

The Dominion Illustrated.

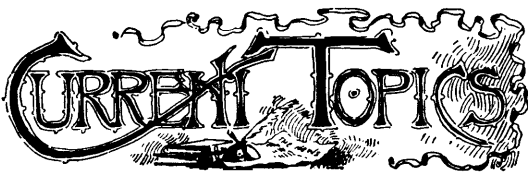
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8th FEBRUARY, 1890.

THE D. I. I. COUPON.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement at the foot of our front cover regarding a rare privilege offered to subscribers to this journal. It will there be seen that, by an arrangement concluded with the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company, Toronto, five hundred dollars are guaranteed to the legal survivor of any person killed by, or dying within a month from the effects of, an accident who was the owner of a D. I. I. Coupon for the current week, and had his or her signature written underneath. Those who have any acquaintance with the usual rates of accident insurance will have no difficulty in appreciating this offer.



The report of the Secretary, Mr. R. Casimir Dickson, read at the annual meeting of the Canadian Imperial Federation League, which took place at Ottawa last week, showed that there are now twenty-six branches in Canada, from Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia, to Victoria, in British Columbia. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of affiliated societies throughout the Empire, and the progress attained in the establishment of means of communication throughout the Imperial domain, and the number of projects now in hand tending to promote the same great object, may be accepted as favourable to the cause. The services of the Rev. Principal Grant, the Rev. D. V. Lucas, and Mr. Parkin, as lecturers, and of Mr. J. Israel Tarte, as a journalist, on behalf of the movement, were gratefully acknowledged. A consensus of opinion is to be taken all over the Dominion by means of circulars of enquiry. In future, instead of a single Vice-President, there will be one such officer for each of the provinces. The officers for the ensuing year are Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P., President; Mr. A. McNeill, M. P., Vice-President, for Ontario; the Hon. H. G. Joly de Lotbinière, Vice-President for Quebec; His Grace, Archbishop O'Brien, Vice-President for Nova Scotia; Sir Leonard Tilley, Lieutenant-Governor, Vice-President for New Brunswick; the Hon. J. S. Carvell, Vice-President for Prince Edward Island; the Hon. Mr. Nelson, Lieutenant-Governor, Vice-President for British Columbia; the Hon. Dr. Schultz, Lieutenant-Governor, Vice-President for Manitoba; Secretary, Mr. R. Casimir Dickson, of Toronto; treasurer, Major H. H. Lyman, Montreal. Sir A. T. Galt, G. C. M. G., Mr. Sandford Fleming, C. E., C. M. G., Col. G. T. Denison, and Mr. A. McGoun were chosen representatives to the English Executive Council.

The death at Quebec of a young married man named Noel is said to have been due to the use of

impure vaccine on the train between that city and Montreal some years ago. The poor fellow is said to have suffered from the effects of what was meant as a protection against disease to such an extent that at last the physicians who attended to his case concluded that, to save his life, his arm must be amputated. To this remedy, however, after his long agony, he declined to submit, and so he only found relief in death. If this account, which was telegraphed to the papers of this city, be correct, the doctor who used the vaccine committed a very grave mistake. It is not only the death of the unfortunate man that is to be deplored, but the impression which the fatality is sure to make on those who are already prejudiced against vaccination. The law which enforces vaccination has the sanction of the great majority of medical practitioners, but it is only justifiable on the ground that it is a prophylactic against small-pox and that it is unattended with the risk of introducing other diseases into the human system. To ensure such immunity the most scrupulous and conscientious care should be taken to ascertain that the lymph is perfectly pure.

In the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Ontario Legislature, attention was called to the fact that, although the purely agricultural industries of the province had of late been in a depressed condition, dairy farming had continued to prosper, Ontario cheese holding a rank among the best examples of that commodity in the English market. It was, moreover, shown by the Tables of Trade and Navigation that the yearly value of the cheese exports is in excess of the aggregate value of all other manufactures exported by the Dominion. It is satisfactory to learn, especially in view of the introduction of a like organization into this province, that the operation of the farmer's institutes in Ontario has proved extremely beneficial in disseminating valuable information in the agricultural districts. It is to be hoped that the movement will be equally advantageous to the farmers of Quebec.

