

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
NOV 4, 1871.

SUNDAY,	Oct. 29.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Fort Erie, 1813.
MONDAY,	" 30.—Lord Dundonald died, 1860.
TUESDAY,	" 31.—All Hallows' Eve. Commencement of the Reformation by Luther, 1517. John Evelyn born, 1620. Repudiation by Russia of the obligations of the Treaty of 1856, 1870.
WEDNESDAY,	Nov. 1.—All Saint's Day. Cruden died, 1770.
THURSDAY,	" 2.—Insurrection in Lower Canada, 1838. The candidature of the Duke of Aosta announced in the Spanish Cortes, 1870.
FRIDAY,	" 3.—St. Jean d'Acre taken, 1840. Battle of Oltenitz, 1853.
SATURDAY,	" 4.—Delarochette died, 1856. Victor Emmanuel received the Iron Cross at Turin, 1866. George Peabody died, 1869.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 24th October, 1871, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & CO., 242 Notre Dame Street.

		MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
W.,	Oct. 18.	47°	35°	41°	30.00	30.02	30.07
Th.,	" 19.	39°	30°	34°	30.10	29.82	29.50
Fri.,	" 20.	39°	35°	37°	30.20	30.22	30.45
Sat.,	" 21.	48°	27°	37°	30.32	30.20	30.04
Su.,	" 22.	66°	43°	54°	29.92	29.80	29.80
Mo.,	" 23.	61°	54°	57°	29.83	29.87	29.97
Tu.,	" 24.	54°	37°	45°	30.30	30.35	30.40

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

With the number of the *Canadian Illustrated News* for Saturday, November 11th, will be issued (*gratis*) a Supplement containing a double page illustration shewing the Portraits of the Members of the

FIRST ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

News-dealers and others requiring an extra supply are desired to send in their orders early to secure prompt fulfilment.

"C. I. News Office,"
Montreal, October 28th, 1871.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN
RAILWAY.

Several pictures will appear in our next issue, illustrative of the

FORMAL OPENING

of this important international work, on the 18th instant, when their Excellencies, President Grant and Baron Lisgar, with other American and Canadian celebrities, were present.

"C. I. News Office,"
Montreal, October 28th, 1871.

NOTICE.

In the interest of our subscribers we are making arrangements with a News-dealer in each city and town to deliver the *CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS* and the *HEARTHSTONE* at their residences. This will ensure the delivery of every paper in good order. Instead of being folded and creased, the papers will be delivered in folio form, so that the fine steel engravings, published from time to time, will not be spoiled, and the premium plates and other extra publications issued to subscribers, will be delivered as from the press.

We are sure our subscribers will be delighted with this arrangement, and we trust they will assist us and the local agents in extending the circulation of the *News*.

The subscriptions will be collected by the News-dealers who undertake the delivery; and for the convenience of book-keeping, we have made the current accounts end, as far as possible, with the present year. We beg that subscribers will pay as early as possible, and renew their subscriptions for next year at the same time.

After the 31st December next, the subscription to the *News* will be \$4.00 per annum, if paid in advance, or within the first three months, after which it will be \$5.00. For six months the price will be in proportion. The postage, at the rate of 20 cents per annum, will be collected by the delivering agent to cover his express and delivery charges.

Arrangements have been made to have the *Canadian Illustrated News* and the *Hearthstone* delivered at the residence of subscribers in the following places, by the Agents whose names are annexed.

Durie & Son.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Israel Landry.....	St. John, N. B.
E. M. Ballantine.....	Hamilton, Ont.
E. M. Stacey.....	Kingston, Ont.
Henry & Bro.....	Napanee, Ont.
T. B. Meacham.....	Dundas, Ont.
H. B. Slaven.....	Orillia, Ont.
Henry Kirkland.....	Elora, Ont.
A. J. Wiley.....	Bothwell, Ont.
F. A. Barnes.....	Kincardine, Ont.
McCaw & Bros.....	Port Perry, Ont.
D. C. Woodman.....	Fenelon Falls, Ont.
P. Byrne.....	Prescott, Ont.
John Hart.....	Perth, Ont.
J. A. Gibson.....	Oshawa, Ont.
N. Reynolds.....	Petrolia, Ont.
J. C. Reynolds.....	Cobourg, Ont.
A. Morton.....	Collingwood, Ont.
Jno. Kelso.....	Paisley, Ont.
A. Hudson.....	Brantford, Ont.
W. L. Copeland & Co.....	St. Catharines, Ont.
S. E. Mitchell.....	Pembroke, Ont.
N. B. Goble.....	Goble's Corners, Ont.
W. S. Law.....	Tilsonburg, Ont.
Perry & Munroe.....	Fergus, Ont.
Yellowlees & Quick.....	Bowmanville, Ont.
R. A. Woodcock.....	Ingersoll, Ont.
Theo. J. Moorehouse.....	Goderich, Ont.
Wm. Bryce.....	London, Ont.
F. L. Kincaid.....	Brockville, Ont.
J. Rolfe.....	Sherbrooke, Quebec.
W. F. Barclay.....	Wardsville, Ont.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B., Kingston.—We are happy to be able to say that the "twaddle" will not appear. Thanks for your good opinion of our progress.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1871.

