BRITISH COLUMBIA

PICTORIAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

VOLUME II

WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER—MONTREAL
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.
1914

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Frank W Killam

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Mr. Killam comes of English ancestry. He was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, May 2, 1879, the son of William Austin and Josephine Clute Killam, who were married November 22, 1873, and were the parents of five children. The founder of the Killam family on the American continent was Augustine or Austin Kilham, born in 1607. It appears that Austin Kilham originally came from the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Beverly, where the parish of Kilham still exists. It is the principal market town of that part of England, and the seat of the Kilham family since the time of William the Conqueror. He, with his wife, Alice, and their family, sailed from Yarmouth, Norfolk county, England, in May, 1637, and arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, the same year. Later they removed to Dedham and Chelmsford, Massachusetts, but finally settled at Wenham, Massachusetts, where they both died in 1687, Austin Kilham on June 5th and his wife on the first day of July, the same year.

The progeny of the Killam family is numerous, both in Canada and the United States, and many of its members have risen to positions of prominence in the various walks of life. The services they have rendered along professional, commercial, and political lines, together with the high standard of ideals to which they have persistently clung,

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have indelibly established them as eminent citizens in the various districts in which they participated. Ever noted for patriotic loyalty and unswerving fidelity to the cause which they espoused, the name of Killam stands out prominently in the pages of American and Canadian history.

The family home in America was maintained in Massachusetts until the Revolutionary war, when loyalty to the English Crown caused their removal together with other United Empire Loyalists to the Dominion of Canada, where a settlement was made in Yarmouth Country, Nova Scotia. Here the Canadian progenitor of the family was granted a large tract of land, the greater part of which is still in possession of his descendants. Eliakin Killam, 2d, the grandfather of Frank W. Killam, was born in the old homestead in Yarmouth Country, where he spent his entire life engaged in farming. This was also the birthplace of his son, William Austin Killam, the father, who still resides there, being now actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits, a worthy and respected resident of the community, his well spent life here winning for him the honor and good-will of his associates and neighbors.

Frank William Killam attended public schools in Yarmouth Country, and at an early age determined to learn the building business. Realizing that to be a master of the trade it was absolutely necessary to possess a full knowledge in detail of every branch of the work, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1898, and here applied himself as an apprentice to the tinsmith and plumber's trades. For four years he devoted himself most assiduously to the accomplishment of his purpose, and at the end of that time had become a thorough master of both trades. During these years of his apprenticeship he spent every moment aside from his chosen duties that he could spare, to promoting his general knowledge. His close attention to night school, where he remained a student during this time, fortified him with a liberal education.

After having become a practical journeyman plumber, he followed the trade in Boston for two years, during which period he conserved his earnings that he might later gratify an ambition to become established in business. At the expiration of this time he located in Brookline, a prosperous village on the outskirts of Boston, and there inaugurated the plumbing and tinsmith business for himself. Shortly after, he was stricken with a serious illness of several weeks' duration. The attendant expense and enforced neglect of business during this interval, together with an exhausted capital and limited credit, caused this venture to prove a failure. His recovery from this illness was accom-

panied by renewed effort. Undismayed by the force of these unfortunate circumstances, he resolved to conquer the other branches of the building business, and to this end applied himself.

His strong tenacity of purpose enabled him to not only accomplish this, but he combined the most comprehensive group of the mechanical principles of constructive art with his own natural gift of imagination and technical skill to produce work of the highest standard. His innate talent made him an adept student of architecture. He possessed an ardent desire for an insight into this fascinating work, so that when the opportunity presented itself he was quick to grasp and make the greatest use of it. This study afforded him much pleasure, and, although not completing the course, the knowledge obtained has proved invaluable to him. He outlines to his architect clearly and concisely unique ideas which have been developed and demonstrated today in the popular modern bungalows, many of which he has created. His field is a wide one, but the breadth of his experience is sufficiently extensive to embrace, as it does, a knowledge of construction, masonry, carpentry, plumbing, heating, ventilation, lighting, plastering, tiling, painting and decorating. His art he applies to designs serving widely different purposes and the many varieties of structures call for distinct ideas adapted to their several uses. The more common of these find expression in dwelling-houses domestic buildings, public buildings, office buildings, schools, libraries, etc. To meet these requirements he must plan and construct in strict accordance with clearly defined laws and various rules which more or less control the method of erection, and on all these matters he is recognized as a most competent authority.

The glowing stories of the west with its promise of golden opportunities lured him from the field of his early experiences. He removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota, in the fall of 1904 and here found the entire community engaged in harvesting the crops. He immediately became a farm hand, and later in the season found employment at the carpenter trade in building grain elevators.

The piercing cold of mid-winter caused a cessation of work and the number of unemployed far exceeded the demand for labor. The situation was desperate, the suffering intense. Scarcity of money made it almost impossible to obtain either food or shelter. So dire was his necessity that he walked twenty-one miles in the coldest day of December carrying a set of carpenter's tools for a few days work on a grain elevator. In his later struggle for existence during this dreary winter, he called upon physicians, professional men, in fact, upon anybody who could afford to pay him, and rendered his services in disposing of

ashes or performing various menial duties that he might provide for his family through this long severe winter.

Such experiences and fortitude proved the ability, character and strength of his nature. Many men would have bitterly complained of being unable to secure employment and scorned to do this servile work, yet his purpose to "get there" never forsook him, and accordingly the following spring he started for Kenmare, North Dakota, and there secured work at the carpenter trade. He obtained a contract to build a barn, which was the entering wedge of a most promising contracting business, successful from the beginning. At last he could gratify the ambition to which he was so devoted, and which eventually won for him enviable success. His building operations returned to him most satisfactory financial profits, and he began acquiring real estate in the form of vacant property, developing the same, and building houses thereon, which he sold on the deferred payment plan. This undertaking proved most successful, and he became the owner of much realty. He had cleared about twenty thousand dollars from this industry, when fortune ceased to smile and ill-luck again became his consort.

A railroad built paralleling the line on which Kenmare was located, diverted all the western trade from that city. This being accompanied by a complete crop failure collapsed the boom which Kenmare had been enjoying, and the price of real estate in that locality took a decided decline, leaving Mr. Killam once more penniless. With a strong resolute spirit he made his way to Vancouver, arriving here in 1907, without money, but rich in the acquisition of his trade. He obtained several months' work at tinsmithing. He had entered the employ of Brown Brothers, nurserymen, and, acting as salesman, traveled through the Okanagan valley. Being a tireless worker he soon was recognized as one of the best salesmen representing that house. He studied the conditions of trade, and having a close knowledge of human nature learned when to push sales or discontinue argument. Being thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising in his dealings he won the confidence of the public, which gained him profitable patronage. He remained with this firm about a year and was again about to enter business for himself when another severe illness prevailed and his hard-earned savings were dissipated by doctor bills, enforced idleness and medical attendance.

Appreciating the fact that fortune taunts the dreamer, but eventually surrenders to the man of resolute spirit and determination, he again courageously faced the situation. Entering the employ of the Aetna Investment Company of Vancouver as real-estate salesman on

commission basis, he was assigned to the Okanagan valley again, and here made a record of which he may be justly proud. During the six months he operated in this locality he cleared in commissions and real-estate tradings about twenty thousand dollars, a notable achievement for one-half year's work.

Mr. Killam then returned to Vancouver, and established an office on Park Drive, where he returned to his alma mater, and embarked in the business for which he had for so long earnestly and laboriously trained himself. He had never in the face of his many disappointments abandoned the plan which actuated him at the outset of his career. During all his experiences, of varying success, or subsequent failure, he still held to the belief that he would one day enter the contracting field permanently. He now began business under the name of the Bungalow Construction Association, in which connection he handled real estate, and built attractive modern bungalows. The initial cash capital he employed was only one thousand dollars, and realty assets of about twenty thousand more. He erected his first bungalow on Woodland Drive, Grandview. Before it was completed he began on two more semi-bungalows, and the three were sold before any was finished.

From now on, progress was rapid; business was crowding him and near the close of 1911 the firm entered into a contract to build one hundred and eighty-four bungalows. They employed a large force of workmen, and these buildings were erected at the rate of one a day. In November, 1911, owing to the immense increase of the business the offices of the company were removed to the ground floor of the Pacific building at No. 416 Howe street. In May, 1912, the company was incorporated as The Bungalow Finance & Building Company, of which Mr. Killam became president and managing director, and so continues to the present time. The further demands made upon the company compelled the enlargement of their quarters, and the adjoining offices at No. 418 Howe street were acquired. The lofty and spacious apartments, luxuriantly furnished, equipped with every up-to-date requirement in detail and fitted with large prominent window areas, the whole being located on the ground floor of the Pacific building, makes them the best appointed offices in the city of Vancouver.

Up to the present time the operations of the company have consisted principally of the erection of bungalows, ranging in price from fifteen hundred dollars to as many thousands, depending entirely on the location, size, style and finish of the buildings. The company has sold hundreds of homes on the deferred payment plan to persons who could not possibly have owned them under any other circumstances.

They have never exercised the privilege under the contract of recovering a house because the purchaser through some unfortunate circumstance has failed to make his payments. Mr. Killam's trying experiences in former years awakened in him a feeling of sympathy, which may be regarded as generosity and kindness to those who are undergoing similar trials. He does not press payment under these circumstances, and the result has been one of the most successful industries ever launched in Vancouver, its growth and prosperity being attributable to Mr. Killam's practical training of former years.

One of the specialties of the real-estate department is the development and sale of ready-made farms, of from ten to forty acres each. These farms are all going ones, each of which possesses a house, a barn, and chicken houses; and the grounds are prepared for cultivation. The purchaser makes his first payment, moves in, begins his work of developing and cultivating, eventually paying for the property from the products of his labor. This innovation has met with great success, due to the easy payments and the improvements which are already under way or completed, for the incoming tenant.

The immense development of British Columbia has found Mr. Killam alive to the exigencies of the occasion. With every progressive movement in this great province he has measured his identity and broadened the environments of his offices. While originally organized for supplying the community with good, comfortable homes at moderate prices, which he was enabled to do by a system of wholesale purchase of materials, the maintenance of his own corps of architects and draughtsmen, he has looked farther ahead and recognizes that the development of Vancouver is altogether dependent upon the larger development of the great province that lies behind it. To cut the timber, till the soil, and force the hidden treasures from the mines was his ambition. His company, therefore, reached farther afield and branched into the timber industry. They now own under Crown and provincial grants in the province over one billion and a half feet of timber, and undeveloped lands exceeding six thousand acres. He is now contemplating the colonization of these lands, and expects to see a growing and prosperous community there in a very short time. Not alone is the colonist afforded lands at a minimum cost, but he is guaranteed employment at the standard rate of wages for a number of years. Thus he accomplishes the double function of development and colonization, a most laudable ambition, unique idea and ingenious plan.

It will be seen from all this that the man possesses a clear vision of the future. He anticipates far beyond the limits of the ordinary human being. He converts into actual probability that which appears

a mere possibility. His natural executive ability has long since been recognized. His advice and aid are constantly in demand, and many growing industries throughout the country owe their existence to him. He has extensive financial connections in European countries, and commands practically unlimited capital. Through these associations he has brought large sums of foreign money to British Columbia, and in every way has been a dominant factor, as responsible for the substantial growth and development of Vancouver and province as any man residing within its borders.

Some idea of the volume of his transactions may be gathered from the fact that in two months he has turned over in his office business amounting to one million dollars of profit, and now has an office force of over thirty people, constantly employed in looking after the details of his ever increasing business.

It will be seen from the foregoing that what Mr. Killam undertakes he accomplishes. His energy is unabating, his industry indefatigable, and his enterprise unfaltering. He organized and is vice president of the Canadian Automatic Fender Company, of Vancouver, which controls the patents of the Nelson Safety Fenders for street cars. He is also president and organizer of the Lumbermen's Trust Company, of Vancouver, a corporation of one million dollars capital. He also was one of the organizers, and is one of the directors of the Hudson Bay Mortgage Corporation, which is capitalized for ten million dollars.

Mr. Killam can turn from his important and extensive business interests to his home life and enjoy this to the full. His pleasure in his success comes in considerable measure from the fact that it enables him to provide liberally for his family. He was married September 18, 1902, in Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Rosie J. Russell, a daughter of Henry Russell, of that city. They lost one child, Franklin William, who died in North Dakota at the age of nineteen months, and they now have an interesting little daughter, Florence.

Such, in brief, is the life history of Frank William Killam, who, starting out in the business world from the farm at the age of eighteen years, with twenty-five cents, is today ranked among Vancouver's foremost capitalists, and one of the empire builders of the northwest. What a record for a young man of thirty-four years! A record, too, that has included several disastrous periods, and yet never for a moment has the smile left his face, nor courage fled from his heart. Obstacles and difficulties in his way have seemed but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort and he has forged ahead in the face of opposition and discouragement. He attributes his advancement largely to his deter-

mination to win success, a determination which he has never for a moment put aside. He is a large man physically, well proportioned, of impressive appearance and engaging personality, and is a forceful, convincing and entertaining talker. The career of no one mentioned in this volume is perhaps a better illustration of the words of Elbert Hubbard:

"The man who is worthy to become a leader of men will not complain of the stupidity of his helpers, the ingratitude of mankind—the inappreciation of the public.

"These things are part of the great game of life. To meet them and not go down before them in discouragement and defeat is the final proof of power."

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William Massey Silcock

WILLIAM MASSEY SILCOCK is secretary and treasurer of the Bungalow Finance & Building Company, Ltd., in which connection he has taken active part in the substantial improvement and adornment of Vancouver. He was born in Warrington, Lancashire, England, February 23, 1877, a son of William and Annie Royal (Nightingale) Silcock, representatives of old Lancashire families, originally from West Houghton, near Wigan, England.

In private schools of Cheshire, England, William M. Silcock pursued his education and afterward was employed in Parr's Bank of Liverpool and London, remaining in that institution in different capacities for fourteen years. In 1907 he came to Canada and for two years occupied various positions. In 1909, however, he came to Vancouver and in 1911 entered into employment with F. W. Killam in bungalow construction, the business having formerly been conducted under the name of the Bungalow Construction Association with Mr. Killam as proprietor. In May, 1912, it was incorporated and Mr. Silcock was elected secretary and treasurer and also one of the directors. The bungalow is preeminently a feature of western home building. It is splendidly adapted to this section of the country, where the warm Pacific current so tempers the climate, that vegetation grows in luxuriance, for the bungalow is peculiarly adapted to the adornment furnished by landscape gardening. It seems in such conditions a very part of the scene and in the house construction there is to be found every feature of light, air, sanitation, utility, comfort and beauty. The company of which Mr. Silcock is now secretary and treasurer has erected some of the most attractive bungalows in the city, embodying the most modern styles of bungalow architecture, many of their buildings showing marked originality as well as beauty of design.

In addition to his partnership in the Bungalow Finance & Building Company, Ltd., Mr. Silcock is also secretary and treasurer of the Lumberman's Trust Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, and is secretary of the Canadian Automatic Fender Company, Ltd., of this city.

Mr. Silcock is a conservative in politics, a member of Christ church and belongs to the Burrard Cricket Club—associations which indicate much of the nature of his principles, the rules which govern his conduct and the nature of his recreation. Advancement and success have come to him as the merited reward and logical result of capability, close application, determination and commendable ambition.

