

son took his degree. He was appointed a House Surgeon at New York Hospital, but after a year resigned the position and went to England. He then studied in London hospitals, and took M.R.C.S., London. In 1856 he passed the Army Medical Board, and did duty in the Royal Artillery. When the Crimean war was over he left the service, and travelled through Great Britain, France, and Germany, attending the hospitals of Edinburgh, Dublin and Paris. Then he returned to Canada and commenced practice in Belleville. He was called to the chair of General Pathology in the medical department of Victoria College, and at the urgent request of the dean undertook the professorship of surgery in the same institution. He retained this position till 1863, when he resigned. During the American civil war, our subject visited the hospitals at Washington, and was for a time with the army of the Potomac. After witnessing a large number of cases he returned to Belleville, where he resumed practice for a time. But for a while past he had some inclination for Toronto, and thither in a little time he removed. Settling in Toronto, he began practice, and his name was so well known that no great difficulties lay in his way. He resumed his position as professor of surgery. Although devoted to his profession, he always took a deep interest in public affairs. He was one of the originators of the "Canada First" movement; but he always steadfastly set his face against those who outwardly, or in a covert way, advocated annexation. Dr. Canniff has been president of the medical section of the Canadian Institute. In 1867 he received an invitation from the medical faculty of Paris to attend as delegate at the International Medical Congress. In October, 1867, he, with others, formed the Canadian Medical Association at Quebec. He was first secretary for the Province of Ontario, and has since been elected President. He has contributed largely to medical and other magazines, and also to the daily press. He has written "Principles of Surgery," a clever and valuable book; "Settlement of Upper Canada," and various other works of interest. Dr. Canniff was brought up a Methodist, but has for some time attended the Church of England. He is now Medical Health Officer for Toronto, and has held among other offices that of chief officer of the Census Commission. He has six sons and one daughter. His eldest son served with Gen. Middleton's advance guard in the late North-

West rebellion (1885), and was seriously wounded at Fish Creek. It may also be stated that Dr. Canniff was at the front during the Fenian raids in 1867. At the time of the *Trent* affair the doctor was president of a literary society in connection with the Methodist Church. The war fever in Toronto was high, and that society formed themselves into a company, of which our subject was elected captain. He drilled for some time in the City Hall, until the matter blew over. With respect to Dr. Canniff's literary works, there is only space here to say that the book, "Settlement of Upper Canada," is a very valuable addition to Canadian literature. The subject is touched with a loving hand, and one delights to linger over its pages. The matter contained in this volume must prove of greatest value to the future historian. It may be stated that Dr. Canniff was the originator of the U. E. Loyalist Centennial Celebration held in Toronto, 1884, and occupied the chair at the meeting in the Horticultural Pavilion on the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor Robinson. Dr. Canniff is in politics a Conservative, and a Freemason, being a member of Ionic Lodge of Toronto.

**Allan, Sir Hugh**, was born on the 20th of September, 1810, at Saltcoats, a seaport on the Firth of Clyde. He was a son of the late Captain Allan, a shipmaster who had been employed on vessels running between the Clyde and the St. Lawrence. Hugh was the second son, and his father destined him for the sea. He received but a very limited education, and in his thirteenth year was put into the counting house of Messrs. Allan, Kerr & Co, of Greenock. Here he remained for a year, when he sailed on his father's ship, the *Favourite*, for Canada. "Speaking," says the writer of a sketch of Sir Hugh's career, "of the river front of Montreal in the year 1826, Sir Hugh informs us that there were no wharves; that the bank shelved down from Commissioners street to the river; that in coming into the river the ships had to let go an anchor, and the work of unloading could only go on slowly, over a gangway, the horses and carts standing in the water. The habits of the people were as primitive as the city itself. They generally lived over their stores, and it was quite usual for them to sit on chairs on the sidewalk in the open air enjoying a chat." Young Hugh obtained a situation in the firm of William Kerr & Co, whose trade was in dry goods. After three years here spent in familiarising himself with the business, keeping accounts,