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BENEATH THE WAVE.

This interesting story is now proceeding in large instalments through our columns, and the interest of the plot deepens with every number. It should be remembered that we have gone to the expense of purchasing the sole copyright of this fine work for Canada, and we trust that our readers will show their appreciation of this fact by renewing their subscriptions and urging their friends to open subscriptions with the NEWS.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1879.

HOW MONEY IS MADE.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston, lately made some statements before the Congressional Committee on Labour, which will be found of interest outside of the purely American issues which are involved. Mr. ATKINSON maintains that, in a normal condition of trade, manufacturing capital may yield a return of ten per cent., and cannot yield more, because any industry in which it yields that percentage draws so much capital into it that the profits are kept down by competition. For some years past it has yielded much less, and speaking for the cotton manufacture, it would not now be yielding anything at all, except for the utilization of material formerly wasted, and only saved now in consequence of services to which the wits of the manufacturers have been stimulated. The ten per cent. annual yield of capital has to be employed in the repairing and replacing of machinery, in the purchase of new inventions, besides the regular expenses in the way of insurance, and so forth. Of the annual yield of ten per cent., probably four per cent. is used as indicated. This leaves the capitalist six per cent., out of which he must pay five for living expenses, domestic service, &c. There then remains but one per cent. to be devoted to the increase of capital or luxurious indulgence. To sum up, Mr. ATKINSON declared, as the results of his researches into the statistics of industry, that, out of the entire annual product of industry in Massachusetts, for instance, from ninety-five to ninety-eight per cent. is distributed to labour, and all the remainder except one per cent. goes to the maintenance and replacement of capital. It is out of this one per cent. alone that capital can find anything to add to the percentage received by labour, and the only way in which the earnings of labour can be increased appreciably is through the increase in the efficiency of production which new mechanical inventions are continually producing.

SHERE ALI.

An Anglo-Indian writing to a London journal says that he first met Shere Ali, the present Ameer of Cabul, in March, 1869. He was then about 50 years of age, of middle stature, with marked aquiline features, and with a fine, soldierly bearing. Shere Ali struck him as a man of remarkably good common sense, and his powers of conversation were very great. During his stay at Peshawur, both on his way to Umballa, and on his return to Cabul, he held daily levees, and spent most of his time in friendly interviews with the Europeans and natives who visited him. In his lengthened conversation with European visitors (with whom he always took tea), he evinced a very correct acquaintance with the leading facts of European

history. This was all the more notable because he was unable to read or write, and had acquired his information from conversations with those of his attendants who were able to read; and a special clerk acquainted with English has always been kept at Cabul to translate articles and telegrams from the Indian newspapers. I found he knew much of the history of Napoleon the First, Peter the Great, Alexander, and even Alfred the Great. His favourite character was Napoleon, and on no account would he yield the palm to our Wellington.

His sense of humour was very great. "I know I am a savage," he said one day, "but you English were just as bad 300 years ago." Once when he was unusually talkative, he said, "How dreadfully afraid you English are of the Russians?" "Not in the least," I replied, "we shall be excellent neighbours some day." "Ah," he said, "if you were not afraid of the Russians, you would not make so much of me." He affected not to be impressed with the beauty of the English ladies, and several times remarked, as he passed them, "Ah! I see you keep all your pretty women at home." He frequently expressed his abhorrence of low-necked dresses and short-tailed coats, and said such advances in the scale of civilization were contrary to his religion, for they were forbidden by the prophet! He professed to be a devout and pious Moslem, but numerous empty bottles told of frequent departures from the strict injunctions of his religion, and when at Jalander, where he was received in the most friendly manner by Sir D. Forsyth, he did not hesitate to suggest that cherry brandy was much more suited to his taste when served in tumblers than in small liquor glasses.

The Ameer's youngest son, Abdullah Jan, was with him, and appeared to be a youth of some promise—he was then about 12 years of age. He could read and write Persian, and was then learning English. The Ameer often spoke of his eldest son Yakoob, in terms of admiration, and said he was a very fair English scholar, and a fine soldier. The Ameer generally spoke Persian, but to the Afghan villagers and hill-men he spoke Pushtu; he could also make himself understood in Hindustani, and could give the military words of command in English. He has had the reputation of being an author, for a book against Wahabiyism bears his name, but it was written by a Moulvie in the name of the Ameer of Cabul. He always seemed much interested in the manners and customs of the English people, and conversed for hours on subjects connected with our national and domestic life. When in India he bought up all the second-hand uniforms of European officers he could lay his hands on, for the use of his staff, and also purchased rather an extensive English wardrobe for himself. He said the European dress was the dress for men and soldiers, and the Oriental dress for women and priests. Being asked by Lord Mayo how he liked the dress of the Scotch Highlanders, he said it was "terrific"—and, "But is it decent?"