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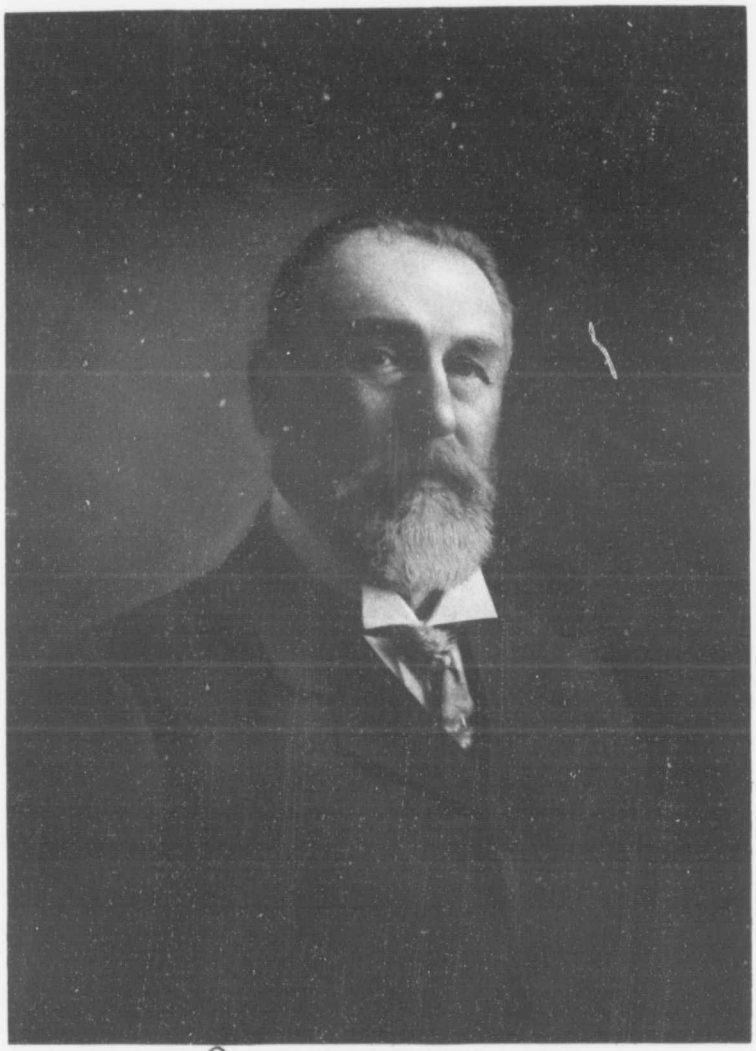
E. C. Knight

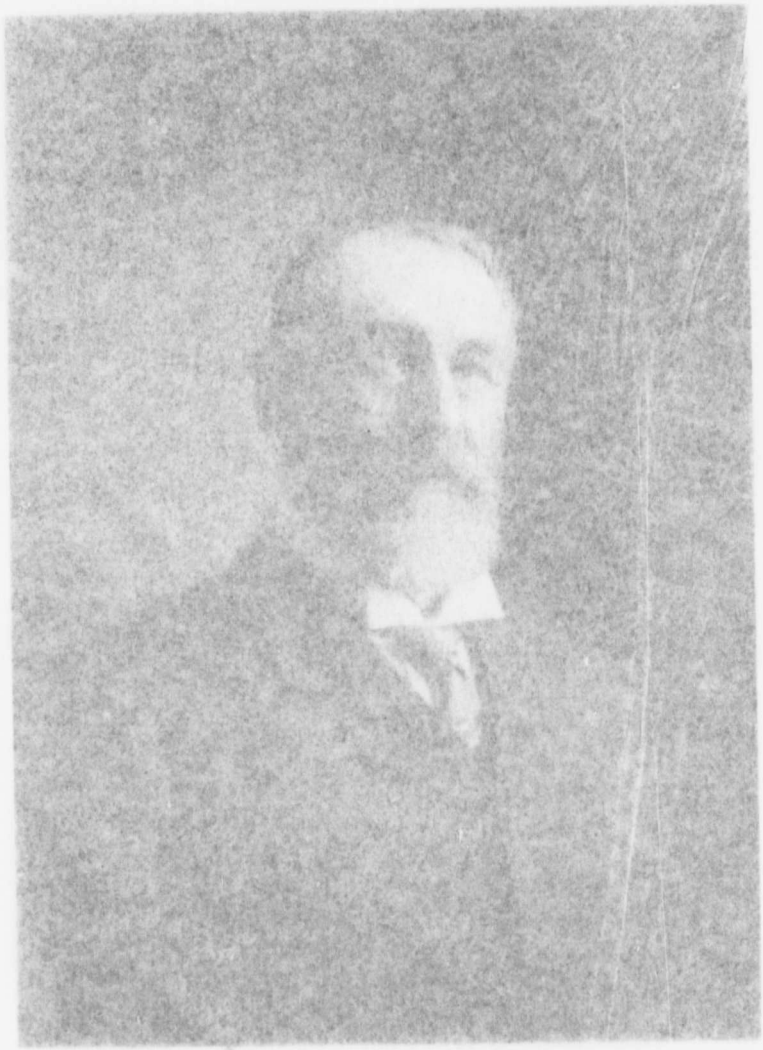
Edward Christman Knight

EDWARD CHRISTMAN KNIGHT, prominently connected with business interests of Vancouver as managing director of the Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of September, 1868, a son of William A. and Sarah (Pinckney) Knight, natives of that state, both of whom have passed away. Their son acquired his education in the Germantown Academy and in the University of Pennsylvania, taking the course in mining and metallurgical engineering in the latter institution with the class of 1889. After his graduation he became associated with the Illinois Steel Company and he retained this connection for seven years thereafter, resigning it in order to go to Mexico in the employ of the Guggenheim Smelting Company, which later became the American Smelting & Refining Company. He acted for them as ore buyer and general agent and rose from that position to be manager of the Monterey and Blandena plants. He was also a member of the executive committee during the last two years of his stay in Mexico. In the fall of 1908 Mr. Knight came to Vancouver and purchased an interest in the Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited, having since remained as managing director. This is one of the oldest concerns of its kind in the city, having been founded about the year 1886 and was first known as the Red Mill, owned by Leamy & Kyle. It has since been under various managements but its prosperity has continued without interruption and its place today is among the leading industrial institutions in this part of the province. In 1904 it was purchased by J. E. Tucker and A. L. Clark and the present name adopted, Mr. Tucker being president and A. L. Clark, vice president.

At Taylor, Texas, on the 22d of April, 1903, Mr. Knight was united in marriage to Miss Ione Tucker, of that city, and they have two children, Mary and Edward Tucker. Mr. Knight has extensive club affiliations, belonging to the Vancouver Club and the Vancouver Royal Yacht Club, the Jericho Country Club and the Shaughnessy Heights and Vancouver Golf Clubs, these connections indicating something of the nature and extent of his outside interests.



Richard Alexander



Richard H. Alexander

RICHARD H. ALEXANDER, whose life history has been interwoven with that of British Columbia for fifty years, can as one of the oldest residents of the province lay claim to no ordinary distinction, for he came here in 1862, when six acres of cleared land constituted what is now Vancouver—a pulsing, life-throbbing, metropolitan city; and when in retrospect he looks back to the time when dense virgin forests covered the space where now stands this great city, he must feel proud of having taken such an active part in planting civilization in this section and being directly one of the causes of that prosperity to which thousands are indebted for their success. A member of the city board of aldermen in 1887, he has continued his interest in public affairs during his whole life and has served with resultant effect in various official capacities.

Richard H. Alexander is secretary and the local manager of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company. He was born March 26, 1844, in Edinburgh, Scotland. His father was James Alexander and his mother, before her marriage, bore the name of Elizabeth Scott. In their family were five children. They emigrated to Canada in 1855 and the father, who had been a wine merchant in Edinburgh, followed the same line of business after settling in Toronto but later returned to the land of his birth, where he passed away at the age of fifty years.

Richard H. Alexander was educated in Edinburgh Academy and, after removal to this continent, in Upper Canada College and Toronto University.

In 1862 the reports of gold discoveries on the Saskatchewan and in British Columbia, together with the love of adventure, led him to join a band of similarly minded adventurers (of which he was the youngest) to seek the new El Dorado by a journey overland across the then almost unknown regions to the west of the Great Lakes. Their route was via the Mississippi, then overland to the Red river and down it to the Hudson's Bay Post, Fort Garry, which has now been transformed into the flourishing city of Winnipeg. There they fitted out with oxen and the universally used Red River carts and

made their way to Edmonton, across the country which is rapidly becoming a continuous wheat field, but then was occupied only by roving bands of Indians and countless herds of buffalo. At Edmonton carts had to be abandoned and they proceeded to force their way through the Rocky mountains and with great hardship at length reached Tête Jaune Cache on the Fraser river, thus pioneering the route now selected by two trans-continental railways. At Tête Jaune Cache they dug out canoes of cottonwood and committed themselves to a stream of which they knew nothing but that it was flowing westward. When the Grand Canyon was reached Mr. Alexander and a Mr. Carpenter, formerly a barrister in Toronto, attempted to run one of their canoes down but upset and Mr. Carpenter was drowned; their three companions were making a portage of their outfit but could render no assistance and as Mr. Alexander had reached the further shore, the only way he could rejoin them was by again plunging into the mad whirl of icy waters, which during the recent railway construction has claimed so many victims. In connection with Mr. Carpenter's death Mr. Alexander mentions a curious incident. Just before starting in the canoe Mr. Carpenter wrote a few lines in his pocketbook and threw his coat ashore. When his companions examined it afterwards they found the following which it will be noted was written in the past tense: "Arrived this day at the canon and drowned running the canoe down. God help my poor, dear wife."—— —— After a hard struggle against hardships and starvation Mr. Alexander and three remaining companions reached Fort George and continued by the river as far as Quesnel Mouth, thence by land to New Westminster, upwards of seven months having been consumed on the journey.

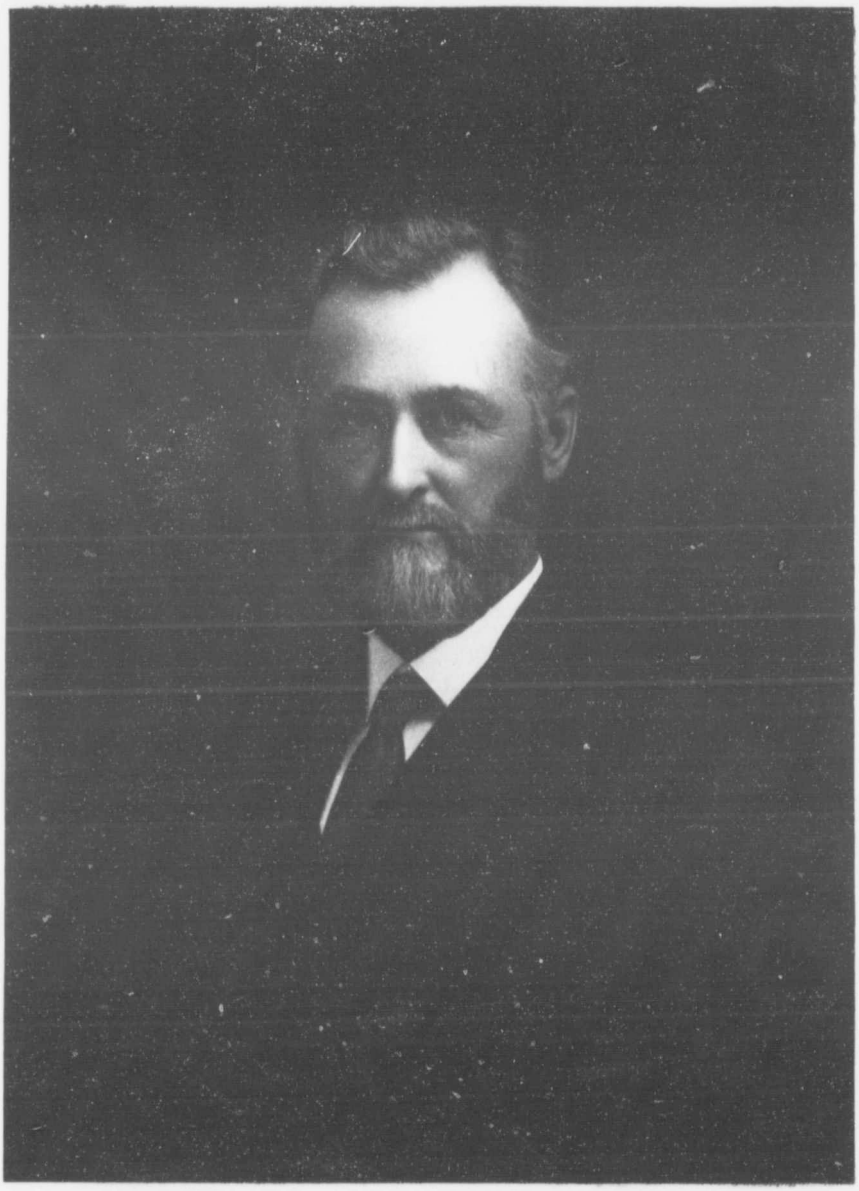
Mr. Alexander roughed it with the hardy pioneers of those early days, making his living during the first winter by cutting wood and receiving pay at the rate of a dollar and a half per cord. Some of the trees were of such enormous proportions that a single section of four feet would cut up into a cord of wood. Mr. Alexander then turned his attention to mining and packing in the Cariboo, being in 1863 attracted to those mines by favorable reports. He, however, did not make any success in mining there and next engaged as helper on a pack train, taking supplies to the mines, and upon his return to Victoria worked for some time as longshoreman for the Hudson's Bay Company, later being appointed as clerk in a store and remaining in that position until his arrival in Vancouver in 1870. Here he accepted a situation as accountant with the Hastings Saw Mill Company, becoming in 1882 manager of that concern, with which he has now been connected for over forty years. Since taking charge of the

affairs of the company their business has vastly extended and wonderfully increased, and for this no small credit must be given to the business ability and expert knowledge of Mr. Alexander. During the early development of Vancouver, Mr. Alexander was closely related with nearly every movement that had to do with its upbuilding and advancement. At the first city election he was a candidate for mayor of the city before the great fire in 1886, but was not elected, as in those early days methods prevailed which later certainly would not have been approved. There was no registration at the time and all residents were permitted to vote, making it easy for fraud to be perpetrated. Mr. Alexander also was trustee and secretary of the first school board, a notary public and a member of the first board of health, or it may be said that he constituted the board of health, for he was its only member. He has been for many years and still is justice of the peace. At the second city election he was chosen a member of the board of aldermen and for some years acted in that capacity in the municipal government. He has been chairman of the pilotage board since 1883 and for two years was president of the Board of Trade, greatly promoting in that important position the commercial expansion of the city. He was ever the champion of any measures and policies which have made Vancouver the commercial queen city of the Canadian Pacific coast. Again and again he has served as member of the council of the Board of Trade and has also been connected with the arbitration board of that body. He has been a decided success on the railways and navigation committee and in fact there has hardly been any phase of municipal endeavor with which he has not been connected to the profit of the general public. In 1895 he was appointed by the Peruvian government as consul of that country in Vancouver and served for several years until his resignation. In earlier years he was Lloyd's agent at Vancouver, his jurisdiction extending over the mainland of British Columbia, and he served as such for a number of years until he resigned because the work demanded too much of his time which was needed in connection with all his other duties. That Mr. Alexander enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens does not fully express the sentiment which the people of Vancouver entertain towards him, for the efforts which he has made on behalf of the general good have been of such paramount importance that the high regard in which he is held is something self-understood.

In 1867 Mr. Alexander married Miss Emma Tammadge, of Victoria, a native of London, England, and they are the parents of four children, each and all of whom were born in British Columbia and are

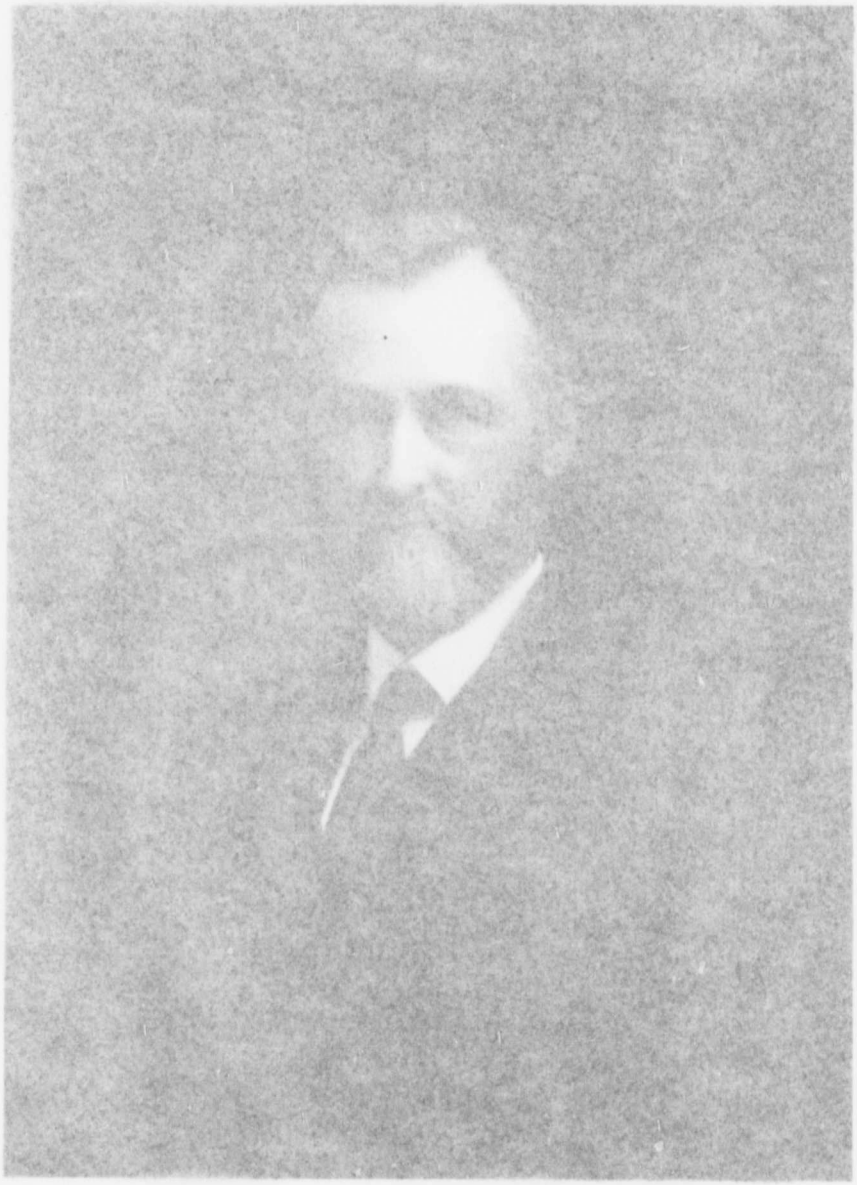
proud of the fact. The two younger were born after the family home was made in Vancouver. Richard H. H. is secretary of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers, Limited, and in this important position has made for himself a name as one of the city's best and most reliable business men. Frederick W. is a lumberman located in Seattle, Washington. Eliza Scott is the wife of J. L. G. Abbott, of Vancouver. Harry O. Alexander, the youngest, serves in the official capacity of judge of the court of small debts and official guardian and makes his home in his city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are members of the Anglican church, giving their moral and material support to its local institutions. Mrs. Alexander is also honorary president of the Vancouver branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses. He is a conservative in politics and an ardent imperialist, being largely instrumental in founding the Vancouver branch of the Imperial Federation League. He was a delegate to the sixth congress of the Imperial Chambers of Commerce in 1906 and carried a resolution providing for the appointment of an advisory imperial council. He again was a delegate in 1909, attending in Sydney, New South Wales. Deeply interested in the lumber industry, he is well acquainted with all its phases and considered an authority on that subject. In 1906 he read a paper before the forestry convention on "Lumbering Conditions on the Coast of British Columbia." which elicited much favorable comment. There is also a military chapter in his life history, for in 1865 he served with the Victoria Rifles. His fraternal relations are confined to his membership in the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the rank of Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of the Vancouver Club, the Union Club of Victoria and the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, which he served as commodore in 1906 and 1907. He takes a deep interest in this sport and finds valuable recreation in its execution. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander reside at Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, and their many friends delight to gather at the beautiful family residence, where they extend a heartfelt welcome and warm hospitality. The year 1912 has been an important one in Mr. Alexander's life, for it marks his fifty years of residence in British Columbia and it was the celebration of his golden citizenship. It may be said that in that long space of time he has become an inviolate part of Vancouver and the pride he takes in the city is returned manifold by its people, who consider it an honor to call one of them Richard H. Alexander, pioneer.



