

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited) at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury St., Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

When an answer is required, stamp for return postage must be enclosed.

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**TEMPERATURE,**

as observed by HEARN & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING			Corresponding week, 1879.							
Aug. 14th, 1880.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
80°	65°	72°	72°	68°	46°	57°	57°	57°	57°	57°
80°	65°	67°	67°	63°	52°	57°	57°	57°	57°	57°
76°	56°	66°	66°	62°	52°	57°	57°	57°	57°	57°
77°	65°	71°	71°	65°	53°	59°	59°	59°	59°	59°
76°	64°	70°	70°	63°	57°	61°	61°	61°	61°	61°
75°	63°	69°	69°	75°	52°	63°	63°	63°	63°	63°
79°	63°	71°	71°	60°	65°	65°	65°	65°	65°	65°

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**CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.**

Montreal, Saturday, August 28, 1880.

**MANCHESTER AND THE PREMIER.**

The English mail has brought us a full report of the important interview, at London, between the President and Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce represents a school of *doctrinaires*, who, in questions of trade, hold supreme sway in England. This interview was, therefore, remarkable, as being the first practical rub between the Government of Canada after the adoption of a protective policy, and the Manchester school, as represented by its chosen men. Its President, Mr. ARMITAGE, M.P., naturally led off in the representation which he desired to make, and he was followed by Mr. MASON, M.P.; Mr. BIRLEY, M.P.; Mr. SLAGG, M.P.; Mr. AGNEW, M.P., and others. These are all men of local eminence, and their representations not only embraced the question as one of trade policy, but also the aspect of the relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. The Canadians, however, could not take any exception to their utterances on this last most delicate point, as they distinctly admitted the utmost freedom of action as the perfect right of the people of the Dominion. The point of their contention was that unrestricted trading was the policy most likely to establish the most loyal and friendly relations between Canada and the Mother Country. They did not even treat us as dependents, but as nearest of kin, before whom there is a great future, in which their people had a great interest, as well in trading relations as in finding homes to settle; and they referred in friendly tones to the financial operations which they understood it was an object of the Canadian Ministers in England to promote. They, however, saw nothing but Free Trade; all else in their eyes was heresy too rank for serious discussion, and they, of course, endeavoured to show that the Canadian N.P. was not only detrimental to English trading interests, but burdensome to Canadian consumers of manufactures. There were some other little points, such as amelioration of the sample post regulations, respecting which they were promised that an inquiry would be made with intention to meet their views.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in his answer, told them that he did not consider it advisable to discuss the elementary questions of Protection and Free Trade, but he gave them to understand that the Free Trade doctrines had been very thoroughly examined by the men who were responsible for the Canadian tariff. He reminded them, moreover, that England was almost alone, not only in Europe, but in the world, at least in the extent to which she had carried the Free Trade theory; and, further, that the English were in the position of having nothing to offer in exchange for commercial treaties with countries which now close their ports against English commerce. He told them, also, that the Canadian tariff had been less determined by questions of Free Trade and Protection than by the fact of the relations of Canada with that very highly protected country, the United States, which, under the protective system, had, at least, succeeded in establishing in its midst prosperous and flourishing manufactures. He further told the deputation one important fact—viz., that when we threw all our ports open, the Americans simply laughed at us, when we asked them to renew a reciprocal treaty in natural products. But they had scarcely had a year of experience of the present tariff, when there arises an agitation all along the line, from Boston, in the east, to the towns on the Mississippi, in the west, for reciprocity again. This at least establishes the principle which, otherwise, should be plain to common sense, that when men go into a negotiation to make a bargain in trade relations, as well as in anything else, they will be much more likely to be successful when they have something in their hands to offer in exchange for what they ask, than after throwing away everything and then saying, "See! follow our splendid example!" On another point, Sir JOHN assured the deputation that, in the Canadian tariff, the highest range of duties was levied on those articles which were manufactured in the United States, and which could also be with special advantage manufactured in Canada, while it dealt most lightly with those articles which were manufactured in England. That, at least, was the principle of the tariff, and Sir JOHN said, if there were any special articles in which it could be shown that injustice had been done, the Government would be willing to consider them. He further stated that, in the circumstances of Canada, direct taxation could not readily be resorted to, and that high customs duties were necessary for revenue. He told the deputation that he could not promise any material reductions.

