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ONLY ONE.

All we ask of each subscriber of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is that he will procure us ONE additional subscriber. This can be easily done, and it will go far towards increasing the efficiency of the journal. We are doing our best to put forth a paper creditable to the country, and our friends should make it a point to assist us. Remember that the Dominion should support at least one illustrated paper. Remember too that the "NEWS" is the only purely literary paper in the country. We invite our friends to examine carefully the present number of the paper and judge for themselves of our efforts in their behalf.

L'OPINION PUBLIQUE.

Such is the title of an illustrated paper, written in French, and published from the offices of this Company. It is now in the seventh year of its existence and has prospered from the beginning, but since the month of January of this year, special efforts have been made to improve it, both pictorially and editorially, and the result has been of the most satisfactory nature. It is in the hands of two or three of the best known and most graceful writers of the Province of Quebec, who have, besides, the inappreciable advantage of assistance from the first pens in Quebec, Ottawa, Montreal, Three Rivers, and elsewhere. The literary movement among the French Canadians has never been so pronounced as it is at present, and most of us have really no idea of the variety, abundance, and general excellence of French Canadian literature. We feel therefore justified in calling attention to this fact among our English-speaking friends throughout the Dominion. The knowledge of French is almost a social and commercial necessity in Canada, while in the circle of polite education it cannot be omitted. Hence the English-speaking people of Canada, who wish to learn the language, or improve their acquaintance with it, cannot do better than subscribe to this beautiful weekly, which will furnish them with choice reading, written in good French, and edited with a single view to the entertainment of the fireside. The form of the paper is a large quarto, the size of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, containing twelve pages of matter—four devoted to illustrations and eight to letterpress. The price of subscription is only \$3.00 in advance. Colleges, convents, academies, schools, and public institutions are particularly invited to give the paper a trial and they may rely upon being treated with due consideration. For further particulars apply to the office of the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company, 5 Bleury Street, Montreal.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

Montreal, Saturday, April 21st, 1877.

THE DECLARATION OF TURKEY.

It would appear that we are on the eve of an Eastern war. There is a faint hope that the calamity may be averted, but should hostilities be determined upon, it will be well to know from the beginning the standing of the participants therein. About the famous protocol, of which so much has been said and written of late, we have kept our readers fully advised. We present them to-day with the declaration of Turkey, which is a document of a very high character indeed. It affirms that the Imperial Government is prepared to apply all promised reforms, but these, in conformation of the fundamental provisions of the Constitution, cannot have a special or exclusive character, and it is in this spirit that the Imperial Government with

entire liberty will continue to apply its instructions. The Imperial Government is ready to replace its armies on a peace footing, as soon as it shall see the Russian Government take measures to the same end. The armaments of Turkey have an exclusively defensive character. The Imperial Government believes Europe is convinced that the disturbances which have troubled the provinces were due to foreign instigation; that the Imperial Government could not be held responsible for them, and that consequently the Russian Government would not be justified in making demobilization of its army dependent upon such circumstances. Concerning the despatch of a special envoy to St. Petersburg, to treat of the question of disarmament, the Imperial Government, which would have no reason to refuse an act of courtesy reciprocally required by diplomatic usages, perceives no connection between this act of international courtesy and disarmament, which there was no plausible motive for delaying.

The concluding section declares that Turkey cannot allow foreign agents, or representatives charged to protect the interests of their compatriots, to have any official supervision over it. The Imperial Government does not see how it deserves a humiliating position without example in the world. The document refers at length to the Treaty of Paris, and says it cannot be abolished by a protocol in which Turkey had no share; that the Imperial Government sees grave complications in the clause of the protocol which, in case of the non-execution of reforms, would seek to confer upon the Powers the right of recurring to ulterior measures. No consideration can arrest the Government in its determination to protest against the views enunciated in the protocol, and to treat it, so far as Turkey is concerned, as destitute of all equity and all obligatory character. Exposed to hostile suggestions, to unmerited suspicion and to violations of international law, Turkey feels that she is now contending for her existence. Strong in the justice of her cause and trusting in God, she determines to ignore what has been decided without her and against her; resolved to retain in the world the place which Providence has destined for her, she appeals to the conscience of the Cabinets. Immediate and simple disarmament would be the only efficacious means of averting dangers by which the general peace is threatened.