Not the least remarkable among the seeming reactions in public sentiment is that which has led to the formal abrogation of the Treaty of commerce between France and England. It was considered a great triumph for free trade, and a personal achievement of no ordinary merit on the part of Mr. Cobden, when that Treaty was made. But now that the Empire has fallen, and a "popular" Government been established, France gives formal notice of the intended abrogation of the Treaty; and this, it is held, is a sublime evidence of the benefits of a protective over a free trade system of taxation.

The conclusion has no justification. The French Government may have acted in error; a least it was complained of in England that certain clauses of the Treaty were entirely inimical to British interests. But the very argument assigned by M. Thiers for the termination of the provisions of the Treaty, is rather a confession of misfortune in France than of want of will on the part of the French people to trade on the old terms with Great Britain. The plea was that France must submit to higher taxation because of her tremendous losses during the war, and because of the enormous indemnity she is now called upon to pay her conqueror. Surely then, it is an abuse of language to say that because the necessities of the country demand a higher tariff it is, therefore, returning, by choice, to a protective system. M. Thiers is, and we believe always has been, a strong advocate for protection, or what we may call the artificial control and direction of the national industry; but the notion of government interference in all matters of business is so familiar to the French mind that we should expect the people generally to be protectionists or monopolists in some form. Indeed the working men of all countries are protectionists, in the sense that they oppose untrammelled competition, by trades unions or other combinations, to secure them in the largest share of remuneration for the smallest share of work. So with capitalists when they combine to fix a scale of prices and so force labour from a free market. But beyond these general facts, and the circumstance that the Treaty was never very popular in France, we can see no cause for looking further than the absolute necessities of the French exchequer, imposed by exceptional circumstances, to find a rational explanation for the policy of M. Thiers. France is a country of immense resources; its labour market is well stocked with skilled craftsmen; its soil is productive, and its people frugal. Now, the French Government reasoned that by forcing the nation to pay higher customs duties for imported goods it would compel the national industry to contribute more liberally to the national exchequer. This is sound reasoning, but it does not prove that protection, of itself, or even a high tariff, is a national blessing; it proves merely that the national losses must be made up by placing extra burthens on the national industry—a truism which neither Protectionist nor Free Trader will dispute.

We are not aware that it has ever been asserted that the protective system does not furnish the State with easier means of raising money from the people, than would the practical application of the free trade theory, pure and simple. That theory has never yet been fully tested among civilised nations, for the reason that, with the spread of knowledge and the growth of intelligence, men began to hedge themselves with privileges and immunities; guilds sprang up; kings or governments conferred exclusive rights, and exacted royalties or fees, and a whole network of special interests was created, the sharers in which very naturally devoted all their energies to the advancement of their own speciality. It is not to be denied that this system has done much good in its time. Indeed, when the craftsmen from the Low Countries settled in England more than three centuries ago, it is manifestly certain that the privileges conferred upon them contributed very materially to, if they did not absolutely create, England's subsequent manufacturing greatness. But in the olden time protection was honestly administered by the absolute prohibition of foreign competition. In respect of the action of France we see nothing of this. On the contrary, it appears simply as a financial measure—whether wisely planned or not, we do not pretend to say—for increasing the national revenue in the manner which the Government has considered the most convenient.