There was another point, which we have before discussed in these columns, respecting which the First Minister made some representations to the deputation; this was that the opening out of the Canadian North-West will, within ten years, afford an ample food supply for the people of England, and then will come a time for reciprocity between England and Canada. This may appear to be very wild to the *doctrinaires* of to-day. It is, however, very likely that the logic of facts will, within the coming decennial, prove much more potent than the assertion of theories. When circumstances come to permit the initiation of a policy of this kind, England will be in a position to compel, if not absolute Free Trade, at least very great amelioration of tariff by the United States and other countries, which she may in vain expect until she is able to use some more potent argument than mere words.

A COMPANY is being formed to put better omnibuses on the streets of London, and a large amount of capital has been subscribed. It seems that the plan which is in vogue in France of having separate seats for each passenger, with rails between every person is to be adopted, and the omnibuses are to be made longer, airier, and more comfortable, and there will be a system of correspondence like that in Paris. This would be a great improvement and a great boon to people in London, and visitors to the capital also, inasmuch as at present the omnibuses of London, are, as a rule, too dirty to enter, and to redolent of unpleasant odours for anybody who has a sensitive nasal organ.

**ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.**

A writer in *L'Opinion Publique*, of this city, institutes a comparison between the two oldest Provinces of the Dominion, drawn from the reports of the Census of 1871. The author's avowed object is to show the inferiority of Quebec to Ontario, and to use the information with the patriotic purpose of stimulating the activity and enterprise of his countrymen. If we go over the same ground to-day, it is not at all with a similar intention. We see no good to be gained by pitting one Province against another, especially a Province that is so peculiarly situated as Quebec, against one that enjoys such climatic advantages and such homogeneity of population as Ontario; but while we cheerfully accord to the latter the proud distinction of the Empire Province, there may be no harm in showing the former wherein she may improve and develop her resources. A friendly rivalry between these two great Provinces can only result in good to themselves as well as to the whole Dominion.

	Ares.
The territorial extent of the Province of Quebec, excluding water areas, is.....	120,018,966
That of the Province of Ontario is.....	65,097,643
Giving an advantage of..... in favour of Quebec.	54,018,964
	Ares.
The settled area of Ontario is.....	16,161,676
That of Quebec is.....	11,025,786
Difference in favour of Ontario. Or nearly one-half more than the settled area of Quebec.	5,135,890
The area under cultivation in Ontario is.....	6,537,448
In Quebec it is.....	3,714,304
Difference in favour of Ontario..	2,823,134
Area in pasture:—	
Ontario.....	2,089,177
Quebec.....	1,948,182
Difference in favour of Ontario.	145,995
The population stands:—	
Ontario.....	1,620,851
Quebec.....	1,191,516
Surplus in Ontario.....	429,335
In Ontario the produce of the field yields.....	\$84,280,850
In Quebec.....	41,637,950
Difference in favour of Ontario.	\$42,643,800
Or almost double	
The value of agricultural implements and live stock in Ontario is.....	\$139,263,574
In Quebec.....	\$3,711,762
Difference in favour of Ontario..	\$55,551,812

There is a general opinion that the difference in the products of the field should be compensated in great measure by the products of the forest. Yet, notwithstanding the immense wooded areas of Quebec, the figures that Ontario furnished in 1871 were greater in value and quantity than Quebec. The record is:—

Ontario.....	\$29,273,738
Quebec.....	25,950,986
Difference in favour of Ontario.	\$3,322,752
Capital employed in manufactures and industry:—	
Ontario.....	\$37,874,016
Quebec.....	28,071,868
Difference.....	\$9,802,142
And the total value of products:—	
Ontario.....	\$114,706,799
Quebec.....	77,265,182
Difference.....	\$37,501,617

Leaving figures aside, it appears that the agricultural class in Ontario receives on an average \$100.10 more than in Quebec, besides having \$28 more per head in a capital of agricultural implements, stock, &c. And each person, man, woman and child, employed in manufactures receives annually \$44 more in Ontario than in Quebec. Calculating the federal tax at \$10 a head, it forms only 3 per 100 on the revenue of Ontario, while it rises to 5 per 100 in Quebec.

