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NOTICE.

Our Agent, MR. W. STREET, who collected our accounts west of Toronto last year, is again visiting all the places on the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Canada Southern, Northern and Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railways. Subscribers are requested to settle with him all accounts due.

Subscribers are once more requested to take notice that the dates to which their subscriptions are paid are printed on their wrappers with each number sent from the office, thus: 1.78 would signify that subscriptions have been paid up to January, 1878; 7.77 up to July, 1877. This is worthy of particular attention, as a check upon collectors and a protection to customers who, not seeing their dates altered after settling with the collector, should after a reasonable time communicate with the office.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 20th, 1877.

IMMIGRATION TO THE NORTH-WEST.

It is not more than three or four weeks ago that we had occasion to enumerate the many and manifest advantages which the Province of Manitoba and the great North-West present as fields for immigration. The most strenuous endeavours are being made to place these advantages prominently before the public, and in this respect nothing better has been done than the remarkable contributions of Mr. THOMAS DOWSE, North-West editor of the *Chicago Commercial Advertiser*, which appeared in that journal on the 30th August last. A fortnight ago we published several illustrations extracted from that article, and to-day we call attention to the letter-press details as a powerful document in favor of immigration. The whole article, extending over forty columns, is both an exhaustive history of the North-West and a perfect record of all its resources. We invite Mr. Dowse to put this work into a pamphlet, and make arrangements with the Government at Ottawa for its adoption as an immigration document. We should like to analyze the article, but our space forbids, and we can make room for only one citation in regard to the wheat of the country, which confirms what our fellow-citizen, A. W. Ogilvie, M. P., has recently made public. "Potatoes have yielded as high as 600 bushels to the acre and of a quality unsurpassed, as are all the root crops. Turnips have yielded as high as 1000 bushels per acre, 500 to 700 being quite common. Corn does very well here though not made much of a crop. Tame grasses do splendidly, particularly timothy and herdsgrass, though the native grass is good enough, either for feeding or lawn purposes. In fact the light autumn rains do not soak out the nutritive properties of the native grass, and in winter the cattle will turn from the hay ricks to eat the naturally ripened grass underneath the light snow-falls of this section. Cabbages grow to an enormous size and mature quickly, so do cauliflower and celery; the latter being large, white and fine-flavoured. Cucumbers, onions and rhubarb attain great perfection and yield. Lettuce grows with a crispness unsurpassed. Melons and tomatoes do well, particularly the latter. Wild hops grow

in profusion about the lakes and streams, are in general use among the settlers and have also been successfully used by the local brewers. But of the products of the soil wheat is king. The amount raised in the Province last year was about 450,000 bushels, of a general average of 63 pounds to the bushel, while large fields were raised in which the average weight was even more than this. One field had a straight average of 68 pounds to the bushel, and another field of 2,000 bushels averaged 66 pounds, producing 46 to 46½ pounds of flour to the bushel. The wheat, bushel for bushel, produces a much larger per cent of middlings or "patent process" than the wheat of Minnesota. This is the peculiar property of the Minnesota Spring wheat which has already given the flour of that State supremacy in the Eastern States and on the London market, making it in that city in price the peer of the flour of any country or mills that are brought to that great central market of the world. Large as was the amount produced last year, considering the agricultural age and entire absence of export facilities, save to the surrounding and newer portions west, it is enough to go a good way towards supplying the home demand; but the increased acreage and present fine prospects go to show a large increase over last year's products. The same may be said of other crops. Though only a few small shipments of wheat and flour have yet been made to the Canadian markets from Manitoba, still they have been sufficient to give established quotations over the wheat from any other section and they will readily take any surplus this Province may have in the coming years. Though it is seemingly cut off from the market of the States, by the foolish tariff put on by the United States of 20 cents per bushel gold, still its great weight and superiority have attracted the attention of the Chicago and Milwaukee wheat dealers to 'grade up' the poorer wheat of more Southern localities that comes to those cities for a market. So that there is no doubt but that, as the proper railway and other shipping facilities are opened, (for Manitoba is nearer lake navigation at Duluth than Kansas is at Chicago), the wheat of Manitoba will go largely to those markets in the States, even though this high and unjust tariff is not done away with."

A LESSON FROM FRANCE.

Paragraphs like the following should not be stowed away in small type and in an obscure corner of a paper, but printed in prominent characters, and brought as vividly before the public as possible. We follow this method and call the attention of all our readers, high and low, to the ensuing statement:—

The French laborer probably gets more for his wages than any other. His food is cheaper and more nourishing. His *bouillon* is the liquid essence of beef, a penny per bowl. His bread at the restaurant is thrown in without any charge, and is the best bread in the world. His coffee and milk are peddled about the streets in the morning at a sou per cup. It is coffee, not slops. His half bottle of claret is thrown in at a meal costing 12 cents. For a few cents he may enjoy an evening's amusement at one of the many minor theatres, with his coffee free. Sixpence pays for a nicely-cushioned seat at the theatre. No gallery gods, no peanuts, pipe smoke, drunkenness, yelling or howling. The Jardins des Plantes, the vast galleries and museums of the Louvre, Hotel Cluny, palace of the Luxembourg and Versailles are free for him to enter. Art and science hold out to him their costly treasures at small cost or no cost at all. French economy and frugality do not mean that constant retrenchment and self-denial which deprive life of everything which makes it worth living for. Economy in France, more than in any other country, means the utilization of what Americans throw away; but it does not mean a pinching process of reducing

life to a barren existence of work and bread and water.