C. Adams

B. A., M. A.



O. Pelham

Edward Odlum, B. A., B., Sc., M. A.

THE life work of Professor Edward Odlum, scientist and educator and now a prominent representative of real-estate and other important business interests in Vancouver and British Columbia, has contributed in an extraordinary degree to the development and progress of Canada, for as lecturer and writer he has awakened among the inhabitants of other lands an interest in this country that has resulted in bringing about an influx of population leading to the development and upbuilding of the country. His efforts have been untiring and resultant in the advancement of Vancouver's welfare along material, social, political and intellectual lines. Possessing a mind of extraordinary fertility, he early recognized the splendid opportunities offered by this section and with firm faith in the future of the country became a cooperant factor in the utilization of the advantages and resources here offered.

Born in Tullamore, Peel county, Ontario, November 27, 1850, Edward Odlum is a descendant of an old Irish family that authentically traces its ancestry back to 1690, in which year existing records give account of four brothers of the Odlum family, officers of the British army, who went to Ireland in the train of King William when that monarch undertook to quell the turbulent element which would not submit to the British crown. Abraham Odlum, grandfather of Professor Odlum, was born on the Emerald isle and added luster to the family name by his military record as an officer in the army of the great Duke of Wellington. Subsequently he made a home on the beautiful channel island of Guernsey, but in 1820 his ever ambitious spirit led him to charter a ship in which he sailed with his family for America, with Quebec as his destination. His son John Odlum, who was a member of that party, participated in the war of 1837, as did Abraham Odlum.

In this country John Odlum followed agricultural pursuits and led an upright, honorable life, consistent with the tenets of the Church of England, of which he was a devoted member. His wife, Margaret McKenzie, was of Scotch extraction but a native of County Tyrone,

Ireland. They were the parents of nine children. The mother passed away in 1892, in her seventieth year, while the father lived to the remarkable age of eighty-six, making his home in Lucknow, Bruce county, Ontario. He was not only venerated because of his advanced years but also highly honored for his many admirable qualities of heart and mind.

Professor Odlum spent his early boyhood on the home farm and acquired his preliminary education in the neighborhood schools, while later he attended the collegiate institute at Cobourg, Ontario. Subsequently he matriculated in Victoria University, which conferred upon him the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Bachelor of Science. Distinguished for his profound learning and deep insight into sociological and political problems, he early recognized the need of bringing emigration to the provinces that the natural resources and advantages of the country might be utilized and developed. The government, recognizing his ability, sent him to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the Orkney islands and through his ability as a lecturer he presented vivid pictures to the people of Great Britain concerning the advantages of the country across the water, his efforts resulting in a substantial increase in immigration. After two years devoted to that work he returned to Canada and, imbued with the western spirit of which he had spoken in the old world, he made his way to the Cariboo district, where he took charge of the affairs of a company largely engaged in gold mining. After some time devoted to that work he advised that the company abstain from further development, as the output of the mine was not sufficient to cover the heavy expenses of their operation. The British Columbia government, desiring a report to be forwarded to the botanical section of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 on the economic value of the woods within the confines of the province, selected Professor Odlum for that purpose and he prepared a lucid and comprehensive paper on the subject. A man of wide learning and well acquainted with the problems of education, he was chosen as representative of the government to make a study of the educational systems employed in Manitoba and the older provinces of Canada and report thereon and also prepared a paper to induce the government to set aside lands to be used for the benefit of the schools. The government of the day, Hon. Colonel Baker being minister of education, decided to follow the suggestion and took the initial steps toward its adoption. The proposition to set aside lands for public educational purposes, however, was not adopted, for unfortunately at this time the sudden death of the premier, the Hon. John Robin-

son, in Great Britain changed certain portions of the policy. A convocation was assembled at Victoria and much time spent in discussing and investigating an act previously passed. Much adverse criticism came from many and further action was postponed to the following year. The death of the premier, as stated, defeated the proposition. Had it passed the schools of British Columbia would have been financed abundantly and forever by the wonderful increase of land values.

Professor Odlum, who came to British Columbia in 1889, has devoted much of his life to public instruction as teacher, lecturer and writer and in an educational capacity was called to Japan to accept the position of president of a college in Tokio, having six hundred students and fourteen professors and tutors under his direction. In his study of the Japanese and who they are Professor Odlum's findings are that the race are either Assyrians or else one of the lost tribes of Israel. He is probably the only man in America who has studied the origin of the Japanese and his logic and his proof on this subject are convincing.

Throughout his entire life Professor Odlum has been connected with much scientific research and experimentation. He, under the direction of Dr. E. Haanel, built the first electric light, a big arc light, used in Canada. Dr. E. Haanel, now superintendent of mines for Canada, was science professor of Victoria University at Cobourg, Ontario, at that time and the electric light was used on the occasion of a football tournament, in which five prominent teams participated —the Vics of Victoria, the teams from Queens and Toronto Universities, the Trins of Trinity College, Toronto, and the team from Knox College, Toronto, all playing at Cobourg. It is said that Dr. Haanel and Professor Odlum built the first telephone used in Canada for public purposes. Later these same telephones were taken by Professor Odlum to Japan and installed in the college there. Professor Tyndall, experimenting with electricity in a lecture in the old country, accidentally took a charge through his body and was somewhat injured. Professor Odlum was explaining this to a large class in Japan and was operating a machine four times as powerful as Tyndall's. He warned his class of the danger of experimenting and at the very time, by a slight movement, his hand came into contact with the live wire and the charge passed through his body, but there were no serious results. Professor Odlum has always been a leader in experimental work, seeking truth and scientific fact wherever they are to be found, going far beyond the knowledge to be gleaned from books as a result of the researches of others.

When a freshman in the university he read much concerning materialistic evolution and encountered the statement made by an eminent scientist that the bushmen of Australia were but a degree above the orang-outang. He then determined to visit Australia and make investigation for himself. After some years he carried out his purpose and made careful examination among many tribes. In one instance he had opportunity to examine forty boys and girls in one of the missionary public schools, the parents of whom at that time were living in the forest wilds. These boys and girls he examined in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and history and found them as ready and intelligent in answer as the average farmer's children of Canada, among whom he had taught for several years. He was thus forced to conclude that the Australian bushmen were more than one degree above the orang-outang.

In his science course it was necessary to pass specific examinations in surveying and navigation and in order to master the latter Professor Odlum spent several months on a sailing vessel on the Pacific, giving many hours to practical work each day. In order to gain thorough knowledge of surveying he worked voluntarily with surveyors on different occasions and thus added practical to scientific training. He has ever greatly enjoyed making experiments in order to solve scientific problems and on one occasion, when with two others he was experimenting on a dangerous gas in a small and perfectly enclosed room, an explosion took place and the Leyden jar which they were using was shattered into invisibility, no fragments being left. This led Professor Odlum to further examinations. A series of jars filled with gas were afterward exploded at once with a like result, the glass being completely pulverized. A third experiment was made in Japan with a similar result and these three trials made by Professor Odlum made clear to him a remarkable accident and result which occurred when he was a boy of seventeen years. He was at that time an apprentice at cabinet-making and one Sunday morning, with another boy, was experimenting on a large horn of powder. He held the horn in one hand and poured the powder on the bench, touching a match to it. In the explosion that followed the brass ring on top and the heavy brass tacks holding the bottom of the horn were all that remained, not a particle of the horn being found.

Another most interesting scientific occurrence with which Professor Odlum was connected constitutes a part of the scientific history of Japan. He was in that country when Dr. John Milne was at the head of the seismological department of Japan. One summer morning a large portion of a high mountain was blown off by a volcanic

explosion. Several towns and villages were wiped out of existence and many killed. Nearly one thousand acres were covered with volcanic ash and the government sent Professor Seikya, head of the geological department, with many men to survey and give an exact report as to the extent of damage and effects of the explosion. On the mountain and in the adjoining valley were countless thousands of cone shaped holes noticed by Professor Seikya. These led to an extensive and heated discussion, the Professor claiming that the holes were formed by falling stones, while all the foreign educators opposed this conclusion. With no knowledge of the discussion Professor Odlum visited the mountain of Bandisan and with much cost and labor made a careful examination. His conclusions he noted in his book on the spot and later on his arrival at Tokio he learned of the heated discussion and that his conclusion was the same as that of Professor Seikya. He found that the foreign educators had all taken sides against the finding of the Japanese professor. Professor Odlum then set off for north Japan, again hired seven or eight men and went to the mountain. He dug into the holes and in each case found stones and volcanic ash and beneath the stones found mountain weeds, palm leaves and branches. On his return to Tokio he learned that Professor Seikya, in order to save his position with the government, was forced to defend his theory in public, undertaking the task in a large hall in Yokahama, Rear Admiral Palmer, of the British navy, presiding over the meeting. Professor Odlum went to hear the address, after which the foreign educators attacked Professor Seikya's theory. Professor Odlum asked permission to speak and a few moments' time was accorded him. He went forward, reached for a large pointer and explained to the meeting the many diagrams on the wall, to which no speaker had as yet referred. Having covered the ground and given facts, he finally announced his conclusion to be that of Professor Seikya. The entire audience applauded with great enthusiasm, for all Japan had become interested in the discussion. Not a single reply was made by any of the opposition. When the meeting was closed the members of the Scientific Society immediately held a meeting and decided to ask "the stranger" to prepare a paper on the subject and read it before the society. He was made a member of that society for the express purpose of presenting his paper, which was acknowledged to be final and conclusive on the subject. At government expense large numbers of pamphlets were published containing Professor Odlum's paper and were freely distributed in many educational centers throughout the world.

While in Japan Professor Odlum lost his wife, her death resulting from malaria and pneumonia. This decided him to leave the country, after which he traveled extensively in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, studying conditions and weighing in his mind the advantages for settlement offered in various countries. He considered Vancouver, however, most attractive for residence and for investment and upon his arrival here made extensive purchases of city property, the value of which has greatly increased with the rapid development of the city. He purchased and sold valuable city tracts, built houses both for sale and rent and through his activities greatly promoted the growth of the town. He is still the owner of extensive holdings. After twenty years of activity in educational circles he decided to abandon that profession, although he received various highly flattering offers of college professorships. He now gives his attention largely to the supervision of his real-estate interests and to other business affairs and investments. He is a director of the Trustee Company, the Terminal City Press Company, the Orange Hall Association, the British Columbia Oil Refining Company, president of the Grand Trunk British Columbia Coal Company, connected with the National Finance Company, a director of the Thompson Stationery Company, a stockholder in the Canadian Pacific Oil Company of California, and the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company.

It is but natural that a man of Professor Odlum's intense mental activity should use literature as a means of expression. He has contributed valuable articles to newspapers on various subjects, writing not only upon the question "Who are the Japanese," to which previous reference has been made, but also upon the subject "Who are the Saxons." These papers show marked literary ability, wide research and a profound understanding of the nature of the peoples with whom he has dealt. His progress and patriotism have found expression in many ways. In 1892 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Vancouver, being honored with the largest vote ever cast up to that time in the city for a candidate for that office. It was on the expiration of his term of service that he undertook his two year trip to Great Britain in the interests of emigration and upon his return in January, 1904, he was again elected to the aldermanic board—a vote of confidence given by the people which should be highly satisfactory to the Professor. His decided public spirit has been strongly manifest in his service as an official, for he has always stood for the promotion of any measure that would result in benefits to the city or tend to elevate mankind, and he has not only helped in

bringing about the acceptance of favorable proposals but has also been the champion of many progressive movements. He has been president of the Central Executive Rate Payers Association and chairman of the Carnegie Public Library Board of Vancouver. He is likewise connected with the Central City Mission. He served with the Thirty-sixth Regiment from Peel county, Ontario, during the Fenian raid of 1866 to 1870 and received one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ontario in recognition of the aid which he rendered.

In 1877 Professor Odlum was married to Miss Mary Elvira Powell, a native of Ontario and a descendant of a distinguished family of United Empire Loyalists of English extraction. The first of the name in America had located in the United States, but when the American Revolutionary war began they crossed the border into Canada. Having lost his first wife, Professor Odlum was married to Miss Martha M. Thomas, of Toronto. Professor Odlum has four sons by his first wife. Edward Farady, the eldest, was for a time head bookkeeper and part owner in Thomson Brothers Stationery Company, Ltd. The second is Victor Wentworth, of Vancouver, who has a controlling interest in the Clapp, Anderson & Odlum, Limited, insurance brokers. The third, Garnet McKenzie, died in South Africa after the Boer war, and the fourth son, Joseph Wellesley, holds a position in one of the stores of Vancouver. Three of these sons offered their services in the Boer war, the youngest being then but sixteen years of age and the eldest twenty-one. These two, after participating unscathed in many battles, returned to Canada, entering the army here as lieutenants. The record of Professor Odlum and his father as soldiers in the Fenian war, together with the record of his sons, establishes the valor and loyalty of the family. Professor Odlum has two sons by his second wife, Arthur George, and Oswald Britson.

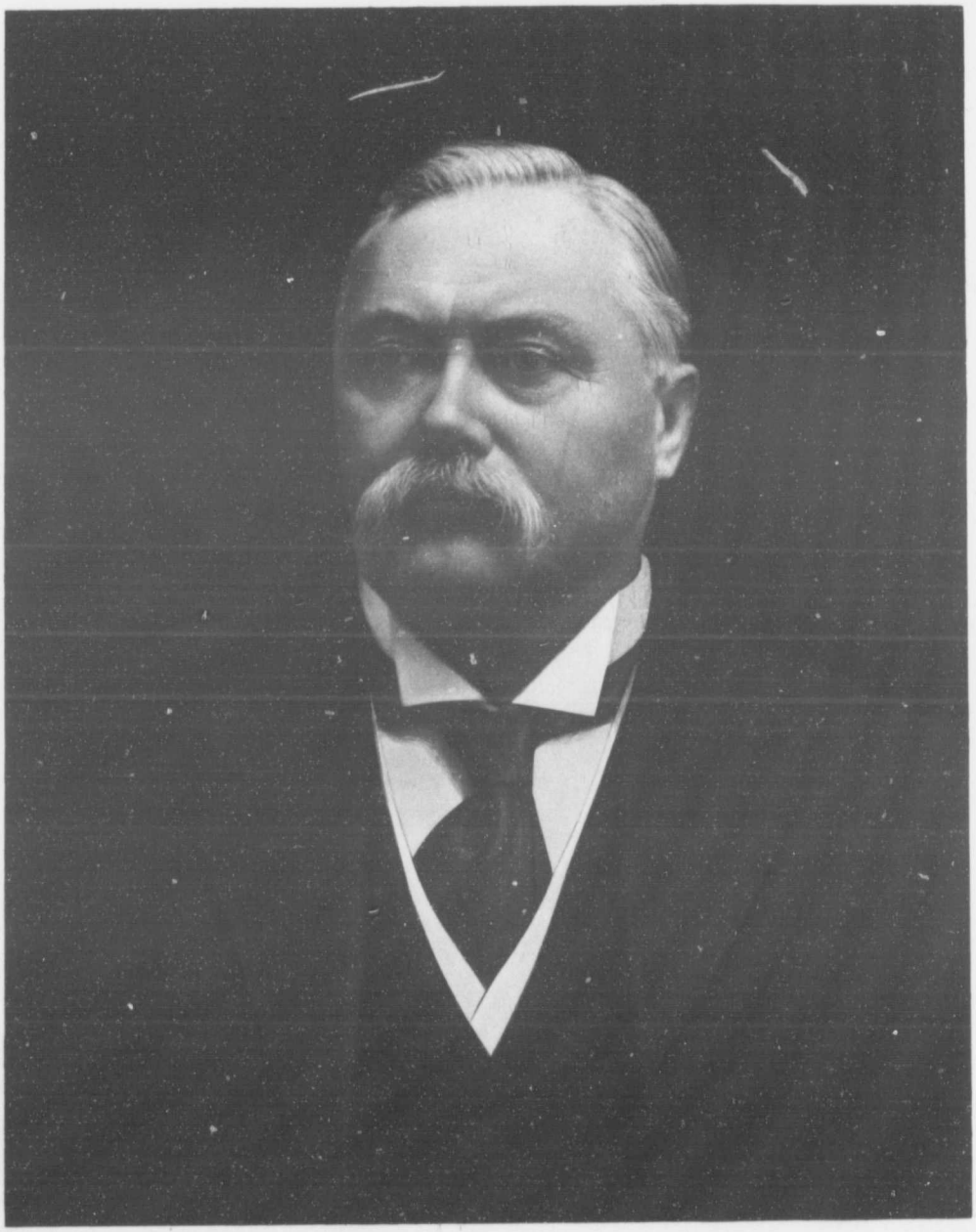
Professor Odlum is connected with a number of organizations founded for intellectual advancement and scientific research. For some time he belonged to the Australian Science Association and the Asiatic Society of Japan, and was a member of the British Science Association in Canada and also of its main body in Great Britain. He is a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. He has prepared and read before these societies valuable and instructive papers which have brought him wide recognition.

