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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.

## NOTICE.

### PRESCOTT (ONT.) ILLUSTRATED.

In the next number we shall present our readers with a double-page illustration of the flourishing City of Prescott, Ont., with appropriate letter-press description.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, April 27th, 1878.

### THE RESERVES.

In speaking of the Reserves lately called out by Royal Proclamation, the Secretary of State for War, then Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, now raised to the Peerage as LORD STAPLEHURST, was explicit and re-assuring, and declared that the intention of the Government, for the present at least, is merely to call upon those classes of men who have come into existence since Mr. Cardwell's *regime* of office. The conditions laid down in 1870 were:—1st. That enlistment shall be absolutely voluntarily. 2nd. That it shall proceed on what is called short service, that is, six years in the ranks and six years in the Reserve. 3rd. That the service in the ranks may be prolonged with the goodwill of the superior authority. 4th. That a certain portion of men may be enlisted on what is called long service, which means twelve years in the ranks in the first instance, with the power of prolonging the term to twenty-one years. 5th. That the men are enlisted when they can be induced to serve, the nominal minimum age of the recruit being eighteen years. This same Act of 1870 extended the powers of the Crown, and enabled the Government, with the approval of Parliament, to call out what used to be called the Reserve, and also to embody the Militia. The present Reserves, therefore, date only from 1876, that is to say, two years ago, when the first batches began to pass from the active to the reserve branches; and by the latest return the First-class Army Reserve numbers 11,258 men, while the Militia Reserve amounts to, in round numbers, 25,000 men, that is to say, a total of 36,258 men. Mr. HARDY put the Army First-class Reserve down at 13,000, and therefore, we may say, in round numbers, that the force to be now called out will not be more than 38,000.

We must now examine the strength of the home establishment, and deducting the actual effectives we shall see how far these Reserves will go to fill up vacancies. The regimental establishments at home are set down as follows:—Cavalry of all ranks, 12,927 sabres; artillery, 18 horse, 47 field, and 50 garrison batteries, making 18,769 of all ranks; engineers of all ranks, 3,980; infantry, 64 battalions, all ranks, 57,607 bayonets; Army Service Corps, 2,946; Army Hospital Corps, 1,470; making a total of 97,699 British troops for the home establishment. In the Colonies there is an establishment of 30,338, and in India an establishment of 62,650 men, which make up the regular Army establishment to a total strength of all ranks of 190,687 men. Taking the effectives according to the latest returns, we find that at home there are of all ranks, 98,677, or about 1,022 in excess, while in the Colonies and India we are rather

under the mark, so that the general result would be as follows:—General establishment at home and abroad, 190,687 men; effectives, for service at home and abroad, 190,245 men—leaving a deficit of only 440 men. But this would only imply peace establishments, with weak battalions, and the 38,000 men now about to be called out will serve to raise these to the normal war strength. During the last year a further innovation has been adopted to increase the Reserves. All men of three years' service who were supernumerary to the home infantry establishment were passed on the Reserve. This system, of course, can only be applied to battalions which are at home, as those in India could not adopt it without great expense in transport. Mr. HARDY stated in the House that in the event only of an expeditionary force being sent out from England would the Militia be called out. Several of the London papers object to this, holding that the Militia is the natural and constitutional Reserve, loyal, well recruited, well or at least fairly officered, zealous and anxious to be employed, but at the same time ill-clothed, ill-armed, wanting in drill and cohesion, and to speak plainly, somewhat neglected since the Volunteer movement some eighteen years ago. If fate and Russia will that an expeditionary force be sent out from British shores, then England will see what true and staunch Reserves she possesses. According to the usual system, upon war being declared the Militia would be at once called out, and would hand its Reserve over to the Line, which, together with the First-class Army Reserve, would give about 40,000 good and seasoned men to bring up the Line battalions to war strength. This is now what the War Minister is doing, without, however, calling out or embodying the Militia. The Second-class Army Reserve, consisting of about 15,000 old soldiers, will not be called out as yet, though they are quite available for garrison duty. The four companies of regular infantry now at each of the seventy brigade depots will probably be formed into the cadres of seventy depot battalions, and would commence to recruit locally. There is a considerable number of men at present in the country who, having completed their ten years' service, are employed in civil life, and a large proportion of these men would gladly rejoin, were the smallest reasonable inducement held out.

