



**THE HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, M. P., P. C.**—We present our readers to-day with a portrait of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the only Canadian statesman who has, since confederation, shared the honours of the Premiership with Sir John A. Macdonald. Mr. Mackenzie was born in January, 1822, in the parish of Logierait, Perthshire, Scotland. He was educated at a private school in Perth and at the Grammar School of Dunkeld. The death of his father threw him on his own exertions at an early age, and having learned the business of a builder, he came to Canada when he was about twenty years old, and settled in Kingston, Ont. In 1843 his late brother, Hope F. Mackenzie, joined him in that city. After a residence there of about five years, Mr. Mackenzie moved to near Sarnia, where, in course of time, his mother and brothers also took up their abode. Having carried on business there as builder and contractor for about five years, Mr. Mackenzie, who had all along taken a keen interest in politics, identifying himself with the Liberal party, undertook the editorial charge of the *Lambton Shield*, a journal which, under his management, had considerable influence on Western opinion. In 1861, his brother, Mr. Hope Mackenzie, who had represented Lambton, wishing to retire, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie was asked to stand for the vacancy in the Liberal interest. He was elected, and the six following years, during which he sat in the Legislature, were years of conflict, of vain compromise, and, finally, of a deadlock which, as both parties recognized, there was nothing in existing conditions to break and keep broken. They were, however, just such years as were likely to bring into evidence the qualities which, for so long, made Mr. Mackenzie the trusted leader of the Liberals of Canada. Observant, vigilant, ever basing his course on principles which he held sacred, he could not but discern much that was inconsistent and capricious in the conduct of the men whom, for a time, he was obliged to follow. Had his plan been adopted, the end in view might have been gained without a coalition, which the subsequent outbreak of partisanship in the Federal Parliament proved to have been forced and fictitious. In cases where the safety or welfare of the State makes it necessary to efface party lines, Mr. Mackenzie would tide over the hour of trial by a generous forbearance, but would not stultify himself by pretending to have changed his opinions or giving opponents his confidence. When the survival of party after Confederation became unmistakable, Mr. Mackenzie was unanimously fixed upon as the Liberal leader—a leader who would never swerve from his convictions, whatever might be the cost of constancy. In 1873, on the resignation of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues, Mr. Mackenzie was asked to form a Cabinet. With his policy we need not deal. A convinced free trader, the Premier resisted the temptation, offered by an obstinate depression, to apply a remedy which, he believed, would be only temporary in its good effects. The evidently changing opinion of the public failed to influence him in the slightest, and at the general elections of September, 1878, his supporters sank to a minority which showed that, however highly it might respect Mr. Mackenzie's character, the public did not approve of his economic creed. In 1879 the ex-Premier moved to Toronto. Subsequently he stood and was elected for East York. Declining health obliged him to ask release from the responsibilities of leadership, and, since his withdrawal, the Hon. Edward Blake, his successor, has, for a like reason, yielded his place to another, the Hon. Mr. Laurier. The feebleness of his body has, however, in no way affected Mr. Mackenzie's clearness of mind or his strong patriotic interest in the affairs of the country. Besides his career in the Federal Parliament, Mr. Mackenzie has served in the Ontario Legislature and held office under the Hon. Mr. Blake. Mr. Mackenzie is also president of the North American Life Assurance Company, and is connected with several other important organizations.

**THE LATE HON. JOHN HENRY POPE, MINISTER OF RAILWAYS.**—We have already given a sketch of the public life of the late Minister of Railways, whose portrait we present to our readers in this number of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. His career was not a fulfilment of the often quoted proverb, that a prophet is without honour in his own country, for he represented for many years the constituency (that of Compton, P. Q.), in the midst of which he was born and grew to manhood. He first entered the arena of politics in 1854, when he contested his native county, but was defeated. In 1857 he was successful and sat in the Legislature of old Canada until Confederation. He was then elected by acclamation, and ever after, until his death, retained the confidence of the electors. On the 25th of October, 1871, he was sworn in as member of the Privy Council, and received the portfolio of Agriculture in the Macdonald Cabinet, a position which he held till the resignation of the Ministry in 1873. In October, 1878, he was re-appointed Minister of Agriculture. On the re-organization of the Cabinet, in September, 1885, he became Minister of Railways and Canals, which office he held till his decease. Though not an orator, Mr. Pope said what he had to say with conciseness and vigour. He was thoroughly in earnest in his efforts to promote the prosperity of the coun-

try, and was always assiduous in the discharge of his parliamentary and ministerial duties. He held several positions of responsibility in the Eastern Townships and elsewhere, being president of the Compton Colonization Society, a director of the E. T. Bank, a trustee of St. Francis College, Richmond, and was for many years in command of the Cookshire Cavalry. In private life Mr. Pope was highly esteemed for his sterling virtues, and his loss is deeply deplored by a host of friends.