The remarks of some of the professors at the meeting of the Veterinary Medical Association, connected with the new Veterinary Faculty of McGill University, were of practical importance to all who have to deal with animals. The scientific study of zoology, with especial reference to domesticated animals, has made considerable progress in recent years in Canada as elsewhere. But there is still much to learn, and institutions such as that which has been organized in this city are sure to be of very real service both to man and beast. That a great deal of mischief is caused by ignorance on the part of owners of animals and of those who are entrusted with the charge of them, is only too true, and to spread sound views of management and feeding among the classes concerned would be conferring a boon on the whole community, while alleviating the hardships of those creatures to which man is so largely and in so many ways indebted.

The B. A. bill (as it is called) has passed the Legislative Assembly of this province by a considerable majority. Its object is to permit graduates in arts of Canadian and English universities to enter on the study of law without examination. The recognition of the value of a university training by the legal profession of this province has long been sought for in vain—the majority of the Bar being opposed to it. Last year the bill, introduced by Mr. J. S. Hall, Q.C., M.P.P., was thrown out by the Council, after passing the lower house. How

such a misunderstanding arose in the first place we do not know. That a learned profession should deliberately discourage learning seems morally impossible. The Bar, no doubt, has a right to keep the key of its own house. It has also a right to be guided by experience in determining who should have the freedom of it. But that such experience should justify the conclusion that men who have not are as worthy of welcome as men who have graduated, "shocks all common sense." The question has, unhappily, been complicated by side issues, and the champions on both sides have been estranged from each other by charges and recriminations that ought never to have been uttered, much less published. A few hours' honest inquiry would have prevented a great deal of discussion that is worse than worthless, and saved both the Bar and the Universities the humiliation which the outside world must attach to such a dispute.

The Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk, was founded for the purpose of training young Englishmen of some means for the duties of Colonial farm life. It began with three students in February, 1887, and has during the three years that have elapsed since then found considerable favour with the class whose interests it is meant to serve. Like the other colleges of our time, it has embarked on the troubled sea of journalism. Its special organ bears the classical name of "Colonia." The first number contains a variety of information, but not all of the character which the names of the magazine and of the institution would seem to imply. We do not object to athletics, as it may, in a manner, be deemed a part of the preparation for life in the forest or the prairie. But we do object to matters so alien to the interests involved as an article on Florida orange culture, nor do we consider it just that students who have the advantage of such a college, and who choose to settle in the Argentine Republic or other extra-Imperial country, should have their names inscribed in the credit list of the institution.

We also regard it as in bad taste, if not deserving of still more reproach, to insert in the first number of a magazine bearing the name of *Colonia* an article from an Australian student which is, from a British and Imperial point of view, nothing less than treasonable. The editor, it is true, deprecates his contributor's opinions, but, in doing so, he makes the grievous mistake of attributing those opinions to the younger men in all the colonies of the Empire. Taken by itself, Mr. Telford's article, which is in favour of secession from the Empire and the formation of an Australian Republic, may be a fair showing of the tendency of young Australian sentiment. In a pamphlet, it would be read with interest. But in a colonial magazine it is certainly out of place.

The proposed re-organization of the Geological Survey will, it is to be hoped, conduce to the advantage of the Dominion. There is no branch of the public service by which Canada has gained more credit abroad. Its history may be divided into two chapters—the first covering the period of the Union; the second, that of Confederation. Practically, this division differentiates the two directorates, as it was not until about 1870 that the significance of the political change brought about by the British North America Act was recognized as affecting the survey. The increase of work and responsibility may be estimated by a glance at the map of the Dominion. Under the Union régime