TWO DISTINGUISHED FRENCH CANADIANS.

We publish in the present issue the portraits of two French Canadians, belonging to two different generations, but both worthy of attention. Dr. MEILLEUR, who died some days ago at the ripe age of 83, has the distinction of being the first Superintendent of Education for the Province of Quebec. He was born in 1795, and after having performed his studies at the Montreal College, embraced the profession of law for a time, but abandoned it for that of medicine. He studied both at Castletown, Vermont, and Middlebury, New Hampshire. In 1834 he was elected to Parliament, where his first efforts were in the direction of the establishment of a department of education. When the system was carried out finally, he was appointed first superintendent, and continued in office from 1842 to 1855. Under his administration the

cause of education made great progress, and forty-five institutions of superior grade were founded. Dr. MEILLEUR was also a writer of merit. He was the author of a treatise on chemistry, an abridgement of grammar, a work on epistolary composition, and a Memorial on Education. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Medico-Philosophical Society of Vermont, of the Michigan Historical Society, and other learned bodies. On the eve of his death he received the honours and decorations of an officer of Public Instruction, awarded him by the French Government.

LOUIS CORÉ is an inventor whose career is interesting for the lessons to poor young men which it teaches. He was born in 1836, on a farm in the County of Bagot, and displayed, from his earliest years, a taste and skill for the mechanical arts. At the age of nineteen he was admitted to the Jacques-Cartier Normal School in this city, where for a time he alternated between his books and his trade of shoemaker. He performed wonders of industry in order to maintain himself and provide for his wants. After finishing the course, he entered the boot and shoe factory of SMITH & CONCORAN, where he made the acquaintance of M. BRESSI, another talented and energetic workman like himself, who is now one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturers in Quebec. In 1863 these two men left St. Hyacinthe for Quebec, and laid the foundations of an industry which at present gives employment to a considerable portion of the population of St. Roch and St. Saviour. Later, Mr. CORÉ returned to St. Hyacinthe, and opened a factory there, making sufficient money to enable him to test the different inventions which he had been planning for years. We cannot enter into a technical description of these numerous inventions, but it will suffice to say that they have worked a revolution in the making of shoes, not only economizing labour, but perfecting the article itself. From one of these inventions alone, Mr. CORÉ draws an income of ten thousand dollars. The history of this self-made man is an example of what industry, sobriety, and courage can achieve, especially when these qualities are supplemented by native talent.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

BEAR RIVER OR HILLSBURG, N.S.—he lover of picturesque rural scenery would be well repaid for the trouble and inconvenience of an eight or ten mile ride in an open stage, and over a hilly country, road by visiting the pretty little town of Bear River or Hillsburg, N.S., of which we have endeavoured to give a faint idea in our sketches. The river from which the town derives the former of its names empties into the historic waters of Annapolis basin, with hilly and well cultivated banks, rich in orchards of apple, cherry, and other fruit trees. The town itself stands on rather sits at the foot of a cluster of hills round which the river bends, and then divides into small streams. So steep are the hills around it that, as they rise from the river, the houses look down upon one another's roofs and almost seem to overhang the stream beneath. Yet in spite of the difficulty in locomotion for man and beast, in and around Bear River, there is probably no place in our Maritime Provinces more enterprising or better off in natural advantages. It has for many years been the seat of extensive lumbering and shipbuilding interests, and of late years is becoming celebrated as a fruit-producing locality. It is becoming noted for its cherries which are produced in great abundance some of the finest in America being grown in its neighbourhood. Of late years grapes and peaches have been successfully cultivated, some specimens being equal to the finest raised in the United States. One grape vine has borne upwards of four hundred weight of fruit in a season, and that without other than ordinary attention. As can be seen by the sketches of the churches the different religious denominations are well represented, the smallest body being the Presbyterians. Architecture has of late years made rapid strides, some private residences being put up equal to the best wooden buildings of the same class in St. John or Halifax. There is probably no place in the Maritime Provinces which for its size has gone so extensively into shipbuilding, and it is no uncommon thing for a half dozen large ships besides small craft, to be launched here in a season. An extensive trade is carried on with the West Indies, Boston and other places. As nearly all the shipping is owned in the town the merchants are rapidly amassing wealth, and it only requires a few years of general pros-

