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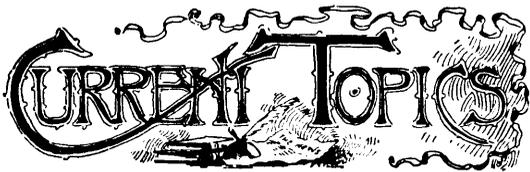
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The experimental farms at Brandon and elsewhere have succeeded so well that a demand for similar establishments has arisen in other parts of the North-West. It is suggested by the Prince Albert *Times* that at least two more should be located in the more northerly districts—one at Prince Albert, and the other at Battleford. The objection in the past, it is urged, to such northern stations was the difficulty of access, but the progress of railway construction has brought the northern centres, or will soon bring them, within easy reach of the rest of the country. The *Times* thinks that the request for such an addition to the series is reasonable, and feels sure that the Government will look at the matter in the same light. Now that Parliament will shortly meet, the members for the Territories will, doubtless, see that the subject is effectively ventilated. It is a good sign when such a desire springs up spontaneously in the district concerned, and we see no reason why so healthy an ambition should not be gratified.

It seems that the rumours of a purposed Mormon propaganda in the North-West were not altogether without foundation. As our readers are aware, the subject has been sharply discussed in the Territories ever since it was known that a colony from the Mormon community in the States was about to be established in Alberta District. Since the arrival of the new comers, some of their leaders have taken pains to deny that it was contemplated to practice polygamy in their Canadian home. But it was not long before a new turn was given to the subject by the bold avowal of Mr. A. Maitland Stenhouse, formerly a member of the British Columbia Legislature, that, as a Mormon, he intended to stand up for all the doctrines of the sect, polygamy included. Mr. Stenhouse defends his course by the strange plea that there is nothing in the Canadian marriage laws to prevent one of his faith conforming with his convictions. Bigamy, he maintains, is a crime, because the man or woman who commits it, marries again without the consent of the first wife or husband. He thereby violates a solemn contract. But the Mormon, like the Mohammedan polygamist, marries his second or third wife with the full consent of the first or the second. It is suspected that Mr. Stenhouse would not give expression to opinions so distasteful to the sentiments of the people of Canada unless he was supported by his fellow-religionists in Alberta, and, as he has made known his intention of testing the law by defying it, it is naturally concluded that the Mormons of Lee's Creek were insincere when they promised, on crossing the border, to leave their abominations behind them. The Saskatchewan *Herald* indignantly protests against any toleration

in the Dominion of the odious customs which the United States authorities had such difficulty in stamping out.

The Saskatchewan *Herald* wishes to correct a wrong impression that seems to have got abroad with respect to the agitation for responsible government in the North-West Territories. Some of the papers, it appears, in commenting on the disagreement between the Lieut-Governor and the Assembly of the Territories, write apparently under the impression that each of the three districts was seeking a distinct autonomy. Such is not the case. The memorial of the Assembly clearly states that what is desired is that the Territories, as a whole, should be put on a par with one of the provinces. The change, in that case, would be from the present virtual Crown-colony system to that of provincial self-government, like Manitoba. In the *Herald's* opinion, it would be simply absurd to ask for separate rule for each district, as the population is, in no case, large enough to justify such a demand, and in fact, few would support it. "The Assembly," it concludes, "only asks concessions such as are in keeping with modern ideas of political justice—ideas shared in by both Conservatives and the opposition.

No less than five provinces of the Dominion will have their general elections during the year on which we have entered. These are Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Ontario. The last elections in these provinces took place, in the order in which they are named, in June, October, November and December, 1886. The elections for the Dominion House of Commons will not be held until 1892.

