

the Galts a royal welcome, and quite captivated the heart of young Thomas, and he ever afterwards retained a kind regard for the dusky red man. The Galts returned to England that fall, but five years afterwards Mr. Thomas Galt, being then eighteen years of age, cheerfully left the shores of England to return to Canada, which had so taken his fancy five years previously. He entered the office of the Canada Company as a clerk, his father having been the organizer of that company, and remained so occupied for the next seven years.

In 1840, he decided to become a lawyer, and entered the office of the late Chief Justice Draper, who was then Attorney-General, and began the study of law, which he pursued with the greatest diligence possible, and was called to the bar Easter term, 1845, when he launched out alone on the troubled waters of professional life. He was now about thirty years of age, and had had some business experience, and had a large circle of friends who believed in him, so that from the first he had little difficulty in obtaining clients. It has often appeared to the writer that many men get through law too young. They have not made friends in a business way, nor have they had time to impress their friends with a sufficient idea of their capacity to do business. It takes some years to do so, and in the meantime business comes in so slowly that their hearts are almost broken waiting in a back office to get themselves discovered, and many, while thus waiting, become an appropriate subject for the artist who painted that great

work, "Waited in Vain." It is to be noted that few men have begun the practice of law at thirty, or over, who have failed to succeed. When Mr. Galt was called to the bar there was only the Queen's Bench Division, presided over by Sir John Beverley Robinson, Sir James Macaulay, Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.

The first case of importance that Mr. Galt appeared in was *McDonell et al., vs. the Bank of Upper Canada.*

The amount involved was £30,000, a large amount for that time, and all the leading Counsel in Upper Canada were retained. John Hillyard Cameron, Q. C., Vankoughnet, Q. C. and Sherwood, Q. C., appeared for the Bank; M. C. Cameron, Q. C., Burns, Q. C., Haggarty, Q. C., and Mr. Galt, appeared for McDonell *et al.* The point that Mr. Galt pressed on the Court mainly won this case, and his reputation became established. His success as a lawyer lies in the fact that he had an active brain, sound judgment, and was a conscientious worker, and was the soul of honor. He entered into partnership with the Hon. John Ross in 1852. This firm became Ross & Galt. This was a period of national expansion. The Grand Trunk was begun just about this time, and Mr. Galt acted for a large number of the English bondholders. He acted as Counsel, more or less, for the various railways that were promoted at that time. In 1855, he was elected a Bencher, and the following year, on Mr. John Hawkins Haggarty being called to the Bench, he took his place in the firm of Haggarty & Crawford. Besides