**THE LATE R. P. HOWARD, ESQ., M. D., L. R. C. S. E.**—Dr. Robert Palmer Howard, late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, whose portrait will be found on another page, was born in Montreal on the 12th of January, 1823. His father, Mr. Robert Howard, was a native of Ireland, but came to Canada, and had been carrying on business in this city for some years before his son was born. Having completed his education at school, the latter studied medicine at McGill College, and then went to Europe to supplement his professional knowledge. Having attended lectures in both France and England, the young physician returned to Montreal, where he soon established an excellent practice. From the beginning of his career, his reputation steadily increased. The specialism which is so common now was extremely rare in those days, and Dr. Howard, like his colleagues, was a general practitioner. It was not until comparatively recently that he determined to abandon the practice of surgery and devote his attention exclusively to the medical branch of the profession. In 1856 he became a member of the medical staff of his university, taking the chair of Clinical Medicine. On the death of Dr. Andrew Holmes, in 1860, he succeeded that eminent man as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, a position which he held till his death. In 1885 he was admitted to the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa*. He had already been Dean of the Faculty for several years. The Montreal General Hospital long profited by Dr. Howard's services. For over thirty-four years he was secretary of that institution and for twenty-four was one of its attending physicians. He was, during nearly the entire period of his professional career, a member of the Board of Governors of the Medical Council of this Province. In that capacity his efforts to elevate the standard of medical education were unceasing, and, in many ways, fruitful. One of his cherished aims was the formation of a general medical council for the Dominion, and, though he did not live to see it accomplished, the idea found favour in influential quarters and may yet be realized. Dr. Howard was, at various times, president of the Canada Medical Association; of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, and of the Medico Chirurgical Society of Montreal. In 1887, on the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, he was made a Fellow of that distinguished body. In social life his qualities of head and heart made him a general favourite. While his kindly sympathetic nature won him the affection of those with whom he came in contact, he was revered for his scrupulous integrity and high sense of honour. Few teachers have been more sincerely venerated by their pupils than was Dr. Howard by the many students who had the benefit of his learning and example. A member of the Church of England, he was all his life a man of broad and generous views. He was twice married. By his first wife, Mary Frances, daughter of the late Judge Chipman, of Halifax, N. S., he left a son, Dr. R. J. B. Howard, of Montreal, and by his second wife, a daughter of the late Thomas Severs, Esq., of London, Eng., he had had four children, two sons, of whom one survives, and two daughters, who are both living.

**HUDSON'S BAY POST, MICHIPICOTEN RIVER, LAKE SUPERIOR.**—The view which is here presented to our readers does not suggest the "wilderness far from men" in which, according to Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, the H. B. Co.'s post is generally situated. It rather brings to mind one of those thriving pioneer settlements which are the hope of the vast region that lies beyond the great lakes. The valley of the Michipicoten, of which we here gain a glimpse from the mouth of the river, has been fully and carefully described by Dr. Robert Bell in the Report of the Geological Survey for the years 1880-81-82. The scene depicted in the engraving was the starting point of explorations which extended to and far beyond the head waters of the river and embraced a tract of country 344 miles from east to west, and 224 miles from north to south—an area greater than that of England. The natural features of the landscape at this point are very fine, showing an agreeable harmony of hill and plain, wood and water. The mouth of the Michipicoten is about a mile from its junction with the Magpie, and the company's post is situated on the south side of the former river and near the mouth of the latter. The falls, of which the sound can be heard from the point of view, add to the attractions of the neighbourhood. The scenery of the Upper Michipicoten is also very fine. The spot is not without its historic interest, as it was once the company's entrepôt for the trade between the lakes and James Bay. Voyageurs conveyed the furs to Moose Factory in large flat-bottomed boats, and returned with the goods received in exchange, which had arrived by the ships from England.

**GROUP OF SNOW-SHOERS, RIDEAU HALL.**—In opening the Art Gallery in this city, a former viceroy of Canada, to whom and to his royal consort Canadian art is not a little indebted, in complimenting us on our progress in photography, added some remarks on the costumes in which our people love to show themselves to the outer world. "I have heard it stated," said Lord Lorne on the occasion in question, "that one of the many causes of the gross ignor-

ance which prevails abroad with reference to our beautiful climate is owing to the persistence with which photographers love to represent chiefly our winter scenes. But this has been so much the case, and these photographs excite so much admiration, that I hear in the old country the practice has been imitated, so that if there may have been harm at first, the very beauty of these productions has prevented its continuance, because they are no longer distinctively Canadian; and the ladies, in what, I maintain, are the far more trying climates of Europe, are also represented in furs by their photographer, so that this fashion is no longer a distinguishing characteristic of our photography. In proof of this I may mention that in a popular song which has obtained much vogue in London, the principal performer sings:

'I've been photographed like this,  
'I've been photographed like that,  
'I've been photographed in falling snow  
In a long furry hat.'

