

# The Dominion Illustrated.

\$4.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited), Publishers.

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73 St. James Street, Montreal.

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36 King Street East, Toronto.

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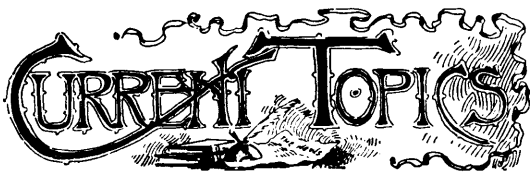
London (England) Agency:

JOHN HADDON & CO.,  
3 & 4 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.  
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1st MARCH, 1890.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

We are engraving excellent views of the Toronto University, before and after the fire, and interior views of the ruins, convocation hall, the museum and the eastern portion of the main building, which will be valuable records of the disaster. The series will be published in the next number.



Those who are concerned in the making, selling and buying of cheese and butter have reason to congratulate themselves on the results of the recent Dairymen's Convention. All the provinces were represented by energetic and enterprising men, and the papers read and the discussions that ensued were all of practical interest. The organization of a Dominion Association is the goal of long and persevering efforts on the part of a few zealous members of the Quebec and Ontario societies to put these great industries on a sound and progressive basis. It is also a fresh starting point for one of the most important branches of Canadian agriculture and is sure to be fruitful of good. The appointment of a dairy commissioner is a step in the right direction, and the supervision that this officer will exercise over the manufacture of butter especially cannot fail to be beneficial. Professor Robertson, who has been selected to fill this position, is a gentleman of long and comprehensive experience, with a thorough knowledge of all the points connected with his new sphere of duty. The improvement of our butter is greatly to be desired, especially in view of the competition that it has to face in the British market. The re-election of Mr. D. M. McPherson as president of the Association must give general satisfaction. No gentleman, engaged in dairying in the Dominion, has done more by his example to show the great possibilities of Canada in connection with this important industry. The other officers, chosen from all parts of Canada, are all men of mark in their own provinces and districts. The re-election of the secretary, Mr. J. C. Chapais, and of the treasurer, Mr. H. S. Foster, is a deserved proof of the confidence reposed in those gentlemen. The convention was fortunate in obtaining the sympathy and coöperation of the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture.

It is satisfactory to know that enlightened citizens of the French Republic are becoming more and more interested in Canadian affairs, and that the great advantages that Canada offers for settlement are being ably urged upon both the government and the people. A few weeks ago an interesting series of addresses were delivered, in connection with the Alliance Française, in the hall of the French Geographical Society, the Count

Colonna Ceccaldi, vice-president of the Alliance, in the chair. M. Salone, who visited Canada some time ago, gave a historical sketch of the progress of the country since its cession to England, dwelling on the growth of the people from a mere handful to a great nation, on the struggle for constitutional liberty, on the survival of the French language and traditional usages and the attachment of the people to their ancient mother country. The secretary, M. Foncin, then introduced Mgr. Labelle, as a patriotic Canadian, who had devoted his zeal and energies to the cause of colonization, and the reverend gentleman gave an account of the settlements that he had established in the woodlands north of Montreal. Though 40,000 had been placed there, mainly through his own exertions, he pointed out that there was still room for myriads, and invited any of his French kinsmen who desired a comfortable and happy home, in the midst of a community of their own race and speaking their own tongue, to come to Canada, where they would be heartily welcomed. Mgr. Labelle pointed out that his great aim was to divert the current of European emigration—especially that of France—from the United States to Canada. His remarks were greeted with applause and his mission promises to be successful.

Sir Charles Dilke, having given his estimate of all the old-world powers, their statesmen and their armies, has turned his attention to Canada. "Canada, like Switzerland," he writes, "seems to have reached the ideal of a federal power as traced by de Tocqueville when he said that what was needed was that the central power should be given immense prerogatives, and should be energetic in its action towards the provinces, whilst the provinces themselves were to have perfect local freedom, the sphere of the central power being strictly defined by the constitution. Canada possesses the combination of central dignity and strength of government, with local liberty and variety in the provinces, and when the completion of the federation of Australia by the entrance into it of the mother colony, if not of New Zealand, presents us with a similar picture at the other extremity of the Pacific, three English-speaking Federal powers will dominate that greatest ocean of the world. Canadian federation is declared by Sir Henry Parkes to be the model on which the future institutions of the British states of Australia are to be built up."