Professor Odlum spent the year 1905 in central and northern Europe, continuing a comparative study of ethnology, botany and geology, which for many years have been his chief scientific pursuits. He made sojourn in western Russia and the far north beyond the

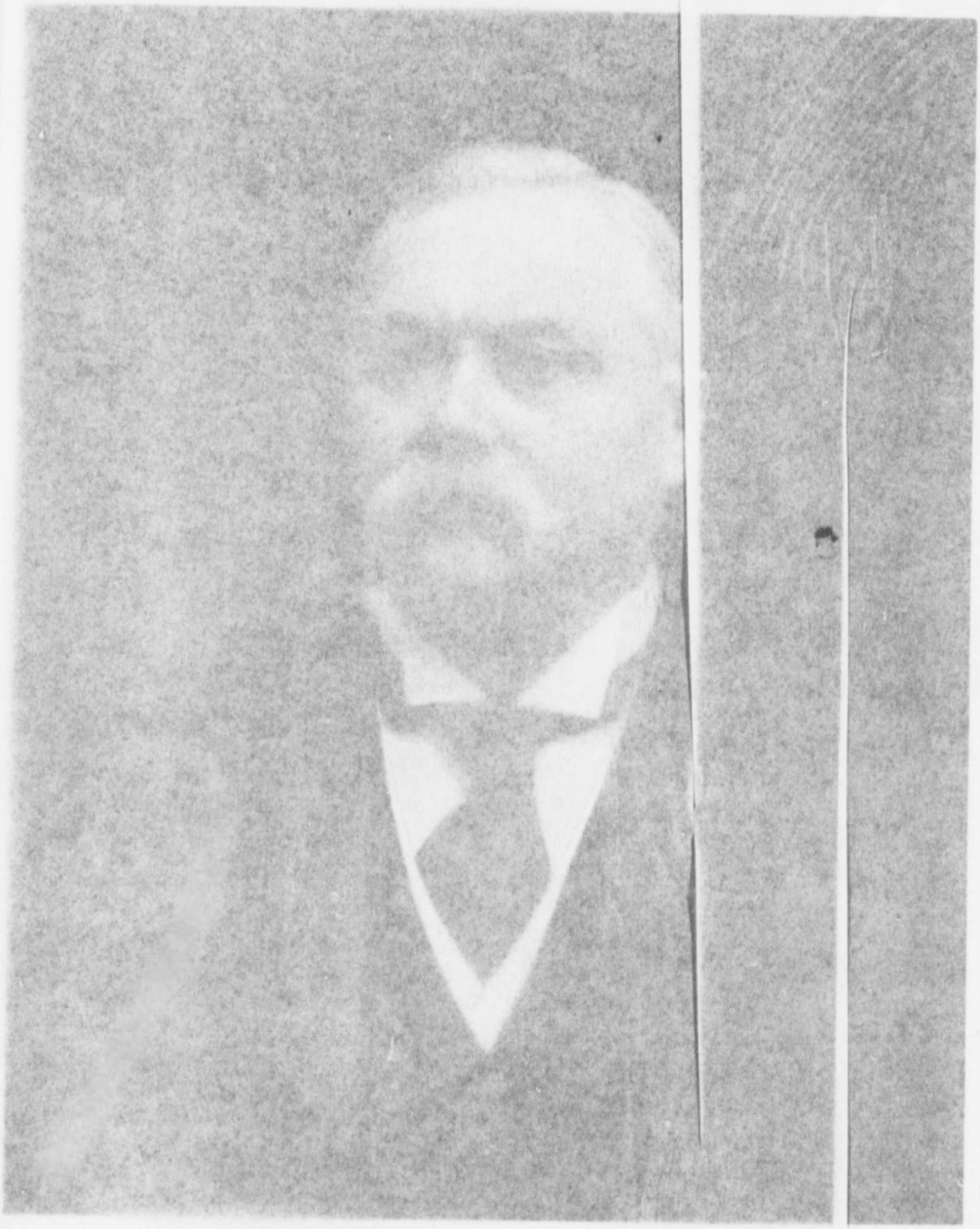
Arctic Circle, where he had a rare chance to study the Finlanders and Laplanders and their lives and habits in their homes and villages.

Toward the end of this year, or early in 1914, Professor Odlum intends to set out on a long trip around the world, during which he will study ancient Egypt, Persia, Babylonia and Assyria by the help of the modern races now representing the ancients in those countries and the works of specialists, including those of the noted excavators of those regions. Apart from the continued study of comparative botany and geology, he will give special attention to and make a close examination of ethnology, especially as bearing upon the origin of the British peoples who inhabited in early times the "Isles of the Blessed" in the north Atlantic ocean. The theory forming the basis of this historic research is that the early British passed in part through Europe and also the south of Spain from the regions formerly known as Assyria, Babylonia and Armenia.

The work to which Professor Odlum has given much attention for thirty-five years and which may justly be said to be the chief effort of his life is an investigation along the line of theistic science, the study of God in nature. The estimate which his scientific colleagues place on the value of his labors is manifest to some degree in his election as president of the Arts and Science Association of Vancouver, which position he filled for many years. It might well be said of him, as it was said of an eminent man of old, that "he has done things worthy to be written and has written things worthy to be read, and by his life has contributed to the welfare of his province and the happiness of mankind."



John Hendry



Alexander Hendry

John Hendry

JOHN HENDRY enjoys distinction as a most active factor in the mammoth operations that have characterized the development of the lumber industry of the northwest. He has worked his way steadily upward, passing on to positions of executive control and subsequently bending his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast possibilities for development in his country's wide domain, with recognition, also, of its specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his life work, his has been an active career, in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the nation, and from which he himself has derived substantial benefits. His name is known from ocean to ocean in connection with the lumber trade and he is equally popular with social acquaintances from the east to the west. He is today at the head, as president, of the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, the oldest and largest enterprise of the kind in the northwest, and was prominently and actively identified with railroad interests and many other extensive and important corporations having to do with the prosperity and upbuilding of the province.

Mr. Hendry was born in Gloucester county, New Brunswick, January 20, 1843, and is a son of James and Margaret (Wilson) Hendry. His education was acquired in his native province and in his youth and early manhood he received both practical and theoretical training in sawmill and flourmill engineering. For some years he followed that pursuit in the maritime provinces.

In September, 1872, Mr. Hendry arrived in British Columbia, but the lumber business was undergoing a period of temporary depression—comparatively speaking—and he made his way therefore to the state of Washington and at Seabeck was in the employ of the Washington Sawmill Company, assisting in the survey of logs and timber, and superintending millwright work.

In 1873 he moved to Port Gamble, where he entered the employ of the Puget Sound Sawmill Company in the same capacity. In this and in other connections he became familiar with every phase of mill operation and also became an excellent judge of timber, especially that for export. In 1874 the Moodyville Sawmill on Burrard Inlet was destroyed by fire and George Haynes, superintendent, went to Puget Sound to secure millwrights for its reconstruction. He engaged Mr. Hendry, who in the capacity of foreman superintended the rebuilding of the mill and then took charge of its operation as night superintendent.

In 1875 the Red River country was drawing to itself wide attention and Mr. Hendry, believing that it would be long before the timber in southwest British Columbia would be valuable, made his way to Winnipeg, where high prices in lumber were already prevailing. There had been a grasshopper scourge in that part of the country, however, and the region being so new and undeveloped the time was inopportune for building operations, and the consequent use of lumber, so he returned to the coast by way of California remaining at San Francisco for a time. He then returned to British Columbia and built a small sawmill for W. J. Armstrong at New Westminster. All through these changes he was learning more and more of the timber resources of the province and was gradually advancing in his connection with the lumber interests of the northwest.

It was in the fall of 1876 that he formed a partnership with David McNair and erected a sash and door factory at Nanaimo; and the same year went to San Francisco to purchase machinery. On his return to the north he completed his sash and door factory in Nanaimo, and in 1878 the firm of Hendry, McNair & Company was organized, the partners being Messrs. Hendry, David McNair, Andrew Haslam and R. B. Kelly. They carried on business at Nanaimo for a time and then moved the machinery to New Westminster where they built a sash, door and box factory, and Mr. Lees joined the partnership. The rapidly developing fishing industry of the Fraser river created a demand for boxes and a liberal patronage was accorded them. Their business grew rapidly and in 1880 they incorporated and the Royal City Planing Mills Company, Limited, was formed, with Mr. Hendry as president and general manager.

In 1885 the Nanaimo sawmill at Nanaimo was purchased by this company, which was afterwards disposed of to Messrs. Haslam and Lees. The rapid development of the business continued and when the city of Vancouver came into existence a branch was established here. The great fire during the early history of the city spared their

partially constructed mill and from the outset their enterprise in Vancouver proved a profitable and growing one, Mr. Hendry eventually becoming a leader in the movement which resulted in the merging of all his milling interests. The company secured extensive timber limits in the province. About that time they entered upon the export trade at New Westminster, having in the interim purchased the business of the Dominion Sawmill Company of New Westminster and thus greatly enlarged their facilities there. Owing to the dangerous condition of the Fraser river ships were chary about going up that stream and Mr. Hendry as president of the Board of Trade, succeeded in inducing the Dominion government to make surveys and improvements at the mouth of the river, so that in 1888 foreign ships were loading at their mill for all parts of the world.

In 1889 the Hastings mill was purchased by the Royal City Planing Mills Company and Mr. Hendry was made president and general manager of the larger plant. The legislature issued a special charter consolidating the two companies and thus came into existence the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company. At first their output consisted of seventy thousand feet per day; something of the growth of the business is indicated in the fact that in 1890 the manufactured product amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand feet per day and employment was furnished to more than two thousand men. The daily product in the three mills had reached about four hundred thousand feet in ten hours. Doors, sash, blinds, and all building materials were manufactured. The equipment of the different plants was most complete and the latest improved machinery facilitated the work in every particular. The company built many miles of railroad, extending from their timber limits to the water, owns a large number of logging engines and seven locomotives and utilizes seven steamers in its lumbering operations. The company ships its products to Australia, China, Japan, South Africa, South America, Great Britain and every known part of the civilized globe, reached by rail or water. They own the wharves, dry kilns and railroad facilities for shipping and to the initiative spirit and carefully formulated plans of Mr. Hendry is largely due the credit for the development and upbuilding of this vast business enterprise. Their branches included the Hastings Sawmill and the Royal City Planing Mill at Vancouver, the Royal City Planing Mill at New Westminster and the Moodyville Sawmill on Burrard Inlet.

Not the least important of Mr. Hendry's projects has been his operations in railroad building, among which was the construction of the Kaslo & Slocan Railway which was afterwards taken over by

the Great Northern. He was the prime mover in the construction of the Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon Railway from New Westminster to Vancouver, which was taken over by the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway Company, and over which road the Great Northern Railway enters the city of Vancouver.

Mr. Hendry is honorary president of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers Association, Ltd. He occupies a prominent position in connection with a number of organized business interests, being vice president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and past president of the Canadian Forestry Association of Canada, and a member of the commission of conservation of Canada. He was president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association in 1910, and he was president of the Vancouver Board of Trade in the early days of Vancouver, following several terms' service as vice president and also was president of the New Westminster Board of Trade. He was the promoter of the Stave Lake Power Company, Ltd., later absorbed by The Western Canada Power Company, Limited, and chairman of the Burrard, Westminster & Boundary Railway & Navigation Company and a director of the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company.

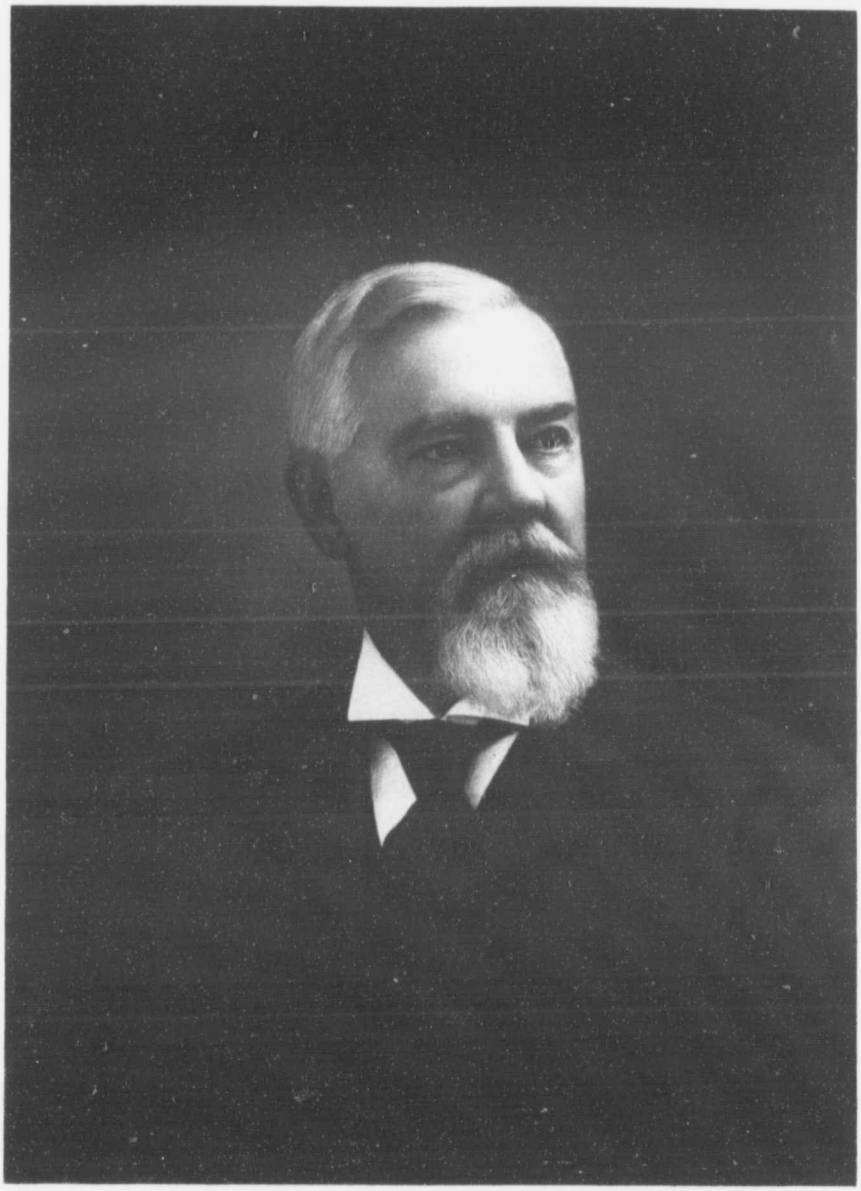
His intense and well directed activities have also featured in connection with municipal affairs. In 1878 he was elected a member of the city council of New Westminster and was chairman of the committee that had in charge the resurveying of that city. He acted for six months as mayor of New Westminster when the new charter was introduced, but resigned because of the conflict of his official position and his connection with the New Westminster Southern Railway Company.

In 1881 Mr. Hendry was united in marriage to Miss Adaline McMillan, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of Donald McMillan of Pictou, Nova Scotia. They have one daughter, Aldyen Irene Hendry, the wife of E. W. Hamber. Mr. and Mrs. Hendry are members of the Presbyterian church, to which they have been most liberal contributors and are equally generous in support of many benevolent and charitable projects.

Mr. Hendry has attained high rank in Masonry, being a Knight Templar and a Consistory Mason, having taken the thirty-second degree. He is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the St. Andrews and the Caledonian Society. He finds recreation in motoring, yachting and fishing and he is identified with many of the prominent clubs of the country, holding membership in the Vancouver, Terminal City, Jericho Country, Canadian,

Vancouver Automobile, Royal Vancouver Yacht and Vancouver Athletic Clubs; the Brockton Point Athletic Association of Vancouver; the Union, of Victoria; Westminster, New Westminster; Rideau, Ottawa; Wellington and American Universities, London, England; the Touring Club de France, Paris; the Touring Club Italiano, Milano; the American Automobile Association, New York; the Automobile Association and Motor Union, London, England; the Pacific Power Boat Association, Seattle, Washington; the Pacific Highway Association of North America and others.

Since 1903 Mr. Hendry has resided in Vancouver, although his extensive business interests take him to all parts of the country. His identification with the northwest covers more than forty years and there is perhaps no representative of important industrial, commercial and manufacturing interests who has had more to do with the material growth, development, upbuilding and prosperity of the country than he. His influence along other lines, social, intellectual and moral, has also been on the side of progress and the consensus of public opinion accords John Hendry a central place on the stage of activity in British Columbia.