### CANADIAN AUTHORSHIP.

It has always been a rule with this journal to give its readers the *primitiæ* of all literary and artistic works, and in accordance with this principle, we publish to-day a Canadian Prize Ballad, from the pen of Prof. George Murray, of this city. The prize was one offered by the *Daily Witness* and among the many competitors—numbering, we believe, over two hundred—Mr. MURRAY was found *facile principis*. To those who know the author this will cause no wonder. Our readers are acquainted with the high poetic talent of Mr. MURRAY from his frequent contributions to the columns of the News, and they will rejoice with us if the rumour is confirmed that he intends shortly to publish these poems in a collected form. The ballad which we print to-day is what a French professor of belles-lettres would call *un modèle du genre*, and, barring a few prosaic lines, its versification may be pronounced perfect. The vivacity, fire and dash which the story required, to be properly told, are all present, with that undefined charm which reveals the true poetic spirit. Another reason which leads us to publish the poem in full, with all its notes, is that it shows what we have so often maintained in these columns, how rich the annals of Canada are in those sources of inspiration which men of literary and artistic tastes require to build up a national literature. We commend this poem to our friends and call upon them to preserve it as a precious relic of Canadian letters.

### REVIEWS AND CRITICISM.

We have much pleasure in noticing a Picture of Canadian Scenery, by a young gentleman of this city, named Mr. McFarlane Musket. The scene is an Indian encampment by moonlight after one of Bartlett's well-known Canadian Sketches, and is now on view at Pollock's in Bleury street. We heartily wish Mr. Musket success in his future efforts in this direction, and hope many more of our young Canadians will do likewise, as we always encourage "Canadian art."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR MAY—opens with a graphic story of the fisher-folk life of the Hudson River, with a fine frontispiece illustrating it,—both by Mary Hallock Foote, and executed with her best pen and pencil. The story tells "How Mandy went Rowing with the 'Cap'n,'" and what happened to her baby-charge in her absence. The inimitable "Peterkins" of Lucretia P. Hale re-appear, this time in the perplexities of "moving,"—a household trouble that brings out very amusingly their curious aptitudes for blundering. Mr. Irwin Russell tells about "Sam," a darkey boy, and his funny doings on his birthday with a chum, the story being characteristically illustrated by Sol Eytinge. "Old Soup" is a tale about a wise old elephant of India, and has a striking full-page picture by J. E. Kelly; and "The Charcoal burners' Fire; or, Easter Eve among the Cossacks," is a narrative of Russian life, by David Ker. The number is rich in poems, and contains "The Sing-away Bird," by Lucy Larcom, with a lovely picture; "Wild Geese," by Celia Thaxter; some sweet verses, entitled, "Wait," by Dora Read Goodale, a little girl ten years old; and two pieces of humorous rhyme, with capital pictures by Church Hopkins. Then there is a liberally illustrated article, entitled, "Where Money is Made," describing the Government Mint at Philadelphia; a paper about school children in Paris, with several pictures; and "The Story of May-day" and some of its curious customs in various parts of the world, by Olive Thorne, with a drawing by Howard Pyle, giving an idea of an old-time May in "Merrie England." Besides these, there are several other lively and interesting papers and engravings; the very little folks have a pretty picture, and a story in large type; and the departments are well up to the standard. The whole number is full of diversion, and will be a great refreshment to the young folks in the middle of their long school term.

