



**THE PETER REDPATH MUSEUM, MCGILL UNIVERSITY.**—In the year 1880, Mr. Peter Redpath, who had already enriched the institution with various gifts, announced that he intended to make to McGill University the donation of the museum which bears his name. On the 21st of September, in the same year, the foundation stone of the building was laid by the Marquis of Lorne, in the presence of the convocation of the University and a large number of the friends of education. On the 24th of August, 1883, the museum was duly conveyed by Mr. Redpath to the late Judge Day, as Chancellor, on behalf of the corporation of the University, and the formal opening took place in the presence of an assemblage comprising not only what was most distinguished in Canadian science and learning, but a fair representation of British and American research and culture. It had been arranged that the inauguration should coincide with the meeting in this city of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and invitations had also been sent to the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and other high officials and notabilities. In accepting the gift the chancellor said: "It is a difficult task to express in fitting words our sense of the obligation under which you have laid not only the University, but the friends of education in the interesting and important department of science which your liberality is intended to promote. The architectural beauty of the edifice in which we are assembled—its classic design—the elegance and completeness of its finish make it in itself an education of no small value; while joined to these excellencies, its ample proportions and perfect adaptation to its destined uses, indicate the munificence and wisdom of its founder. We trust it will remain for future generations what it now is, a majestic monument, bearing the honoured name of him in whom the power of riches has been added to the better gift of distributing them with a bountiful hand for the welfare of mankind. You will be gratified to learn that the valuable assemblage of objects of natural science for which you have provided this stately depository has been enriched by the addition of the life-long collections of our learned and honoured principal, Dr. Dawson—a gift by him to the University of great pecuniary, and far greater scientific value, and let me add that it is but one of a long series of benefactions and self-sacrifices by which he has earned our gratitude. Acts like these extend further than their first manifest object. They give an impulse to philanthropic hearts, while they furnish a standing protest against the selfish and ignoble use of wealth. We accept this hall of science as a noble contribution to those higher agencies, and now before this assembly, made august by the presence of our distinguished guests, true kings of the realms of thought, and in the presence of the benefactors of this University, enlightened men, and no less sympathetic and generous women, we dedicate the Peter Redpath Museum to the study of the various and wonderful manifestations of God's creation, and emphatically we dedicate it to the use of earnest students, who in reverent questioning of the works of living nature and the records upon the stony tablets of a dead and buried world, seek that vital truth, which above all other things, it imports the immortal spirit of man to know." Dr. Carpenter then spoke of the welcome he had received "as the brother of Philip Carpenter, whose collection, he was glad to say, formed one of the ornaments of this museum"; dwelt on the great value of the fossils contained in the building; touched on his collaboration with Principal (Sir J. W.) Dawson and Sir William Logan in connection with one of the most remarkable of them, the *Eozoon Canadense*, and contrasted the opportunities for scientific study enjoyed by the later generation of students, with the meagre means at the disposal of the inquirer when he was a young man. After some remarks by Professor Hall on the value of the museum for extending a knowledge of the natural history and resources of Canada, Principal (Sir J. W.) Dawson thanked Mr. Redpath, not so much as representing the University, but as President of the American Association, and on his own behalf as a student of nature. He had the utmost faith in well arranged collections as a means of education and, when united, as here, with admirable rooms for teaching and with capable teachers, there was the best reason to hope that the Peter Redpath Museum would be a large and constantly increasing factor in the educational life and growth of Canada. These forecasts have not proved unfounded. The number of persons using the museum and the additions since made to its collections, as shown by the annual reports, evince the deep interest of a large number of earnest students, both in and out of Canada, and the good results of Mr. Redpath's generous example. The architects were Messrs. Hutchinson & Steele.

**THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MONTREAL.**—This fine building, the object of which is denoted by its name, is a familiar sight among the educational edifices of Montreal. The college, a handsome, capacious, well arranged stone structure, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground above the city, overlooking the university grounds and having a fair and comprehensive view of the city, the river and the region on the other side of it. Like most of the religious educational institutions of Montreal, it owes its erection and enlargement to private generosity. In 1865 the

