beef. Some stomachs, however, cannot assimilate or derive nourishment from it, and of the patient's stomach,

he is the sole judge. The quality of milk, such as is sold in cities, is so inferior, that strong broths are preferable.

TEA AND COFFEE.

A great deal has been said against tea, and probably a great deal too much is given to the sick ; but, when nature craves for it, a little tea or coffee seldom does any harm, and frequently freshens the patient when much exhausted, and, therefore, should not be refused. But sometimes the nurse, finding the patient so much restored from one or two cups of tea or coffee, increases the quantity, and thus impairs the little power of digestion he has.

OTHER KINDS OF DIET.

Until the patient's digestion has been fully restored, great care should be taken that it is not impaired by over-eating, or by a mixture of different kinds of food. He should be dieted, as soon as solid food is permissible, with broiled stake, mutton chops, or chicken, and such like diet, accompanied with a baked potato; instructions for cooking these are contained in every cooking book. Salt meats of any kind should be strictly forbidden.

ADMINISTERING FOOD.

A little food at a time, and then often repeated, is the general rule for a sick person. It often happens that a physician orders beef tea, or something of the kind, and the nurse will give a cupful every three or four hours, when very likely the weak stomach rejects it; whereas, if a tablespoonful had been given every half hour or so, it would have been retained, digested, and have done the patient the intended good. Here, again, the physician often thinks it unnecessary to give instructions, which he thinks every nurse should know or common sense dictate.

Never leave the untasted food for the patient by his side, in the hope that he will take it. He never does eat it, unless forced against his will, and probably he forces himself to eat to please, and feels worse afterwards. Leaving the untasted food at his side only creates disgust. The patient should never be kept waiting for food when he feels inclined for it. His wishes should be anticipated, as far as possible; otherwise, he soon loses the inclination to eat and refuses food when brought to him.

EMERGENCIES.

There are few families in which, at some period of life, something sudden does not happen that threatens immediate death,

unless a prompt remedy is administered. To await the arrival of a physician without any attempt being made to save the patient would, in most cases, be simply consigning him to his grave. Therefore, it is the duty of every person, old or young, to learn how to act in cases of emergency, as the delay of even a few minutes might end in death.

CONVULSIONS.

In children, convulsions often result from indigested food in the stomach or bowels. The first thing to be done is to put the child into warm water, care being taken that it is not too hot for its tender skin. A little mustard may be added. In the course of a few minutes, which may seem a long time to the mother and friends, the spasm relaxes enough to permit an emetic to be given to dislodge what may be in the stomach. The syrup of ipecacuanha, as directed for croup, is suitable for the purpose. For children taking convulsions from teething, the warm bath should be given. For epileptic convulsions, there is usually nothing to be done except to remove the sufferer to a clear space where he cannot injure himself, and then loosen everything about the throat and chest.

CROUP.

This disease requires the most prompt attention. A physician should be immediately sent for. In the meantime, until he arrives, a teaspoonful of ipecacuanha wine, followed by a draught of warm water, should be given, and as soon as vomiting commences, it should be followed by a warm bath. A properly applied warm poultice may be placed against the upper front part of the chest, being very careful after removing it, to substitute a warm flannel, and in doing these things, take great care not to expose the skin to the slightest draught of what may be to the child cold air. Honey, or molasses, with a small fragment of butter added, given every little while, in teaspoonful doses, is a useful thing.

POISONS.

There are various kinds of poisons, and the treatment for one kind would be unsuitable for another. We can only allude to those which are most likely to be taken by accident by members of a household—such as *acids*, *alkali*, *arsenic*, *laudanum* and *opium*.

REMEDIES.

For alkali—such as *potash*, *lime*, *soda* and *ammonia*—vinegar or lemon juice, diluted, should be at once administered to neutralize the poison, and then followed by an emetic.

For poisoning by acids—such as *acetic*, *muriatic*, *nitric* ("aqua

fortis"), *sulphuric* (oil of vitrol)—they should be neutralized as far as possible by some harmless alkali—lime water, for instance.

For *arsenic* and *paris-green*, the antidote is the freshly prepared *hydrated peroxide of iron*, which can be had from any apothecary. It is quite harmless in character and may be given in almost any quantity. An emetic should be immediately administered and free drinking of milk. White of egg and water, or flour and water, should be encouraged. They not only tend to dilute the poison, but encourage vomiting as well.

Bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), often used as a solution for destroying vermin about beds, is one of the most active poisons. When swallowed, the white of eggs should be at once given and often repeated. In the absence of eggs, common milk may be used, or wheat flour beaten up with water; followed, as a rule, by vomiting.

Opium, or the numerous preparations of it, is one of the most frequent causes of poison a physician is called in to treat. Very often, laudanum is confounded with paregoric and given by mistake. An active emetic should at once be given; and its narcotic effects on the brain at the same time, as far as possible, must be attended to; and if the respiration is falling much below twenty to a minute, the exposed body of the patient should be dashed with cold water, not neglecting the head, face and chest. After the cold water has been sufficiently used in this way, the body should be dried and hot application made to the extremities and other parts. A few tablespoonfuls of *very* strong freshly-made coffee is a useful thing to give.

A few words of advice with regard to poisons: Never keep them in your house if it can possibly be avoided. Let every bottle containing a poisonous liquid be marked in bold letters, *poison*. Never put medicines into old bottles without first washing off the directions, or old prescription. It frequently happens that very serious results have occurred from such carelessness.

