



ON THE BEACH.  
(From the painting by Haquette.)

## OUR CANADIAN CHURCHES, VI St. Andrew's (Church of Scotland), Montreal.

While Montreal possesses many Presbyterian churches, there is but one which has remained true to its allegiance to the Established Church of Scotland; this is St. Andrew's, one of the most beautiful places of worship in the city, and attended by a large and wealthy congregation. Fronting on Beaver Hall Hill, it occupies a commanding site on that well-known thoroughfare, while it extends from Palace street on the south side up to Belmont street on the north. Its clergy have always been men of high scholastic attainments, and eloquent in the pulpit; at the same time special attention is given to the musical portion of the service, resulting in the fact that St. Andrew's is always pointed out to the visitor as one of the few Protestant churches in Montreal where really good music can be heard.

The history of the congregation is full of interest and extends back to the early years of this century. It was formed in 1804, and met for Divine worship in a large private room until a suitable building could be erected. Such was commenced the following year and opened in April, 1807; it was a solid and substantial building of stone, 70 feet long and 51 feet wide, situated on St. Peter street, nearly opposite to Sacrament street; it could accommodate with ease 750 persons. The cost of building was about £1,500; and in 1816 galleries were added at an additional outlay of £400. The building was not by any means a thing of beauty, judging from the views now extant. The first incumbent was the Rev. Robert Easton, from Hawie, Roxburghshire, who remained in charge for a number of years; he was succeeded by Rev. John Burns, M.A., under whose regime the congregation became indissolubly connected with the Established Church of Scotland. Prior to this, the majority of the congregation had belonged to the Burgher Secession in Scotland, and wished to be connected with Associate Reformed Synod; some informality or friction occurred, however, which led to the union with the old Kirk. A number of American members of the congregation were decidedly opposed to this step, and carried their views to the extreme point of leaving the church and forming a new body, known as the American Presbyterian Church. Mr. Burns remained in charge of St. Andrew's for two years, when he returned to Scotland on coming into possession of some landed property in that country. His successor was the well-known Rev. Dr. Mathieson, of Dumbarton, who held the charge for nearly half a century, and who was intimately connected during

that long period with many of the most important events in our civic history. In 1850 the present handsome edifice was built, and no pains or expense were spared in its construction. It is built after the plan of the Salisbury Cathedral in England; the spire is an especially graceful one and is admired by all connoisseurs. The church was partially burnt in 1869 and the spire destroyed, but it was immediately rebuilt by the congregation on the old lines. During the latter years of Dr. Mathieson's ministry several assistants were from time to time appointed, the last of these being Rev. Andrew Paton. On the death of Dr. Mathieson, in 1870, the Rev. Gavin Lang, M.A., was appointed as the minister of the church. He was a graduate of Glasgow University, and had been successively incumbent of the parishes of Tyrie, in Aberdeenshire, and Glasgow, in Lanarkshire, the latter being his birthplace. In 1882 he resigned the charge and returned to Scotland, much to the regret of all classes of the community. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., the present incumbent, under whose care the church is fully maintaining her prominent position in the religious and social life of the city.



MONUMENT TO LOYALISTS KILLED AT DUCK LAKE.—The action at Duck Lake was the first fight in the North-West insurrection of 1885, and was the trumpet-call which rang throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, rousing the martial feeling latent in every Anglo-Saxon breast, and resulting in the rebellion being quickly stamped out. It took place on 26th March, 1885, between a detachment of the North-West Mounted Police and volunteers under Major Crozier, and a body of armed Half-breeds under Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant. The former had decidedly the worst of it, losing 12 killed, and about 25 wounded; 6 rebels were killed and 3 wounded. Major Crozier made the mistake of attempting to parley with the insurgents instead of opening fire on them at once with the nine-pounder gun he had with his party; the attempt to parley was a failure and was taken advantage of by the rebels to spread out and take shelter at all available points, whence they were able to pour in a deadly fire upon the troops. Had the half-breeds been attacked immediately, the gun would have done its work with deadly effect on

the rebels, and thereby doubtless have preserved the valuable lives of the loyalists who fell. Among these were several bearing names of high honour. Corporal Napier, a law student of Prince Albert, was recently from Edinburgh, Scotland, and was a nephew of the famous Sir Charles Napier, the victor of Meeanee. Private Elliott was a son of Judge Elliott, of London, Ont. Captain Morton was of a well-known family in Bruce County, Ont. Inspector Howe—one of the wounded—was a nephew of one of Nova Scotia's greatest statesmen and orators, the Hon. Joseph Howe. All fought manfully to the last, and it was only when the probability of being surrounded by the rebels became apparent that the party were ordered to retreat; this was effected in good order. The tablet shown in our engraving is one of three recently completed by Mr. R. Forsyth, in execution of the order of the Prince Albert Memorial Fund. Baptized with the blood of some of its best citizens in manfully helping to uphold the dignity of the nation, the town has done nobly in thus publicly commemorating the names of its heroes. They are to be placed on different public buildings in Prince Albert. Such tablets are incentives to patriotism. Our country is young, but the blood of its sons has been shed on many fields in upholding the Union Jack; and the record of their deeds cannot be too strongly stamped on the minds of the younger generation.

### ICE CUTTING SCENES ON THE RIVER NEAR MONTREAL.

—The comparative shortness of the heated summer season in Montreal, coupled with the fact that so many families go out of town for the summer, explains why the amount of ice consumed here is less than might be expected. And yet the amount is by no means small, amounting to probably a hundred thousand tons per season. Mr. Alfred Savage, in the year 1842, was the first Montreal ice dealer, securing his supply from the river in front of the city. He continued the business until a quarter of a century ago, when it was taken over by D. Morrice & Co., who were succeeded some five years ago by R. A. Becket & Co., known as the City Ice Company. Of course there have been many other dealers during the half century, and there are now nearly a score, but the City Ice Company do the largest business, their cut running from 26,000 to 30,000 tons per winter. The old style of ploughing and then cutting by hand is still in vogue, but Mr. Becket has greatly simplified and improved the process of getting the ice out. The fact that the winter level of the St. Lawrence is so much higher than the summer level renders it impossible to store ice on the shore, as is done elsewhere, and necessitates carting for long distances. Elsewhere are shown views of the cutting.