The snow-shoe costume in which this pleasant group, of which the chief figure is no less a personage than our Governor-General, is arrayed, though long familiar to Canadian eyes as the uniform of some of our clubs, first became fashionable at the opening winter carnival in 1883. It is comfortable as well as becoming and is admirably suited for snow-shoeing and other out-door exercises of our winter season. Our picture, besides being an excellent illustration of that costume, as worn by the fair as well as by the ruder sex, has other obvious claims on our regard.

**"QUIDI VIDI" LAKE.**—Situated a very short distance from the city of St. John's, Nfld., Quidi Vidi, familiar to the inhabitants as "Kitty Vitty," is a very beautiful sheet of water. The individual who was responsible for the original appellation had most certainly every reason to congratulate himself on what he had seen, either on the margin or upon the surface of the lake. The surrounding scenery is, indeed, charming, while the facilities for rowing and sailing—particularly the former, as the area of the lake is somewhat limited—are all that could be desired. Except when broken by gentle ripples, the surface is as smooth as glass. The venture out in boats has terrors, therefore, for none but the superlatively timid. Close by the water, on the north side, is "Jocelyn's Farm House," which is provided with every accommodation for evening parties, including a fine dancing hall. The surrounding grounds are prettily—even tastefully—laid out, and constitute a lovers' promenade, upon which not a few all-important life questions have been decided. "Jocelyn's" is a household word in St. John's and to many persons not now resident there.

**LES RETOUR DES CREVETTES.**—In this, another of the Angus collection, the artist, E. L. Vernier, has given us a study of atmospheric effects that will repay careful examination. Those, however, who go to art galleries not so much to criticize as to have their hearts touched and their minds elevated above the present and the commonplace, will look on M. Vernier's picture for something more than a *coup de technique*. There is the story of a race, with a glimpse of the environment that moulded it, in this piece of strand, with the hint of ocean beyond, and the irregular train of shrimp catchers moving with their booty homeward. It is a fine picture, both in motive and execution.

**THE HARVEST FIELD.**—We here present our readers with an engraving of another picture of the Angus collection. The artist, in this case, is our old friend, Mr. Wyatt Eaton. The subject is one that all can understand. The ripe grain, standing and fallen, the bowed figure of the drowsy reaper, the mother enjoying the *dolce far niente* of the drowsy afternoon, and the child asleep on her lap, are all admirable in their simple truthfulness. On technical points the details of execution invite criticism, which the artist need not dread. It is with the general impression that we have to do, and we call it a charming picture, worthy of the artist's fame.

**NEW TREATMENT FOR SPINAL DISEASES.**—For something like six months in the treatment of persons afflicted with spinal disease (ataxia) and other wasting maladies, it has been, in Paris, the practice to suspend them as shown in our illustration. At La Salpêtrière, and under the treatment of Professor Charcot, this was made the specialty, and with very successful results. The discovery is, however, due to Dr. Moutchoukowsky, of Odessa, who about 1883 described the grand results which had attended this treatment of the wasting of the locomotive functions and of other diseases of the nervous system. Subjects afflicted with this lamentable affection of the marrow chronic spinal disease, or *tuber dorsalis*, which manifests itself, after terrible pains in the limbs, in the paralytic symptoms of ataxia. Unable to hold themselves upon their legs, it is impossible for these unfortunates to move a step without the risk of falling. Every moment, if they attempt to walk, they stagger, totter, and by jerks throw their feet, which do not feel the ground, the one before the other. In the darkness they cannot move without falling, and if they shut their eyes they believe themselves to be suspended in the air. It might have been these peculiar sensations, more or less common to all persons so afflicted, which suggested the idea to Dr. Moutchoukowsky of treating them in this way. "*Similia similibus*," say the homeopaths. But probably this was not the origin of the invention, as before this time American practitioners had been accustomed to suspend this class of patient before enveloping them in plaster corsets, so as to keep up for some time this forced extension. Indeed, it was after having repeatedly witnessed the practice of this operation that Dr. Moutchoukowsky concluded that the beneficial results were due, not to the plaster corset, but to the suspension alone. He at once began to suspend all his patients, and the singu-