

cal leading articles. Shortly after settling in Toronto he commenced to take an active part in political affairs, particularly during the Ontario elections of 1871, and the Dominion elections of 1873. At the general election of January, 1874, following on the downfall of the Macdonald government, after the Pacific Scandal disclosures, Mr. Dymond was elected after a contest, by a majority of 338, for the North Riding of the county of York, his opponent being William Thorne, the warden of the county. He represented North York during the succeeding five sessions, giving a warm support to the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie's administration, and taking a very active part both in debates and the work of committees. At the general election in September, 1878, he was again, on the unanimous invitation of the Liberal party in the riding, a candidate for North York, but under the adverse influences of the so-called National Policy reaction, was defeated by a majority of ten votes. He took a very active part in connection with the local elections of 1879, in editing the literature of the campaign, and addressing public meetings. He acted on several occasions as a commissioner in municipal investigations, under appointments from the Ontario government. In 1880, he was appointed the executive officer and a member of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, the results of which appeared during the session of 1881, in the shape of five bulky volumes, including the Report and its Appendices, the compilation of the Report, and arrangement and revision of the whole mass of evidence being accomplished by Mr. Dymond in less than three months. In April, 1881, he was appointed by the Ontario Government, Principal of the Institution for the Education of the Blind at Brantford, which position he still holds. While in England Mr. Dymond was identified with efforts for parliamentary reform, the extension of the suffrage, and the repeal of all impediments to free and cheap literature. He was also a most enthusiastic supporter of the Northern cause during the American Civil War. While a member of the Canadian Parliament, he carried through a bill to enable persons charged with common assault to give evidence in their own behalf, the first measure embodying such a principle in Canadian criminal legislation. During the Dunkin Act agitation in Toronto, he was Vice-President of the Association to promote the adoption of the Act, and presided at most of the large open air gatherings held in the Amphitheatre on Yonge

street, in favour of the Act. Mr. Dymond, while in Parliament, assisted materially in the adoption of the present Temperance Act, popularly known as the Scott Act. He has always advocated the principles of Free Trade, so far as they may be found compatible with revenue necessities. He took, when in Parliament, a liberal view of the Pacific Railway policy, as necessary to the wants and exigencies of the Dominion, while opposed to undue haste in its construction, or to any arrangements calculated to retard the free settlement of the North-West. He has always advocated the broadest extension of Provincial rights as opposed to Federal centralization. He has been since early life a member of the Anglican Church, and has of late years taken an active part in the affairs of that Church, both locally and as a member of the Diocesan Synod of Huron, to which Brantford belong. He married, in 1852, Miss Helen Susannah Henderson, of London, England, and has a large family of sons and daughters. As a writer upon political topics, Mr. Dymond occupies a prominent position. As a parliamentarian, he was industrious, vigorous, and always effective. His absence from Parliament now is a serious loss to his party and to the country.

Pelland, Basile Elle, Berthierville, Registrar of the County of Berthier, Quebec province, was born in Berthier, August 6th, 1842, and is the son of Basile Pelland, a worthy farmer, and Rose de Lima Laferrière, of the same place, both belonging to two of the most distinguished and ancient families of Berthier. Mr. Pelland was educated at the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, and at Bourget College, Rigaud, where he developed talents which induced him to adopt law as a profession. With this object in view he studied with J. O. Chalut, notary of Berthier, with such success that in 1867 he was appointed notary, and commenced to practise in Berthier. In a few years, by his talents and energy, he built up a large and lucrative business, and having gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, was elected secretary-treasurer of the town council, and commissioner of schools and the agricultural society. He was appointed registrar of the county of Berthier, in 1874. In politics he is a Conservative and a staunch and reliable worker in the interests of his party. In religion, he is a Roman Catholic, and greatly respected by his neighbors generally. He is married to Marie Louise Chenevert, daughter of Theophile Chenevert, merchant, of St. Cuthbert.

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