church authorities secured a charter. Mrs. Redpath set a good example by endowing a chair with a sum of \$20,000; the late Mr. Edward Mackay gave \$40,000, and the late Mr. Joseph Mackay bequeathed \$10,000 for the same purpose. Mr. David Morrice contributed the means for the splendid addition to the original college known as Morrice Hall, a name in which his public-spirited and pious munificence is deservedly commemorated. It comprises the Convocation Hall, the library, the dining hall, dormitories and offices, forming with the original building the three sides of a quadrangle. The institution is a training school for ministers and missionaries of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and is under the control of the General Assembly. It is in every way well adapted for its purpose. The library is one of rare excellence and fulness in theological learning—one of its specialties being a complete set of Migne's famous collection of the Fathers of the Church. There is a preparatory department. The course looks to the degree of B.D. For the arts course there is ample and convenient provision—the College being affiliated with McGill University. The Rev. D. H. MacVicar, D.D., LL.D., is principal. The other professors are the Rev. John Campbell, M.A., the Rev. D. Coussirat, B.D.; the Rev. John Scrimger, M.A., and the Rev. L. H. Jordan, B.D. The Rev. N. MacNish, B.D., LL.D., Cornwall, and Messrs. A. T. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., C. W. Whyte, B.A., and W. M. Rochester, B.A., are lecturers. Several students' societies are connected with the College, which also publishes an excellent monthly magazine, the *Presbyterian College Journal*.

**RESIDENCE OF J. HENDRY, ESQ., MAYOR OF NEW WESTMINSTER.**—This engraving is its own interpreter. It will give our readers some notion of the style of architecture and mode of living that prevail among the well-to-do class in New Westminster and other cities of our great Pacific Province. The situation of Mr. Hendry's dwelling is, we believe, unsurpassed in the Dominion for the lovely view that it commands, including the Fraser River, the Coast Range for many miles inland, Mount Baker, which so delighted the Marquis of Lorne, with Vancouver Island in the distance. "Such a spectacle," said the Earl (now Marquis) of Dufferin, on his visit to the Pacific some twelve years ago, "is not to be paralleled by any country in the world. Day after day for a whole week we threaded an interminable labyrinth of watery lanes and reaches that wound endlessly in and out of a network of islands, promontories and peninsulas for thousands of miles, unruffled by the slightest swell from the adjoining ocean, and presenting at every turn an ever-shifting combination of rock, verdure, forest, glacier and snow-capped mountain of unrivalled grandeur and beauty." And this is the testimony of all tourists (though they have not all Lord Dufferin's faculty of expression) who have visited the country. It is a land richly favoured by nature, whether we survey it day after day from a floating palace, or fix our attention on some lovely spot in the ever varying scene of matchless beauty. "The varied view of sea and land," says another traveller, from whose description we have already quoted more than once, "with, in the distance the pearly opalescent range of the Olympian Mountains, was one of the most exquisite I ever saw. The clouds above were gorgeous with purple, rose-pink, silver-gray and glowing gold, while the far-shimmering, sunset-tinted mountain peaks seemed too ethereal for earth. They were surely like the gates of pearl and walls of precious stones of the New Jerusalem. In the south-east rises Mount Baker in a beautiful isolated cone to the height of thirteen thousand feet." And to these rapturous praises of Dr. Withrow we might add others from tourists equally delighted with the rare loveliness of the scenery. To catch a glimpse of such charms is surely worth a long journey.

**SUB ROSIS.**—It is not often that one sees even in a picture such a sight as this. The house is absolutely hidden from view, smothered in the sweets of the queen of beauty among flowers, for form, texture and fragrance. Even England, the land of roses, as the Rev. Mr. Stone calls it, could not equal such profusion as this—more than a thousand roses, we believe, on each bush. As this is from a photograph, sent us direct from the scene of this luxuriant growth, we can now have no difficulty in believing what so many tourists have told us. The season when the picture was taken was midsummer, but in British Columbia, New Westminster especially, the roses bloom at all seasons, we are told. "Though the month was October," says a traveller, giving his personal experience, "the air was balmy, the sun warm, the foliage green and the roses, pinks and dahlias were in full bloom in the gardens. At the pleasant home of a friend I was presented with one of the most lovely and fragrant bouquets of roses that I ever saw." We hope our English readers will appreciate this twofold testimony to the mildness of the climate and the bounty of the soil of far Western Canada. It is not all arctic.