THE ART OF TEACHING.

There is no doubt that the International Exhibition of Philadelphia did relatively more for Canada than for any other nation that was represented there. We may rely for testimony on this point, not only on the reports of our own people, who might be charged with a certain patriotic enthusiasm in the matter, but on the authority of several foreign commissioners, and especially on the increase of Canadian trade in several departments, which may be traced directly to the Philadelphia exhibits. It is safe to say, however—and it is a source of sincere congratulation—that in nothing did Canada give so good an account of herself as in the department of education. Not only did numerous foreign correspondents call attention to our superiority in this respect, but the French and Japanese commissions were so impressed with what they witnessed at Philadelphia, that they made it their business to visit some of our schools in Ontario and judge for themselves of their satisfactory working.

While we have every reason to feel gratified with the work already accomplished, it is satisfactory to know that our teachers and professors are disposed still further to improve their methods and thus secure even more handsome results. We have just risen from the perusal of a handsome little volume issued by Dawson Brothers, of this city, with a feeling of admiration for the mission of the school-master and the conviction that it contains the most admirable hints for the advance-

ment of the cause of instruction. The work is entitled "The Art of Teaching," and is the work of FREDERICK C. EMBERSON, M. A. The claims of the author to be heard and followed in his lessons are that he is a Scholar and Greek Exhibitioner of Wadham College, Oxford, and late Commissioner to inspect the Model and High Schools of the Province of Quebec. We may add our personal tribute to Mr. EMBERSON'S wide learning and skill in pedagogy, as it so happened that many of the chapters embodied in the present work were originally contributed as separate papers to the columns of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, thus affording us the occasion of meeting the author and enjoying the benefit of his intercourse.

It is not our purpose to analyze Mr. EMBERSON'S book, inasmuch as the several chapters are so many analyses in themselves, being the condensation of an immense amount of thought, experience and reading. Indeed, the little book is worth studying as a rare specimen of clear and sententious composition. We may state, however, that a vast range of subjects is gone over, nothing, so far as we can judge, having been overlooked that could redound to the benefit of the teacher or the pupil. Throughout the pages, too, there is a vein of quiet pleasantry which goes far to relieve the aridity of dogmatic rules. The book is one which we can confidently recommend not only to all teachers and advanced scholars in the Dominion, but to the general reader as well. The perusal of it will acquaint the reader with many things which he did not know before, and remind him of many others which he has perhaps never seen so well put elsewhere.

CAXTON.

One of our leading literary men, in this city, has proposed that Canada should join in the four hundredth anniversary of CAXTON'S introduction of the art of printing into England. He proposes generally that there should be an exhibition of Canadian printing and book-making from the earliest time until the present day. This exhibition would serve the double purpose of a tribute to the memory of the first of English printers, and of a proof that we, in this country, have not been backward in the cultivation of the art preservative of all other arts.

In England, a movement in the same direction is meeting with powerful encouragement, and the mode of celebration decided upon seems to be a loan collection of the works of CAXTON, and of other British and foreign antiquities, and appliances connected with the art of printing, the exhibition of which is to take place in London, in June of this year. Her Majesty has countenanced the project to the extent of promising to contribute some of the literary treasures of the Royal Library at Windsor.

CAXTON was a native of the county of Kent, where he was born in the year 1411. In 1428 he was apprenticed to a member of the Mercer's Company, named JOHN LARGE, with whom he remained up to the time of the latter's death in 1441. He then took up his abode in the Netherlands and corresponded with the Merchant Adventurers of England, promoting the commerce of his native country to the best of his ability. In 1464 he was employed by the Government of England to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Duke of Burgundy, the brother-in-law of Edward IV. About the time that printing was invented in Germany, he translated and printed his first book, "The Historie of Troye." He learned the noble art at the Colard Mansion of Bruges, and in 1470 was working in the turret chamber of the palace of that city. In 1471 he set up his press in the Almonry of Westminster. Of the many works which he issued from this press it is needless to speak in detail, as the enumeration might prove a curiosity only to the professional printer or the antiquarian. It will suffice to remind our readers that in the history of English literature, of which we, in Canada, are part

