

ERRATUM: In our last issue we published the portrait of Lt.-Col. A. C. P. R. Landry, ex-M.P. for Montmagny, P.Q., by mistake, as that of Judge P. A. Landry, of New Brunswick. We propose to rectify the blunder by engraving and publishing the portrait of the real Acadian Judge as soon as possible. We give in this issue a short biography of Col. Landry of Montmagny.

LIEUT.-COL. A. C. P. R. LANDRY, J.P., M.P. FOR MONTMAGNY.—This gentleman, whose portrait appeared in our last issue, and was by inadvertence attributed to the Hon. Judge Landry, is a native of Quebec, where he was born on the 15th of January, 1846. He is a son of the late Dr. J. E. Landry, of Quebec, by the late Caroline E. Lelievre. He was educated at the Quebec Seminary and Laval University, where he took the degree of B.A. He also passed a course of study at the Agricultural College of St. Anne. On the 6th of October, 1868, he married Wilhelmine, daughter of the late Etienne Couture, Esq., of St. Gervais. He is a member of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, to which position he was called after obtaining the first prize and gold medal for the best treatise on agriculture. He is also president of the Montmagny Agricultural Society, vice-president of the Union Agricole Nationale of the Province of Quebec, secretary of the Montmagny Colonization Society, member of the Entomological Society of Canada, and has been president of the Quebec Conservative Association, Mr. Landry is a Knight of the Order of Gregory the Great. He has long taken an interest in military affairs, and is Lieut.-Col. of the 61st Battalion of Montmagny and L'Islet. He has contributed some works to our native literature, including a "Traité Populaire d'Agriculture Théorique et Pratique," "Les Boissons Alcoholiques et leurs Falsifications," "Où est la Disgrace?" and other contributions to current controversies. Lieut.-Col. Landry was first returned to the Quebec Assembly for Montmagny at the general elections of 1875. In 1878 he was returned to the Commons for his present seat, and has since then been twice re-elected. Col. Landry has travelled extensively in Europe, and is well known in French literary circles. He is a Knight of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

LIEUT.-COL. BROWN CHAMBERLIN, C.M.G. AND D.C.L., QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY FOR CANADA, was born at Frelighsburg, in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec, on the 26th March, 1827. Was educated in the Grammar School of his native place and by private tutors, and at St Paul school, Montreal; afterwards in McGill College and University, there receiving the degree of B.C.L. in 1850 and of D.C.L. in 1867. Was for several years an elective fellow, and member of the High School Board, as well as the first (and for several years) president of the Graduates Society. He also received the degree of M.A. honoris causá from Bishop's College, Lennoxville. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1850, and practised law at Montreal and on the Missisquoi circuit for several years. But politics and literature proving more attractive than jurisprudence, he became joint proprietor and editor (with his brother-iu-law, John Lowe, Esq.) of the Montreal Gazette in 1853. In the stirring times of 1849-50 he became a member of the British American League and of the Union Club, numbering among its members the late Lieut-Governor Morris and other of his college mates, together with Mr. Lowe, Mr. Montgomerie, afterward representing the Allan Line in England, Mr. P. S. Hamilton, of Halifax and others. These constantly thereafter, as occasion served, by lectures, pamphlets, articles in and communications to the newspapers, urged forward the union of the B. N. A. Provinces. In 1853 he delivered a lecture on the subject before the Mercantile Library Association, of Montreal, of which he was for a time a director. This was subsequently published as a pamphlet. Having also taken an interest in the work of the Mechanics' Institute, he was consulted by the late Chancellor Vankoughnet, then Minister of Agriculture, about the measure introduced and passed by him for the formation of Boards of Arts and Manufactures for Upper and Lower Canada respectively. Upon its organization he became secretary of that for Lower Cana

