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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.

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## NOTICE.

FOR 1878.

### A NEW ATTRACTION.

Early in the new year we shall begin a series of illustrations, with appropriate text, of the principal industries, manufactures, and other resources of the Dominion. This is a subject not sufficiently known or appreciated by Canadians themselves, and which we intend to work up in a national spirit. For this purpose we have

### A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,

who will visit every town and city in the Dominion, gathering scenes, illustrations, and statistics, and whatever else may contribute toward the object which we have in view. We call upon our friends everywhere to give him and us a hand in making this

### HIGHLY USEFUL ENTERPRISE

a success. If we meet with proper encouragement, we shall leave no efforts on our part untried, and expect to gather such a mass of information as shall be hereafter worthy of collection in book form.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 22nd, 1877.

### THE NEW YEAR.

On the eve of a new year, and the opening of the seventeenth volume of our journal, we feel justified in calling upon the public in every part of the Dominion to aid us in making the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS second to no journal of its class in the world. We have accomplished much in the way of improvements, and we think that we have fulfilled the promises which we made twelve months ago. But we feel that there still remains much to be done, and we call upon our friends to assist us in doing it. This is the only illustrated newspaper in the Dominion. It is also the only purely literary weekly. In this double capacity it has special claims upon the patronage of Canadians. It is a national undertaking, designed to reflect, PICTORIALY and EDITORIALY, the life, the sentiments, and the daily history of Canada. No other paper can do this in the same way, and hence the ILLUSTRATED NEWS has an intrinsic value quite distinct from any other publication.

Its principal features are:

I. The pictorial illustration of all leading Canadian events as they occur.

II. A complete gallery of all Canadian celebrities, with biographies attached. This gallery has now reached beyond three hundred, and is the only one of the kind ever published in the country.

III. The reproduction of the finest works of art.

IV. A great variety of original and selected literary matter.

V. Stories, sketches, poems, and other contributions by leading Canadian writers.

VI. Special attractions for the home circle.

It is when the numbers are bound into a volume that the worth of this publication appears more clearly. Within its pages are gathered treasures, such as Canadian scenery and biography which cannot be obtained anywhere else.

Every Canadian ought to be interested in the success and continued progress of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and should consider it his duty to encourage it to the extent of at least one year's subscription. None know better than ourselves how much it can still be improved, and we warrant that if we receive the patronage which we solicit, no effort on our part will be left untried to introduce a number of the most desirable improvements. Let the public throughout the country come forward generously with their support, and we guarantee to furnish them a paper which shall be a real credit to the Dominion. We will supply the material if our friends will only furnish the patronage. In the meantime, and in earnest expectation of that favour which we here solicit, we desire to offer all our friends, patrons and subscribers a Happy New Year, with many returns of the beautiful season.

### QUEBEC.

The first portion of the Session is over, and an unusually long adjournment has commenced. This long recess is necessitated in order to suit the convenience of a number of members who are interested in the municipal elections which take place next month, and will last till the 14th. All obstacles to progress will be cleared away, and the House will then be able to complete its business without further delay.

Considerable interest was felt in the proceedings of Wednesday last, it being the first occasion on which the new Lieutenant-Governor officiated in the opening ceremonies. Tickets for admission were eagerly sought for, and every one expected the attendance of ladies would have been not only large but imposing. All that could be done was done to make the affair a splendid success, but the result was disappointing. Shortly before noon rain commenced to fall, and froze as fast as it fell, the consequence being that the ladies could not appear in full splendour, and, much to the disappointment of many, were unable to be present to see the Lieutenant-Governor in his new uniform.

The Usher of the Black Rod, Mr. S. Hall, a most courteous gentleman, was to be seen very busy all day arranging extra seats on the floor of the House, where visiting notables were to be placed. The chairs were all arranged, and a special messenger was carefully drilled as to where each distinguished visitor should be placed. The Usher of the Black Rod breathed freely, and went down to the front door to receive His Honor. There he was joined by a brilliant military staff, gorgeous in gold and silver lace and war-like trappings, while drawn up in front of the entrance was a detachment of B Battery, who gradually assumed the appearance of icy soldiers, so quickly did the rain freeze. Presently a large sleigh turns the corner, the band strikes up "God Save the Queen," the soldiers present arms, and the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived. He mounts to the rooms of the President of the Council, where he suddenly discovers he has forgotten his eye-glasses, and without them he cannot read the speech. A messenger is summoned and despatched for his glasses. As luck would have it, the one chosen was the very one so carefully drilled as to how the visitors were to be placed; in consequence, they were rather mixed, much to the disgust of the Usher of the Black Rod, who saw all his efforts to have every detail correct and according to etiquette cast to the winds by His Honor's eye-glasses.