GASES.

A few words also about poisonous gases, such as *carbonic acid gas*, *carbonic oxide gas*, *common burning gas* and *sulphuretted hydrogen gas*. These gases, when inhaled, are followed by symptoms of asphyxia.

Carbonic acid gas, sometimes known as "choke damp," is found in mines, in wells, cellars, or caves, which have long been closed up.

Carbonic Oxide Gas.—This is of a very poisonous character and is given off from burning charcoal, and rapidly proves fatal by asphyxia. It is also given off from anthracite and bituminous coal. Careless persons frequently go to bed and blow out

the gas, or turn it down to a low light, which a slight draught blows out, and death to the sleeper from common burning gas is often the result.

The person suffering from asphyxia by gas, immediately after being brought out, should be placed on his back and the neck, throat and chest bared. His body should be quickly stripped and neck and shoulders freely dashed with cold water. The water should be thrown with as much force as possible—not sprinkled—and continued every half minute, and the dripping water wiped away between each interval with a towel. At the same time, the mouth and nostrils should be kept free.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas.—This gas arises from the decomposition of the residual matter usually found in drains and privies. A small quantity inhaled of the *pure* gas is usually fatal; therefore great care should be taken on opening and entering such places, if long closed up. A few pounds of chloride of lime, dissolved in a pail of water, and thrown into the cavity, or even lime and water, will combine with the gas and free the air of the poisonous compound.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

The "Ready Method" is the best for unprofessional persons to employ. The person whose breathing is to be restored, should be placed flat on his face, and gentle pressure then made on his back; the pressure removed and the body turned on its side, or a little beyond that. The body should be turned again on the face; gentle pressure again used to the back; then turned on the side. This should be done about sixteen times in a minute. While artificial respiration is being made, friction applied to the limbs should be kept up.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding these instructions—which are the instructions of learned authorities—we make little claim for original matter in preparing this "Guide to Health." The object of the writer has been to take advantage of an offer to publish it through the medium of the Almanac annually donated to its patrons by the publishers of the Montreal GAZETTE, and thus afford his free contribution in aid of Sanitation. By explaining to families, first, the source whence come the most fatal of infectious and contagious diseases, and pointing out how easily they are controllable, he hopes to awaken a desire among many to take a more active interest in practical sanitation than has hitherto been done. There is no reason why such dread diseases should be bred and nursed into fatal activity in the household, when once we know the danger we are exposed to, as well as our neighbors, also, by the neglect of common sanitary precautions.

Those who read the "Health Guide" cannot thereafter plead ignorance of the origin and danger of zymotic diseases, and how they may be avoided, and, perhaps, by the joint action of all, be made to disappear altogether.

The members of the medical fraternity who can find time to devote to improving the sanitary condition of the masses, are very few indeed, out of the many thousands in the profession. Still, those few who have labored in the cause during the past half century have effected wonderful reforms. Conspicuously among sanitarians is the veteran Ed. Chadwick, C.B., who, although not a physician, has been chairman of the English Government Health Boards and Royal Commissions on health matters for many years. It is to be regretted that so many members of the Faculty of Medicine are indifferent, and take no active interest in urging upon their local governments the pressing necessity of passing proper health laws. As they do not do so, this important matter must rest with the people themselves and their representatives. The extinction of zymotic diseases lies with themselves almost entirely.

The first movement in the right direction would be for the Dominion Government and all the Provincial Governments to insist upon the elementary laws of hygiene being taught as part of the curriculum of every public school. It is a matter that concerns the poorer classes even more than the rich; therefore, more reason why they should be instructed at an early age, for after the few short years of school days have ended, there is little hope thereafter of their acquiring much sanitary knowledge.

There are no classes of the community who have done so much injury to the public health as plumbers, builders, and incompetent health officials—men who pretend to knowledge they do not possess, or if they do, do not practice it; they do not perform even the duties they could perform faithfully. We would have every man and woman as capable of judging of what is dangerous to health in a dwelling, as any plumber or so-called sanitary officer. The errors and neglect that have been committed in the city of Montreal alone in the past, if all were made known, would make many shudder. The great mortality among children is mainly due to these causes. The small-pox was due to it, and typhoid fever and diphtheria are mainly due to it now. With civilization and wealth, the increase of the comforts and conveniences of a household have become a study, but these comforts and conveniences have been attended with great dangers—not on account of the plan, but in the workmanship and the ignorance of those who are employed to carry out the water-carriage system. With the water-carriage system came typhoid fever and diphtheria.

THE
CANADA SUGAR
REFINING COMPANY

(LIMITED)

MONTREAL,

Offer for Sale all Grades of Refined **SUGARS**
and **SYRUPS** of the well-known
brand of

REDPATH.

PURE SUGAR. FULL WEIGHT.

January, 1888.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO,
 WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
503 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

CAMPBELL'S ELIXIR OF BEEF, IRON AND WINE.
 The Great Nutritive Tonic. Made with Carefully selected Material. Always
 Fresh and Reliable.



McPHERSON'S OINTMENT.
 An infallible remedy for Sore or Weak Eyes, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Burns, Old
 or Recent Sores, &c. K. C. & Co. PURCHASED RECEIPT from the late Mr. McPherson.

THE FAMOUS CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE,
 The only Tonic suitable for every season of the year.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.