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#### OUR NEW STORY.

With the present number we begin the publication of a new serial story entitled

#### BY CELIA'S ARBOUR,

from the pen of the celebrated authors of "Ready Money Mortiboy," and "The Golden Butterfly."

We have secured the Dominion copyright of this very interesting new work at a great expense, and we trust that our friends throughout the country will recognize the strenuous efforts we are making to give them a thoroughly interesting and valuable paper. The opening of this story is a

#### Favorable Time for Subscribing.

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### CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 8th, 1877.

#### IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Some new light has been thrown upon this important and interesting subject, by the publication of the report of the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons, which deserves to be briefly analysed. There is no portion of the public administration which should be more jealously watched than the Immigration Department, because there is none upon which the welfare of the country so immediately depends. It is, therefore, pleasant to be able to say from the start that its management is in able and willing hands, and that the results obtained are fully commensurate with present circumstances.

As was to be expected, there was a decline in the immigration to Canada during the year 1876, the total number of immigrants reputed to have settled in the Province in that year being 25,633, as against 27,382 in 1875. This decrease, however, was not confined to Canada, but extended over the whole continent, and if the percentage of decline is compared, it will be found that Canada has not been the greatest sufferer. Thus, while our percentage for 1876 was only 6.38, that of the United States for the same period was 25.65. The class of immigrants were chiefly agricultural labourers and female servants, all of whom seem to be doing well and to have given satisfaction. Special exertions are being made, however, to attract the class of tenant farmers, and Mr. LOWE, the distinguished and zealous secretary of the Department, regards the time for doing so to be propitious as well from causes in the United Kingdom depriving large numbers of their holdings, as the attention which is being attracted in Canada by the new and important trade in meat, which has suddenly sprung up into such development.

We have the best accounts from the Mennonite colony in Manitoba, lately visited by LORD DUFFERIN. They already number 6,700, are thrifty and industrious, and will, in a few years, be enabled to pay the last cent of the special loan voted them by Parliament. The Icelandic settlement in Keewatin, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, numbering 1,447, is not so prosperous, owing to the ravages of small-pox.

In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec there are very large masses still unoccupied, and great resources wanting to be developed by immigrants. As respects Manitoba and the North-West the evidence continues to accumulate that the soil is of unsurpassed richness, capable of yielding the largest crops of cereals and roots. The only drawback—the grasshoppers—is now set aside, and all the witnesses agree that there are no eggs laid. The Committee deprecates the shutting up from actual settlement of large tracts of land in the North-West for the benefit of companies, the true policy being to facilitate the operations of the actual settler. The value of every immigrant is set down at from \$800 to \$1,125, but this applies to thrifty and industrious men. The class of professional men, or specialists, should not be advised to come to Canada, and there is no room at all for men of loose habits or those who are unwilling to work.

#### THE COLORADO BEETLE.

Our farmers must keep wide awake. Because the season is advanced, they must not imagine that they have done with the potato bug. It is precisely in autumn that they deposit their eggs, and we may look for a wider and more destructive invasion next spring. The trouble has only begun with Canadian farmers. They must be up and prepared to meet this terrible enemy at every turn. To assist them in this we publish to-day an engraving illustrative of the insect, with full letter-press description, in another column, which we extract from a very valuable pamphlet just put forth by Dr. J. C. TACHÉ, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa. We trust this work will be translated into English without delay, and spread broadcast over the country. It is the most comprehensive and practical treatise on the subject which we have seen anywhere.

From the same source we gather the method of applying what the experienced author denotes the only reliable means of destroying the insect—Paris green. We trust our readers in the country will take note of it and practice it in due time. Paris green is employed in two ways—in a dry state and in a liquid state. In the former, the Paris green is mixed with 20 or 30 times its volume of plaster, ashes, slaked lime, or better still, flour—the poorest being the best. When the Paris green is of good quality and well mixed with fine-grained flour, one proportion of the poison to 40 of the flour quite suffices. The liquid method, however, is far better than this, and consists of a teaspoonful or a hundred and ten grains ( $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce) of the best Paris green to an ordinary bucket of water. One pound of pure Paris green is sufficient for sixty-four buckets of water, or about 140 gallons.

