

lowing each other in rapid succession during the summer and autumn are matters of history. The naval supremacy on Lake Huron had been secured, and to hold the same and avoid a repetition of the "Nancy episode," attention was again turned to the new post. In November, 1814, Surgeon Dunlop of the 89th Regiment, known as "Tiger Dunlop," heading a company of soldiers, sappers and miners, opened the military road from Lake Simcoe to Penetanguishene Bay under direction of the Military authorities. It was little more than a mere backwoods trail, and way-stations were erected at intervals of twenty miles for shelter, built of poles covered with cedar and hemlock boughs and open in front. The last one stood just south of the present site of Wyebidge.

Dr. William Dunlop, who has been referred to as one of the "forgotten heroes of 1812," was born at Keppoch House, Dumbartonshire, in 1792, and migrated to Canada in 1813 from the Army Depot, Isle of Wight. As surgeon, he was at Fort Wellington attending the wounded from the battle of Chrysler's Farm; then at Gananoque, Kingston, Toronto and at the siege of Fort Erie, where, it is said, he went into the firing line and carried on his back several of the wounded to safety, one of whom was a corpse when he reached hospital quarters, having received a second bullet on the way which thus saved Dunlop's life. Next we find him engineering the construction of the military road to Penetanguishene, during which he got benighted in the bush with his dog and could no longer see the trail. He dug a hole in the snow and laid down for the night, which was extremely cold, with his little dog on his breast. Next day the dog died, while his master's limbs were frozen and were only saved from amputation by weeks of careful nursing. He was called home with his Regiment to the aid of Wellington in his arduous campaign against Napoleon and missed the battle of Waterloo by a day through the late sailing of the transport. His Regiment was called to India where he entered into a contract with the Government to rid the Island of Saugar in the Ganges of tigers, which he accomplished by using a chemical composition, one of the ingredients being tobacco, and throwing the dust in their eyes, and which proved a success, till jungle fever ended the project and he returned to England. This earned for him the soubriquet of "Tiger Dunlop." He was appointed Warden of the Forests for the Canada Co., under John Galt, and returned to Canada in 1826. He was also author of the *Backwoodsman*. He founded the Toronto Literary Society