The Dominion Fruit Growers' Convention has been an undoubted success. It was opened by an address from the Hon. John Carling, whose long official experience, both in Ontario and the Dominion, has enabled him to watch the development of this phase of our industrial life for more than twenty years. The first organization of the kind was the Ontario Association, which has shown great zeal and activity in conducting and collating experiments, in promoting and taking part in exhibitions and in the diffusion of special literature. Mr. Carling described the surprise and admiration which the Canadian fruit exhibit caused in England on the occasion of the Colonial Exhibition. Now that every province from Nova Scotia to British Columbia is represented in one comprehensive society, the triumphs gained in the past will be surely excelled by victories to come. We gave a sketch some time ago of what had been achieved in British Columbia. The trade with the East, which had already been inaugurated, promised to become one of the most thriving commercial move-

ments in the Pacific Province. The subject of transportation was pretty fully discussed at Ottawa, Mr. A. McD. Allan, of Goderich, dealing with it in a carefully written paper. The addresses of Prof. Penhallow (the president) and of Prof. Saunders, director of the experimental farm, were both instructive and inspiring. The judges, two American gentlemen, were astonished at the display before them, and expressed their admiration of the fine pears from British Columbia—an earnest of what that young province will accomplish when it has fairly girded itself to the task before it. The affiliation of its society to that of Ontario will be sure to work well, while the combination of all the provinces for a common end will work still better. Union is strength, and that fresh effort is needed to give Canadian fruit its due place, even in our own markets, was shown by the importation last year, to which the Hon. Mr. Carling called attention, of foreign fruit to the value of \$433,470. All, or nearly all, this fruit—apples, peaches, grapes, etc.—we might just as well, as the Minister of Agriculture pointed out, have produced in our own orchards and vineyards.

The Rev. Prof. Bryce, of Manitoba College, read an interesting paper some time ago before the Historical and Scientific Society of Winnipeg, in which he traced the history of the Selkirk settlement until the transfer of the North-West to Canada, and sketched the rise and proceedings of the various provisional governments that preceded the organization of the province. This paper has been published in pamphlet form, with an appendix containing copies of the "Bill of Rights," in the various shapes through which it passed before it was finally submitted to the Dominion Government by the delegates, Judge Black, Father Ritchot and Mr. A. H. Scott. In this last form a copy of it was found among the papers of Thomas Bunn, secretary of Riel's government, a transcript of which, made by Dr. Bryce, is in possession of the Historical and Scientific Society. There is also a French copy, substantially the same. On the 27th of December last Archbishop Taché published a copy in the *Free Press*, which differs in some important particulars from the Bunn copy. The chief point of divergence is the insertion in the *Free Press* document of a clause relating to separate schools and the distribution of the school tax. All the four copies agree, however, in making the use of both languages in the Legislature and the Courts one of the conditions of admission to the Dominion.

The last volume issued by the Archives Bureau equals (in some respects, surpasses) its predecessors in historical interest. Not the least valuable portion of it is the address delivered by Mr. Brymner before the American Historical Association a year ago last December, in which we have an authentic account of the origin and organization of the Bureau. The completion of the calendar of the Haldimand papers is additional evidence of the judgment, painstaking and perseverance of the Archivist. The Bouquet Calendar reveals the same qualities. The wealth of historical material in both these collections—notwithstanding the casualty that overtook Col. Bouquet's papers in 1759, cannot be over-estimated. The volume contains contributions of great value to our sources of early North-Western history—the Journal of La Verendrye, etc. The Archivist's special Report to the Minister shows his usual judicious selection of rare tid-bits of history which has made the yearly