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All remittances and business communications to be addressed to,

The Business Manager
 THE BURLAND-DESBARATS COMPANY, Montreal.

All correspondence for the Papers, and literary contributions to be addressed to,
 THE EDITOR—BURLAND-DESBARATS COMPANY, Montreal.

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FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED

for the advertising and subscription departments of this paper. Good percentage, large and exclusive territory, given to each canvasser, who will be expected, on the other hand, to furnish security. Apply to the Manager.

THE NEW STORY.

We beg to announce that we have arranged with Mr.

WILKIE COLLINS

for the exclusive right to publish, in serial form, a New Story he has just written, entitled

"THE LAW AND THE LADY."

This story is not only worthy of Mr. Collins' great reputation, but is stated to be the best he has written. Our readers may therefore expect a rare treat from its perusal in our columns.

Owing to the fact of Victor Hugo's "Ninety Three" being yet uncompleted, it has been thought advisable to postpone the commencement of the above until our first number in November, when the News will appear with many additions and improvements. We feel sure that the varied attractions we shall then be able to present to our readers will fully compensate for any disappointment that may have been caused by the postponement of our new serial. In the issue of the 7th November a more than usually large instalment of the same will be given.

NOTICE.

We desire to inform our readers that application has been made for letters patent incorporating a new Lithographic Printing and Publishing Company, into whose hands will pass, after incorporation, the whole of the Publishing, Lithographic, and Printing business hitherto carried on by George E. Desbarats, and the Engraving and Lithographic Printing business of Messrs. Burland, Lafraican, and Co., an amalgamation of the two houses being about to be effected. The new Company—which will be known as the Burland Desbarats Company—will be in working order on or about the first of November next. Upon the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS the Management intend to concentrate their efforts so that, on its becoming the property of the Company a manifest improvement shall be developed in its every department. On and after the date mentioned the Management purpose to present the country with a Pictorial Paper of which it may, on every score, be proud.

The artistic staff will be increased and remodelled, and every detail of the illustrations carefully followed and supervised, so that the Pictorial pages of the News shall be steadily and progressively good, and shall vie with and eclipse, if possible, its American and English contemporaries.

Portraits of prominent men, events of general and local interest, notable public edifices, interesting scenery, mercantile and manufacturing houses, will be illustrated by able artists. Politics of every shade, society in its various phases, will furnish subjects for humorous cartoons, where the sharp edge of satire shall be made to do good service. Works of art will be reproduced from time to time, and always in the best style known to modern skill.

In its letter-press pages the News will be essentially a family and literary paper. It will be made a necessity to the fireside of every Canadian home. The ladies, the children, the weary paterfamilias, all will find recreation and instruction in its columns. The stories and novels published will be by the best writers of the day. The selections, carefully made, avoiding everything that may offend the most sensitive conscience or the most fastidious taste. In politics its character will be perfect independence, and it will entirely avoid all approach to personalities or partisanship. It will likewise eschew all religious discussion, and all comments or remarks that might annoy any sect or congregation, leaving to each the entire liberty of its worship, and giving to each credit for entire good faith.

The Management claim that, with this programme for its guidance, it deserves the liberal support of all Canadians, and trust that strict attention to the details of its business will prevent any unpleasantness ever interfering between its patrons and the success of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Canadian Illustrated News.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1874.

ENLARGED JOURNALISM.

We have not the presumption to offer advice to our colleagues of the daily press. We are too mindful of our own shortcomings to render ourselves guilty of any such impertinence. But there are one or two topics about which we should like to provoke an expression of opinion, with the view of widening the circle of journalistic influence. It seems to us, in the first place, that Canadian papers, as a rule, do not devote sufficient attention to foreign matters of importance. Herein the narrow example of the American press is followed, instead of the enlightened practice of English and continental journals. Nothing strikes one more forcibly, on reading the latter, than the large space allotted, not only to the relation of foreign events, but to the editorial discussion of foreign political issues. The London *Times*, *Standard*, *Daily News*, *Daily Telegraph*, and other Metropolitan dailies, have resident correspondents in all the capitals of Europe, whose business it is to write copious digests of all occurrences happening within the limit of their observation. The Paris correspondence of these papers is daily, and supplements the intelligence of the telegraph. The French *Débats*, *Constitutionnel*, and others are remarkable for their knowledge of foreign affairs. The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the best paper in Germany, is cited as an authority, both for the accuracy of its statements and the justness of its comments on all subjects of interest throughout the world. It fully justifies its title of "Universal Gazette." There is no need to dilate on the advantages of this encyclopædic method of journalism. The want of it strikes us as one of the weakest features of the Canadian press. True, the telegraphic despatches give the reader an idea of what is going on in the different countries of the globe, but unless these despatches are made intelligible to the ordinary mind, by explanations and commentaries from the pen of the editor, they become insipid and bewildering. It will not do to say that people care nothing for these extraneous matters. People care for whatever is presented to them in a clear and agreeable form. There is a feeling of curiosity in every reader that grows, like love, by what it feeds on. And from a higher point of view, the political episodes, the social vicissitudes, and the religious struggles of our common brotherhood in other lands, are problems which naturally interest us, while they may afford solutions to similar perplexities among ourselves. We have heard a prominent journalist say that one leading editorial on local topics was all that was necessary for his paper, and that the space which might be allotted to two or three additional articles was more profitably employed by the insertion of advertisements. We think he is radically mistaken. A few business men—and comparatively a very few—will relish a paper that is taken up with four or five columns of an insurance, a banking, or other commercial report, to the exclusion of more general matter, but the majority of readers will cast the paper aside as dull trash. The same with disproportionately extended reports of scientific, literary, political, and even religious discussions. The mass of readers look for information, and in the journal of their choice they naturally expect it from the editorial columns. A country paper of this Province—perhaps the best of its class—has made a specialty of original articles, always including the discussion of foreign affairs, and to that circumstance, fully as much as to any other one feature, is its unusual popularity attributable.