You will notice I use the title His Honor. That is the one to which he is entitled, but Governors resident in Quebec were always styled Excellency, and the good people cannot get out of the habit.

The eye-glasses having arrived, the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Council Chamber and took his seat on the Throne, and the usual ceremonies were gone through, the Usher of the Black Rod was despatched for the Commoners, who flocked in the usual disorderly manner, followed by Speaker Beaubien in cocked-hat, &c., &c., accompanied by the Clerk and Deputy-Clerk of the House, also in cocked hats, &c., &c. The Speech was read, the Lieutenant-Governor raised his hat the proper number of times, Speaker Beaubien bowed profoundly each time the hat was raised, a copy of the speech was handed to the two Speakers, the Commoners returned to their Chamber, the Lieutenant-Governor, eye-glasses and all, went down stairs, the band played, the soldiers presented arms, the Lieutenant-Governor went home and took off his new clothes, and the third session of the third Parliament of the Province of Quebec was open.

To satisfy the doubts of all who may have any on the subject, let me here state that the Lieutenant-Governor was dressed in the Windsor Uniform which he obtained from England at a cost of something over \$300. The Usher of the Black Rod is entitled to wear a similar Uniform, but he would have to provide it himself. At Ottawa Mr. Kimber, Usher of the Black Rod, owns one and uses it, but then the country paid for it.

When the members of the Lower House returned to their chamber the new members were introduced. The first was Mr. Tarte, of *Le Canada*, member for Bonaventure. He was introduced

by Hon. Messrs. Angers and Baker and took his seat amidst solemn silence. Mr. Dumont, member for Kamouraska, then entered between Messrs. Joly and Paquet, and was faintly cheered by the opposition side of the House. He is the gentleman who was elected for the Local House in the place of Mr. Roy, Conservative, whose election created so much stir at Ottawa last session. He is a pleasant young man of gentlemanly appearance and I hear is a good speaker. How Mr. Fortin, re-elected for Gaspé, was the third to be introduced and was received with loud applause. It will be recollected that Mr. Fortin was Speaker of the House when he was unseated for bribery by his agents. He immediately resigned and went back to Gaspé, when he was opposed by Dr. Flynn, a Professor of Laval. Mr. Fortin was, however, successful. He is a most useful man, and one of those *rare* *aves* who work for their country's good without pay. As it will be remembered, during last season he gave his services gratis to the Ottawa Government in obtaining witnesses for the Fishery Commission, and there is no doubt that his efforts contributed to the result so satisfactory to Canada. Mr. Richard Alleyn, the new member for Quebec West, was absent, owing to the death of his little daughter from falling down stairs at the Sillery Convent. Rumour is already busy with his name, it being currently stated that he will be taken into the Ministry after the close of the Session.

On Wednesday the address was moved by Mr. Tarte, and seconded by Mr. Thornton, member for Stanstead, who replaced Mr. Alleyn. A debate of unusual length followed, in the course of which the Treasurer acknowledged having borrowed half a million of dollars from the Bank of Montreal at seven per cent., and explained his reasons for so doing. Mr. Bellingham, member for Argenteuil, attempted to take the Treasurer to task for the manner in which he had obtained the loan, and suggested what, in his view, was the proper course to be pursued.

The number of members present at the opening of the session was unusually large when it is considered the House would only sit for three days. There are only six members absent, and several of those are detained by illness.

On Thursday Mr. Richard Alleyn was introduced and took his seat. He will be a valuable addition to the House.

The work of Thursday afternoon was principally routine, tending to advance all the work that was possible.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Larocque, formerly member for Chambly County, has created quite a revolution in the Parliamentary Building. He has had the whole interior whitened and painted and new floor-cloth and matting laid down in the passages, and he has done it all at a very small cost.

The interest taken by the public here in the proceedings of the House is very variable; the first two days the galleries were crowded, but on all occasions by the male sex, not a dozen ladies being present at any one time. On Wednesday evening there was a brief sitting, when the attendance was very large and the heat correspondingly great.

In our House of Lords here the three new appointees were introduced, and the House adjourned till Thursday, when Hon. John Hearn moved and Mr. De La Bruere seconded the Address. The assembled Solons may as well adjourn till the end of January, for they will have nothing to do till that time.

The Hon. Treasurer has brought down the Public Accounts. Mr. Joly, when he heard the message read, shouted "Hear, hear," and afterwards rose to explain that when he said "Hear, hear" he meant to express his delight and gratification at the Public Accounts being brought down so early in the session. This little scene was greeted with loud laughter, it being a standing joke against the Government that they always bring down the public Accounts so late in the session.