inheritors, no name stands higher in the light of benefaction than that of CAXTON, and we trust that we shall be found doing our whole duty in this quatercentennial tribute to his memory. Our columns are thrown open to any persons who will suggest the means of making the celebration an unqualified success.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE MAYOR AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—Since his accession to office we have done our best to support and encourage the new Mayor of Montreal. But his attack on the Board of Health has disappointed us, and we believe we are the organ of public sentiment when we say that he has seriously undermined his claims to public endorsement. In the first place, he is not entitled, on mere financial grounds, to underrate a body of scientific men who give their labors gratuitously towards the sanitary service of the city; and he should have consulted men of competence before he launched a judgment which is calculated to do infinite harm to the city, on the eve of the summer season, when so many strangers visit us. Our cartoon expresses exactly what we mean. The Mayor has in his hands the fate of the health of Montreal. If he destroys the Board of Health, he takes upon himself the dread responsibility of opening the sluice-gates of epidemic disease upon the city. And we tell him as much in our cartoon. Let him beware. The responsibility lies upon him and it is a terrible one. Happily, he is not omnipotent in the matter, and the Board of Health will subsist in spite of him. The Board of Health might be better, but such as it is, we owe a debt of gratitude to its efforts.

JESUITS' RESIDENCE AT SILLERY IN 1637.—This very ancient structure, with its walls four feet thick, was built as much for a fort against Indian treachery as for a residence for the Jesuit Fathers. Sillery was founded in July, 1637. We know of no dwelling in Canada as old. It has been from time to time, carefully repaired; nay, its aspect, at one time, was quite festive when tenanted by a gay bachelor, now a grave member of the influential and respected firm of R. R. Dobell & Co., whose stately homes embellish the Sillery Heights in the rear. The Residence, or old MANSION HOUSE, on the north side of the Sillery Cove lower road, four miles from Quebec, faces the Sillery Chapel, within which the body of Father Evremond Massé, has rested since 1695. An antiquarian discovery made in 1871 by the Abbé Laverdière and Casgrain, resulted in the erection of the picturesque little monument to Father Evremond Massé and to the Commander de Sillery, recently put up. This Sillery settlement founded in 1637, has been described in detail by the historian Ferland in his *Notes*, and also in *Maple Leaves* for 1865. Indeed it is to Mr. LeMone that we are indebted for all this information. The Residence is now occupied by an employee of Messrs. R. R. Dobell & Co. The locality, from its connection with incidents of early history, attracts each summer tourists innumerable.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—The Oxford eight were lucky enough to win the toss for choice of stations, and precisely at eight o'clock they put off from the London Boat Club boat-house in their Clasper boat, which they had at last determined to use in the race, and took the Middlesex side. It was nearly a quarter of an hour before the Cambridge men appeared, and another quarter elapsed before the word "Go" was given by Mr. Searle. The Oxford men started at 39 strokes to the minute, against the 35 of their opponents, and at once drew slightly in front; but at the Duke's Head the Cambridge boat had drawn level. There was nothing between them at Craven Point; but at Rosebank the dark blues were slightly in advance. This advantage was only maintained as far as the Crab-Tree, where the Cambridge coxswain kept much the better course, and in making the shoot for the Soap Works drew out with a lead of about half a length. This advantage, however, was but momentary, as a spurt from Marriott rapidly closed up the gap, and as the two boats passed under Hammersmith Bridge, Oxford, if anything, had the advantage. The curves in the river were now all in favor of the light blues, who began to creep away. They were perhaps half a length in advance at the foot of Chiswick Lock, from which point the Oxford men began to row much better together, and gradually gained, in spite of Shafto quickening up to 37, and shortly afterwards to 38. At Chiswick Church the Oxonians were fully half a length to the good, and were rowing in better form than was shown by their opponents. Passing under Barnes' Bridge, the leaders had increased their advantage to more than a length; and, as they were gaining slowly but surely, the race was apparently over, when bow caught a crab and broke his oar, which was only held together by the leather. Of course, after this he could only sit and swing, and, in spite of the desperate exertions of the other seven men, the Cambridge boat rapidly gained; and, though the general opinion was that Oxford won by about a couple of yards, the decision given by John Phelps was a dead-heat, a result with few parallels in the history of rowing. Thus appropriately ended one of the most sensational of the Inter-University boat-races.