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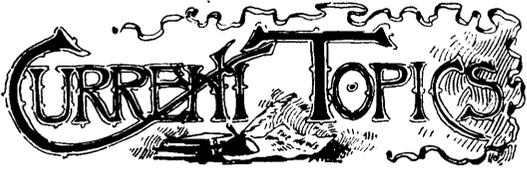
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Accompanying the last published report of the Dairymen's Association of this Province are several printed slips containing practical directions which persons engaged in dairy industries cannot fail to find useful. These slips can be set up for reference in the building where the work is carried on, so as to be consulted as occasion may require. The report itself is a mine of varied information on all questions connected, directly or indirectly, with the dairy. It contains the addresses of the President, the Hon. P. Boucher de la Bruère, giving a synopsis of the operations of the preceding year; of the Rev. J. C. Caisse, on Production; of the Hon. Mr. Beaubien, on the Silo; of Monsignor Labelle, on Colonization; of Abbé Montminy, on Agricultural Circles; of M. Jules N. Paquet, on Rural Architecture, especially with reference to the care of cattle, with illustrations, and several other papers of practical interest by Messrs. Jenner-Fust, A. Casavent, F. X. Thibault, etc. The discussions which followed the reading of some of the essays are not the least instructive portion of the report, in many instances casting fresh light on the subjects treated. La Société d'Industrie Laitière has done a good work in the Province of Quebec, and is worthy of all encouragement. In the same connection we would call attention to the new edition of Mr. W. H. Lynch's able treatise on the Dairy, which has been issued in French and English, and is sold at a nominal price. It ought to be in the hands of every dairy farmer in the province.

The French flag, about which we have been hearing a good deal of late, has just completed its century of active life. It was on the 17th of July, 1789, that the tricolor was first displayed as a peace-maker. The idea of inserting the royal white between the red and blue of Revolutionary Paris is attributed to Lafayette. The combination was accepted as a token of conciliation and hope. It was not, however, till 1792 that the new flag was definitely adopted by legal ordinance as the national standard. Though it has been glorified by many a victory, there are Frenchmen who still cling reverentially to the old time-honoured banner which it displaced. It will be recalled that it was his firmness on that question which stood, at a critical moment in modern history, between the Comte de Chambord and the throne. The heir of his claims is less scrupulous on that as on other points.

Canada as a resort for summer tourists is becoming more and more popular every year with our neighbours. "It is a matter of indifference," says a respected American contemporary, "what direc-

tion the tourist takes, beautiful scenery everywhere meets his eye. He may take down the lakes, through the Thousand Islands, down the rushing St. Lawrence, past the Citadel of Quebec, or through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on along the shores of New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia—everywhere scenery so beautiful and grand as to gladden the sight and elevate the thoughts and feelings is to be met with. What memories also do many of these scenes call up, and what changes everywhere meet the eye—old battlefields turned in a few brief years into busy hives of industry. Such beautiful and suggestive scenes throughout Canada are, however, almost innumerable."

And then his enthusiasm deepening and his views enlarging, as he scans the great and varied field of choice, our contemporary proceeds to recommend, not any special locality merely, but the whole continent. A transcontinental trip on the Canadian Pacific "takes the tourist," he says, "through the wheat fields of Ontario, over the rock-bound region of Lake Superior, across the plains of Manitoba and the rolling prairies of the North-West, over mountainous rock-clad paths and snow-capped peaks, and through the fertile fields of British Columbia on to the prosperous cities of the Columbian coast on the brink of the Pacific. Go where he will and halt where he will the tourist will also ever find a most cordial and hospitable welcome from the people, and a climate which on the whole—especially in the summer—cannot be excelled. The tourist who tours in Canada once is always anxious to repeat the experiment." When our readers learn that it is the *Scottish American* that thus stands up for the beauty and grandeur of our scenery and the manifold attractions of our historic spots, they will know that it was honest conviction and not mere desire to flatter that prompted the eulogy.