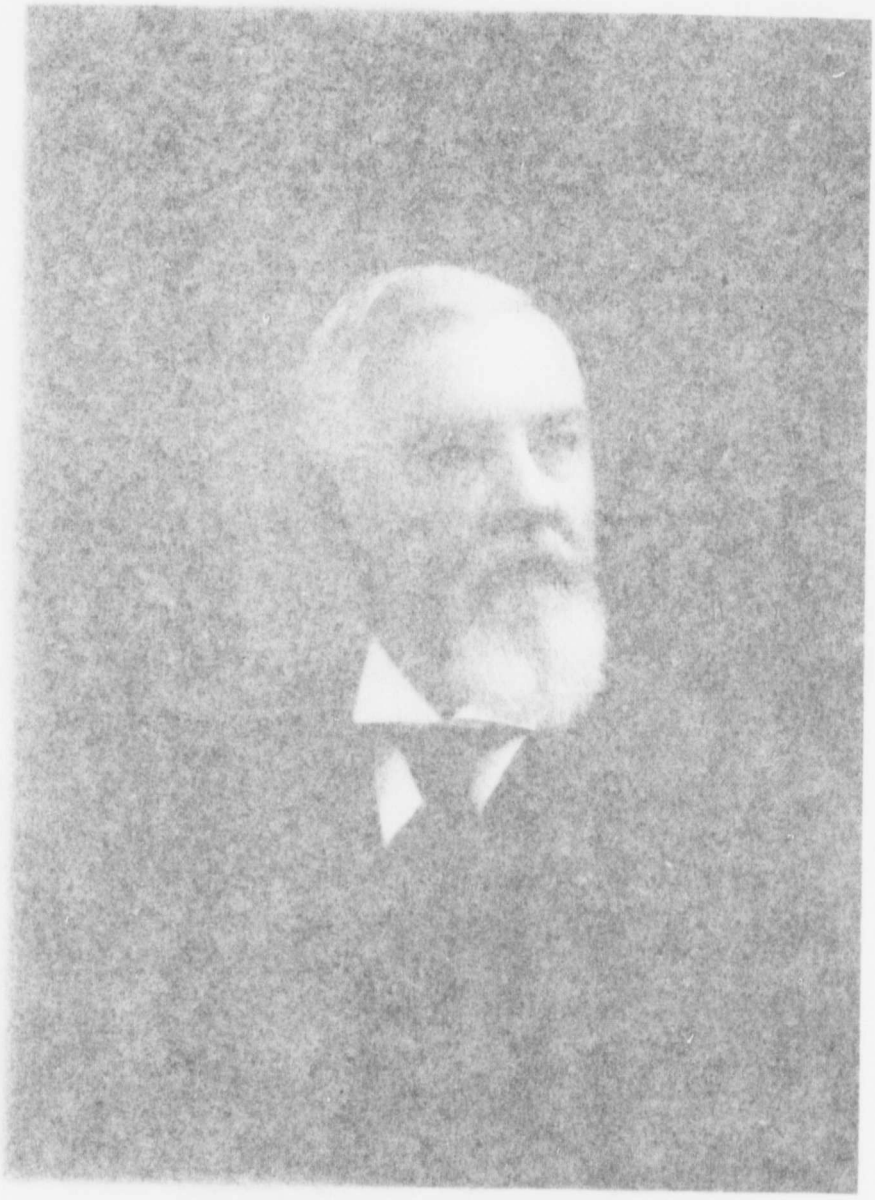


Peter Curran Dunlevy

Peter Curran Dunlevy

NO PHASE of pioneer development in the northwest was unfamiliar to Peter Curran Dunlevy and in many ways he was closely connected with the work of development and improvement as different lines of business were introduced and the country was opened up to the business enterprises which have promoted its greatness and wrought its prosperity.

Mr. Dunlevy was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1833, a son of Jeremiah and Rose Dunlevy, and the public schools of his native city afforded him his educational privileges. In 1854, when a young man of but twenty-one years, he went to the Feather River district of California and there engaged in buying gold from the miners. In 1857 he left that state and made his way northward to British Columbia. He immediately afterward entered the Cariboo country as a goldseeker, being one of the first to arrive in that district, in which he continued to make his home for forty-five years. In 1858 he mined on the Fraser river, which he followed from Yale, mining all the way along the Quesnelle river and eventually proceeding up that river to the Forks. He followed the discovery of the first gold strike on Butler creek and later proceeded on to Williams creek. No phase of mining life and experience in the Cariboo country was unknown to him. He went through the usual experiences of the miner who seeks gold in a region to which civilization has not hitherto penetrated. He opened a store at Beaver Lake when the Cariboo trail was finished in 1864 and subsequently removed to Muir Lake and thence to Soda Creek. In 1871 he made a trip to the Peace river, returning in one season. At Beaver Lake he established a store and later founded trading posts throughout the Cariboo and Peace River districts until at one time he was the owner of a chain of nine trading posts. He traded furs with the Indians and furnished outfits for the miners, and in fact utilized all the different opportunities for trade that were offered in the frontier country. He was continuously engaged in these enterprises until 1896, when he closed out the different outposts but continued his trading at Soda Creek, in connection with which he



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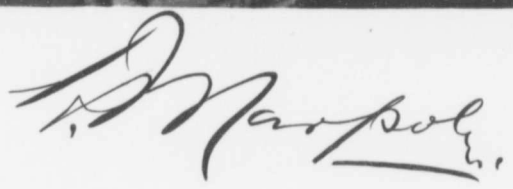
was also engaged in farming and in the cattle business. He owned one thousand acres of land, one half of which was under cultivation. His last days were spent at Soda Creek, where he passed away October 15, 1905, at the age of seventy-two years.

The efforts of Mr. Dunlevy were an important feature in the development and upbuilding of the sections in which he operated. He it was who conceived the idea of the building of a railway from Victoria to Sidney, assisted in getting a charter for a company and in the raising of capital for the construction of the line. He was also influential in securing the charter and financing the Nelson-Fort Shepard Railway and was interested in mining on a large scale throughout the province, especially in the Cariboo district. He spent nearly two hundred thousand dollars in the installation of a stamp mill at Island Mountain and his business affairs in all these different connections were an element in public progress as well as in individual success, so that the name of Peter C. Dunlevy is written high on the roll of western Canada's honored and valued pioneers.

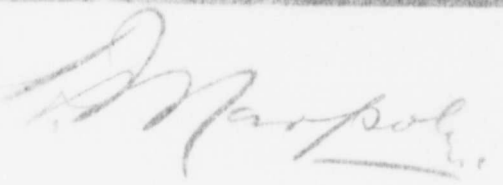
On the 9th of November, 1875, Mr. Dunlevy was united in marriage, at Victoria, British Columbia, to Miss Jennie Huston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Huston, who were natives of Ireland and at an early day made their way to San Francisco. It was in that city that Mrs. Dunlevy was born, November 9, 1854, but during her early girlhood her parents removed with their family to Victoria. Since her husband's death Mrs. Dunlevy has become the wife of Dr. S. E. Mostyn-Hoops and still resides at Soda Creek. By her first marriage there were five children: Canissa, now living in New York city; Carlton, who died in Vancouver in 1910; Gertrude, the wife of George E. Powell, a barrister of Vancouver; Stanley P., living in Vancouver; and Marvin, who is attending college at Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Dunlevy was conservative in his political faith and a Catholic in his religious belief. For many years he continued a resident of the northwest and was a link between the pioneer past and the progressive present, his memory reaching back to the days when all travel was done by way of the rivers or on pack horses over a trail; when it was the desire to win wealth in the mines that brought the majority of people to the Cariboo, and when conditions showed every evidence of a frontier existence. The miner's camp or the settler's rude cabin constituted the principal features in most districts into which the white man had penetrated, and around him were all the evidences of

primeval nature. Mr. Dunlevy witnessed the great changes which brought about modern development and was active among the business men whose labors wrought present day conditions. Success attended his efforts and he won not only a comfortable competence but also a good name among his many friends and acquaintances.



Richard Marpole



Richard Marpole

RICHARD MARPOLE, the present general executive assistant for British Columbia of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was born in Wales, October 8, 1850. He is a son of Richard and Eleanor (Evans) Marpole, who were also natives of the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, where the father was for several years engaged in the mercantile business and during the later years of his life in agriculture.

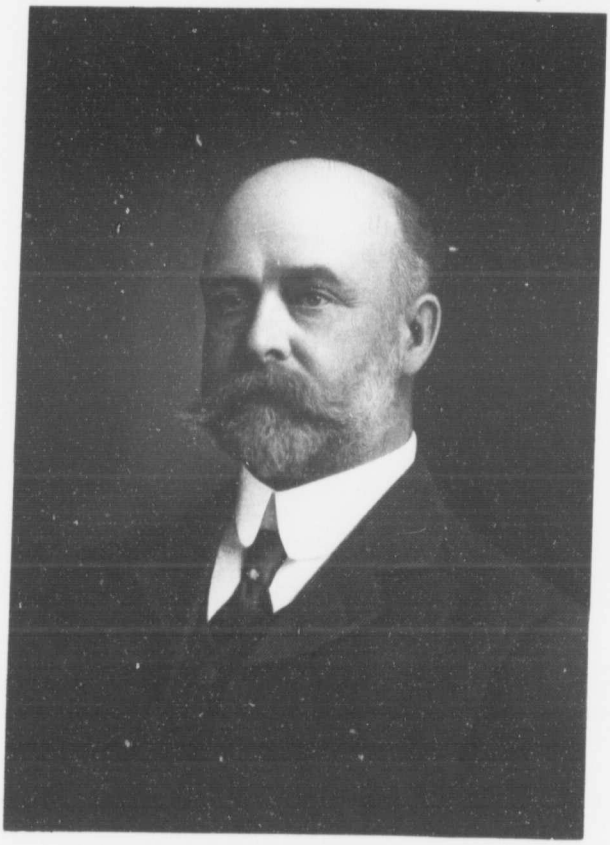
Richard Marpole attended the common and grammar schools of Wales and finished his education in Glasgow. At the age of eighteen he entered upon his railroading career which has been the only occupation that he has ever followed. His first connection was with English railroads, with which he continued for several years. He then came to Canada and was for some time in the employ of the Northern Railway of Canada. In 1881 he became associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway, first as a contractor, and in 1882 he was appointed a member of the official staff of that company in the capacity of assistant manager of construction on the Algoma branch and the Nipissing division of the main line. The next step in the course of his promotion was when he was made superintendent of construction and operation of the Lake Superior division, and in March, 1886, he was transferred to the Pacific division in the same capacity. In 1897 he became general superintendent of the Pacific division, successfully holding that office until 1907. It was in that year that he was appointed to his present position of responsibility as general executive assistant for British Columbia. He is also vice president of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, having direct charge of its affairs, including its vast land and lumber interests. Thus step by step he has advanced, the recognition of his ability bringing him larger responsibilities in more arduous positions until he is today a most prominent figure in railway circles of Canada and especially in British Columbia, which has now been his home for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Marpole holds a unique position in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In addition to being one of

the oldest officials in the service he had charge, as superintendent of construction and operation, of the Lake Superior division, five hundred miles, when the first passenger trains were run through from Winnipeg to Montreal and vice versa. This was in 1885. He occupied the same position on the Pacific division in July, 1886, when the first train was run through from Montreal to Port Moody. He was the first to prepare time tables based upon the twenty-four hour system in America, which were used on that occasion. He also had the honor of laying the track, joining the rails and driving the last spike on the Lake Superior division in the spring of 1885, joining the main line between Montreal and Winnipeg. That winter he handled the transfer of the troops for the Riel rebellion over that section, including transportation by team over the eighty-six miles of break between the rail ends. It is a notable fact in his career that whatever he has undertaken he has carried forward to completion and that obstacles and difficulties in his path seem but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort. He has been and is still an important factor in the growth and upbuilding of this great province through his operations in railway development. He has studied this country and its conditions from many viewpoints and has advocated the extension of railways into those sections, the rich natural resources of which constitute a promising field for labor and for settlement. All this has brought him wide knowledge concerning Canada and particularly of the west.

Aside from his important business activities, which have constituted so valuable a factor in the settlement and improvement of the last great west, he has done much active work along lines that promote general welfare and public progress. He was the first president of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of British Columbia and his efforts in that direction were of lasting value,—in fact his life work has been of signal service to mankind.

Mr. Marpole has had three sons by his first wife, who was a native of Cornwall, England. In 1905 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Isobel Holmes, a daughter of Colonel Holmes, of Victoria, formerly district officer commanding the British Columbia military district. Mr. and Mrs. Marpole reside in a beautiful home on Shaughnessy Heights. He holds membership in the Union Club of Victoria, the Vancouver Club, and is president of the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club with its five hundred members.



J. McLefevre

John Matthew Lefevre, M. D., M. R. C. S.

THE construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway brought to British Columbia a number of men who ultimately settled in this province and contributed not a little to its development. Vancouver as the terminus of the Canadian transcontinental railway presented opportunities which these men were not slow to perceive and among them was Dr. John M. Lefevre. On the paternal side Dr. Lefevre was of French ancestry. His great grandfather was one of the early settlers in the province of Quebec and his family took a very important part in the history of that province.

Dr. Lefevre was born in Brockville, Ontario, October 12, 1835. He attended McGill University, Montreal, and in 1859 took the degree of M. D. He studied under the late Dr. Howard and Dr. (now Sir William) Osler and achieved academic honors, winning the first Sutherland gold medal that was awarded. Not long afterwards he entered into a partnership with Dr. Mowbray and settled in Brockville. In 1886 he left Brockville and came to Vancouver, having been appointed as surgeon to the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He continued to reside in Vancouver until his death in September, 1906. Realizing as he did the future growth of this city he associated himself with many of the enterprises which have contributed to its progress. He was also active in public affairs. He was elected to the city council in 1886; he served one year as president of the Board of Trade and on one occasion stood as a conservative candidate in a political contest.

Among the enterprises with which he was connected was the British Columbia Telephone Company and the magnitude and far-reaching development which the company has now attained are due in no small degree to the ability and strenuous efforts of Dr. Lefevre in the early period of its existence. Indeed, it is generally recognized that to him is due the credit for having foreseen the possibilities of such an enterprise as the population and commerce of the province increased, and the foundations of the company laid by him and his associates have successfully carried the great structure of business

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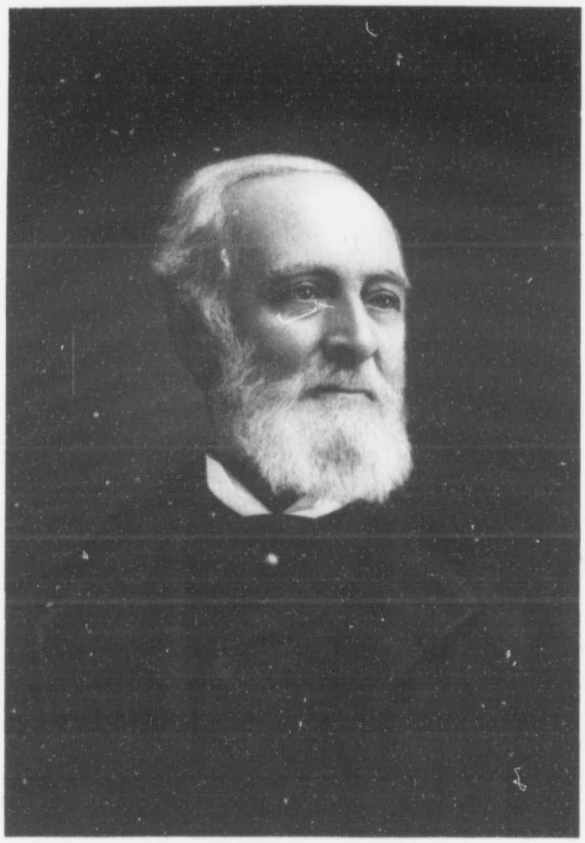
that the company has at the present time. It is a public utility which has kept pace with the demands made upon it and has a still greater sphere before it with the growth of population. With this successful enterprise the name of Dr. Lefevre will always be associated.

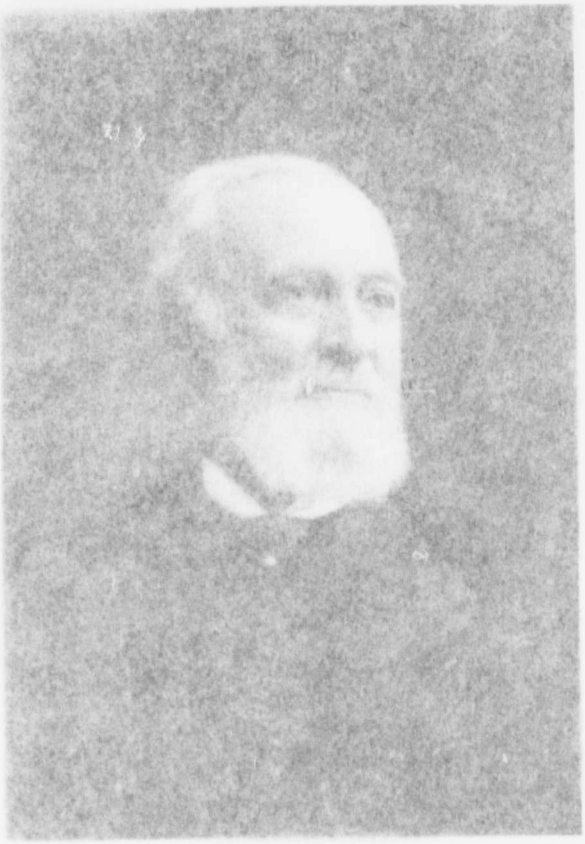
Dr. Lefevre was also interested in the British Columbia Electric Railway, an enterprise that has contributed not a little to the development of the lower mainland and Vancouver island. He built one of the earliest business blocks in Vancouver and was a considerable owner of real estate in this city.

