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NOTICE.

PRESCOTT (ONT.) ILLUSTRATED.

In our next number we shall publish another double-page illustration of the flourishing town of Prescott, with appropriate letter-press. The preceding illustrations met with a great deal of success, and we think that our friends will find the present equally to their taste.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, May 11th, 1878.

A CANADIAN ON CANADA.

During his leave of absence in England MR. SANFORD FLEMING prepared a paper on Canada which was read before the Royal Colonial Institute, the DUKE of Manchester in the chair. A synopsis of it may prove interesting to our readers.

Canada covers fully more of the earth's surface than the comprised areas of European Russia, Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, the British Islands, France, Spain, Germany, Austria, and all the Principalities between the Adriatic and Black Seas—in fact, leaving out Spain and Italy. Canada appeared to equal in area the remainder of Europe. It had been found convenient, in describing the general characteristics of Canada, to divide it into three great regions—the mountain region, on the western side; the prairie region in the middle; and the woodland region, embracing the settled provinces on the St. Lawrence. Professor Macoun estimated that there were 160,000,000 acres of land available in the prairie region alone for farming and grazing purposes, of which one half might be considered fit for cultivation. Its mineral riches were but imperfectly known, but it had been established, that immense deposits of coal existed in many parts; and besides coal and iron ore, petroleum, salt, and gold had also been found. The prairie region was alone ten times the area of England, reckoning every description of land. Referring to the mountain region, he said the Cascade Chain rose abruptly from the sea level: the average height of the many serrated summits would probably range from 5000ft. to 8000 ft. above the sea level. The main Rocky Mountain Chain was in Canada from 300 to 400 miles distant from the Pacific Coast.

Off the shore of the mainland there were several large islands, the most important of which was Vancouver Island; the others were the Queen Charlotte groupe; and along the shore of the mainland there existed an archipelago of Islands.

The mountain region had some good lands, but the fertile tracts were limited in extent. It was exceedingly rich in minerals. Coal and iron were found in profusion, and the precious metals were also found. Proceeding to describe the woodland region, he said it was of immense extent. Although elevated ranges, like the Laurentides, were met, only a small proportion of the country exceeded 2000 ft. above sea level. An area of fully 200,000 square miles was estimated to be under 500 ft. The forests which covered the surface would every year become more and more valuable; and the more important minerals were gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, phosphates, and plumbago. The writer then drew attention to the gradations of climate in Canada. Taking all its

natural elements of future wealth and greatness into consideration, the problem which presented itself was the development of a country which had been provided with natural resources lavishly.

The question was how to colonise the northern half of North America, and render it the home of a happy and vigorous people. Canada had a population of 4,000,000, but as yet the mere outer fringe of the country was occupied. It was just beginning to dawn upon Canadians themselves that in the territories described there was room and some to spare, and there existed the elements of support for a greater population than the mother country. It was not until railways were introduced that the progress of the provinces was so marked; and the great interior, to be prosperous, if colonized at all, must eventually be traversed not simply by one railway, but by many railways. The great waterways would do their part during the open season in assisting to colonize the vast unoccupied regions that were fitted for the homes of men, but they alone would be utterly insufficient. The Pacific Railway had been projected for the double purpose of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific sides of Canada and the opening up of the interior for settlement. In the present condition of the country its construction was a very serious undertaking, and required grave consideration. Considerable progress had already been made; and he had no doubt whatever that it would at no distant day be a work accomplished, that it would form not only a connecting link between the old half-dozen provinces on the Atlantic and the still greater number of provinces which had yet to come into existence in the west, but that it would constitute an important part of a great imperial highway extending between the heart of the empire in England and some of its outlying portions and dependencies on and beyond the Pacific.

In conclusion, the author said that Canadians gloried in their connection with the "little island" across the water. They could not be called Englishmen, but they were proud to be British subjects, and were by no means unwilling to join in the trials and struggles of the mother country.

WITHIN a few past years the sparrow has been largely imported from England into Canada and is thriving wonderfully. It will therefore be sorry news to the friends of the little chattering that they are being almost universally condemned in the United States. Complaints are being made that the song sparrow, the snow birds, and the blue birds have been driven by them out of the Smithsonian grounds at Washington. Fifty species of birds that used to visit the Boston common and public garden now decline to come any more. Among these are fifteen or twenty species that, before the advent of the sparrow, made Boston their summer residence. Wild birds no longer show a tendency to settle and domesticate themselves in city parks. A more serious charge is even brought against the sparrow—namely, that he is carnivorous, and devours the eggs and young of other birds. A post mortem examination of forty sparrows revealed the painful fact that the birds had swallowed grain, oats, and seeds of various kinds, but that not one of them had devoured an insect. Under these circumstances, it is recommended that all restrictions upon shooting, trapping, or otherwise getting rid of sparrows, be withdrawn for a year or two. This, it is hoped, will either exterminate them or bring them to their senses.