The writer then goes on to inquire into the causes of this disproportion. He affirms, and affirms truly, that the intelligence of the Quebec people is at least equal to that of the Ontario people, but insists

that the fault lies in an absence of education, or in false methods of instruction. The number of persons who can neither read nor write is only 150,599 in Ontario out of a population of 1,620,851 souls, while in Quebec the number is 436,593 out of a total of 1,191,516. Unquestionably the chief defect lies here, but it seems to us that the author, in his zeal for the reform of his race, overlooks several other potential drawbacks, all of which are not so easy of correction. It must be acknowledged in all fairness that the French Canadian population labour under very great disadvantages arising from a difference of language, traditions and customs, and it is not altogether their fault if these conditions have retarded their progress. In matters of this kind change is a matter of time and patience, but much has and is being done, and we have no doubt that the next census will give a better showing for the Province of Quebec.

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

The corrected Revenue and Expenditure returns have been published in the *Official Gazette* for the fiscal year 1879-80. Sir LEONARD TILLEY's estimate of the total revenue in March was \$24,450,000, but in this he included \$700,000 for Customs and \$600,000 for Excise paid in the previous fiscal year, in anticipation of the new tariff, for goods intended for consumption in this. He has actually received \$24,768,585, or \$318,585 in excess of his estimate. The expenditure he estimated at \$24,978,000, or an anticipated deficit of \$528,000. His actual deficit, according to the figures, following the principle of estimate, is only \$393,127. Things are, therefore, better than expected, and the months of July and August have shown great elasticity, so much so as to render any further deficits improbable. It may be mentioned that the custom receipts are \$157,565 over the estimate. The expenditure was also more than the estimate, the total figures being \$25,161,712, against an estimate of \$24,978,000, as above stated. The increase on this head arose from the deposits in the Post-Office Savings' Banks, calling for increased interest, and from increased traffic on the Government railways, increasing the working expenses. But, of course, there was increased revenue, and the increased deposits in the Post-Office Savings' Bank are a sign of increased prosperity. Of course, when the \$1,300,000 of the Finance Minister's estimate is taken out of the previous fiscal year it will make that look so much the worse.

**SCIENTIFIC.**

ADOLF MAYER has discovered that oxygen has no direct influence upon fermentation. When potassium hydrogen tartrate was added to a strong syrup containing yeast, the cells of the yeast grew rapidly and the fermentation was easily accomplished.

THE committee appointed by the French Government has recommended that the prize of \$100,000 be awarded to Prof. Graham Bell for his invention of the telephone, and that a prize of \$3,000 be given to M. Gramme for his magneto-electric machine.

THE "fifteen" puzzle has been brought to the attention of so learned a body as the Royal Society, Edinburgh. At the meeting on June 7, Prof. Tait sent a note on the theory of the puzzle, and gave a rule for determining whether a particular arrangement was solvable or not.

FROM an examination of a photograph of the spectrum of the planet Jupiter, Prof. Henry Draper finds that there is an absorption of solar light in the equatorial region of the planet, and a reproduction of intrinsic light at the same place. He reconciles these apparently opposing statements by the hypothesis that the temperature of the incandescent substances producing light at the equatorial region of Jupiter did not suffice for the emission of the more refrangible rays, and that there were present materials which absorbed those rays from the sunlight falling on the planet.

PROF. J. A. EWING lately described a new seismograph before the Seismological Society of Japan. There is one of the instruments now in course of construction at the University of Tokio. It draws two curves representing on a magnified scale two rectangular components of the horizontal movements of a point on the earth's surface, in conjunction with the time, when an earthquake occurs. The curves are drawn by two levers, which have their short ends in contact with the bob of a long pendulum, and their long ends free to slide across the face of two surfaces, which are kept moving continuously by means of clockwork.

THE following is the system of disinfection recommended by the Austrian government for vessels that had cases of small-pox on board: Sulphur to the extent of 12 grains per cubic metre of space to be disinfected is to be burned in an earthenware basin, placed in the centre of some sand to prevent all risk of fire. All the linen, clothes, &c., are to be hung across the cabin, which is to be hermetically closed for three hours, and afterward exposed to the strongest possible draughts of air for twelve hours. Then the walls, floor, ceiling, &c., are to be washed with one kilogramme of lime or one-half a kilogramme of chloride of zinc to every hundred litres of water.