perity for Bear River to become the most populous and wealthy town in this part of Nova Scotia. The Western Counties' Railway which is destined to connect Annapolis with Yarmouth will run within a few miles of Bear River, and will no doubt have the effect of increasing its importance as a place of summer resort for tourists and others who might wish to spend a few quiet days in an attractive country village. Abundance and variety of shooting, fishing, &c., can be found within a few miles of the place, very large trout being found in the lakes back of the village; so it has charms for the sportsman as well as the ordinary traveller. Lumbering is extensively prosecuted and employs a large number of men and ships in its manufacture and export. An Indian reservation presided over by a native governor lies two or three miles back of the village. The aboriginals subsist by spearing porpoise in the Bay of Fundy, and extracting oil from the blubber. They also make large quantities of splint baskets which they sell through the neighbouring country. Bear River has suffered of late considerably from fires, a ship having been burnt this summer on the stocks. House and carriage building, tanning, blacksmiths' work, cabinet-making, and other branches of industry are actively prosecuted in this busy little town.

REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

If there is anything superior in elegance of finish, in beauty of illustration or in interesting matter, to the floral publications of Vick, of Rochester, N.Y., we confess that we have not seen it. The "Floral Guide" for 1879 is before us—a handsome work of 100 pages and fully 500 illustrations, with a beautiful coloured plate representing a group of peonies. There is also "Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine," perhaps the daintiest little periodical of the day. We can speak from the experience of several years when we recommend the seeds—vegetable and flower—and the plants and bulbs of this celebrated nursery. They are all true to their name, fresh, and always of the latest and most improved kinds. Those who love the cultivation of flowers cannot do better than apply to Mr. Vick, who will treat them liberally and give them full satisfaction. Let them send for his catalogue and judge for themselves.

Perhaps one of the most useful institutions ever opened in this city is the Montreal Cookery School, which, if we are not mistaken, took its rise last autumn, under the auspices of the Ladies' Educational Association and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, who invited Miss Juliet Carson, of New York, to deliver before them a series of courses on the subject which that lady has made pre-eminently her own. We are glad to learn that lessons are to be continued under the supervision of a lady who was Miss Carson's assistant during the lectures, and who will teach after the method and principle already made so popular. In this connection, we may call attention to an excellent little book just published by Miss Carson, entitled the "Cooking Text Book and House-keeper's Guide." In the midst of various and more serious literary work, we confess to having spent a couple of very interesting hours in skimming this work. One thing appears patent, and that is, that its system is both practical and economical. The price of the least article of food is set down, and the cheapest way of preparing it put forth. The book is particularly valuable for those who wish to learn the art of cookery in all its branches, and this art is one which all girls should learn, under the penalty of not being allowed to get married if they do not become adepts.

Illustrations will be excluded from *Appleton's Journal* hereafter, it being the purpose of the proprietors to devote the entire space to literature of a high order of excellence, original and selected, by writers of acknowledged standing. It is the growing habit of the leading journals in all countries to contribute their best intellectual work to the magazines and reviews; and, in order that *Appleton's Journal* may adequately reflect the intellectual activity of the time thus expressed, it will admit to its pages a selection of the more noteworthy critical, speculative, and progressive papers that come from the pens of these writers. Fiction will still occupy a place in the *Journal*, and descriptive papers will appear; but large place will be given to articles bearing upon literary and art topics, to discussions of social and political progress, to papers addressed distinctly to the intellectual tastes of the public, or devoted to subjects in which the public welfare or public culture is concerned.

That the publishers of *The Atlantic* intend to maintain the high character of the magazine in all departments during the year 1879 is fully shown by their programme for the coming volumes. The most able writers will treat of topics of political, economical, and social interest; serial and short stories by the best American authors will be given; and the admirable critical papers, transatlantic sketches, studies in art and history, etc., which have been found so attractive in the past, will be continued. *The Atlantic* will still be the medium through which so much of the best American poetry is first given to the public. There will be letters from New York and Washington, the Contributors' Club will be as varied and brilliant as ever, and special attention will be given to the department of criticism, in which the magazine has long been unrivaled. The January number of *The Atlantic* certainly shows no failure on the part