

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that under the Canada Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1877, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada bearing date the first day of October, 1879, whereby the shareholders of the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company, being a subsisting and valid corporation duly incorporated by letters patent bearing date the fourth day of November, 1874, under the authority of the Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act of 1869, and carrying on the business of

Engraving, Lithographing, Printing and Publishing,

in the City of Montreal, and all or every such person or persons as shall or may at any time hereafter become a shareholder or shareholders in the Company have been incorporated as a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession and a common seal by the name of

The Burland Lithographic Company (limited)

with all the rights and powers given by the said first mentioned Act and subject to all the terms and provisions thereof, and for the purpose of carrying on the business of

Engraving, Lithographing, Printing and Publishing,

throughout the Dominion of Canada, with a total capital stock of

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada this third day of November, 1879.

J. C. ATKINS,
Secretary of State.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (limited) at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury St., Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance. \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

When an answer is required, stamp for return postage must be enclosed.

City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

TEMPERATURE.

As observed by HARRIS & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING

Nov. 16th, 1879.			Corresponding week, 1878.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon. 50	46	48	Mon. 40	29	34.5
Tues. 48	46	47	Tues. 41	33	37.5
Wed. 46	34	40	Wed. 47	35	41
Thurs. 44	34	39	Thurs. 43	37	40
Frid. 34	40	37	Frid. 39	28	33.5
Sat. 37	49	43	Sat. 29	27	28
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LETTER PRESS.—Editorial Paragraphs.—Canadian Salmon in England.—Price of Wheat in Manitoba.—The Great Wheat Fields of the North-West.—General Utility.—The Silver Lining.—A Translation from the French Poet—Sonnet, a Translation from the Musee—Dolly, a Picture—Varieties.—The Late Nicholas Conroy—Metapedia Station.—Humorous Literary.—Brevities.—Four Dames.—A Week of Opera.—Musical and Dramatic.—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, November 22, 1879.

It is estimated that there are between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 of men under arms in continental Europe. It is not surprising that there is a scarcity of bread-stuff there even were the weather favorable to growing crops. With that number of men bearing arms on this continent—all consumers instead of producers—we should have very little surplus to exchange for the gold of the old world.

THE Quebec Government is to be memorialized to amend the School Act so as to provide that the taxes collected from joint stock companies shall in future be divided among the Catholic and Protestant School Boards in proportion to the amount of stock held by Catholic and Protestant stockholders in the school district instead of on the basis of the population of each as heretofore.

THE Liberal papers—and notably the *Globe*—dared the Conservatives to contest West Durham against Mr. BLAKE. The Conservatives wisely declined the challenge. In the first place, West Durham is a thick and thin Grit constituency, having held its own even in the deluge of September 17th. In the second place, the personal strength of Mr. Blake would have carried it against any opposition. After the Cape Breton election the Liberals had better rest awhile before testing the issues on the National Policy pure and simple.

ON the other hand, the Conservatives are twitting the Liberals for not having opposed Mr. CHAPLEAU in Terrebonne. In our opinion, Mr. PREVOST showed his good sense in refusing to be victimized. Terrebonne is at present a stronghold of Conservatives, whatever it may have been in years past. Mr. Masson, the Minister of Militia, practically controls it, and Mr. CHAPLEAU had, in addition to his personal popularity, the prestige of being Prime Minister of his native Province. The Conservatives, as a body, have no right to make capital out of this exceptional victory at Terrebonne.

THE truth is out finally. We hinted in our last issue, from reliable private information, that the deficit in the finances of the Province of Quebec was nearly \$700,000. This fact has now been made public from a certified report of the Provincial auditor. It is a very, very grave revelation. It is too late to inquire who is responsible for this miserable result, but one thing is very certain—that remedial measures must be applied without delay. We have had enough political wrangling. The time has come for downright honest work.

ALMOST every one of our illustrations this week has a description under a separate head, and with regard to the three cartoons our readers will readily seize their meaning. We specially call attention to the front page giving a humorous view of the contemplated negotiations between Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Minister of Railways, and Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU, for the purchase of the North Shore Railway. We present the portrait of the late Gen. HOOKER, of the U. S. army, well known as "fighting Joe," and for his disastrous defeat by LEE at the battle of Chancellorsville.

THERE has been a rather sharp, though courteous, passage at arms between Hon. PETER MITCHELL and Mr. THOMAS WHITE about the St. Paul and Pembina branch of the Pacific Railway. The former advocates the lease of the road to a well-known private corporation. The latter wants the Government to control the road. Of course, both gentlemen are inspired by the most disinterested and patriotic motives for the public weal. We shall not intervene in the contest, except to say this—that there is more in the controversy than appears on the surface, and that the Government will be strictly watched in the management of this most delicate affair.

WITH reference to our illustration of a ceremonial country wedding in Saxen-Altenburg, which appeared in our issue of the 15th inst., we know personally that, about 20 years ago, there was quite a little agitation in that part of Germany for the purpose of abolishing the then called Altenburg costume. The Duke, very much displeased at his subjects for trying to change a costume which his forefathers looked upon with much pride, resolved to give a grand ball, invited the leading farmers, and appeared with the Duchess and prominent citizens in the Altenburg costume. Since that time the peasants have not shown much inclination to lay aside the costume as illustrated in the *News*, though the present younger generation endeavours to adopt the style of the city well.

