

The Dominion Illustrated.

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20th JULY, 1889.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

A series of circumstances beyond our control necessitates a change from our list of illustrations in this number as originally designed, and we are obliged to put off the publication of Mrs. Spragge's sketches, Series VII. Improvements now being made in our engraving department will enable us when completed to publish portraits, events, views, etc., with great dispatch and certainty. While these changes are in progress, we have to request the indulgence of our readers.

From *The Canada Gazette*, 22nd June, 1889:

"Public Notice is hereby given that under 'The Companies Act,' letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 27th May, 1889, incorporating Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.P., Hon. George A. Drummond, Senator, Andrew Robertson, Chairman Montreal Harbour Commissioners, Richard B. Angus, director Canadian Pacific Railway, Hugh McLennan, forwarder, Andrew Allan, shipowner, Adam Skaife, merchant, Edward W. Parker, clerk, Dame Lucy Anne Bossé, wife of George E. Desbarats, George Edward Desbarats, A.B., L.L.B., publisher, and William A. Desbarats, publisher, all of the city of Montreal and Province of Quebec; Gustavus W. Wicksteed, Queen's Counsel, and Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., Civil Engineer, of the city of Ottawa and Province of Ontario, and J. H. Brownlee, Dominion Land Surveyor, of the city of Brandon and Province of Manitoba, for the purpose of carrying on the business of engraving, printing and publishing in all the branches of the said several businesses and including publication of a newspaper and other periodical publications, by the name of 'The Dominion Illustrated Publishing Company (Limited),' with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of June, 1889.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State."

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

At a meeting of the directors of this Company, held at the offices of the Company, 73 St. James street, Montreal, on Tuesday, 9th July, the following officers were elected:

Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.P., President.
George E. Desbarats, Managing-Director.
William A. Desbarats, Secretary-Treasurer.

Extracts from letters received by a gentleman in Montreal from some friends in Australia:—

"We have to thank you for all the fine papers you have sent us. The illustrations in the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED are very fine and much admired."

"I must thank you for many Canadian papers, which have been a source of pleasure. Particularly must I mention the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, which is the most beautiful illustrated paper I have ever seen."

From the *Greenoch Daily Telegraph*:—

PICTORIAL ART IN CANADA.—The *Dominion Illustrated* is a weekly paper published in Montreal and Toronto by G. E. Desbarats & Son; and, judging from a recent issue now before us, its conductors have little to learn from the old country. Eminent Canadians and notable scenes are represented by engravings showing much delicacy and ripeness of artistic skill.

Greenoch, Eng., May 25th.



Canada ought to be represented in the International Congress on Popular Traditions, which is to take place in Paris on the 29th of the present month and following days. The subject is one which has attained considerable importance in recent years. There is not a country in Europe that has not a society or societies devoted to the class of studies which it comprehends. These are myths and popular beliefs, survivals of ancient religions that once largely prevailed; oral literature, in the form of songs, proverbs, children's rhymes, tales, legends, etc.; relics of ancient rhythm and music, such as may be found among the Bretons, the Welsh, the Provençals, the Highlands of Scotland, in the Tyrol, in parts of Germany, Belgium, Ireland, the Balkan Peninsula, Finland, Scandinavia, and, in fact, in all ancient communities; finally, ethnography, a subject which has many branches, dealing with popular art, customs, monuments, costume, ornaments, and a variety of other topics of interest. The committee of the Congress includes representatives of France, England, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Roumania, Portugal, Spain, the United States, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Greece, and other countries in which organizations for this kind of research are in existence, and the proceedings are sure to be unusually interesting. As an off-shoot of the great French nation, the French population of the Dominion ought to have a share in the Congress. Several of our French-Canadian writers have treated of the remains of old Norman and Breton songs and legends that have been handed down from generation to generation since the 17th century, and the presence of one of such experts at the Congress would not only be welcome, but would tend to maintain our prestige among the other nations there represented. Possibly some *Canadien errant*, who may be in Paris at the end of the month, will find his way thither and say a word on our behalf.

Some reference is made elsewhere to the mission of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott to Australia for the purpose of bringing about, as far as possible, closer commercial relations between the Dominion and that thriving group of colonies. Our position with respect to that part of the Empire has, in recent years, undergone a change, the significance of which cannot be ignored. Not very long ago the western province of Canada was a *terra ignota* to the people east of the great lakes. A company of emigrants did, indeed, cross the continent more than twenty years ago to found a settlement in that distant region, but, for any prospect of maintaining intercourse with their old friends and acquaintances, those bold adventurers might as well have traversed the three Americas from north to south. In one sense, indeed, they would then and for long after have been nearer to us had they sought the banks of the La Plata. But since then a veritable revolution has come to pass, and British Columbia is now but a few days' journey from us. Not only so, but all the vast expanse from Atlantic to Pacific has been linked into one, and the Dominion is not only an Atlantic but a Pacific power. Under such conditions it is evident that our relations to our kindred of the south seas, as well as to Japan and

China, have materially changed. Some of the results naturally expected from this conquest of time and space have already been indicated in this journal. It is not necessary for us, therefore, to insist further on the importance of Mr. Abbott's mission. That he is thoroughly qualified to undertake it, all who know him, personally or by repute, will gladly acknowledge, and we shall await, with a hopefulness, corresponding to his knowledge, prudence and tact, the results of his enquiries and negotiations.

Though they do not show such evidence of activity as we would like to see, the latest returns of British trade with Canada are, on the whole, not discouraging. The exports to Canada during June decreased 10.82 per cent. as compared with June, 1888; the total for the half year, £2,439,594, being a decrease of 1.24 per cent. The largest decline was in horses. Imports from Canada increased 11.16 per cent. during the month, the total for the six months being £1,303,225—an increase of 10.53 per cent. The largest increases were in oxen, flour, cheese and wood. There was a large decline in wheat.

We have again and again referred to the marked progress that has been made of late in the development of our mineral resources. The statement issued some weeks ago by the Geological Survey (though subject to revision on the receipt of fuller returns) shows that the results are in the main most satisfactory and full of promise for the future. The mineral production for 1888 gave a total of \$16,500,000, an increase of \$3,500,000 over that of the preceding year. A like increase is observed in the output of the several minerals. In asbestos the value of the production was represented by \$255,007; that of coal amounted to \$5,259,832; that of gold, to over \$1,000,000; of silver, to \$368,396; of petroleum, to \$716,057; of phosphates, to \$242,285; of lead, to \$27,472; and of steel, to \$470,819. It is confidently expected that, when all the returns are in, the manufactures of iron will yield a total considerably above that of 1887. As yet the development of Canada's mineral wealth is little past the initial stage. Our survey has brought to light its variety and extent, and something has been done in turning the knowledge to practical account. But what has been achieved so far may be looked upon as merely experimental—a feeling of the way, so as to give confidence for the larger and more sustained undertakings of the years to come.

The idea of a permanent railway commission, which was the subject of discussion and recommendation at the recent Millers' Convention, is not new in Canada. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1886 to take the whole question into consideration, and the report published by that Commission, of which Sir A. T. Galt was chairman, sets forth very clearly both the advantages of a permanent organization and the difficulties in the way of it. After a thorough inquiry into the entire range of topics that came within the pale of its instructions, after examining expert witnesses in all our chief cities, and obtaining the fullest information as to the working of the system in Great Britain and the United States, the Commission offered a series of recommendations covering the various interests involved. As to the formation of a tribunal, which would give effect to these recommendations, the Commission felt itself limited to the selection of one of two courses,—firstly, the creation of a commission independent of Govern-