The operation is conducted as follows: The Paris green being measured out in a spoon, or better still, being divided into little papers, each containing the requisite spoonful, is thrown into the bucket of water. If the poison is distributed in papers, these are emptied into the respective buckets and thus further manipulation is avoided. Throughout the operation the mixture must be stirred, because Paris green, not being soluble, must be kept equally distributed throughout the liquid mass. Taking up a small broom, the farmer enters the potato rows with his bucket. As soon as he discovers a perfect insect or a grub, he dips his broom into the mixture and sprinkles the plants right and left, taking two rows at a time, and thus diminishing his work by half. This operation must be executed rapidly, but with care,

and renewed as often as the insects appear. In badly infected fields it must be repeated twice a week, and even three times if there have been showers, which, of course, wash away the preparation. In this way a field is sure to be made clean, and Dr. TACHÉ maintains that it is the only way. He has very little faith in any of the several mechanical methods of destruction which have been proposed when the insects are full blown, and he particularly cautions farmers against the innumerable quack powders which are being hawked about the country by charlatans.

#### THE LOCUST OF THE PRAIRIE.

If, as we state in another article of this issue, it would appear that mechanical methods are ineffectual to deal with the Colorado potato beetle, especially when it is full blown, there is some satisfaction in knowing that the same cannot be said in regard to that pest of the North-West, the grasshopper. In his evidence given before a select committee of Parliament, this spring, a Mr. HILL, of St. Pauls, declared that the hand of man, with proper machinery, is adequate successfully to combat the evil. He stated that the grasshoppers visited Blue Earth County in Minnesota in sufficient numbers to cause the total destruction of the crops. In the emergency, a reward of one dollar a bushel was offered for the destruction of the insects, and the inhabitants set to work to catch them, with no better appliances than bags made of mosquito nets, stretched on hoops. The result was that 30,000 bushels, equivalent to ninety railway car loads, were destroyed in that county, and the crop that was saved by this exertion was valued by the Bureau of Agriculture, at Washington, at \$700,000. He added that the same efforts were not made in an adjoining county, which is as populous, and naturally as rich, and that the result there was an almost entire destruction of the crop. This experience led to the invention of a machine made of wire netting, propelled by a horse pushing it before, of such efficiency that one man and one horse could clear fifteen acres in a day with it. No doubt some such contrivance will be employed in Manitoba and the North-West whenever the locusts appear again. Meantime, it is satisfactory to learn that the country is now free from them, and that there are no eggs laid. The people of these Provinces appear to believe that they have arrived at another of the immunities which Senator SUTHERLAND stated, in his evidence before a Parliamentary Committee last year, that he had personally known to last for forty years. And Mr. BANNATYNE, M.P., states that the people now do not even think of the grasshopper. This is so far satisfactory, and may lead to the assurance that this sole drawback to the prospects of the great North-West is within the control of man.

Owing to the publication of the beginning of our new serial, there has been a serious pressure on other columns of the paper, and in consequence much original matter has been postponed till next week.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE MILLENIUM.—Our front page cartoon represents a humorous scene which took place lately on board the steamer *Rocket*, which conveyed the Harbour Commissioners, with Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, from Quebec to Montreal. Sir Francis Hincks, an old representative of the Opposition, and Mr. Devlin, a devoted adherent of the Government, danced an Irish jig, which we wish we could regard as typical of the good feeling which ought to exist between the members of the two great political parties.

VISIT OF THE HUDSON FIREMEN.—Week before last, a number of the firemen of Hudson, N. Y., paid a visit to this city, accompanied by a number of the officers of the town of Hudson, and were received in royal fashion by the members of our Brigade. The Mayor and several of the Aldermen also joined in the demonstration. Our sketches represent several of the principal doings connected with this pleasant event.