At the Chinese Embassy in Portland-place a short while ago (the date is always kept secret), the wife of his Excellency the Chinese Ambassador was safely delivered of a child (the sex is also kept a mystery until both mother and offspring are enabled to appear.) The only notification of the event was the presentation of a basket of eggs coloured red, exactly after the fashion of the Easter eggs now sold in the London shops, to the wives of Her Majesty's Ministers. The baskets were of ingeniously-plaited straw, and the eggs symmetrically arranged all round the edge,

RIDEAU HALL.

THE CHILDREN'S BAZAAR.

It is not necessary to tell any one in Ottawa that before leaving Canada, Her Excellency, desirous of conferring some lasting benefit on the unassuming little church of St. Bartholomew, at New Edinburgh, where the Governor-General and his family have attended Divine Service since their establishment at Rideau Hall, suggested a bazaar, to be gotten up by the young people of her family. The idea was at once taken up by Her Excellency's numerous friends, and the success of the project was made patent a few days ago.

We take the following from the columns of our enterprising contemporary, the Ottawa Citizen:

Among the usual articles prepared for such occasions were many well worth a trip to Government House even to see. The bazaar tables are arrayed in the Tennis Court. The art gallery is in the ball-room. The first is ornamented by a number of shields, and among them one which attracted particular attention. The ground is black: the central portion has three golden circular embossed plates, and around the sides of the shield are arranged a number of golden spurs and golden roses. The student at law, who has just read Blackstone, will be surprised to learn that the old feudal tenure yet lingers in some spots of Britain. A tenant of Lord Dufferin in Ireland holds his lands under the tenure that he, each year, present to his landlord a golden spur and a golden rose, alternately—the spurs and roses on the shield are those thus yielded as rental. On the right of the entrance is the tea-table: on the sides and ends are arranged the articles for sale. On the left of the entrance is the polling booth, where the contest between Ottawa and Toronto, as represented by Miss Patrick and Miss Macpherson, is going on. Collections of conservatory flowers and plants add beauty to the beautiful scene. A side door leads down to the lawn, where fishing and shooting are indulged in. A nymph is presiding over the sea, in the shape of a bath-tub, where great whales and other monsters of the deep are caught, done up in cotton-bags, and safely landed, at a cost of only ten cents each. The shooting is done with an air-gun, which answers all the purposes of Robin Hood's outfit. But to return among the more noticeable articles in the Tennis Court. The first to be mentioned is a water-colour sketch of "Helen's Tower, Claudi-boye," by Lord Dufferin. As a more than passing interest attaches to this tower, a few extracts from an illustrated account of it in possession of His Excellency will prove acceptable:

"20th day of November, 1850.—This day, at 3 of ye clock, did I, Catharine Hamilton, christen this tower by ye name, style and title of 'Helen's Tower.'"

CATHERINE HAMILTON.

Whereof are we ye witnesses—

Georgina de Ros,
Caroline Eliza A. Bateson,
A. M. de la Chervis Crommelin,
Francis T. Fitzgerald de Ros,
Blanche A. J. Fitzgerald de Ros,
Helen Selina Dufferin,
Archibald Hamilton,
Thomas Venner,
S. D. Crommelin,
Thos. Bateson,
De Ros,
Dufferin and Claudeboye,
Richard Ker.

The following sonnet, never before published, was written by Tennyson in commemoration of the event:—

"Helen's Tower, here I stand,
Dominant over sea and land,
Son's love built me, and I hold
Mother's love engraved in gold.
Would my granite girth were strong
As either love, to last so long,
I shall wear my crown entire
To and thro' the Domesday fire,
And be found of angel eyes
In earth's recurring Paradise."

The completion of the Tower is thus recorded:—

"On Wednesday, October 23rd, 1861,

Helen's Tower was finished, and the flag hoisted by us,

HELEN McDONNELL,
HARRIET HAMILTON."

It need hardly be mentioned that this last lady is Her Excellency. The sketch is being raffled for, and one gentleman being especially desirous of securing some souvenir of His Excellency, purchased fifty tickets. Miss Fellows, the astute young lady in charge of this picture, is filling up her list as fast as she can write. No, that is wrong. She is entirely too acute to have a list which could be filled up; that list is like an Irish bog, or a quick-sand bank, no gorging could fill it; for, when asked by a gentleman how many chances there were, she, with a mischievous smile, uttered the simple, but expressive, word, "unlimited." Then there is a pretty sketch in oil by Mr. Russell Stephenson: then one in purple ink by Mr. Dixon; then a study of flowers by Mr. Chamberlain, so arranged as to form a framing for the photographs of Their Excellencies; then two very pretty drawings on silk, labelled, "To Lady Helen Blackwood, with the compliments of Carl Guthrey, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., for the children's bazaar;" then three exceptionally handsome embroideries by Mrs. Horace Wicksteed; then three pieces of embroidery worked in the beautiful Japanese style by Mrs. Col. Ross. One hardly knows which to admire most

