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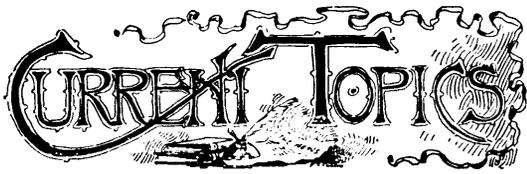
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We very much regret to have to record the death of Mr. W. G. Perley, M.P. for Ottawa, which took place at an early hour on Tuesday morning. Mr. Perley, whose portrait appeared in our last issue, was a native of New Hampshire, having been born at Enfield, in that State, in June, 1830. He has been for many years engaged in the lumber business, and was a member of the firm of Perley & Pattee. He was among the promoters of the Canada Atlantic Railway and other enterprises. In 1887 he received the nomination of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ottawa, and was elected, Mr. A. F. McIntyre being his opponent. In 1846 Mr. Perley married Miss Ticknor, who died some years afterwards. In 1866 he married Miss Gale, who survives him, and will have the sympathy of many friends in the bereavement that has befallen her.

In his Quarantine and Public Health Report, Dr. Frederick Montizambert discusses the theory, to which some attention has been paid in the press, that influenza is a precursor of cholera. He pronounces it wholly without foundation. Asiatic cholera has been prevalent for a long time in the Philippine Islands. Between August, 1888, and July, 1889, no less than 60,385 persons, according to the *Siglo Medico (Medical Age)*, died of that terrible disease at Iloilo, Manilla and other Philippine ports. On the 16th of September last the steamship Alberta, from Iloilo, reached the Canadian quarantine station at Grosse Isle. She had two fatal cases of cholera and six cases of choleraic diarrhoea at the port from which she sailed. She brought a cargo of sugar to this city. The same dread disease had invaded Persia and the regions of the Tigris and Euphrates, and showed a tendency to move westward. But by last accounts it was abating. The American Public Health Association warned quarantine authorities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to make every effort to guard against the danger.

The report of the chief Controller of Chinese immigration shows that since the Chinese Restriction Act came into force 1,521 Chinese have entered the Dominion. The influx of 1885-86 was 213, of whom 210 went to Victoria, B.C., and one each to Nanaimo, B.C., Winnipeg and Montreal. In the following year the total had fallen to 124, of whom 116 went to Victoria, one to Emerson, Man., and one to Port Arthur, Ont. In 1887-88 the number rose to 290, of whom 219 went to Vancouver, B.C., 56 to Victoria, 12 to New Westminster, and one each to Port Arthur, Clifton, Ont., and Montreal. In 1888-89 this number was more than trebled, the destinations being as fol-

lows: Victoria, 146; Vancouver, 739; Montreal, 6, and Winnipeg, Emerson and Ottawa one each. Mr. Parmalee, Chief Controller, believes that the number constantly leaving Canada is greater than that arriving. After the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a great many left for the United States, while a few returned to China. The large influx of last year was due to the enforcement of the more stringent prohibition law of the United States, which began in November, 1888.

In his report on French-Canadian repatriation, the Rev. C. A. Beaudry, says that he visited the French-Canadian residents in Nashua and Manchester, N.H., in Worcester, Mass., in Gardner, N.Y., in Fall River, in Providence, R.I., in New Bedford, in Woonsocket Falls, in Boston, Lynn, Lowell and other places—in all which they constituted a large proportion of the population. The later arrivals from this province were mostly poor—from below Quebec mainly. Of the earlier emigrants some were well off and had no notion of coming back, though some of them had occasional touches of nostalgia. Their very multitude in some districts made wages low. In Lowell the Oblats Fathers wanted about 25 men to help in building a church, and they had 400 applications. At least 100 Canadian families went to each of the towns of Nashua, Fall River, Manchester, etc., last year. In fact, Mr. Beaudry says, "emigration keeps on its devastation at the rate of a national plague." We can understand the exodus to the New York and New England manufacturing towns. But it is not so easy to explain the preference of Dakota to Manitoba, which led 30,000 French-Canadians to settle in the former State. Mr. Beaudry supplies the reason. These settlers are generally Canadians who have been living for years—some of them born, doubtless—in the Eastern or Middle States, and there they have been taught that Manitoba is a veritable Siberia. Such as these Mr. Beaudry has hopes of gaining over, nor does he think that it requires much expenditure of money. A few hundred dollars, in his opinion, should go a long way. Last year the amount expended was \$1,287.50. For his own part he volunteers to distribute pamphlets, etc., gratuitously, if he receives the necessary stamps. He thinks that, with energetic effort, the stream could be diverted to the North-West.

