

The Dominion Illustrated.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED is published simultaneously in MONTREAL and in TORONTO. Messrs. ALEX. S. MACRAE & SON are in charge of the Toronto office, 127 Wellington street west where they will continue to receive subscriptions and advertisements, and attend to our interests in Western Ontario.

We solicit sketches, drawings and photographs from all parts of Canada. We want to illustrate every part of the Dominion; but must have the coöperation of those who have the material at hand.

Subscribers wanted everywhere at \$4.00 a year, or \$1.00 for three months, payable in advance. Special terms to clubs, and a handsome commission to canvassers. For further particulars apply to the Montreal or Toronto office.

Correspondents sending manuscripts which they wish returned, if not accepted, are requested to enclose stamps for return postage.

Our two next issues, Nos. 11, of the 15th, and 12, of the 22nd September, appearing during the great Dominion Exhibition, to be held in Toronto from the 10th to the 22nd, will contain many illustrations of special interest to Toronto and vicinity. Among others will be: In No. 11:—

A portrait of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario,
SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL.

A group of the Council of the TORONTO BOARD
OF TRADE.

AQUATIC SPORTS ON TORONTO BAY, held August
25th.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Toronto.

THE ROYAL AVENUE, Toronto.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, Toronto.

HANLAN'S POINT, Toronto.

In No. 12:—

A portrait of the Hon. EDWARD BLAKE.

A double page of the ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL, Toronto.

NO. 2 INFANTRY COMPANY, and portraits of
COL. OTTER, CAPTAIN CARS, and SURGEON
STRANGE.

The BANK OF MONTREAL, Toronto.

The MERCER REFORMATORY, Toronto, together
with fine art pictures of seasonable interest.

As we look for a large demand for these two splendid numbers of THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, dealers are requested to send their extra orders early to the Toronto News Company.



The Canadian Government set the United States a good example in advising Canadian owners of sealing vessels not to attempt capturing seals in Behring's Sea until the question of Russian and American jurisdiction was settled. Hence the Alaska Seal Company—an American concern—made the most of their hunting grounds, reaping a rich harvest. As the *Boston Advertiser* says, in acknowledging the handsome behaviour of the Canadians, "No prince in the world has such preserves."

In our "Literary Notes," last week, we alluded to the complimentary manner in which several of the features of Quebec education were spoken of by the Ontario school inspectors. Many of the latter contrasted the manners of the youth of Ontario with those of Quebec, and the lack of respect shown to teachers and callers, on the one hand, with the courtesy characteristic of the other. Well, there is something in that. The Quebec youth is polite and civil, that is a fact. Wherever you meet him, the boy will take off his cap, and the girl will drop a "reverence."

The editor of this journal always likes to go back to the testimony of one man, in especial, regarding the "manifest destiny" of the Northwest, because he foresaw it a decade or more ago. That seer is U. S. Consul Taylor, many years a dweller in Winnipeg. He was the first to proclaim that the three-fourths of the whole hard wheat territory of the American continent lay in the Canadian Northwest, and he said as much in his official report to his Government, which drew wide attention, and was one of the earliest and strongest lifts that our western country ever received.

Mr. Taylor long ago laid down the geographical lines of the Hard Wheat Belt, showing that it embraced the present Province of Manitoba and the Territories reaching west and northwest, or the future provinces of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabasca. To this immense region, equal to Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France, the Canadian Pacific Railway constitutes "a base line, resting on which the highest development of cereal and animal production is assured by all experience and analogy in the heart of the American continent."

As if it were not enough to be the unwilling refuge of American swindlers, is Canada also to be the home of literary robbers and pirates? The *Gazette* has just unearthed a case of the pillage of a whole volume of poems by Isidore G. Ascher, admired and esteemed throughout Canada, and its publication *holus bolus* under another's name. Following closely on this, the *Mail* pulls up a clergyman of Fenelon Falls who prints a hymn, "Sleeping in Jesus," as his, over his full name, and asks the writer to explain how those beautiful verses find place, as No. 279, in the Hymnal of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, 1881, with Mackay as author?

The wide influence which his own high character, and the jurisdiction of the great Church over which he presides, must give to the timely words of the pastor of Notre Dame more than parochial weight. Two Sundays ago he urged on mothers the necessity of teaching their daughters all kinds

of housework, to become good housewives, to be able to manage a household, to cook, and to make and mend clothes. If, he added, women were wiser, if they received an education more Christian, more in conformity with the necessities of life, how many husbands would be better and more devoted to their families, which would to-day be happy instead of being plunged in wretchedness.

There is no doubt whatever that the periodical literature of England is far above anything ever yet attempted in the United States or Canada. To speak only of one branch—that of the literary weeklies—the Americans have nothing at all to show alongside of the *Athenaeum*, the *Examiner*, the *Spectator*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Academy* and one or two more of the same cast. The two reasons are that there is not the scholarship to feed these publications, nor the general culture to appreciate them.

And yet these papers fall, at times, into the most commonplace blunders. Reviewing Kingsford's "History of Canada"—the first volume—the *Athenaeum* finds fault with the author for writing *pain bénit*, when he should have written "consecrated wafer." Now, the historian knew what he was saying, and the reviser does not know what he is talking about. In French Canada, *pain bénit* is not a "consecrated wafer," nor host, but a "blessed bread," or loaf—often monumental—sprinkled with holy water, on solemn occasions, in memory of the *agape* of the first Christians.

In like manner the *Saturday Review*, giving over a column to a full and deservedly favourable account of Mr. Gerald E. Hart's "Fall of New France," takes occasion to abuse French Canada and its people, with its wonted savagery. To prove their inborn hostility to England, the reviser says that, in Quebec, while scant honour has been done to Wolfe, there is a towering monument to Montcalm, in one of the most public places. Now, it is a standing reproach to Quebec that there is not a solitary token to Montcalm, except that in the twin shaft which a British Governor raised in the garden, facing the Terrace, while there is a second memorial to Wolfe, on the very spot where the hero "died victorious."

The Ontario papers are still publishing letters, on the definite complaints of extortion at the Niagara Park. Not only do the commissioners go on levying the paltry toll for admission into the grounds, against which the whole press of Canada protested—because it was, and is, a slur upon the fair fame of the whole country—but the hotel charges are preposterously high, and the fee of one dollar is required, in addition to room and bed, for breakfast, under seizure of luggage, even when the meal is not taken. This were amusing, if it were not criminal, showing how the greed of coin will drive men, who set up for gentlemen, into vulgar robbery.

OUR WEALTH OF NEAT AND KINE.

Canada has given the world the spectacle of a remarkable experience. Up to ten years ago, when protection to our manufacturers was established, under the sounding, and not ill-chosen, name of National Policy, all the provinces of the Dominion were almost wholly made up of farms, and the country was rightly said to be mainly agricultural. One objection to the change of