SCRIBNER FOR MAY—is the medium of introducing to its readers eight new draughtsmen, from the ranks of the painters, viz.: F. E. Church, S. R. Gifford, H. W. Robbins, L. De Forest, Wil. H. Low, Frederick Dielman, J. Alden Weir, and Walter Francis Brown, most of whom have contributions in the present National Academy. Drawings are also given by Walter Shirlaw, Kelly, Moran, Bolles, Reinhardt, Vanderhoof, Riordan, Schell, Turner, Davidson, and others. Among the engravings of this number are two by Marsh, and two by Cole, with blocks by many others of the leading American engravers. The opening paper, "Merry Days with Bow and Quiver," is by Maurice Thompson, the archer-poet, whose paper on Archery last year in this magazine brought him nearly five hundred letters of inquiry. The present paper, which is the outgrowth of the increasing interest in this sport, is made of fresh material, including an account of a unique shooting-match between Gen. Lew Wallace's rifle team and Mr. Thompson's archers, in which the latter came off victorious. Another illustrated paper is by Edward Eggleston on "The New York Post-office," where the writer finds a model system of civil service, and many other equally rare and curious thoughts. Among the numerous cuts is a large portrait of Postmaster James, drawn by J. Alden Weir, and engraved by Cole. Under the title of "Bohemian Days" Margaret B. Wright gives glimpses of the light and shade of artist-life near Paris, with the aid of some lively sketches by Walter Francis Brown. In view of the coming bench-show in New York City, William M. Tileston writes of non-sporting dogs, with cuts of some of the purest-bred St. Bernards, Yorkshire terriers, Dandy-Dimonts, pugs, &c. "Camps and Tramps about Ktaadn" is a paper descriptive of the wood-life of painters, with suggestions to campers-out in general, who may also see the humorous "side of the thing in "Camping-out at Rudder Grange"—a droll sketch by Frank R. Stockton. Another "Rudder Grange" story will appear in an early number of SCRIBNER preparatory to the publication of the series in book form. The first of Dr. Brewer's papers on the curiosities of "Bird-Architecture" is given in this number, and treats of the Bower-Birds, and of the wonderful Garden and Cabin-building Bird discovered by Dr. Beccari, this being the first full account of the bird in English. Two engravings by Henry Marsh accompany this paper. The serials, Mr. Eggleston's "Roxy," and Miss Trafton's "His Inheritance," also have drawings. Of the unillustrated material, there is "An Impossible Story," by Bayard Taylor, in which certain desirable reforms are achieved; "Lissy," a short story by Margaret H. Eckerson; "Little Rose and the House of the Snowy Range," a Colorado bit of travel, by "H. H.," and a light essay, "Concerning the Use of Fagots at Geneva," by Leonard W. Bacon. In "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland discusses "Recent Financial Legislation," "The Defeat of the Turk," and "The Talk about Retribution." In "Communications" there is an ac-

count of the marriage of Princess Mercédès, by an eye-witness. "The Old Cabinet" is chiefly about "Smooth Painting," "The Society of American Artists," "Nationality in our Art," "Frauds and Good Men," and "The Sonnet." "Home and Society" gives experience in co-operative gardening, with other suggestions. "Bric-à-Brac" contains anecdotes in "Pidgin English," "Fables à la mode," and verse and drawings of a humorous character. "The World's Work" describes a "Singing Telephone for Schools" (with cuts,) and treats of other practical matters.

### ARTISTIC.

MR. R. C. BELT is now engaged upon the colossal model of Lord Byron, which he hopes to complete in about six months.

THE death of Mr. George C. Stanfield, eldest son of Clarkson Stanfield, is announced. He used to contribute brightly-painted landscapes to exhibitions.

MR. G. F. WATTS, R.A., will be represented at the Royal Academy by four-pictures. The subject-pictures are "Britomart and her Nurse;" the remaining three are portraits.

M. DALOU is completing a group, commissioned by the Queen, to commemorate five of Her Majesty's grandchildren. When finished it will be placed in a niche in the private chapel at Windsor.

THE bust of Stanley, ordered by the French Geographical Society, has been delivered, and is to be placed in the Hall of Assembly; it is the work of Mlle. Dubray, a French artist established in London.

MR. E. BURNE JONES will contribute three pictures to the forthcoming exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery. One is called "Laus Veneris;" another is "Le Chant d'Amour;" the third is a small picture of "Pan and Psyche."

