

# The Dominion Illustrated.

\$4.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

G. E. DESBARATS & SON, Publishers,  
73 St. James Street, Montreal.

GEORGE E. MACRAE, WESTERN AGENT,  
36 King Street East, Toronto.

J. H. BROWNLEE, BRANDON,  
Agent for Manitoba and the North West Provinces.

London (England) Agencies:  
JOHN HADDON & CO.,  
3 & 4 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.  
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1st JUNE, 1889.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

We have to apologise for the absence of illustrations relative to Major Short's funeral in Kingston. Through some misunderstanding, the photographic artist to whom the task had been entrusted did not carry out his part of the programme. This issue is somewhat delayed on account of our desire to publish in it all the engravings illustrating the Quebec disaster. Our new premises are not in complete working order yet, and our facilities for producing engravings rapidly not what they will be very soon. For this reason, we are obliged to announce that the Queen's Birthday illustrations, promised for the 8th of June, cannot be published till the 15th. Full details will be given in our issue of the 8th as to the subjects that will appear.



The unveiling, on the Queen's birthday, of the statue of the late Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., for thirty years Superintendent of Education in Ontario and founder of the school system in that province, recalls not the least remarkable feature in our development during the last half century. In the early years of our colonial life under British rule whatever was done for education was done for the well-to-do classes. It is just a hundred years since attention began to be earnestly and fruitfully called to the necessity of some plan of endowment of which our entire population might have the benefit. In response to a memorial Lord Dorchester, in the year 1789, ordered the Surveyors-General to set apart lands for schools in the new townships, but it was long before they yielded any returns. Two years later the province was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. A scheme for the establishment of a college and four grammar schools was planned and then given up, but Mr. Strachan (afterwards Bishop of Toronto), who came out to take charge of the college, founded a school at Cornwall which became afterwards a somewhat famous institution. Classical schools had already been carried on at Kingston and Newark or Niagara. It was not till 1816 that a Common School Act was passed. In 1830 Upper Canada College was opened. In 1836 a commission was appointed to examine the working of the American school system, but the Rebellion broke out and then the union of the provinces was brought to pass. In 1841 the Union Legislature established a system of common schools, which was modified for Upper Canada in 1843. The next important event was the mission of Dr. Ryerson to England, an interesting account of which he has left us in "The Story of My Life." Of him it may most truly be said that he erected a monument more enduring than brass, but not the less is it the duty of his fellow-countrymen to honour his memory. The ceremony of the 24th inst. was made imposing by the presence of the Lieut.-Governor, of Bishop

Sweatman, and of representatives of the Department of Education, of the universities and schools of the province. An engraving and description of the statue, by Mr. Hamilton McCarthy, R.C.A., appeared in our issue of April 13.

Whatever grounds there may be for the suspicion to which, in view of certain judgments of our War Office, some of our contemporaries have been giving expression, that the military spirit was declining in some districts, it is certain that the fine display on Fletcher's field witnessed by thousands of loyal citizens on Friday last showed no signs of such declension. Of her volunteer soldiers Montreal has always had reason to be proud. They are ever ready to answer the call of duty, and it is enough to say that on this occasion they were true to themselves. The Queen's Own and Governor-General's Foot Guards were, however, the observed of all observers. They are a credit to Toronto and Ottawa and to Canada and well deserved the hearty reception that honoured them as the guests of our own battalions. While our country can look to such defenders, it need not fear invasion from without or sedition at home. Apart, however, from the needs that seldom happily arise, military ardour is a manly and wholesome sentiment, and the land that nourishes it is not likely to be left behind in the onward march of humanity.

Canada has a destiny in store which is manifest to those who believe in her. She only asks to be allowed to go her own way in peace, without vexing solicitations. On that understanding she can extend the hand of friendship to our neighbour. But should peril arise, her sons are ready as before to quit themselves like men in her defence. One of our own poets, Dr. A. F. Falconer, of Sherbrooke, in a poem suggested by an agitation of which we have heard too much, puts our case fairly in these lines:

"Oh Canada! all worthy of thy sire,  
If needs be, firmly grasp the flashing steel,  
Kindle the flickering spark of martial fire  
That lives in thee; let liberty inspire  
To do and die, ere craven thou shouldst feel  
The pressure of the stern oppressor's heel.