Our American cousins, like the French, are strongly impressed with Protectionist ideas. They, too, had a war, the cost of which rolled them up an immense debt; and they had a Treaty of Commerce with the British Provinces, which they saw fit to abrogate when the requirements of the national exchequer had disturbed the balance that had formerly existed between the burthen

of taxation in Canada and the United States. There may have been political motives to influence their action. It is said now that political feeling—a feeling of hostility to England—is at the bottom of the abrogation of the French Commercial Treaty. But when the financial necessities of each country are considered there is ample room in both cases for explaining the action by other than feelings of national antipathy. If the public tax on American industry be double or treble that upon Canadian, then it is manifestly clear that American industry cannot so favourably compete with Canadian as when the burthens on both were nearly equal. France is placed to-day in a like position as to England; her burthens are increased immensely, and her people must suffer the penalty of a vastly increased taxation. This is no compliment to protectionist theories. It is a sad testimony to the necessities of France, and an evidence that she must carry a heavier load of taxes than before; but it does not even prove that these taxes are being raised in the manner most equitable to the diversified industries of the nation.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Miss Kate Ranoc's season promises to be a brilliant one—profitable to the Lessee and pleasing to the public. The Misses Holman have fully sustained their already well-earned reputation. The burlesque of "Lallah Rookh" had an immense run during the early part of the week, and the ladies named ably sustained their parts in it. To-night both "Lallah Rookh" and "Kenilworth" will be put upon the boards.

THE HARDY FERNERY.

It is frequently remarked by the dwellers in villa residences that they admire ferns very much, but really in their small gardens there is no room to grow them; now this in the majority of cases is incorrect, for it frequently happens that in such gardens there exists a boundary-wall or a large tree. Under the shade of the latter no crop succeeds in a satisfactory manner, but always presents a dry starved appearance, consequent upon the soil having become exhausted by the roots, and thus is always unsatisfactory.

To any one having such a spot in their garden, if they wish to improve its appearance, and render it a credit to the other parts instead of an eyesore, we say make a rockery on that place; for although ferns do not like much drip as a rule, they will nevertheless thrive well in such positions.

In the construction of rockwork the amateur should bear in mind that expensive stones for this purpose which some people use are perfectly ridiculous, for if the plants thrive in a satisfactory manner (and that is the object in view at the time of planting) the stones will soon become hidden, and it will then be quite immaterial whether the materials are common or expensive. In neighbourhoods where stone is plentiful this material will be the most readily obtained, but in others such articles as old brick-bats, burrs, and similar things will be the next best things. In building up the rockery it must be borne in mind that these plants really want a tolerable depth of soil, for although they often exist in a state of nature with but little, this is not nature in its best phase, and as it is the best and most beautiful of nature's forms we wish to have for the adornment of our pleasure grounds, it should ever be the aim of the horticulturist to endeavour to improve up, even the best of the productions of nature in a wild state.

The beautiful, soft, and vivid tints of green, which the fronds of ferns assume, are very refreshing, especially during the hot summer days. Independent of this, however, they are very useful for cutting to mix with the various groups of flowers which may be used in the drawing or sitting-room. Of course, there are many other things which may be grouped with flowers in vases, such as various kinds of grasses, the leaves of *Thalictrum*, etc., etc., but we quite concur in the idea that a bouquet or vase of flowers is always incomplete unless fern fronds in some way enter into its composition. Here, then, with a small fernery, the amateur has always some of these beautiful things at his command. Another use to which they may be applied with much propriety and chaste effect is the decoration of ladies' hair for balls and evening parties.

In whatever position the rockery is constructed, the outline should be undulating, so that there may be little sheltered bays for the reception of the more delicate and somewhat tender kinds, whilst the more prominent positions may be occupied by bold and distinct-looking species. To give diversity to the general outline some rough roots and rustic logs of wood may be used with advantage, and upon which may be planted some sorts with creeping *rhizomes* (roots). These will completely cover them in a short time, and then have a beautiful appearance. If the fernery is built up against a wall a very fine effect may be produced by making groups of baskets of rough virgin cork, and fixing them against it. Into these plant ferns and various other hardy plants; indeed, we strongly recommend all those who either have a fernery or intend to construct one, to plant with the ferns other hardy plants to give a diversity of appearance. In many places it will be an easy matter to lay on a water-pipe, so that it will improve the appearance very much if a small basin is made for a fountain, and at the same time it will add materially to the growth of the plants, as a most genial atmosphere can be produced, even in the hot dry summer days. The soil which should be used in building up the rockwork should be peat, leaf-mould, loam, and river-sand in about equal parts, taking care to leave sufficient space for each plant, and that the whole is well drained.

All the species and varieties of the British ferns will thrive well upon such a structure. In addition to these all the North American kinds may be planted, several of the Japanese species; and a few of the kinds from New Zealand and Australia will stand out in somewhat sheltered situations.

To diversify the scene, and give additional interest to the fernery, various other plants may be used, such as *Aralia papyrifera* and *Japonica*, various Bamboos, *Arundo conspicua*, and *Gynnerium argentea*. Small-leaved ivies, the *Sedums*, *Saxifragas*, and *Sempervivums*, afford many beautiful subjects for