A TELEGRAM from Olympia announces the discovery, in front of the Exedra of Herodes Atticus, of a great marble bull. On it is an inscription stating that Regilla, the wife of Herodes, presented it for the conduit built by her husband.

A PIECE of sculpture representing Helvetia supporting a wounded French soldier is to be presented by Toulouse to the Swiss Federal Council as an acknowledgment of the hospitality extended to Bourbaki's army in 1871. The work will appear at the exhibition.

A PICTURE by the Brescian painter, Gian' Girolamo Savoldo, has been acquired for the National Gallery. It represents a young woman in half-length bending forward to the left, and enveloped in a white silk veil, which covers the head and partly shadows the face.

A MAGNIFICENT Shakespeare Album intended for England is exhibited in the Berlin Museum of Industry and Art. The album, the gift of Professor Leo, one of the leading Shakespeare scholars in the country, to the Birmingham Shakespeare Library, contains portraits of all the more important German scholars, poets, actors, and composers, to whose united efforts the Germans are indebted for their thorough acquaintance with and intelligent appreciation of the great poet.

### LITERARY.

JOSH BILLINGS makes \$15,000 a year by bad spelling.

THEODORE TILTON is to publish a volume of poems in a short time.

ST. PETERSBURG has a Latin poet who makes verses in honour of the Emperor's victories.

THE London *Daily News* is represented at San Stefano by Mr. MacGahon, formerly of the *New York Herald*.

B. P. SHILLABER (Mrs. Partington) is the author of a new book illustrating by text and picture the life of the "human boy."

MISS BRADDON is at work on a new novel to be called "The Vixen," which will commence appearing in *All the Year Round* in the course of the summer.

IN Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's "Biography of George Cruikshank, an original drawing," "The Friend," by the author's friend, Gustave Doré, will appear as a frontispiece to the second, or Temperance, epoch of the great caricaturist's life.

A WRITER in *Mayfair* says: "Leo XIII. is a poet. A great many Latin and Italian poems in his pen are in existence, and, I learn from Rome, they are shortly to be published in a collected state. His Holiness will revise them before publication."

THE English Pure Literature Society supply monthly over 100 magazine associations, and circulate over 30,000 papers monthly. They have supplied nearly 5,000 libraries to the value of \$200,000 at half-price to various associations and libraries all over the kingdom.

IT has transpired that the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" and other works being issued by Messrs. Neill & Co., Edinburgh, are being published simultaneously in America. A printer in the employ of the firm has just been detected with proof sheets in his possession, and has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the theft.

THE current number of the *Ecclesiastical Art Review* contains a Latin version in elegiacs of "Brief life is here our portion," "Forgive, best shade, the tributary tear that mourns thy exit from a world like this," and of "All praise to Thee my God, this night," from the pen of the Rev. H. J. Dodwell, M.A., at present confined in Newgate on the ground of insanity.

THE Newburyport *Herald* relates the following:—Joaquin Miller is going to Europe to stay, so he will not care if we tell a little anecdote of him, and probably he would not be unwilling that the story should be told in any event. A few years ago Mr. Miller came into the *Herald* office and asked the meaning of the word "cyclades," pronouncing it in two syllables. He said it was a high-sounding word, and he wanted to use it in a poem he was about to publish. We gave him the meaning and the pronunciation, which he did not fancy, whereupon we suggested "cyclone," and sure enough, soon after came out one of his striking poems wherein a cyclone was introduced as occurring in Oregon.

THE publishing firm of P. Canara, of Milan, have just issued a poem of Alessandro Manzoni's that has been unknown up to the present time. The poem is printed from the original MS. of the author, which is in the possession of the Brera Library. It deals with the triumph of freedom over tyranny and religion. The last number of the *Revista Europea* treats of this interesting treasure trove. It says that the poem is a juvenile work in the strictest sense of the word, for it was written in Manzoni's fifteenth year, as attested by a note made by himself, later on, upon the MS. Manzoni presented the poem to his youthful friend Pagani, and it is his nephew, Signor Francesco Rovetta, of Brescia, who has presented it to the Brera.