The citizens of New York seem to be taking up the movement in favour of an international exhibition in that city in 1892 with considerable spirit, and its active promoters seem confident of success. The only trouble is the shortness of the time at their disposal for preparation, but the more energetic are disposed to find in that very fact a stimulant to exertion, and, consequently, a ground for hope. Now it is nearly two years since the proposal to honour Montreal's quarter millennial anniversary, in the same or some other worthy way, was first seriously and formally made. Yet we are not aware that any definite plan of operations has been decided on, though the project was warmly greeted when first suggested. Time is on the wing. A little while longer and it will be too late, and the work of De Maisonneuve who, in some respects (shall we say it?) "builded better than he knew," will pass by unrecognized. Columbus will be honoured in spite of us, and Dominion Day coming round in due order will suggest the silver wedding of these confederate provinces. But it is not every city in America that can look back over two centuries and a half to such honourable *origines*. Let us bethink and bestir ourselves, therefore, that Montreal's great anniversary may be fitly commemorated.

Cities grow by absorption and assimilation as well as by natural increase. Montreal's enlargement in recent years is partly due to that source. Quebec, through motives of self-defence as well as benevolence, is about to take in St. Sauveur. St. John has been rejoicing over its marriage to Portland. And, if courage, energy and thrift give

a community the right to be glad, that right belongs to St. John. Not without the exercise of those virtues by which nations rise to greatness was the calamity of twelve years ago followed by the progress and prosperity which have had their culmination—a culmination which is to be a fresh starting-point—in the commemoration just concluded. May St. John continue to deserve and enjoy prosperity in the new stage of civic and commercial existence on which it has entered.

The annual statement of the Post Office Savings Banks, which has lately been made public, shows an increase in the amount credited to depositors during the year ending with June of \$2,322,390. The growth of these institutions during the last nine or ten years has been remarkable. They were established at the close of June in 1868, in which year there were eighty-one offices in operation and \$204,588 standing to the credit of depositors. By June 30, 1873, the deposits had increased to \$3,207,050. A period of depression followed, and the amount fell to \$2,754,484. Then it took an upward tendency, which has continued till the present, when the aggregate of deposits amounts to \$23,011,422. During the same period of ten years the number of depositors has grown from 27,445 to 113,123. It remains to be seen what effect the change in the rate of interest from 3½ to 3¼ per cent. will have on these figures.

## A RETROSPECT.

An enterprising Vancouver journal, the *News Advertiser*, has been signaling the eighteenth anniversary of the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion by an interesting historical retrospect. Some of our readers can, doubtless, recall the circumstances attending that important accession to our confederate strength. On the 16th May, 1871, the Imperial order-in-council was passed, and two months later it came into operation. The political organization of the new province took place immediately after, the Hon. Joseph Trutch being appointed Lieutenant-Governor. One of the most significant terms in the compact thus entered into was the promise of the Dominion Government to effect railway communication between the Pacific seaboard and the rest of the country. Unforeseen delays gave rise to controversy, and for a time the relations between East and West were far from satisfactory. But the obstacles in the way were at last overcome, and for nearly four years the Canadian Pacific Railway has been an accomplished fact.

One of the earliest duties undertaken by the Ottawa authorities on behalf of the newly admitted province was to order a preliminary geological exploration of the country, and the task was undertaken by Dr. Selwyn, chief of the Survey, assisted by the late Mr. James Richardson, for many years a member of its staff. The journal and report of Dr. Selwyn as to his explorations on the mainland and the report of Mr. Richardson on Vancouver Island formed the first in a most valuable series covering, to a great extent, the geology, mineralogy, natural history, agricultural and pastoral facilities, ethnology and languages of the western province. To Dr. G. M. Dawson was allotted a leading share of the subsequent work. The range of his inquiries has comprised the Queen Charlotte Islands and the northern mainland, nearly to the shores of the Arctic Ocean. Some time ago a synopsis of the results of his explorations, as far as they touched upon the mineralogy of the province, was published