tion law, ordering prisoners committed for extradition to be held over for seven days, in order to give time for a review of the case on habeas corpus. This was subsequently introduced into the extradition law of Great Britain passed in 1870. A sort of kidnapping of a Belgian out of Canada under the forms of judicial extradition induced his action. In the celebrated Anderson slave case, in that of the St. Albans raiders and the Isla Eric principles. Albans raiders and the Lake Erie privateers he had vehemently opposed what he held to be the too great readiness of the Government to surrender persons claimed by a foreign power. All modern extradition laws and treaties embody views then urged. His one considerable effort on the stump was a speech made at Waterloop. effort on the stump was a speech made at Waterloo, Shefford, in opposition to Mr. Huntington's zollverein, which was a good deal praised at the time. Upon the formation of the 60th (Missisquoi) Battalion of volunteers he became, first major and then lieut. colonel in command, and to fit himself for the work went through a course in the Military School at Montreal, then conducted by officers of the 60th Rifles (regulars.) In the early spring of 1870 his battalion was placed on active service to guard the Missisquoi frontier against an anticipated Fenian raid. He forsook his parliamentary duties and placed himself at the head of his corps, the district being under the command of Lt.-Col. Osborne Smith, D.D.A.G. For many weary, waiting weeks, through all the discomforts of the rains and breaking readers. weeks, through all the discomforts of the rains and breaking roads of spring the watch was continued, then for the time abandoned, and then a new rush to arms, the occupation of the position at Eccles Hill during the night of the 24th and the early morning of the 25th of May; at noon, an attack by the Fenians on the Canadian position, and the repulse of the first onset by a detachment of the 60th, assisted by a small band of sharpshooters raised among the farmers of the vicinity. Canadian reinforcements, covering farmers of the vicinity. Canadian reinforcements coming up, the Fenians made no second advance, but retreated during the night or dispersed For this action he was rewarded by Her Majesty with the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George, receiving investiture of the decoration along with Lt.-Col. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher and Lt.-Col. McEachran at the hands of the Governor-General, Lord McEachran at the hands of the Governor General, Lord Lisgar, and Lady Lisgar. Upon his subsequent arrival in Ottawa the citizens presented him, through the Mayor, Mr. Rochester, with a beautiful sword—Lord Lisgar again presiding over the ceremony, in the Senate Chamber. In that year he married Agnes Dunbar Moodie, relict of the late Charles Fitzgibbon, of Toronto, and daughter of the late Sheriff Moodie, of Belleville, and of Susanna Moodie, nee Strickland, author of "Roughing It in the Bush," etc., etc., and niece and namesake of Agnes Strickland, author of the "Queen's of England," etc., etc., and of another Canadian author, Mrs. Traill, of Lakefield, Ont. In conjunction with the last named, Mrs. Chamberlin has puhlished several illustrated volumes respecting the wild published several illustrated volumes respecting the wild flowers of Canada. In 1870 also he retired from politics, from the House of Commons and from journalism, and has since devoted himself to the quiet, unobtrusive duties of a civil servant. He was then appointed Queen's Printer, and, on the formation of the new Department of Printing and Stationery he was made its permanent head and Deputy Minister.

DR. BURGESS, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW PROTESTANT INSANE HOSPITAL, MONTREAL.—This gentleman, whose portrait will be found on another page, is already known to several Montrealers. He comes to Montreal with an excellent record. At the Hamilton asylum, where he succeeded Dr. Wallace, he inaugurated some important reforms, which won the approval of all expert alienists who visited the institution. Before leaving Hamilton he received an address from the members of the asylum staff, which did justice to his talents as a specialist and his exemplary qualities as a man. In presenting the address, Mr. Frederick Clarke spoke of Dr. Burgess's successful career in his profession, his excellent character, his courtesy and affability. In his reply Dr. Burgess said that he always tried to do his duty, and that he was proud, in the discharge of it, to have won the good will and esteem of his colleagues and fellow-workers. The Hamilton Times, referring to Dr. Burgess's departure from that city, said that he left many friends behind him to whom his departure would be a source of regret; but they all congratulated him on his appointment and wished him success in his new sphere of professional labour.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TORONTO.—This church, of which we present a view, together with a portrait of the minister, is the modern development of one of the oldest and most respected of the religious organizations of the Dominion. Founded in 1834, the "fellowship of seventeen persons" soon became a large and powerful congregation and, eventually, the mother of many other churches. The first pastor was the Rev. W. Merrefield, who was succeeded after a brief pastorate by the Rev. John Roaf, of Wolverhampton, England. Mr. Roaf was a very commanding figure in the religious and political life of his time. After seventeen years of arduous labour he resigned his charge and was succeeded by the Rev. T. S. Ellerby (1856-76), the Rev. J. G. Manly (1866-79), the Rev. Dr. Jackson (1871-77), and the Rev. H. D. Powis (1878-86.) An interregnum of some three years followed, till in May, 1889, the Rev. George Henry Sandwell, late minister of Christ Church, Southsea, Ferland, accepted the vacant charge, and entered upon his duties with every sign of renewed life and prosperity on the positive for the congregagation. The present edifice is the third that has been erected by the community. The first, which was destroyed by fire, and the second, a large and handsome structure, now situated on the corner of Adelaide and Bay streets.