With all these varied interests Dr. Lefevre never ceased to take a deep interest in his own profession. He was a student of medicine to the last. After coming to Vancouver he made a visit to London where he studied for several months and took a degree as member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He always took a deep interest in the British Columbia Medical Council; was connected with it for many years; at one time its president, and ever ready to lend his aid to any proposal designed to advance the welfare of his profession.

In 1883 Dr. Lefevre married Lily Alice, daughter of Richard Plunkett Cooke, C. E. A genial man, ever ready to do anything to aid a friend or advance a worthy cause, Dr. Lefevre's name will not be forgotten as long as any of his associates of the early days of Vancouver survive.



R. P. Hooke



B. F. Cooke

Richard Plunkett Cooke, C. E.

AMONG those men who, having spent many years of their active life in eastern Canada, made Vancouver their home in their latter years was Richard Plunkett Cooke.

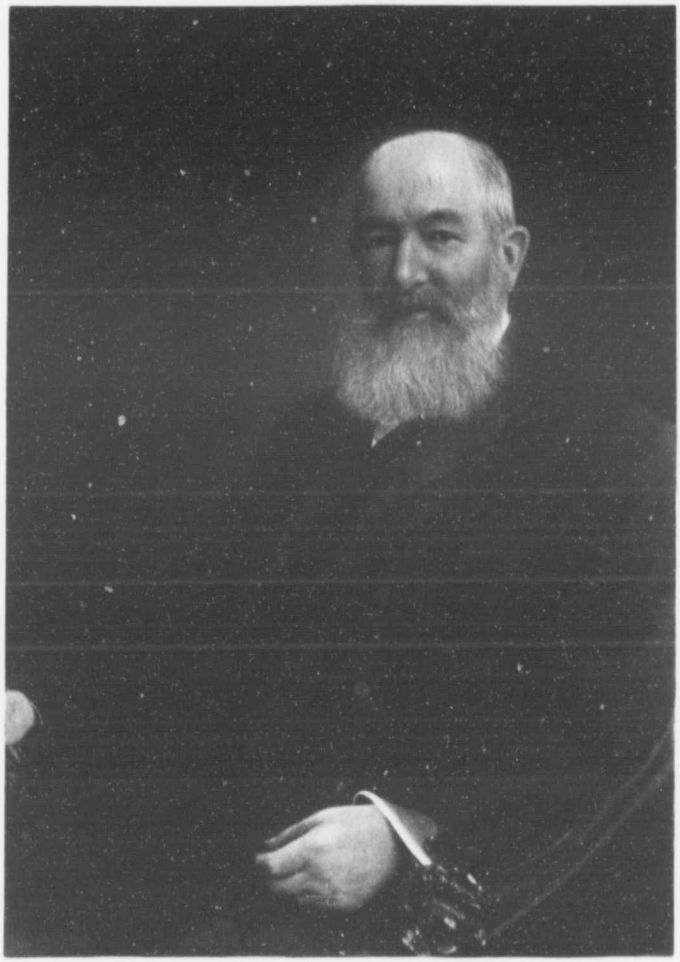
He was born in Birr, King's county, Ireland, belonging to the family of Cookes of Gordangan. His father, Thomas Lalor Cooke, was crown solicitor of Birr for many years. He was a man of wide and scholarly attainments and was known as an antiquarian and astronomer. He possessed a valuable collection of works of art, some of them of very great antiquity which after his death were purchased by the British Museum. He married Lucinda Antisell, of Sraduff, King's county.

Richard Plunkett Cooke graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1848, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied engineering under Professor, Sir John McNeill and was awarded a diploma from the school of engineering attached to the university. In 1852 he came to Canada and was engaged on the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, west of Toronto. Later he was appointed engineer of that division and encountered all the engineering difficulties and problems incident to the construction of a railway in a new and undeveloped country. In 1861 he severed his connection with the Grand Trunk and resided in Brockville, having been appointed managing director of the Brockville & Ontario Railway. In 1867 he resigned that position and entered into private practice as an engineer and contractor. He continued in this for a number of years during which he was engaged in many important works in this country and the United States. Among them may be mentioned the Boston, Barrie & Gardner Railroad, the Carillon Canal works and the harbor works at Nicolet.

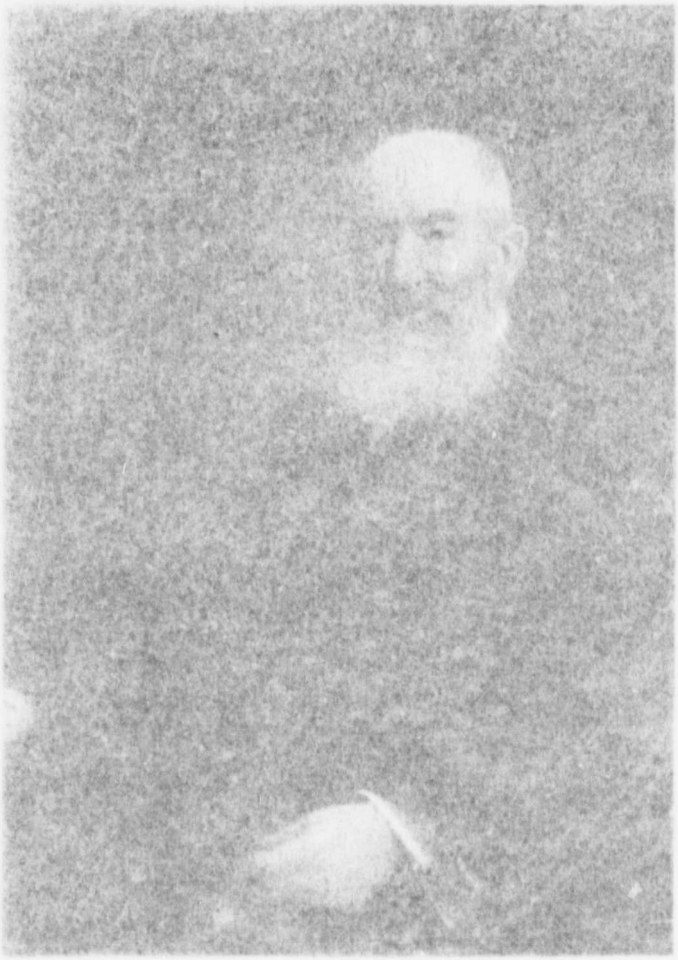
In 1853 he married Miss Anna Plunkett, daughter of the late Lynch Plunkett, of Castlemore, County Mayo, Ireland. To them were born three daughters who are, Mrs. J. M. Lefevre, Mrs. F. Baker and Mrs. F. J. P. Gibson, all of Vancouver and it was largely the desire to be near them that caused Mr. Cooke to make this city his home.

As soon as he had settled in Vancouver he began to take an interest and an active part in enterprises designed to advance the growth of this city. For several years he was prominent in the management of the British Columbia Iron Works. When the foundation of a provincial university was first proposed, he was an enthusiastic supporter of the project and was elected vice chancellor. He was president of the St. Patrick's society for some time. His ability as an engineer was recognized by his advice being sought in regard to various engineering enterprises in British Columbia.

A stanch conservative in politics, a genial and generous gentleman of the old school, he had many friends throughout Canada and his name is held in esteem by them.



Henry A Mellon



Henry A. Mellon

Captain Henry Augustus Mellon

AFTER an eventful career rich in life's adventures, rich in attainment and successful in the truest sense of the word, Captain Henry Augustus Mellon now lives practically retired in Vancouver, British Columbia, resting from years of incessant endeavor and toil. He is, however, notary for marine insurance at the present time. Coming to this city in 1886, shortly after the great conflagration, he was one who witnessed its rebuilding as it rose Phenix-like from its ashes and grew into a greater and more beautiful city than ever before.

Although Captain Mellon lives practically retired, he still keeps in touch with shipping interests, an industry to which he has devoted practically all his life, as representative of the New York Board of Underwriters. Captain Mellon was born May 22, 1840, at the manufacturing city of Nottingham, England, and after having received a fair education became a sailor. At the early age of fourteen years the lure and attractions of the venturesome, many-sided life appealing strongly to the young man, he embarked as an apprentice on board of the Chimera and his first trip took him from London to Calcutta. The life aboard appealed to him and has held him in thrall in its fascination for all his life. Liverpool remained his home port for a number of years and between his sailings he from there visited his home folks in the old city. The Chimera remained Captain Mellon's home for about five years and despite the rough and ready regime he fully enjoyed a sailor's life and served out on her his apprenticeship. Shortly after that time he joined the Royal Navy, becoming a member of the crew of the Zenobia, and speaks reminiscently of sailor's life at that time as follows: "In those days life for the sailors aboard naval ships was what I call 'scratch and go,' pretty rough and plenty of hard tack, but, on the whole, I liked the experience. Most of the battleships were wooden walls. There were a few steamers, and the Zenobia was a paddle boat." While in the navy Captain Mellon, in the course of a cruise, was at Calcutta when the Indian mutiny broke out and he thus was afforded an opportunity to participate in the quelling of this bloody revolt until on account of a wound

in the leg he had to unfortunately give up the service. In Calcutta he joined what was afterward known as the Peel Brigade and as the regulars had gone to the front to relieve unfortunate English in the different sections where there were uprisings, it devolved upon Peel's Brigade to garrison Fort William, where the white women and children of Calcutta had sought refuge. Shortly afterward Captain Mellon made one of a force sent to the relief of some point in danger and during the mutiny he was fighting in different parts of the country. The first actual encounter he saw was at Chitteringham, where his regiment was engaged in driving out the different Sepoy troops as they mutinied, and he still vividly remembers the first regiment which was disarmed by the brigade at Barrackpoor. The force of which he formed a unit reached Lucknow very shortly after the relief but on the way to that city in an engagement with the Sepoys, the Captain was wounded in the foot and had to be carried the remainder of the way to Lucknow in an ox cart. After his arrival there he was invalided to England. Asked what his most vivid memory of the mutiny was, Captain Mellon replied: "The bitter feeling engendered against the Sepoys on account of their fearful treatment of our women and children. We came across some places where every white man had been massacred, but the women and children suffered most." He holds a most pleasant memory of the splendid way in which the faithful Sikhs fought for the English crown and has always a word of commendation to say in favor of their loyalty and brave and courageous spirit. Upon recovering from his wound, Captain Mellon once more embarked aboard a sailing vessel, but later joined the Allan Line, in the employ of which company he remained for about ten years. The first ship of this line with which he was connected was the Hibernian, which brought to England the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. As his qualities and ability as a master were recognized he was promoted to more important positions and subsequently became the commander of the passenger liner Prussian. After severing his connection with the Allan Line he entered the service of the Dominion Steamship Line and with that company remained for seven years, being most of the time captain of the Memphis, but holding in between several important temporary commands. The Memphis was an iron screw steamer of three hundred horse power and fifteen hundred ninety-five tons register. As she approached the shore the storm obscured the shore lights and the ship struck the Perido reef. It floated at the next tide, but struck on the Pena de las Animas rock. The Captain devoted his attention to getting the passengers safely off and all

were taken to shore but the ship was wrecked. The cause of the wreck was decided as a mistaking of a brilliant and unusual light on shore, where a carnival was being held, for the San Antonio light, which it greatly resembled. It was the only light visible for a while and when the storm lifted and the San Antonio was visible, it was too late to correct the course of the ship and avoid the rocks. The Captain was fully vindicated. In the course of his eventful career as commander of big liners bound to all ports of the world Captain Mellon gradually reached the high position of commodore captain of the Dominion Line.

In 1879 or 1880 Captain Mellon determined to seek the opportunities offered in the Canadian northwest, of the riches of which he had heard a great deal in England and from his passengers. Letting the deed follow the word he came to Canada and made his way to Winnipeg, reaching that city during its first boom and in connection with the Dominion Steamship Reserve helped to establish Rapid City. He was the pioneer settler and took the first passenger there. He was the leader of the party and its whole soul. Mrs. Mellon becoming sick, however, her husband returned with her to the motherland, but the expected relief did not come to her and she passed away only one week after their arrival. Returning to Winnipeg, he subsequently married Susanna Gertrude Clarke, formerly of Meaford, Ontario, who came with him to Vancouver, where she is well known in social circles and has a large number of friends. Extended mention of Mrs. Mellon is made on another page of this work.

By the first marriage Captain Mellon had but one child, who is still living; Henry R. G. Mellon, who resides at Port Mellon on Howe Sound in charge of a pulp and paper plant. This port was named for Captain Mellon.

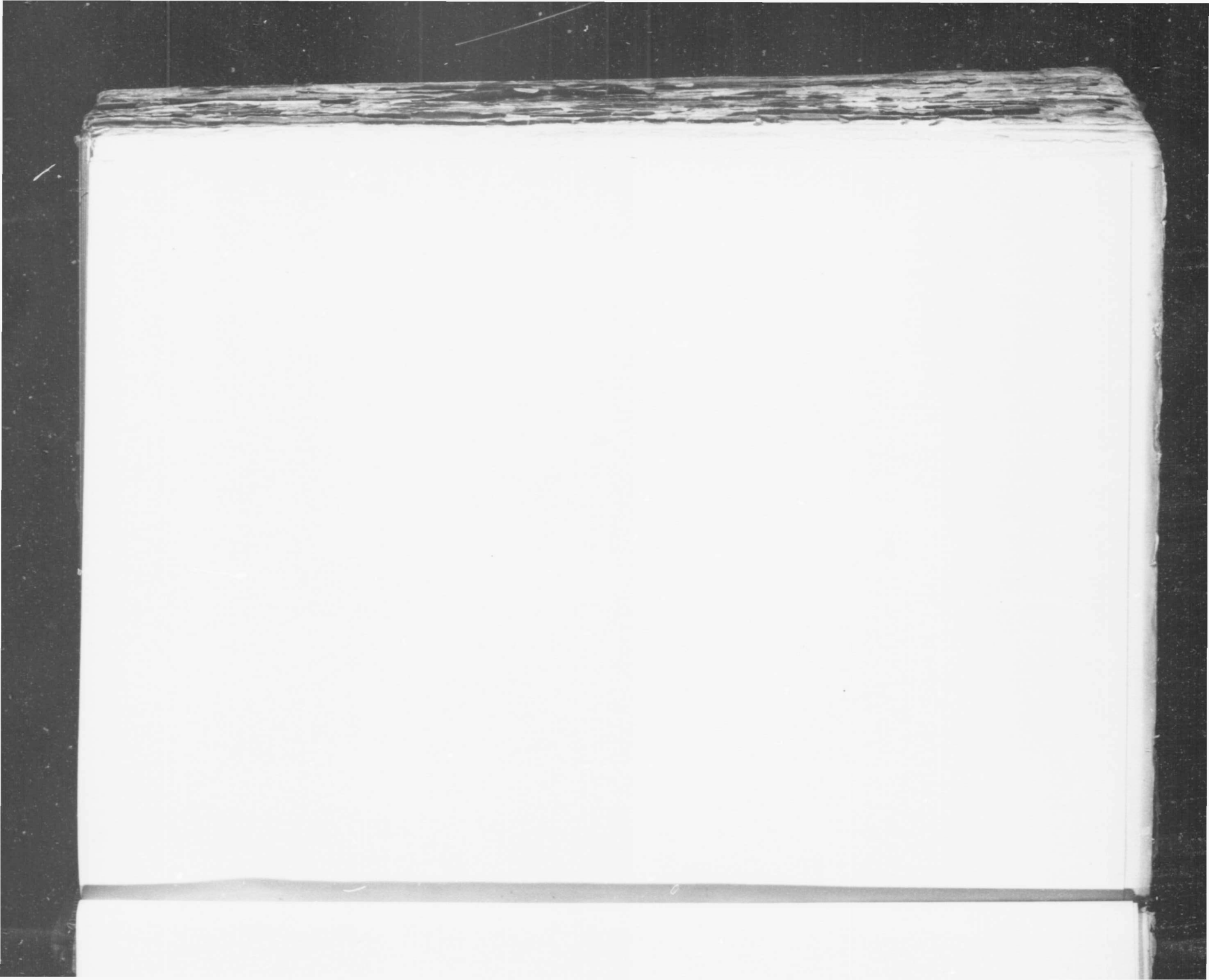
After the death of his first wife Captain Mellon, however, went to sea again, commanding the Berbice, a cargo and passenger boat engaged in trade to the West Indies, but after two voyages he decided to give up seafaring life and returned to Winnipeg. He had planned to go to Texas, U. S. A., to engage in the raising of horses and cattle, but was persuaded to come to British Columbia by Mrs. Mellon, who had long had a desire to make her home in western Canada near the ocean. After remaining there for a year he crossed the Rocky mountains and made for Victoria and en route they met the Hon. John Turner, who encouraged their belief in the coming greatness of Vancouver. In December, 1886, he arrived in Vancouver, shortly after that city had been scourged by its historic con-

flagration. It was a small place then, bent low, but not broken, by this tragic disaster—a place where everybody knew everybody, yet where that helpful spirit prevailed which comes with sorrow and loss and where all tried to help each other to rebuild their homes. Although Captain Mellon has lived practically retired, he has kept in touch with shipping interests, representing a number of New York underwriting firms. He has also been connected with other business interests, for he was the founder and the first president of the British Columbia Wood, Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, at Port Mellon, which was the first pulp mill built in British Columbia. When in April, 1910, Captain and Mrs. Mellon were about to embark for Europe, they were presented with some handsome gifts by the pulp company and also by the Arts and Historical Society. Of the latter Mrs. Mellon was the real founder and in all of her work in that connection has had the hearty cooperation and assistance of her husband. In recognition of their services they have been made honorary life presidents of the society which has placed their pictures upon the walls of the museum. Captain Mellon is also a member of the Royal Colonial Institute. He is surveyor for the Bureau Veritas and his surveys have never once been questioned. For a number of years he was Spanish vice consul for British Columbia. He has ever been deeply interested in the welfare of seafaring men and in New Orleans he gave a lecture to aid in the building of the Bethel Home for Sailors, at which about fourteen hundred dollars was raised. By an unanimous vote he was elected a life member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. He has lectured frequently, always before large audiences, and the full proceeds have been given to charity. His charitable and philanthropic work and also his public service have kept him for many years prominently before the public. In politics he has been a stanch conservative. During early days in Vancouver he filled the office of police magistrate for several years and he was examiner of masters and mates, appointed by the liberal government. He founded and was the first president of St. George's Society, organized for philanthropic purposes and he and his wife belong to the Church of England.