**THE HARBOUR OF ESQUIMAULT, VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—This fine harbour, to which we had occasion to refer some time ago in connection with the dry dock constructed in that place, is the most important in Vancouver Island. It is situated on the strait of Juan de Fuca, about sixty-five miles from its entrance and about three miles from Victoria. The harbour is about three miles long by two miles broad, and has an average depth of from six to eight fathoms. Rocky promontories, with gently sloping sandy bays and outlying islands, diversify its shore line. Esquimalt has for many years been the station of Her Majesty's ships on the Pacific coast. Be-

sides the graving dock, it contains a naval hospital, a navy yard, and a series of buildings necessary to accommodate the officers and men of the squadron. Apart from its position, in connection with the latter, Esquimalt is a place of recognized commercial importance. The scenery is among the most beautiful in North America. "Such a spectacle," said Lord Dufferin during his visit to Victoria in 1876, "is not to be paralleled by any country in the world." And his successor is no less enthusiastic. "There is," writes the Marquis of Lorne, "no fairer land in the world than the country around Victoria. The climate of much of the island is like that of Devonshire or Jersey. A more rigorous winter is to be met with at its northern end, and the high mountains which stud most of it afford opportunities of seeking an occasional snow-field in winter. But about Victoria the snow never lies long, and its inhabitants are far more ignorant of the art of skating than are their English cousins." And such testimonies could be multiplied. Our engraving will help the reader to appreciate one phase of this lovely scenery, as well as the local advantages of which we have spoken.

**HAMILTON, ONT.**—To some of our readers this will be a familiar and a cherished sight. The city of Hamilton is, in one particular, like Montreal. It has its mountain on one side and its water on the other. Burlington Bay, the very name of which suggests scenes of beauty, is one of the loveliest parts of that lake which our poet, Campbell, has so triumphantly sung. Hamilton is built on a plateau of slightly elevated ground at the foot of a range of hills that extends to the Falls of Niagara, and which at this point forms a noble background to Hamilton. It is from the slopes of the mountain that the large double-page view, of which we give an engraving, was taken, and the general effect is not unlike the panorama of our own city from a like eminence. The ground was laid out in 1813 by Mr. George Hamilton, who foresaw the future greatness of the city from the natural advantages of the locality. The western extremity of Lake Ontario at the foot of the escarpment forming the outer rim of the lake basin, with materials for building and the signs of fertility all around it, he recognized at once its fitness to be an agricultural centre and the seat of a thriving trade. Manufactures, perhaps, did not enter his mind, for in the early part of the century, to encourage manufacturing out of England was a sort of economic *lèse-majesté* that no loyal Briton, who valued his peace of mind, would be guilty of. But the day was to come when all those old-world prejudices would be swept away and Hamilton was to grow into not merely a mart of commerce and a primary or secondary goal for the produce of a large and rich district, but a busy hive of various fabrication. The city was from the first well planned. The streets, as in Montreal, were partly compelled by circumstances, partly directed by choice, to run, for the most part, at right angles to each other. Back from the Bay they are mostly south and north, the principal thoroughfare, King street, traversing the town right through from east to west. Near the centre of it there is a large open space, some distance north from which is Market Square, where a spacious building may be seen. This is the Market or City Hall, as we have regard to its lower or upper storeys. Court House Square, between King street and the Mountain, takes its name from the new Court House erected in 1878, and one of the finest structures of its kind in the Dominion. The Exhibition Building and Ground, the Hospital and the Drill Hall are other noteworthy features in the architecture, to which attention is called in our engravings. In the secular buildings, as in the churches of Hamilton, an artistic sentiment is evident, which is one of the most striking characteristics of the place to the visitor. In all, its sacred edifices number more than twenty-five, and there is hardly one of them that has not some special charm for the lover of good architecture. Christ Church Cathedral may not be comparable with Montreal's church of the same name, but it has a beauty of its own. The finer private residences of Hamilton, in the main, are in harmony with the tone of the churches and public buildings. The stately pile of Dundurn was long associated with one of our forgotten statesmen, Sir Allan McNab. The home of the Hon. W. E. Sanford, whose portrait and biography we published not long ago, is a pleasant example of the taste of a later generation. In fact, whether we examine its churches, its civic buildings, its houses of education and charity, or the residences of its prominent citizens, we find Hamilton worthy of its fame and aspirations. Canada boasts of at least a dozen of as handsome cities as could be found on this continent—some of them, with historic associations that carry us back for centuries. They differ from each other in natural surroundings, and in architectural character, as in the composition of their population and the industry and trade that give them life and progress. But there is no reason why one should envy the other. We need them all, and they are all alike necessary to the prosperity of the Dominion.

**CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY STATION AND YARDS, ST. THOMAS, ONT.**—This is another prominent feature of a western city, to whose growth and prosperity we have already given attention. Much of its advancement has been due, as we have already pointed out, to its railway facilities. It had originally, indeed, marked advantages of situation, being in the destined path of travel through a rich district, both into the heart of Ontario and to all parts of the continent. The Southern Railway may be said to have laid the foundation of its fortunes, or, at least, to have strengthened them that they could no longer be shaken by