The lesson given in the foregoing paragraph should be taken to heart by every one who reads it. It is somewhat remarkable that France, which is so extravagant in her politics, and so wayward in many of her social practices, should lead the world in the matter of political and domestic economy. She is the only nation that is not suffering from the general stagnation of business. She always steers clear of financial crises, even in such tremendous times as 1871. And the thrift of her middle and lower classes, as we stated above, is something which must provoke our admiration, even if we should not feel disposed to imitate it. The secret of French prosperity is traceable to two causes—freedom from debt and economy. Every Frenchman is born with a horror of debt and his constant aim through life is to keep clear of it. This induces him to live constantly within his means. That is economy. The practice of economy is an art which the Gaul thoroughly understands, but which the Anglo-Saxon has yet to learn. To be economical requires that one make the most of everything, especially in the matter of self-sustentation. Hence the importance of cookery, in which every Frenchman is a master, and of which the most of us know nothing. It has been said, and with truth, that a Frenchman can support himself, wife and children, for a week, on what an American or a Canadian throws away in a day. It has also been said that no city in the world could have stood so long a siege as Paris did in the winter of 1870-71, because no city could have continued to live so long upon apparently nothing. These are facts and suggestions which deserve to be pondered over, especially on the eve of a winter which bodes hardship for thousands throughout the land.

LORD DUFFERIN'S LATEST PROGRESS.

The most attractive and unique scenery, immense extent of prairie province and unequalled congeries of waters in our great North-Western Domain, with all their promise of the wealth that must flow from the most fertile soil, accompanied by perfect interior navigation, have found their greatest interpreter in Lord Dufferin, in his magnificent speech delivered before the citizens of Winnipeg assembled at a banquet to do him honor, and it was no fault of His Excellency's that the great projected natural and imperial highway did not provide the occasion for a theme of equal impressiveness to thoughtful citizens. The last must be attributed to our unhappy divisions in the older Canada, and certainly not to any want of distinction in the incomparable preparatory surveys. Upon the excellent justice done to every class and interest in the newly settled Prairie Province and the regions at present tributary to it, there is no need for us to enlarge, for the speech itself has gone over the length and breadth of the Dominion, and will soon be engaging the attention of the statesmen and people of the Motherland. The feeling with which it was received by those who heard it can only be described as enthusiastic. It is not a small matter that the man endowed with the highest rank and function in the Dominion should come before us at the same time as its greatest orator and most sympathetic mind, and as a true apostle of the brotherhood of mankind and the Christianity that furthers it. The world does not often present an instance of such poetic propriety, nor furnish so hopeful an augury for the future happy accommodation of its million seekers of the means of life and welfare. His Excellency, with Lady Dufferin and the vice-regal party, has brought his grand tour through Manitoba and the lakes to a happy completion and is once more enjoying the repose of Rideau Hall. None could have more thoroughly earned their rest, and if the moment of cessation of exciting but delightful toil which gives us all oppor-

tunity to read and study his witty and eloquent but most instructive addresses, also brings to us the sad thought of the near approach of the term of his vice-regal office, it forms but an emblem of this life of ours, which has ever mingled in its cup the grave and gay, the lively and severe. Under the British régime we do not know if there be in rule and precedent a second term provided for great Governors, or if human power could be found equal to the continuance of such efforts as his, but of this we are quite certain, that if his Lordship will only consent to authorize the publication of his speeches in collected form, there will be no book in the wide field of current literature which will be more honoured by Canadians, or more faithfully transmitted as an historical record and valued heirloom to those who are to come after them.

UNDER the title of the effects of Free Trade without Reciprocity, Captain C. HALFORD THOMPSON, late Royal Artillery, enters into the very core of the subject which concerns England so much, and Canada no less under the present circumstances.

After stating the contention of Mr. MILLS and his school against protection that "to prohibit or put difficulties in the way of the importation of foreign commodities was to render the labour and capital of the country less efficient in production than they would otherwise be, and compel a waste of that labour and capital which would have been better employed in other channels," the writer says:—"No doubt this theory is perfectly correct, if we could only get all nations to agree on the point; but when import duties are abolished in this country, and not only heavy ones levied in foreign countries, but a bounty paid for the production of articles for export to this country, it is a very different matter, for not only have our manufacturers to contend against a heavy import duty in the foreign market, but they have also to see themselves undersold in the home market by goods manufactured abroad, supported by a bounty and then imported free into this country." Captain HALFORD has been at the pains to ascertain valuable statistics in aid of his case, and they certainly are startling. That the principle of protection and bounty at present does and for a while must injure England he succeeds in proving; but if a fallacy is to be discovered in his sensible and temperately expressed essay, it lies in the assumption that the injury is permanent, and that there are no counterbalancing advantages. And the same reasoning is applicable to us. If we had thorough reciprocity with the United States, free trade would be comprehensible, but with the American Chinese wall in front of us, the policy of free trade in Canada is suicidal.

It is amusing that such an authority as *Harper's Weekly* should have to be corrected by a Canadian paper—as we hereby correct it—in a matter of current American history. Yet such is the fact. The *Weekly* says:—"The persons who have served longest in the United States Senate are—SUMNER, of Massachusetts, twenty-three years; HAMLIN, of Maine, twenty-two years; CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, eighteen years; CLAY, of Kentucky, seventeen years; WEBSTER of Massachusetts, seventeen years; HOWE, of Wisconsin, sixteen years; JAMES A. BAYARD, of Delaware, fifteen years; CALHOUN, of South Carolina, eight years. Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, although only sixty-two years of age, is now the oldest member of the Senate in point of continuous service, having held the position eighteen years. Should he live to fill out the fourth term, upon which he has entered, he will be the only member of the Senate whose service extended to twenty-four years. Until then the honor of longest continuous service belongs to CHARLES SUMNER." Not at all. Did not THOMAS H. BENTON, of Missouri, serve thirty consecutive years?