But why should children of the mighty isle,  
Though scattered far by ocean's stormy wave,  
Forget their common origin?

Perish the thought! and with it every mood  
That nurtures spite or greed or jealousy!  
The fertile prairies and the teeming flood  
Can never fail to yield their meed of food  
To thee and us. Why should we disagree?

Together let us climb the steep's afar  
Where Fame's bright temple ever shines for all;  
There we shall twine the Red Cross and the Star,  
Symbols of gentle peace, but dot of war,  
Leading where friendship's voice may chance to call."

Yes: it is to the victories of peace that we aspire. And by no path can we more confidently seek such victories than by the spread of sound and generous and comprehensive culture. We are glad to see by an able address delivered lately by Sir J. William Dawson before the Teachers' Association of this province that our educational outlook is in several respects cheering. During a recent visit to Quebec he had, Sir William said, been pleased to note in the reports of Dr. Harper, inspector of academies and model schools, the evidence of decided improvement in those examined—an improvement which, there was reason to believe, extended also to the elementary schools. If, then, there were discouragements in certain directions (and these were not to be ignored) there was no justification for assuming a despondent tone. It was only those who, like Sir William Dawson,

could look back to the state of this province—even this city—thirty years ago who knew how very real was the progress that had been achieved. The Normal School especially had wrought a wondrous revolution in the character of the teachers and in educational methods.

We have already referred to the work done in industrial art education under the direction of the Council of Arts and Manufactures. In the same connection it may be worth while to call attention to a movement set afoot in connection with technical training in the mother country. There is in England a body the objects and character of which are indicated by its name—the National Association for the Promotion of Technical Education. Its president is Lord Hartington; its treasurer, Sir John Lubbock, M.P.; its secretaries, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, M.P., and Mr. Arthur H. D. Acland, M.P.; its assistant secretary, Mr. Llewellyn Smith. Under the head of technical it includes commercial and agricultural, as well as what is generally called industrial training. It aims at improving the capacity, in a broad sense, of all those on whom the industries of the kingdom depend, without, however, interfering with the teaching of trades in workshops, or with the usual training of the manufactory or warehouse. It desires to increase general dexterity of hand and eye among the young; to spread the knowledge of those principles of science and art that underlie the nation's industrial work, and to encourage the better instruction of those engaged in commercial pursuits in such branches as foreign languages and certain departments of science. What we would specially mention now, however, is that some time ago the secretaries issued circulars to business men and firms of good standing and experience asking them to give their opinions as to the value of technical education and to offer any suggestions that might occur to them as to its details. The replies received from a number of establishments have been published and we may take another opportunity of giving their substance. Meanwhile, why should not our own manufacturers and business men be appealed to in the same way on this special and most important question. We believe that good would result from such an appeal.

It is greatly to be deplored that the first season after the consummation of the triumph which the business communities of Quebec and Montreal and the Departments of Public Works and Marine joined with our Harbour Commissioners in celebrating last November should be inaugurated by a catastrophe. "Man proposes but God disposes" is generally the verdict in such cases, but as the ancient proverb is too often employed, it is a popular fallacy, or rather a piece of sophistry devised to shift due blame from where it should fall. In the collision which proved so fatal to the crew of the Cynthia we should, indeed, be sorry to think that there was any ground for the implied reproach. But the whole circumstances of the casualty have such an air of what is called the irony of fate—that such a loss of life should occur in the approaches to our harbour just when Montreal was felicitating itself on the security attained by long continued, thorough and costly improvements—that the general feeling cannot but be in favour of a most searching inquiry into the cause of the disaster. Last year the casualties were "very few and not one was of a serious nature." There was, however, a slight collision in Varennes channel between two steamers. After full investigation and the hearing of many witnesses, the Commissioners ad-