The following communication, signed by Mr. Alex. W. Morris, Commodore, and Mr. S. J. Doran, secretary, of the Lake St. Louis Canoe Club, will be of interest to those of our readers who are concerned in this delightful recreation:—"The meet of the northern division of the American Canoe Association, which includes all Canada, will take place at the Lake of Two Mountains next summer, and it is very desirable that the canoeists of this district should be thoroughly organized, so that they may properly maintain the reputation of our city and province. There is an erroneous impression abroad that Montreal makes a specialty of winter sports, and that we are outdone by our western brothers in summer sports (lacrosse always excepted). The camp this summer will enable us to meet the canoeists of Ontario, and while strengthening the friendly feeling which should exist between all true knights of the sail and paddle, will afford Montreal an opportunity to show that summer, or winter, the boys can do credit to their city."

An old proverb says that it is justifiable to learn from one's enemies, and the Danish butter

makers have been for years among the most successful rivals of our Canadian butter exporters in the English market. The old plan of butter exhibition was felt to be lacking in practical results. It failed to trace faults of manufacture and thus encourage the production of better qualities. The system that has been substituted for it is greatly superior in these respects, and when thoroughly organized and in operation is expected to be of considerable utility. Its chief features are as follows:—(1) A continuous butter show at the expense of the State during several months in each year. (2) Here fresh samples of butter will be received every 14 days, the judges' decision to be given on the butter as received and its condition at the end of 14 days. Thus there will be two distinct testings, not only of quality, but also of weight. (3) The samples are to be sent immediately on the receipt of a letter or telegraph, so that the dairymen will not be able to make a special cask for exhibition, and the samples are to be repeated as often as required. (4) Competing dairies must send in a return of the feeding and system generally followed on the farm, with especial reference to the week during which the samples are sent in. There are to be nine judges acting in groups of three, each group recording its independent opinion. The exhibitors are paid at the usual market rate for the samples sent in. As the same dairy will contribute several times in the year, facilities will be afforded for ascertaining the best managed dairies, and thus it will be known where the art of butter-making can be best learned. Questions as to dairy administration are also put to the managers. This information has recently been imparted to the Department of Agriculture in England by Mr. Inglis, the British Consul at Copenhagen.

A Report that, we are sure, would greatly interest some of our military readers, was presented to the British Parliament some time ago by the Director-General of Military Education. It is the fourth of the series and deals with a large number of questions bearing on the training of officers—especially staff officers. In Germany this training is laborious—the principle that the brains of the army consist largely in a competent and instructed staff being held in constant remembrance. A young officer may enter the *Krieg's Academie* three years after being commissioned, but students are not generally admitted until after six or seven years' service. The course lasts three years, after which there are a year and a half of probation at the Headquarters' Staff, and not till that ordeal is passed are the best students selected for the Staff Corps and for promotion. After two years' staff service, they return for regimental work for two years more. In France the practice is virtually the same, only that five years' preliminary service (three at regimental duty) is *de rigueur* and the candidate must be more than 32 years old. The course of study is in part obligatory, in part optional—the latter including surveying and topography and some modern languages. The system in Russia, Austria and Italy is practically the same as in Germany and France. In England the limit of age is 37—the average being 30. Thirty-two candidates are admitted annually—vacancies being distributed as follows:—18 to the Cavalry and Infantry; 6 to the Royal Artillery; 3 to the Indian Army; 1 to the Royal Marines; and 4 disposed of by nomination of the Commander-in-Chief. A "Military Correspondent" of the *Times* makes certain suggestions for the improvement of the