U. S. CATTLE PROHIBITION.

It is at length definitely announced by the publication of an U. S. Consular circular letter that the importation of Canadian neat cattle will be prohibited in the United States after the first of December next. No reason is given; and none can be. There is no contagious cattle disease in Canada, and therefore the United States would run no risk in importing cattle from Canada. But there is contagious disease in the United States, and, therefore, Canada has had to prohibit the importation of U. S. cattle, as well for its own protection as to save itself from being scheduled in Great Britain in the same way that the United States are. The U. S. order is, therefore, very plainly an act of very petty retaliation without cause. But was this worth while? Was it worthy of the Government of a great people? And what earthly good will it do them? It is perfectly well known that Canada does not export cattle to the United States, except, indeed, a few prize animals for breeding purposes from such stock farms as that of Senator COCHRANE or Bow Park. They may deprive themselves of this means of improving their own stock, and, if they are satisfied, we are. But an unworthy act of this kind on the part of a great government can only have the effect of making unpleasant feeling.

CANADA SALMON IN ENGLAND.

We learn from the *Liverpool Post* that an experimental shipment of fresh salmon from Canada has just been made with every assurance of success in opening a new trade in food supplies. The salmon was caught in Canadian waters, packed in ice, transported across the Atlantic in the refrigerators of the Allan steamers, and landed in Liverpool in perfect condition. The fish are of large size, splendid symmetry, and equal in weight and soundness to the best produce of the Norwegian rivers. That they can be placed in the English market in excellent condition has now been proved by the receipt of several consignments, the principal of which reached Liverpool this week. No doubt the trade just opened will become an important one. Large quantities of "canned" or preserved salmon have been imported from California and Canada, but hitherto there has been no attempt to import fresh fish. The present experiments have shown that there is no practical difficulty in doing so, and we hear of immense quantities being already prepared for the English and continental markets. The fame of the Canadian rivers for salmon is known to anglers, and the supply is practically unlimited in quantity as it is excellent in quality. The extent of the yield may be inferred from the fact that during 1878 no less than 2,893,468 pounds of fresh salmon and 3,327,400 pounds of "canned" salmon were exported from Canada. The fresh salmon went exclusively to the United States, owing to the proximity of those markets, but now that it can be carried safely across the Atlantic no doubt an equally large demand will arise in England. The fish-mongers do not look with favour upon an experiment that threatens to flood the market with cheap, good food, and, perhaps, also to ruin their "rings" and fishery speculations. But the public will, no doubt, encourage a trade that promises to augment the food supplies of the people at a cheap price, as the fish can be landed at Liverpool at the cost of a few pence per pound.

PRICE OF WHEAT IN MANITOBA.

The *Toronto Globe* recently contained a short but very important letter on this subject. Its statement was to the effect that wheat is now selling at Emerson at only a trifle under the prices in Minnesota, the reason being that notwithstanding the U. S. duty of 20 cents per bushel, the drawback of 67½ cents per barrel of flour, manufactured from wheat wholly imported into the United States, and afterwards exported in flour, enables the Min-

neapolis miller to pay this duty on Manitoba wheat. The consequence is that there is now only the difference of freight, which is very trifling, between wheat at Emerson and wheat at St. Paul. It is stated that the hard, flinty nature of the Manitoba wheat, especially the Scotch Fife variety, will leave so small a residue when closely milled, that four bushels will easily make a barrel of flour. In other words, the U. S. miller will get a drawback of about 17 cents a bushel and have 44 pounds of offal with each barrel of flour, or the difference between 240 pounds of wheat and 196 pounds of flour. This renders trade possible, and, in fact, gives to it active vitality in view of the very great demand for Minneapolis flour, not only on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, but in Liverpool. The market is, of course, very valuable for Manitoba, pending the completion of the Thunder Bay Branch Railway; and after the completion of the work it will be valuable as an alternative market. There is another fact of interest which may be stated—namely, that the Minneapolis millers are very anxious to prevent the exportation of the North-West wheat, in the form of wheat, from a desire to maintain a monopoly of their brand of flour in Liverpool and New York. It has special excellence, and commands ten per cent. more than any other brand. It has also created a large trade, and built up within a few years the large and handsome city of Minneapolis—a city already as large as St. Paul. One further fact we may mention in this connection. We learn from a correspondent that Sir WILLIAM HOWLAND, who is largely interested in Ontario milling, informed the English Farmer Delegates a few days ago in Toronto, that Manitoba wheat was worth from 10 to 15 per cent. more than other wheat for the purpose of milling for flour. Here is alone a special value which will go far to pay the cost of freight. These facts are of great importance, as bearing on the prosperity of our new North-West.

THE GREAT WHEAT FIELDS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We have frequently of late called attention to the immense resources of our North-Western wheat fields, and the more we learn about them the more we are impressed with the treasures which they have in store for the development of the Dominion. Evidence is every day accumulating from independent sources that the productiveness of the soil along the Red River, the Assiniboine and Little Saskatchewan valleys, is greater than in Minnesota or Dakota, and the yield of wheat is considerably larger. This is also the case throughout the whole Province of Manitoba. In a speech made by the Consul-General of the United States for Manitoba, as lately as the 3rd October, 1879, we have the following remarkable statement in regard to the plan of emigration westward:

He said that one of the great tides of emigration now was to the Northern Zone, "specially adapted to wheat growing and cattle raising. That included Canada, Wisconsin, Michigan, partially, and Minnesota, but three-fourths of the great wheat producing belt of the continent lay north of the boundary. There the future bread supply of America, and of the old world too, would be raised." He went on to say "that he wished to allude to that which was also of very great moment, the meat supply. In his opinion the beef raised in this northern district to which he had referred, would be found to be superior in quality and superior in quantity to any that could be raised even on the plains of Texas and the adjoining States."

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