The House has adjourned till next month; the lights are out; the curtains are drawn down; the members have gone home, and Quebec once more resumes its quiet aspect.

### THE GRANGE.

#### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The importance of the agricultural interest is unquestioned. It is the chief wealth producer of the country. More than half of the whole population of the province of Ontario is actively engaged in it, and a large proportion of the other half derive profit out of it. Therefore, whatever affects this important industry affects everybody.

Travellers, in the older districts of Ontario, are often struck with the elegant and affluent appearance of many of the old homesteads. Delightfully located, with windows looking out upon a broad stretch of lovely scenery; surrounded by grand old trees, with, perhaps, a bit of green hill for a background, how charming the dear old places look. In summer, the uncut lawn is made rich by a profusion of brightly tinted flowers, and the quiet air is perfumed with their delightful fragrance. Perhaps a couple of bright-eyed, rosy cheeked girls, just home from boarding-school, are out in the morning sun attending to some favorite plants, while innumerable little birds are fitting gaily about among the shrubbery. Through the open windows may be had glimpses of the luxuriant home, with its beautiful pictures, filling the rooms with smiles, the open piano, the well filled library, and the hundred other et ceteras

belonging to taste and refinement. If you have occasion to enter, you converse with an intelligent gentleman, and the cheerful face of his happy wife gives you an eloquent welcome.

In neighboring fields men are engaged at work, and, in the direction of the substantial barns, hard-by, may be heard a cheering chorus, kept up by a variety of poultry. Apple and peach orchards, around about, give promise of an abundance of the golden fruit; everywhere, the place teems with the appearance of plenty.

A sweetly charming scene; bright, peaceful, happy; there is about the whole place an inobtrusive air of grand independence. It is a song of gladness; a beautiful picture in reality. Within that delightful abode will be found the highest, purest, noblest type of life.

But, unfortunately, such a scene is the exception. The great bulk of the rural people know nothing of such an ideal existence. Notwithstanding its importance, the agricultural pursuit has been burdened with a variety of disadvantages which have seriously affected many of the farmers and their families, socially, intellectually and financially.

There has been a life of perpetual drudgery, without any of the sunshine of poetry. Isolation deprived them of the privilege of social intercourse, and the necessity of an attractive home was not felt to any great degree.

They toil on, year after year, and, through a lack of properly directed effort, their labour has been but poorly rewarded. Many of their sons, and daughters too, becoming weary of the hopelessly laborious life, wander off, to eke out a precarious living in towns and cities. The farms being thus deprived of the efforts of the young and vigorous, fall into decay; continue to be unprofitable to the end of the chapter, and the spirit of progress becomes a stranger in the rural districts.

It is extremely creditable to the intelligent farmers that the causes of the unsatisfactory state of the agricultural pursuit have been discovered, and it is still more creditable that they have, at last, set manfully to work to remedy the evil.

In the organization known as the "Grange," has been found a means whereby agricultural people may combine to advance their common interest. The movement met with the ready and hearty countenance of a large number of all classes of the rural people of Canada.

The word "Grange," in England, is applied to an old farm, or manor house, surrounded by ancient trees and sometimes by a moat or ditch. Literally, it signifies a "stronghold." Another meaning to the word, which seems peculiarly applicable, is "the home of the family," or "the place of meeting." It will be observed, therefore, that it is erroneous to apply the term "Granger" to the patrons. The correct term to apply to the members of this important organization is "Patrons of Husbandry," and the "Grange" is the place wherein they meet. None but agriculturists, their wives, sons and daughters are eligible for membership.

The question "What is the Grange?" and also the question as to "What are the grievances which the farmers have to complain of?" are both admirably answered by the declaration of its principles, viz.:

"1st. We heartily endorse the motto 'In essentials, Unity; in non-essentials, Liberty; in all things, Charity.'"

2nd. We shall endeavour to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachment to our pursuits.

To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.

To reduce our expenses, both individual and co-operative.

To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining.

To diversify our crops, and calculate intelligently on probabilities.

To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as association may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange.

We shall earnestly endeavour to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition.

Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our moral, social, mental and material advancement.

We desire only self protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits.

The Grange is not a political or party organization.

The principle which should characterize every Grange member is, "That the office should seek the man; not the man the office."

It is reserved by every patron, as his right, as a free man, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles."

Those are the vital principles of the organization by which the farmers hope to elevate and enrich the agricultural pursuit.

Many of the more prosperous and wealthy agriculturists, perhaps, do not require any such society for their own sake, but they have thrown their influence into the movement, that