Even in the treatment of our own domestic topics, we believe it will be generally admitted that the press is open to improvement. Our politics have been, and are still, too personal. In dealing with public men, private character is canvassed, almost to the exclusion of public fitness. It is so on the hustings and it is so in the press. Hence the qualities of abuse, violence, and buffoonery which too frequently mar the character of our ablest journals. Of course, we all agree that this is wrong, but there is the further inconvenience that it belittles political discussion itself, and reduces it to vulgar wrangling. We have heard a foreign gentleman observe, while looking over the newspaper files in the reading-room of one of our hotels in this city, that he defied any man to make out the merits of a Canadian subject of interest from the comments of the party journals. Attention is being directed to this point in Ontario, and from the propitious circumstance that in the van of proposed reform are found some of those journals which we are the greatest sinners, we may hope for the advent of a beneficial change. Our free and easy manner was adopted from the Americans.

As we imitated them in doing wrong, we should now imitate them in doing right. The best papers in the United States, following the example set them by HENRY RAYMOND, of the New York *Times*, have completely altered their mode of defence and attack in political debate. They have set scurrility aside and replaced it by argument. They leave a statesman's personality in the shade, and discuss only his acts. The consequence is that they elucidate principles for the enlightenment of the decent public, instead of libelling men for the amusement of the groundlings. The consequence further is, that when they do expose a political man who has disgraced himself, their denunciation serves public morality, because it is understood to be meant for the public good.

ICELANDIC IMMIGRATION.

A little over a year ago we drew the attention of our readers to the probability of a wholesale migration of Icelanders from their native land; and at the same time we pointed out the peculiar qualifications possessed by these people which would make them a most desirable addition to our population; and urged upon the Government the importance of making an effort to attract them to our shores. In the issue of the News of October 4, 1873, speaking of Icelandic Immigration, we said:

"Not a single newspaper on this continent has hitherto considered the question in these bearings. Here we have a considerable population of hard-workers on the look out for a new home, and not one of the various Governments who have homes to offer has stepped forward to invite the would-be immigrants. We offer the suggestion, if it be worth anything, and we firmly believe it to be worth a great deal, to the consideration of the Minister of Agriculture. Let us lose no time in sending out carefully chosen agents to direct the attention of the Icelanders to the inducements which the Dominion of Canada is able to offer to intending settlers. The Scandinavians, like their German brethren, make the best of immigrants, and we shall be guilty of culpable negligence, of a gross want of patriotism, if we fail to avail ourselves of such an excellent chance of peopling our vast prairies and our unexplored backwoods."

Since the above was written the subject of Icelandic immigration has attracted considerable attention both in this country and in the States, and colonies of Icelanders have been established in Brazil and Wisconsin, and, still more recently, in Ontario. The former have not, however, been successful, the colonists suffering severely from the heat of summer. This has, indeed, been found to be such a drawback that the Wisconsin colony is about to migrate, and is now looking for a suitable home. A committee of three has been appointed who are now engaged in examining the climate and resources of Alaska, where they propose forming a new settlement. Should this northern country not prove suitable, the delegates will next turn their eyes toward Canada. "The region next most attractive after Alaska," they say, "is probably Canada; and to Canada, unless a colony is immediately established in Alaska, the stream of Icelandic emigration will set; wherever a nucleus is established, thither will future Icelandic emigration naturally be drawn."

We are glad to observe, by a communication addressed to the *Globe* by Mr. HAY, General Emigration Agent for Ontario, that the subject of Icelandic immigration is engaging the attention of both the Dominion and Ontario Governments; and that already the nucleus of a settlement has been formed by the establishment of a small colony of three hundred souls in the townships of Lutherville and Snowdon, on the line of the Victoria Railway, on which they have been guaranteed work for the coming winter and for next season. In the communication mentioned, Mr. HAY points out the importance of making an effort to secure a share, if not the entire volume, of the emigration from Iceland, and draws attention to the suitability of the northern Free Grant territory as a field for this class of immigrants, provided that it be speedily opened up by railways. The following extract shows the policy Mr. HAY recommends in this important matter:

"Our Northern Free Grant Territory is of a mixed character, possessing for farming purposes a fair percentage of moderately good land, a good deal of rock, mineral resources the value of which it is impossible as yet to estimate, and a rich inheritance if made available, and productive in its pine and hardwood forests. Without the means of utilizing in any great degree its timber resources, these forests become to the emigrant a source of labour and loss, instead of gain, and the district as a whole offers but small inducements to capitalists, and still less to the poor man. Active, effective, and successful colonization depends on pushing railway lines, such as the Muskoka Extension northward, and the North Victoria road north-easterly, into the heart of our Free Grant Territory. In this way only can our northern country be filled up, and