When Mr. Sandford Fleming wrote his pleasant and instructive book of travel, "From Old to New Westminster," the young city of the West was comparatively unknown. It is fast becoming worthy of its name. What it can do in the rearing of roses we had occasion not long since to illustrate. But it produces more than roses. "Magnificent buildings, great public works, palatial residences, mills of all kinds, factories, workshops and foundries," says the *Columbian*, "can be noted on all sides. Her shipping is assuming an importance that will soon place her on a level with the more favoured cities of Victoria and Vancouver." The peculiarity, moreover, about the growth of New Westminster, according to our contemporary, is that it is steady. "It is the growth of the oak, not the gourd, and will remain because it is solid." And then the *Columbian* backs its praise with figures. The total revenue collected in November, 1888, was \$2,258.92; that of the same month in 1889, \$10,703.69—showing an increase, for last November, of \$8,143.77.

There can be no question of the fitness of Montreal as an Exhibition centre, and that, after so much had been done in preparing grounds and buildings, our leading citizens should have allowed the enterprise to remain dormant for years, is somewhat of an enigma. That it is not due to any lack of public spirit or energy was proved by the successive carnivals, in which Montreal did all that a city could do. Whatever the cause, there is reason to believe that the era of apathy has passed, and though the renewal of interest in the movement has not been altogether happy, we may hope that a *modus vivendi* which will satisfy all concerned will eventually be reached. The prosperity of Montreal is at stake, and on such a question there should be no dissension.

An institution that is doing good work in Paris is the Technical School of Lithography, founded in 1886 by M. Sanier, who is the present director. It is supported by the Paris Municipality and the Minister of Commerce. The pupils attending the school—actually twenty-five—are from thirteen to sixteen years of age. There are rooms for model drawing, perspective, study of drapery, stone-polishing and graining, proving and painting, as well as the room in which the pupils work on stone. Each pupil grinds or polishes his own stone, and learns to prove his own work, in some instances even drawing his own original. Work on stone is carried on from eight till three, with an interval for lunch, and from three till five the pupils study in the class-rooms. Three painting lessons are given a week. Occasionally the pupils and masters go on sketching and surveying excursions. Three francs a month are charged, and each pupil is entitled to two proofs of his own work on leaving the school. A dining-room is provided for those who live at a distance, and every provision is made for the health and comfort of the pupils.

The articles that Mr. J. A. Chicoyne has been writing in *Le Pionnier*, of Sherbrooke, on subjects pertaining to agriculture, have been the means of directing the attention of Eastern Townships farmers to many points on which there is room for improvement. In one of the later contributions, he treats of experimental farms. These institutions were introduced by the Dominion Government, on the suggestion of a Committee appointed by the Federal Parliament in 1884, on the best means of encouraging and developing agricultural industries in Canada. This Committee presented an elaborate report, which was duly printed and which covers the entire range of agricultural interests. A large number of distinguished agriculturists gave their evidence on matters which had most occupied their attention. The central station at Ottawa was organized soon after, and the North-West was favoured by branch farms, one of which, near Brandon, we gave an illustration some months ago. They have done so well that both in the North-West and the Eastern provinces there has arisen a demand for similar institutions.

Portland cement is composed of limestone, carefully and in due proportion mixed with the muddy deposits of rivers or lakes overrunning layers of clay and chalk. Hitherto Canada has been dependent for this substance on supplies ordered from England, those procurable on this side of the Atlantic being of inferior quality. If the hopes engendered by the recent find in the Owen Sound district are even partially fulfilled, Canada will be hereafter one of the great centres for the fabrication of Portland cement. The deposits of material necessary for making it which have been attracting attention are situated in the bed of Shallow Lake, nine miles from Owen Sound. This is a most important discovery, which engineers and builders are sure to welcome.

A large number of the United States papers fell into the mistake of calling their electoral reform the Australian system of voting. Doubtless, circumstance lends enchantment to the view in politics as in other matters. It sounds better, perhaps, to the mass of people to hear a new method, the advantages of which they are asked to acknowledge ascribed to a distant country of which they know hardly anything, than to be told that it really emanated from the despised Samaritans alongside of them. All our neighbours are not, however, so