OPENING OF THE LAURENTIAN RAILWAY.—We give several views connected with the inauguration of this important branch of railway, which took place several days ago. The road to

St. Lin will open one of the finest tracts of country in the Province of Quebec, and as such is looked upon with general favor.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N.S.—The first sketch represents the college building itself, which is about 90 years old; and the second is the Library and Museum, a building about 14 or 16 years old. The University was originated and recommended by a committee of the House of Assembly, 1787. It was founded by Act of Parliament in 1788, under the title of "King's College, of Nova Scotia," and a Royal Charter was granted by King George III. in 1802, so that it will be seen it is the oldest college in the Dominion. Its Patron is His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. There are over 20 prizes and scholarships in connection with the college, 10 of which are of £30, and 3 of them £60 sterling. Besides these there are over 80 nominations, which entitle the holder to go through the three years course free of college fees. There are three classes of students admissible to the college—1st. Matriculated students in arts, who must pass the regular University Examination constituted by Royal Charter. 2d. Matriculated students in civil engineering, who must pass the same examination as for arts, with the omission of the classical subjects. 3rd. Elective students who desire to attend during an academic year or term, one, two, or more, courses of lectures. Among the principal subjects taught may be mentioned classics, chemistry, natural history, divinity, including pastoral theology, English literature, French and German, mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, engineering, etc. For a B.A. degree, students are required to be of four years standing. The academic year commences during the first week in October.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.—This engraving represents the potato plant attacked by the insect in its diverse phases and under its different aspects, as follows:—a, a group of eggs; b, worm just opened; c, a group of brown maroon color; d, worm enveloped; e, worm arrived at its full development and ready to undergo its transformations; f, formed grub; in the earth it is of a deep orange color; g, the perfect insect seen in profile; h, the perfect insect seen from above; i, the perfect insect, seen from under. The general color of the insect, with the exception of the wing shells or sheaths, is of a light brown, marked with dark stripes, stains and spots. The wings, hidden under the sheaths, are of pink, with extremities of transparent ashy-white.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF PLEVNA.—We gave a full description of this battle in a former number.

#### ROUND THE DOMINION.

THE quartz lead on the Rosseau is now yielding gold at the rate of fifteen dollars per ton.

Favourable accounts come from Prince Edward Island of the harvest and fisheries in that Province.

In the Ottawa district the potato bugs are making havoc not only of the potato vines, but of the tubers themselves, as well as of the tomatoes.

A SPECIAL session of the New Brunswick Legislature opened last week, for the purpose of legislating with reference to the needs of the tax-payers of St. John in consequence of the recent fire.

TYPHOID was very prevalent at Quebec, and caused considerable anxiety. The re-opening of the classes at Laval University and the Seminary has been indefinitely postponed in consequence.

HON. MR. MACKENZIE has entered into correspondence with the Premier of the several Provinces with the object of securing, if possible, the observance of one and the same day throughout the Dominion as a day of thanksgiving for the bountiful harvest.

#### ROUND THE WORLD.

THE date of the elections in France has been finally fixed for the fourteenth of October.

It is expected that the publicity of the proceedings in the Gambetta trial will be prohibited.

THE anti-Russian agitation in Poland is meeting with little countenance from the influential Poles.

THE Home Rule Conference of Great Britain has elected Mr. Parnell, M. P., President of the Confederation.

BUSINESS prospects in the West are reported as being good, and St. Louis merchants are inclined to believe that the volume of trade this fall will be even greater than before the panic.

THE strike among the miners in the Lehigh region is at an end, the employers having acceded to the strikers demands, on the ground that the advance in the price of coal warrants such a step.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S death was caused by inflammation of the bowels. It is reported that he will be succeeded by John W. Young, his youngest son by his first and legitimate wife.

A PAPAL BULL has been completed at the Vatican authorizing the Cardinal Camerlengua, in the event of the Pope's death, either to summon the conclave immediately or to await the arrival of the foreign Cardinals.

#### ARTISTIC.

A VALUABLE painting of "Andromeda," valued at ten thousand dollars, has been cut from its frame and carried off at Columbus.

DR. SCHLIEMANN will exhibit at South Kensington his splendid collection of antiquities discovered on the supposed site of Troy.

THE painter Gérôme is at work, it is said, on a group of sculpture for the International Exhibition of 1878. He has taken the subject from one of his own pictures—"The Gladiators."

IT is announced that the exhibition of pictures in the Grosvenor Gallery this autumn is not to be of modern pictures—at least not of pictures of living artists. Dead pre-Raphaelites alone are to be represented.