He is truly a pioneer of this section and of the city to which he came when it received its real impetus of growth in its rebirth. Many are the pictures which Captain Mellon can recall to mind of the old Vancouver when there were just roads where now are splendid streets; plank sidewalks, on which one had to walk with lanterns, where now stretch miles of asphalt; when there were empty lots where now stand resplendent and monumental public buildings; and where once

one could hear naught but the singing of the frogs now throbs the life of a great city. Humorously the Captain compares the wonderful reception which was recently given to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on the occasion of the opening of the Cambie Street bridge with the first public celebration held here, when the population of the city at the most was eight hundred souls and the first Canadian Pacific train came through. It was this in the year 1887, the golden jubilee of England's queen, when there were but a few streets which comprised Vancouver, which were also decorated for the occasion, but far differently than the wonderful arrangements which greeted the governor general and his illustrious wife when thousands thronged the streets.

Captain Mellon has passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey—a life that has given him wonderful opportunities, which he has made use of, and that has been filled with events which make it rich in its evening tide. In him we see a man who, by the force of his character, his ability, his foresight and his initiative has built up a life's success. He is highly esteemed and honored in the city which he proudly calls his home and can look back with satisfaction upon the performance of such duties in life as fell to his lot. To his especial credit stands his brave and courageous conduct in the hours of the dark Indian rebellion, when the richest of Britain's colonies was on the verge of being torn from its crown. Nature has been kind to him and with him one connects not old age as a period when mental and physical powers weaken, for his old age has made him stronger and brighter mentally and morally and as the years go by he gives out of his rich store of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others. Kindly and humorous, he is a born raconteur and the recount of his experiences has often given pleasure to those who have been privileged to hear him. His life has been one of worth, filled with action, and he is not only one of the most venerable men of Vancouver but also one of the most honored citizens of this city, and the honor its people do unto him reflects back upon them in so doing.

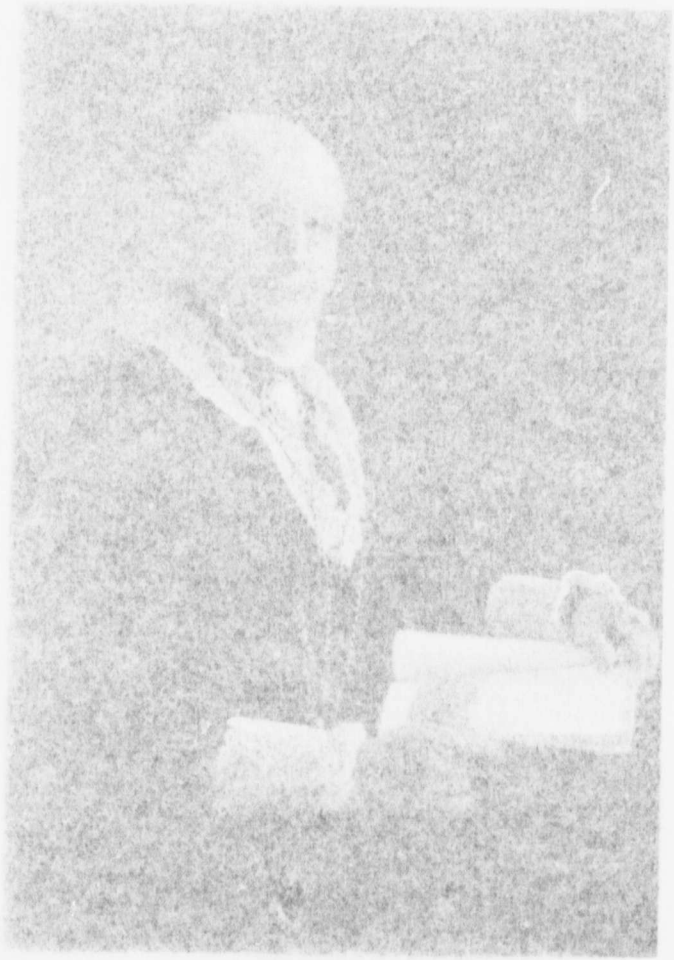


S. Edward Sheldon

Susanna Gertrude Clarke Mellon

SUSANNA GERTRUDE CLARKE MELLON was born at London, England, a daughter of Frederick Clarke of Goswell street, London. She was a child her parents brought the family to Canada, setting at Meaford, St. Vincent, Ontario. They made their home on the shore of the Georgian bay, and the habitation was quite crude and primitive compared to the home in England which they had left. They had to go more than fifty miles for provisions. It was winter when they arrived and at Toronto they were met by friends who took them in sleighs the long journey to their new home. The father was injured at an old time barn raising and for twenty-five years was an invalid. However, he for six years survived his wife who passed away on the old home farm. In their family were seven children, all of whom, save one, were born in England. Of these six four are now living, two of whom, Mrs. Mellon and Frederick Clarke are residents of British Columbia. The father was universally styled "Gentleman Clarke" because of his gracious and courtly manner. In his agricultural pursuits he was strongly inclined towards scientific farming and devoted much of his life to experiments along scientific lines. In England he had been a member of the Anti-Mephitic Manure and Sanitary Improvement Association. He was the inventor of a device which gave great promise of civic improvement, but it was ahead of the times. Undertaking its manufacture, he invested heavily and lost heavily. Later, however, this device proved a great success and many are now in use in England.

In 1882 Susanna Gertrude Clarke went to Winnipeg, where she remained for four years. While there she was married to Captain H. A. Mellon and in 1886 they came to British Columbia, where she has since made her home. Mrs. Mellon had long heard of the far western province and, desiring to go to the coast side she used her influence to persuade her husband to remove to British Columbia instead of to Texas, as he had planned. Since coming to Vancouver Mrs. Mellon has been active in social society and club life and has contributed liberally of her time and money to many worthy causes.



Susanna Gertrude Clarke Mellon

SUSANNA GERTRUDE CLARKE MELLON was born in London, England, a daughter of Frederick Clarke of Goswell street, London. When she was a child her parents brought the family to Canada, settling at Meaford, St. Vincent, Ontario, in 1851. They made their home on the shore of the Georgian bay, and the habitation was quite crude and primitive compared to the home in England which they had left. They had to go more than fifty miles for provisions. It was winter when they arrived and at Toronto they were met by friends, who took them in sleighs the long journey to their new home. The father was injured at an old time barn raising and for twenty-five years was an invalid. However, he for six years survived his wife, who passed away on the old home farm. In their family were seven children, all of whom, save one, were born in England. Of these but four are now living, two of whom, Mrs. Mellon and Frederick Clarke are residents of British Columbia. The father was uniformly styled "Gentleman Clarke" because of his gracious and courtly manner. In his agricultural pursuits he was strongly inclined towards scientific farming and devoted much of his life to experiments along scientific lines. In England he had been a member of the Anti-Mephitic Maneur and Sanitary Improvement Association. He was the inventor of a device which gave great promise of civic improvement, but it was ahead of the times. Undertaking its manufacture, he invested heavily and lost heavily. Later, however, this device proved a great success and many are now in use in England.

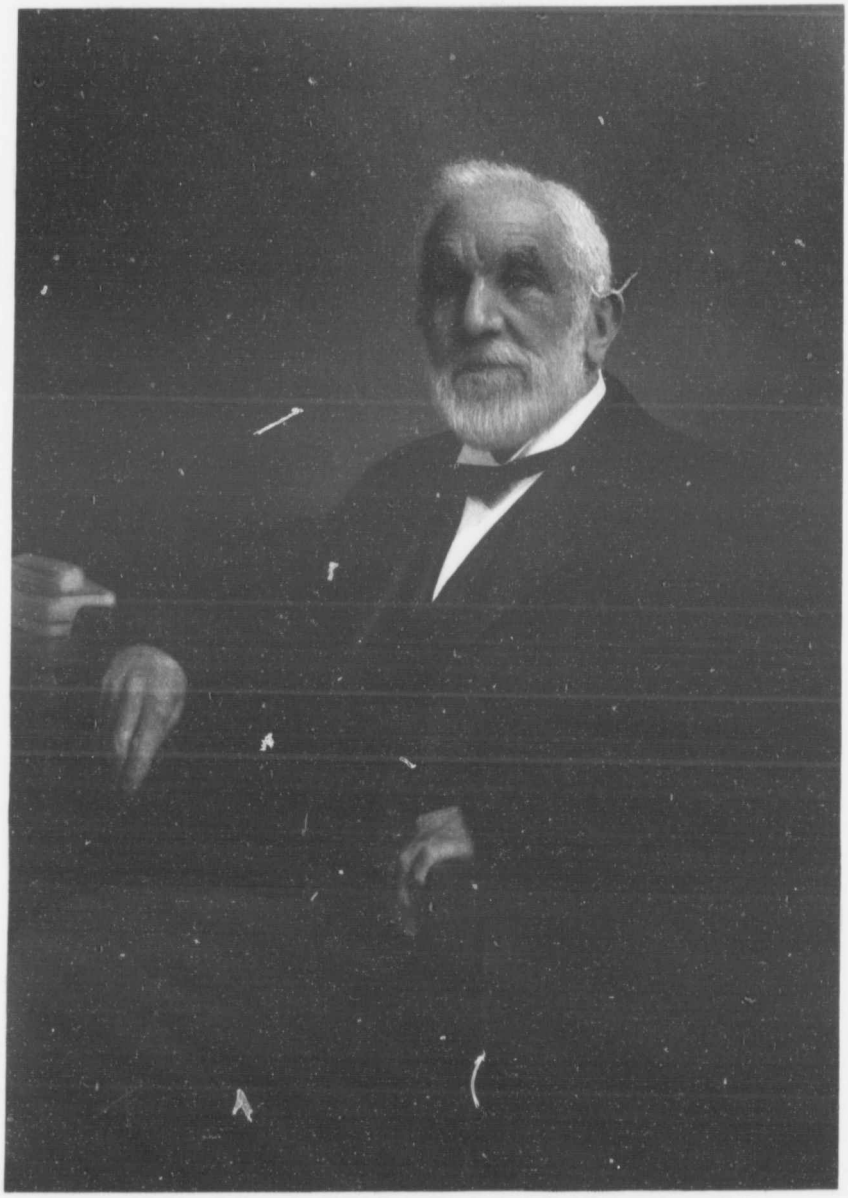
In 1882 Susanna Gertrude Clarke went to Winnipeg, where she remained for four years. While there she was married to Captain H. A. Mellon and in 1886 they came to British Columbia, where she has since made her home. Mrs. Mellon had long heard of the far western province and, desiring to go to the ocean side she used her influence to persuade her husband to remove to British Columbia instead of to Texas, as he had planned. Since coming to Vancouver Mrs. Mellon has been active in social, society and club life and has contributed liberally of her time and money to many worthy causes.

Especially has she been helpful in connection with the Victorian Order of Nurses, of which she was one of the first organizers and for several years she was a director of the society. She is also one of the charter members of the Canadian Club and holds membership in the Arts and Crafts and also in the Arts, Historical and Scientific Society. Of the last named she was practically the organizer. Her inspiration for the founding in British Columbia of a fitting memorial to the great navigator, Captain James Cook, had its source in a letter from her illustrious cousin, the late Dr. Hyde Clarke, F. R. S., D. C. L., of London, who was first a civil engineer and later was sent to Constantinople as a government attache. Another cousin, Professor Bull of London, England, was with Lord Kelvin on the first Atlantic Cable Expedition. Dr. Hyde Clarke was a celebrated linguist with a knowledge of over one hundred languages and was a well known newspaper man. He felt that British Columbia should erect a fitting memorial for Captain Cook. Other places among the British possessions had done so and Dr. Clarke wrote a letter to the Hon. Carter-Cotton of Vancouver on the 22d of September, 1887, calling attention to the need for such action. Mr. Carter-Cotton wrote editorially in response urging the founding of such a memorial society, to collect and preserve data. Mrs. Mellon had been associated with an art society in Winnipeg and enthusiastically entered upon the work here, laboring untiringly to establish and build up a society of such character as would endure and grow in its far-reaching and helpful influences. It is hoped that some time a building in keeping with the dignity and greatness of British Columbia will be erected to carry on the work of the society, which is now on a firm, substantial basis. Through the untiring efforts of its officers the association and its museum are recognized as of marked educational value and worth by the public at large. It entertains as many as five thousand visitors per month. The present president is His Honor, Judge Howay, who for three years has been the presiding officer and his assistance and able counsel have been of material help and greatly appreciated by the other officers.

The development of the society to its present thriving condition has come through many hardships and disappointments, Mrs. Mellon making three distinct attempts to organize the work which has ultimately been brought to a most successful point. First a society was started called the Historical and Literary Association, of which Mr. R. E. Gosnell of Victoria was secretary pro tem. In 1883 a second attempt was made, the society being known as the Columbian Institute. A failure also ended this endeavor. On the 3d of April, 1894,

the Arts, Historical and Scientific Society came into being, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Mellon, who was chosen the first vice president and served as such for several years. For five years she was treasurer and later was again made first vice president, continuing thus to the present time. The society during its first year, from the 1st to the 8th of November, under the patronage of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, held an art and loan exposition to further the work of the society. In recognition of her efforts and her contagious enthusiasm in this work Mrs. Mellon has been made a life member. This association was the first to affiliate with the local council of women and Mrs. Mellon has had representation on the board of the council of women from the beginning. The Arts, Historical and Scientific Society has passed through its struggle for existence. It will be remembered that in 1909, when delegates of the International Council of Women met in Toronto, twenty-nine of these delegates came on to the coast. With them was Mrs. Withington of Great Ayton in York, England, where Captain Cook was educated. They visited the museum and Mrs. Withington was much impressed by a portrait of Captain Cook there exhibited. She asked who it was that showed such a regard for the intrepid navigator as to secure his picture. She was introduced to Mrs. Mellon and became so interested in the attempt to raise a fund that while en route to Chicago she took a collection from the delegates with whom she was traveling and sent it back to increase the fund. Also upon her return to Great Britain she gave a lecture in Great Ayton, the proceeds of which went for the same purpose.

In the same year Mrs. Mellon went to Europe intending to make an appeal for help to the English people. She had taken editorials and documents of various kinds to use, but she found that Sir James Carruthers, ex-premier of New South Wales had just appealed to the people of London to erect there another suitable monument to Captain James Cook. This prevented Mrs. Mellon making her appeal as the time seemed inopportune. At present the nucleus for a fund for the British Columbia memorial to Captain Cook exists and Mrs. Mellon plans to enlarge it, hoping to secure a building worthy of both the city of Vancouver and the pioneer navigator of the Pacific. Mrs. Mellon is a councilor of the League of Empire, of London, England. She is also a member of the committee of the Pauline Johnson Fund, organized to secure the publication of the writings of this celebrated Indian poetess and lecturer, who, in 1913, passed away, and whose beautiful verse and legends have made her famous and have called especial attention to Vancouver.



