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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

We regret that the illustrations which should accompany Mrs. Arthur Spragge's sketches of British Columbia are unavoidably held over till next issue.

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."

LITERARY NOTES.

Professor Chandler, who died recently at Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was a Fellow, was regarded as the most profound Aristotelian scholar in England.

Messrs. W. and J. Arnold announce a finely printed edition (strictly limited to 400 copies) of "Verse-tales, Lyrics, and Translations," by Emily H. Hickey, author of "A Sculptor and Other Poems," etc.

The death is announced, at the age of 45, of the Rev. William H. Simcox, rector of Harlaxton. He was a contributor to the *Expositor*, *Academy* and *English Historical Review*, and was a man of much culture.

Referring to the announcement that Lord Brassey has placed the *Sunbeam* at the disposal of Lord Tennyson, the *Athenæum* wittily observes that he "will cruise in it as soon as the weather fulfils the promise of May."

The statement is put in circulation by the London correspondent of a Manchester paper that the late Mr. Frederic Martin had written a life of Carlyle, with some 150 letters from the Chelsea sage to illustrate it, and that the manuscript is missing. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that the loss will to many persons be "little short of a calamity." There seem, however, says the *Literary World*, to be mitigating circumstances which may reconcile others to the loss. They will be found in the words put in italics in the following extract:—"The late Mr. Frederick Martin, who edited the 'Statesman's Year-Book,' and was pensioned by Lord Beaconsfield, was at one time private secretary to the late Thomas Carlyle, and learned the most intimate particulars about the family of the sage of Chelsea. Some ten years ago Mr. Martin started a biographical dictionary, the introductory article of which was a long illustrated chapter about Carlyle's birthplace, family and ancestors. This chapter and the promise of others to follow gave great offence to Carlyle, who invoked the law and virtually stopped the periodical. To relieve his injured feelings, Mr. Martin wrote a book about Carlyle—all his early days, his struggles and his domestic affairs, and whatever promised to be of interest." No man is a hero to his valet, and few are heroic in the eyes of their private secretaries.



Pereunt et imputantur—the years pass away and are set to our charge. In three years more the Dominion of Canada will be commemorating its silver wedding. A quarter of a century of federal administration will have been completed, and our public men—nay ourselves, for we cannot shift our responsibilities—will be called upon to render an account of stewardship. The coincidence of other great anniversaries may, perhaps, be made a pretext for letting that of the Dominion slip by unnoticed. What are twenty-five years compared with ten times twenty-five, with the quarter of a millennium? Or with sixteen times twenty-five, four centuries? Yet to us the shorter period is more charged with significance. In common with all Americans, with all civilization, we share in the manifold meaning and wondrous results of Columbus's discovery. Can we imagine the last four hundred years without this boundless refuge for Europe's superfluous millions. The foundation of Montreal by De Maisonneuve is also an event on which we cannot look back with indifference; and its 250th anniversary deserves the salutation of universal Canada. But we must not forget that, but for the confederation of the provinces, we should still be a sporadic cluster of little colonies without coherence, without co-operation, without plan, or strength or hope. Confederation made us a people, bound us into one, gave us the grasp of the continent, and the control of three mighty oceans. Have we done all that we might have done with the privileges that it conferred? Have we so developed, multiplied, thriven, that, when on Dominion Day, 1892, we are asked to look back to the cradle of our nationhood, we can survey the record of intervening years with the proud consciousness that we have done our duty as citizens, as communities, as a people?

Materially our progress has been extraordinary. Let any of our middle-aged readers recall the Canada of 1864 when the federal idea first commended itself to our statesmen as practicable, and try to imagine what, from the standpoint of that time, the Canada of to-day would have seemed to him. His forecast must, indeed, have been sanguine if the reality does not greatly surpass it. Still there are some who keep insisting that confederation has been a failure, that our actual condition shows no adequate return for the expenditure of means and energies, material, intellectual and moral, that contributed to its creation. To such criticism let it be hoped that, when our silver wedding comes to pass, the friends of confederation will be able to reply. We shall look with interest to the revelations of the next census, the first results of which will be known before Dominion Day, 1892. Meanwhile, it will be the constant aim of this journal to keep the public informed of every step in our advance, of every advantage gained in the development of our vast and varied resources.

The census with our neighbours begins a year earlier than with ourselves. The whole twelve months preceding the enumeration are devoted to the collection of data by individuals. Farmers, for instance, are asked by circular—which has already been issued—to keep careful accounts of

the products of their farms, their live stock, their incomes and outlays, during the year beginning June 1st, 1889. The more accurately such accounts are kept the more trustworthy will be the census statistics. The circular sent out by the census superintendent is, therefore, an appeal to the patriotism and conscientiousness of every householder who receives it. In June, 1890, the enumerators make their house to house visits, and on the character of the returns handed to them will depend the value of the census. It has been suggested that, if farmers would make it a rule to keep accurate accounts of their operations all the time, the task would come easy to them in census years, and the public would have more faith in the census statistics. The advice is as applicable to Canada as to the United States. There is no reason why farming should not, like other occupations, be conducted on a strictly business basis.

We are glad to see that an organized effort is being made to extend the benefits of the experimental farm near Ottawa to the agriculture of this province. The task of initiating the movement has been entrusted to the able editor of the *Pionnier de Sherbrooke*, who, by a series of articles and lectures, will impress on the people of the Eastern Townships the great advantages of scientific and economical, as opposed to haphazard, methods in agriculture. He will also show the value of the manifold experiments that Mr. Saunders has been conducting for some years past with different grains, vegetables and trees, which, though adapted to latitudes, or isotherms like ours in Europe, have only recently been introduced to the northern regions of the American continent.

Every week our attention is called to some new phase in the development of our varied resources. A business which, according to the *St. John Sun*, has of late been assuming large, and is likely to assume much larger, proportions, is the utilization of the native granite of New Brunswick. Near St. George, in Charlotte County, at the mouth of the Magaguadavic River, a place hitherto noted for its lumber trade, there is a mountain of red granite, which, it is claimed, has no superior in the world. Several firms are doing a thriving business in this substance. At Carleton a company has been formed, known as the New Brunswick Red Granite Company, the business of which has of late materially increased. It has a large quarry at St. George, where red, and at Spoon Island, where grey, granite is obtained; gives employment to about a hundred and forty men, and receives important orders from the United States, as well as at home. All kinds of materials for building purposes are manufactured in the company's works.

The *Canadian Architect and Builder* devotes a long and carefully written article to a question which has of late been exciting a good deal of controversy—that of the disposal of electric wires. That the overhead wires, in the present multiplicity of telegraphic operation, have become excessively inconvenient, not to speak of their unsightliness, is generally admitted. Can they be placed underground without disadvantage? The experience of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and other American cities, and of the British metropolis, shows, urges our contemporary, that telegraph, telephone, fire alarm, and other low tension wires, can be so worked successfully. With high tension wires, the expense of keeping them in order stands in the way. In many cases double