But it became necessary, in process of time, to follow the movement of the population; the old building was therefore sold, and the present commodious church and schools erected on College avenue, occupying perhaps one of the finest sites in the city. The church was opened for worship on the 13th of March, 1883.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANU-FACTURES—SPECIMENS OF WORK DONE BY THE PUPILS. In our editorial columns we give a general account of the educational enterprises of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, the methods of its technical schools, and the results which they have been all the substitutions. methods have won the sanction, and those results the admiration of persons well qualified to judge of the character of both. The Marquis of Lorne took a deep interest in the schools during his term of office as Governor-General, nor did his desire to see them succeed abate in the least, after his return to England. In courteously acknowledging the receipt from Mr. S. C. Stevenson, Secretary of the Council and Superintendent of the Schools, of a letter giving information as to their progress, Lord Lorne expressed a few years ago his gratification at the successful development which had been attained. "It was under your body," said his Lordship, "that we hatched the National Art Society, and Montreal must always be a chief centre to give impetus to the progress of art in the Dominion—a progress very essential from a merely commercial point of view. know how to appreciate other points of view which are not immediately connected with but must always be associated with this. It is most satisfactors to the progresh the roughly sults which they have been able to achieve. Inosemethods have won the sanction, and those results the administration of the sanction of the sa immediately connected with but must always be associated with this. It is most always be associated It is most satisfactory to see how thoroughly subjects are to make subjects are to make the subject are to make the s with this. It is most satisfactory to see how thorough practical the subjects are to which you invite study through the medium of the evening classes." The feature of these schools with which the Marquis here records his satisfaction is compared to the same of the Council of is just that feature which it has been the aim of the Council and of the Superintendent and of the Superintendent to make most characteristic of them. That success has attached and of the Superintendent to make most characteristic of them. tiously and perseveringly put forth to that end is proved as well by the specimens to which we are about to call attention as by the after careers, both in Canada and out of it, of those who have had the adverted to the specimens at the That success has attended the efforts so consci tion as by the after careers, both in Canada and out of the of those who have had the advantage of training at classes. We have seen a letter from a former pupil, who occupies a responsible and lucrative position as machinist and steamfitter in a New York establishment—a young man who receives a salary of \$125 a month—in which he attributes the first strong impulse in his successful career to the instruction which he obtained at the Council's schools. Two of his companions were alike indebted to the same Two of his companions were alike indebted to the same agency, and, on behalf of them as well as himself, he expressed to Mr. Stevenson his gratitude for the very real benefits that they had received as public. benefits that they had received as pupils. Another letter from Paris is equally enthusiastic as to the advantages which a number of students at the Ecole des Beaux And had gained from attendance at the evening classes, who these instances could be multiplied. For us, however, it in the had gained from attendance at the evening classes, who these instances could be multiplied. For us, however, who have seen with our own eyes the work of the pupils in the various departments, these testimonies simply confirm judgment at which we had arrived from other and indisjudgment at which we had arrived from other and indisjudgment at which we had arrived from other and indisjudgment, some account of these specimens, engravings of detail, some account of these specimens, engravings of which may be seen on other pages of the present number.

ARCHITECTURE.—This class, in charge of Mr. Belanger, has some good exhibits. A short time ago a distinguished Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects complained in one of the daily journals of the lack of provision in any of our colleges for the teaching of this great art and profession. Ontario has done a good work, as we pointed out not long since, in organizing its architects into a society. But does the public know that practical lessons in architecture have been given for years in the schools of the Council of Arts and Manufactures? If not, they can see some of the results of that institution in the excellent specimens of villas, city halls, churches, portions façades, plans of houses, etc., of which the exhibition showed examples.

STAIR BUILDING.—We mention this especially to draw attention to the fine specimen of a spiral staircase, wrought by one of Mr. Blouin's pupils. There is a peculiar elegance in the well finished curves of this very creditable piece of work.

Practical Hygiene.—This is by no means the least important branch of technical instruction taught in the classes of the Council's schools. The skill of the plumber is necessary, not only to our comfort, but to our healthy existence. In no domain of industrial education is attention more urgently required. Mr. Hortan's class is one, therefore, in which we are all interested, and no one will deny that it has not profited by his direction. We had an our portunity of personally inspecting all the specimens in ber engraving at the exhibition of last summer, and remember how surprised were some of the experts in this branch of industry at the work which the pupils had turned out its to be hoped that more pupils will do themselves that their teacher the justice of taking the full course, so that their teacher the school they may go forth thoroughly prepared for their duties.

prepared for their duties.

MODELLING AND WOOD CARVING.—This shows that the higher provinces of art are not neglected. Some of the pieces of work in this collection are of the remarkable merit. We see plaster medallions, one of the decollation of the Baptist, another representing the wood Love, another showing a nymph at the bath. carving is good, especially the panels with the griffins and their graceful ornamentation. The flowers and fruit are marked by taste and skill. In decorative work of this kind there has been a veritable renaissance in