—the beautiful orthodox work of Mrs. Wicksteed, or the rich ornamentation of the heathen Japanese style of Mrs. Ross—they are both very handsome. Then we have duplicates of the photographs of Their Excellencies, set in dried flowers; these are very pretty. Then comes Darby and Joan, an old man and his wife, done in cotton wool; the expression of the faces is in cotton wool; the expression of the faces is in cotton wool, and we cannot look at their figures without a laugh. One of the most beautiful pieces of work is a banner-screen, white silk, richly embroidered, and finished in ground, richly embroidered, and finished in ground. This work is by Miss Carruthers, of crimson. This work is by Miss Carruthers, of crimson. Now we come to "Black Rod," a "cosy" richly embroidered, having the insignia of Mr. Kimber's office, worked in silk. Then we have a very handsome cushion, worked by Her Excellency Lady Dufferin; then one worked by Miss Reynolds, from a design by Princess Louise; then a very good drawing by Miss McLeod Clark; then a large collection of children's clothing, and that essential piece of furniture in most houses—a cradle. There is, of course, a large collection of the usual articles gathered together on such occasions, which need no special notice, but we must not omit a highly creditable piece of penmanship by Miss Carrie Hill.

Now to the art gallery. The most prominent among the features are the magnificent paintings, part of the collection of Mr. Allan Colmoure, the "Norwegian Frost," by Normann, "Sunset on the Atlantic," by Sorenson, and "After the Battle," a dead salmon, by Brackett. Then we have the largest photograph of the moon ever taken, a splendid piece of work, by Dr. Henry Draper, of New York; then a number of very fine photographs, among these Lady Hermione Graham, daughter of the Duchess of Somerset; her daughter, the present Duchess of Montrose; and another daughter engaged, and soon to be married to Lord Grimston, son of Lord Veniam; then a small water colour "The Indian Grave" by Lord Dufferin; then two very well executed water colours, figures, by Lady Marion Alford; then a sketch by Mr. Russell Stephenson; then the interior of the Chapel at Claudi-boye. When in the East Lord Dufferin secured a number of stones bearing the cartouches of Ticharkah, being therefore, a writing contemporary with Hezekiah and Sennacherib; he brought these stones home, and they now form part of an interior wall of the Chapel of Claudi-boye. Now we come to a water colour by Princess Louise, and a very pretty figure done on China, with the colours burnt in; then a sketch of the well known "La Roche Per" of the North West Territories, 253 miles west of Red River, showing the remains of a party of numbered Indians, by the Earl of Dufferin; then a very good sketch indeed of the Parliament Buildings by Lord Dufferin; then a sketch by Jacob; then an excellent copy of a photographed figure, coloured by His Excellency; then an exceedingly good sister colour, "The Beaver Dam." Then we come to a very likeable sketch of Tournament Hill at Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland; the children taking part in the tournament of the Marquis of Lorne, Lady Constance Gower, now Duchess of Winchester, Earl of Kilmore, Hon. Mary Stuart, Lords Ronald and Albert Gower, Lady Edith Campbell, now Countess Percy, and others. Next comes a curiosity—an oil, probably the oldest painting in America. It is a portrait of one of the Faggar family of Augsburg, by a Venetian artist, and was painted in 1454. If this gentleman were a fair representative of the great Faggar family, they must have been an uncommonly plain set. Then we have a really good sketch of the Yosemite Valley, by Bierstadt; it is small, but evidently the work of a master hand. Then a very fine oil, the portrait of the great aunt of His Excellency, a sister of Mrs. Sheridan, painted by the celebrated Romney; this is one of the finest pieces of work in the collection, and is worth a long journey to see. Then another fine oil, Lady Edith Campbell, now Countess Percy, by Sant. Then comes the Duchess of Aberdeen, after Landseer. Then a good sketch given by Bierstadt as a prize to the Vice-Royal Curling Club, and won by Capt. Hamilton, A. D. C. Then the installation of the Prince of Wales as Knight of St. Patrick; then a large portrait of Lady Dufferin, in Sepia, by His Excellency.

These are but some of the pictures, for the collection forms a very respectable gallery. On a large table in the centre of the room is a splendid collection of prints, etchings and engravings.

ARTISTIC.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT has returned to England, and is now busily assisting Mr. Stackpole in the completion of the plate from "The Shadow of Death," which is in a very forward condition.

MR. JAMES DOUGHERTY, A.R.S.A., the great Scottish landscape painter, died at Glasgow in his forty-ninth year. He had been abroad for some time for the benefit of his health, but since his return home had become gradually worse.

MR. LEIGHTON'S grand picture, "Elijah," is not going to the Royal Academy after all—he has altered his mind and intends sending it to the Paris Exhibition. He will be represented at Burlington House by three smaller works, the most conspicuous of which is a charming subject, two Greek girls winding a skein of wool.

TOOKER and Jarrett are said to be hunting through Southern cane brakes for negro singers—what is called "field-hand" material—to take with them to London. They have already leased several musical prodigies, including a number of tooth-cutting babies, and three or four of the best servants of George Washington.