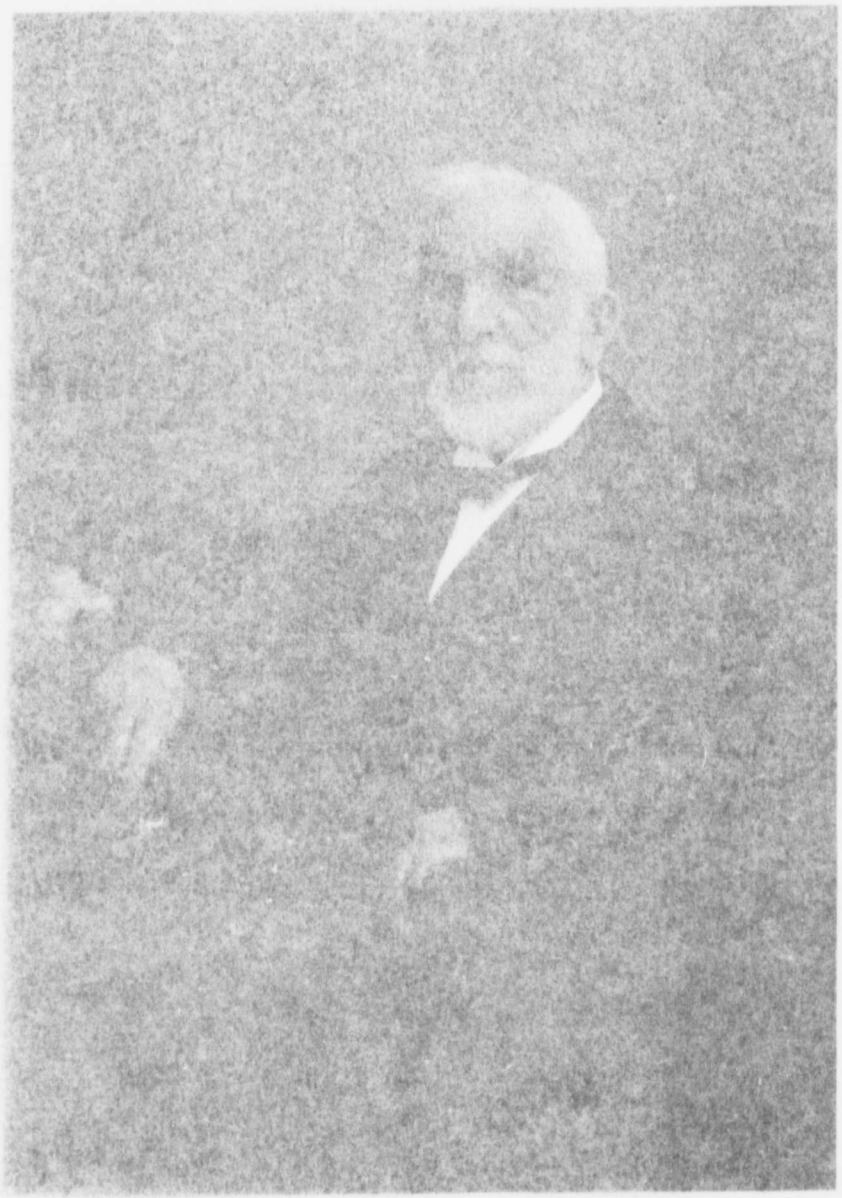
P. P. Helmcken

Hon. John Sebastian Helmcken, M. R. C. S., L. & A.

THERE is no more distinguished, no more venerated and venerable pioneer in Victoria than Hon. John Sebastian Helmcken, an early physician who came to this city early in 1850 and has witnessed its growth from the building of the first primitive little house to its present magnificent size. He was born June 5, 1825, in London, England, and comes of pure German ancestry. His father was a native of Bremerlee, Germany, and his mother's father a native of Miskirch.

John Sebastian Helmcken acquired his early education in his native city. His father having died, Dr. Graves, of Trinity Square on Tower Hill, London, a well known physician in his day, took a liking to the boy and, with the consent and thanks of his beloved mother, very kindly gave him a position in his surgery with pay, intending him to become a druggist. Eventually young Helmcken was articled as an apprentice, during which time he had to put up all of the prescriptions, including the making of pills, which in those days was a matter entirely different from today. During the [illegible] four years' apprenticeship he became a student at Guy's Hospital, London, one of the most famous institutions of the kind in England, being of two hundred beds. At the end of four years' connection with the hospital, having fulfilled the legal requirements, Mr. Helmcken obtained a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and a license from the Apothecaries Society. During his first two years' residence at Guys Hospital he saw all of the operations, great or small, performed without an anæsthetic. After this he witnessed the first operation performed under the newly-discovered ether, Dr. Clay administering the anæsthetic. The effect was astonishing to all beholders and to the patient himself, who would not believe that his leg had been amputated until the nurse threw back the clothes and said, "Look!"

Through his strenuous work Mr. Helmcken's health became impaired and a Mr. Harrison, a liberal supporter of Guys Hospital and treasurer of the institution, offered him, as a reward of merit, for he had captured several prizes during the course, an appointment to the Hudson's Bay Company's ship, Prince Rupert, on its voyage to



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York Factory on Hudson Bay and return. Accompanying the Prince Rupert was a vessel containing a government expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer, which had to travel from York Factory to the Mackenzie river. Mr. Helmcken returned from this journey accompanied by Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, the celebrated explorer, who was a passenger on the Prince Rupert.

Restored to health, Mr. Helmcken then spent another year in study, graduating from the Royal College of Surgeons, becoming a full-fledged M. R. C. S. He was then detailed to enter the British navy but fortunately was dissuaded from that course by Mr. Barclay and soon afterward received the appointment of surgeon to the passenger ship Malacca, Captain Conset in command, bound for Bombay. This vessel was owned by Messrs. Wigram and Green, who it is interesting to note, built the pioneer Pacific steamer Beaver for the Hudson's Bay Company. For a year and a half the Malacca with Mr. Helmcken on board sailed the Indian seas. At that time Hong Kong and Singapore were in their infancy, while the gates of Canton were shortly to be opened. Colombo had an open roadstead. These places were malarious, the mosquito, the cause of it, being unknown. Returning home, Mr. Helmcken met Mr. Barclay, secretary of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, who gave him an appointment as clerk and colonial surgeon in the company's service and in process of time he was promoted to a chief-tradership in the service. He sailed with the eighty pioneer emigrants, mostly servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the ship Norman Morrison, Captain Wishart master, and early on this voyage was successful in quelling an epidemic of smallpox with the invaluable assistance of Captain Wishart. He succeeded so well that at the end of the trip he had to report but two deaths as the result of this terrible scourge. The Norman Morrison arrived in Esquimalt harbor in March, 1850, and there her passengers were placed for three weeks in quarantine. At this time the whole northern country, extending as far south as California, was a vast wilderness sparsely inhabited by aborigines.

The immigrants were sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company to fulfill its agreement with the Crown to colonize Vancouver island, in fact, to take possession of the island for future commerce. No opposition was made to the landing by the Songhees. At this time there was nothing in the place but the Hudson's Bay fort and a dairy outside with some cultivated land. All of the people lived in the fort and were in a state of restless agitation because of the gold discoveries in California. The officers of the company had to keep watch against the desertion of the company's people to the Eldorado. Many of the

emigrants had to return on the Norman Morrison as sailors, some of the sailors having deserted. About six weeks after his arrival in Victoria Mr. Helmcken was transferred to Fort Rupert, proceeding to that place on the historic steamer Beaver. This was at the time when the first coal mines were being opened at that place. He found that the miners had struck from some grievance and the place was in a restless condition on account of the gold fever in California. The arrival of the ship England for a cargo of coal seemed to further agitate the people and in the end the miners deserted in that ship. It was at that time that the tragedy occurred, the account of which has been previously written. The United States warship Massachusetts, Captain Golsburgh in command, came up for a cargo of coal, and because of the state of affairs took a long time to coal. When leaving Captain Golsburgh said to Blenkinsop, who had charge of the fort: "Well, Blenkinsop, why do you think we have been so long coaling? I have stopped here just to give you a hand in case you should have trouble with the Indians outside. I think you are pretty quiet now and we are off." Governor Blanshard sent Mr. Helmcken a commission as a justice of the peace, recommending him to call out special constables. This was an impossibility, however, as all of the men were in the same box. Hearing of this the governor wrote him that the Queen's name was a tower of strength, but at Fort Rupert it did not seem to be of much avail without the Queen's bayonets. He, the governor, said that he would soon be at Fort Rupert with force at his command. After a few months' residence at Fort Rupert, Mr. Helmcken was called to Victoria to attend Governor Blanshard, Dr. Benson, his predecessor, having been transferred to Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river. He returned in a canoe paddled by Indians—a wild lot in those days. For two hundred miles or more down the coast the party had to run the gauntlet of hostile red men and were all of the time in considerable danger. They only escaped because the savages had great respect for the Hudson's Bay Company's men, whom they termed "King George's men." Arriving in Victoria at the end of December Mr. Helmcken found Governor Blanshard by this time recovered from his illness and ever since that period, from the building of the first house to the present time, Mr. Helmcken has maintained his residence in this city, where he practiced his profession with success.

Mr. Helmcken has occupied several public positions. In those days officers were appointed as public exigencies demanded, for temporary purposes, and Mr. Helmcken, having but little to do, generally had to fill these offices, acting as coroner and in other positions. In 1855 Governor Douglas received a dispatch from Her Majesty's gov-

ernment to institute a legislative assembly. An election was held at which Mr. Helmcken and others were returned. At the meeting of the legislature, which was, of course, a rudimentary body, meeting in a rudimentary official building—the Batchelor's Hall of the old fort—all had to learn. The members soon discovered that the house was isolated, had no official connection with the executive, and further that although composed of the very best people its powers were crippled. As the lands belonged to the Hudson's Bay Company it had no borrowing powers but could levy taxes. As the population was very small, however, they did not do so, and this left the total expense of government to be paid at the settlement of accounts by Her Majesty's government, which was done when the Crown grant of the island to the Hudson's Bay Company was revoked. The members served without pay until after confederation. It therefore fell to Mr. Speaker to form the missing link and to hold communication with the executive. As there was much writing to do, the records to be kept, etc., and there not being any clerk, this gave much work to Mr. Speaker. The parliamentary business at first was very brisk, but after awhile it became slower and slower and having nothing to do, Mr. Speaker had an audience with His Excellency, acquainting him with the fact that the house had no work to do and suggested a dissolution, to which His Excellency rather sarcastically replied, "I think, Mr. Speaker, the house may yet find some work to do." Mr. Speaker heard sufficient to learn that if this house of assembly wished to avoid extinction it must provide a law about elections, etc. Mr. Speaker set to work to draw up a necessary bill, drawn for the most part from England's statutes, a voluminous document, but this was declared to be too cumbersome, and so Chief Justice Begbie came to the rescue and drew up a short bill, which was afterwards agreed to by the house of assembly. In those days a council existed, first instituted by Governor Blanshard. Thus ended the first session of the first parliament and a new election called.

This next session met at the picturesque building erected at the expense of the Colonial Hudson's Bay Company, which stood on the ground now occupied by the grand and stately parliament buildings. The house was opened by His Excellency, Governor Douglas, with all due formularies, Mr. Helmcken being elected speaker, and Mr. Porter appointed clerk of the house, a position he filled with distinguished ability. At the end of His Excellency's speech, Mr. Speaker, in accordance with ancient usage, asked the governor for free speech and access to His Excellency at all times. After graciously granting the request, His Excellency retired. During the first

session the San Juan imbroglio occurred, the legislative assembly supporting Governor Douglas. It is impossible to describe the almost frenzied feeling in Victoria at this time, aggravated not only by the boundary question but also by the rowdy element in Victoria, combined with the element on the American side of the straits threatening to filibuster Victoria. This, however, was put to an end by a gunboat from Esquimalt, being dispatched to Victoria harbor. A few years afterward a military man of high standing, "a major," delivered a lecture published in the newspaper on Puget Sound, giving his opinion that General Harney had unjustifiably seized San Juan island in order to bring about international troubles and so make secession easy for the south. The consequences of the Fraser river gold fever fixed Victoria as the commercial city of Vancouver island.

Mr. Helmcken was elected speaker and retained this office until the union of the colonies in 1866, after which the legislature met at Sapperton, New Westminster. With this union of the colonies the Vancouver island legislative assembly came to an end and with it representative government, and likewise the dual governorship of the colony. The government of the mainland was under the crown colony system, partly representative and partly appointive, the official members being in the majority. Mr. Seymour succeeded Sir James Douglas as governor of the mainland, and after the union he was appointed governor of the whole colony. The assembly was called to meet at Sapperton, New Westminster, Mr. Helmcken soon after being appointed a member of the executive council. Then came the burning question there of the seat of government. Considerable public interest and anxiety at this time existed with regard to the future site of the seat of government, Governor Seymour being more than supposed to favor New Westminster, therefore the friends of Victoria, as well here as in England, desired Victoria to be the site of the future capital and used great exertions to secure it. Mr. Helmcken moved that the seat of government be at Victoria. This, after strong debate, was carried and according to rule left to the decision of Her Majesty, who decided in favor of Victoria. In the interim Mr. Helmcken had his hands full writing and telegraphing to his friends and coworkers in England.

At this session Amor De Cosmos brought forward the subject of confederation and a resolution was passed in favor of the proposal, but little notice was taken of it. Governor Seymour thought it premature, but confederation was in the air. Permission at that session was given to an electric telegraph company to carry their wires through British Columbia en route to Asia, by way of Bering's Strait, but the

project suddenly came to an end when the Atlantic cable proved a success. The wires communicating with the United States, however, were left in working order.

The question of the seat of government having been settled, the legislature afterward met in Victoria and, Governor Seymour having died, Mr. Anthony Musgrave was appointed to fill his place and resided at Carey Castle. Although this change had occurred British Columbia was still under the crown colony system of government. Mr. Helmcken discovered that one British Columbian consumed three times as much dutiable goods as one Canadian. This discovery made it evident that the population of British Columbia had to be nominally increased threefold so as to put this province on a footing as far as head money was concerned, equal to those of the older provinces. Governor Musgrave, seeing this letter in a newspaper, sent for Mr. Helmcken. "Your letter," said the governor, "makes confederation financially practicable," etc., but Mr. Helmcken replied that he had written the letter for an altogether contrary purpose, as he had been elected to oppose confederation. Like many of his influential friends and coworkers he was strenuously opposed to confederation, chiefly on the ground that British Columbia was isolated from Canada and had no means of communication therewith, and cut off from all land immigration excepting from the United States and its attaché, Alaska; further, there would be a financial loss; and further, the loss of independence and the few representatives sent to the federal government would be of little avail. On the other hand, his opponents wanted confederation because it would bring with it responsible government and do away with the crown colony government—apparently their panacea to cure all evils. The truth is, very few knew anything about confederation. Soon after this interview with the governor the subject of confederation was brought before the executive council, it being understood that Her Majesty's government desired that the province should enter the confederacy but leaving the terms of union to be arranged by British Columbia. This was considered as a sort of command by the executive council, most of whom were official members, and therefore it made confederation unavoidable, it following that the question of confederation was reduced to the simple question of terms. The governor and the official members of the council were as anxious as the appointed members that good terms should be demanded from the Canadian government.

Mr. Helmcken was a member of the executive council and after one of its meetings Mr. Trutch (the governor's emissary), said to him: "I know you want a railway to the interior but I mean to propose a

railway to the eastern provinces. Without it the country will continue isolated and stagnant. I do not see any advantage of going into confederation without railway communication." "That's rather astounding," replied Mr. Helmcken, "but I will support you through thick and thin." The executive council formulated the terms of confederation which were subsequently sent to the legislative assembly, where they were agreed to, and in the end Mr. Trutch, Dr. Carroll and Mr. Helmcken were appointed delegates to carry the terms of confederation to the federal government at Ottawa, where they were in substance agreed to. Mr. Helmcken brought back the amended terms which were subsequently agreed to by the legislative assembly and are generally known as the Terms of Union, the chief condition embodied in the terms being the construction of the railway. With these terms the public generally were satisfied but there were some who declared that the Canadian government had not the means to build the railway and if built, the income would not pay for the axle grease. The old opposition was satisfied because the terms gave the colony railway connection with Canada, and the remainder because they got their panacea for all evils.

Mr. Helmcken subsequently was offered a senatorship but declined the honor on account of "Angusta Res Domi," preferring to take care of his children and his medical practice. Later he suffered an attack of typhoid fever which incapacitated him, compelling him to permanently retire. Mr. Helmcken still takes an active interest in the happenings of the day and has written many letters, particularly advocating a railway to the north end of Vancouver island, published in the sessional papers of the government, others relating to the early history of the colony, and other public matters, published chiefly in the Colonist and Times of Victoria.

The marriage of Mr. Helmcken and Miss Cecilia Douglas occurred on the 27th of December, 1852, the latter being a daughter of Sir James Douglas, the governor of the colony. There being at this time no church, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Staines, chaplain of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the mess room of the fort. Mrs. Helmcken was a most devoted wife and mother and has preceded Mr. Helmcken to the home beyond. Of their seven children three are living: Amelia, the wife of G. A. McTavish; James Douglas, a prominent member of the medical profession in Victoria, the city of his birth; Edith Louisa Higgins, a widow, who makes her home with her father; and Harry Dallas, deceased, who was an ex-member of parliament and a well known king's counsel, practicing in Victoria.

J. W. Johnson.

John Work Tolmie

OCCUPYING one of the old and picturesque homes in Victoria, the place being known as Tolmie Lodge, is John Work Tolmie, a representative scion of the oldest pioneer families of the northwest. He was born at Fort Nisqually, Washington, in March, 1858, a son of Dr. W. F. and Jane (Work) Tolmie, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. Much interest has been felt by members of the family in tracing back the origin of the family name, which appears in Egypt, Denmark, north of Scotland, and there is also a Greek word "Tolme," signifying "I dare." In Egypt the name was Ptolemy. The name Alexander Tolmie appears and reappears in the different branches of the family, but in old Egypt and Greece it was written Ptolemy Alexander. The subject of this review was also descended from the Frasers of Lovat, but the father would never use the Fraser crest and motto. The Frasers were originally a French family, named Dubserry, from Brittany. They crossed the channel about 800 A. D. and at the battle of Bannockburn one of the Frasers supplied Robert Bruce with three successive mounts when the horse he was riding was killed. It was this that won the family the three crowns upon their arms.

Dr. W. F. Tolmie was one of the most picturesque figures in the history of the northwest. He was a graduate of Glasgow University ere he had attained his majority and lated he joined the Hudson's Bay Company as one of its surgeons. He was stationed at Fort Nisqually, Washington, and later brought his family to Cadboro, Victoria. Dr. Tolmie was probably the first white man to learn that coal was to be found on Vancouver island. The Indians told him that some stone that would burn was near Fort Rupert and Dr. Tolmie brought the fact to the notice of the Hudson's Bay Company. The maternal grandfather of our subject was John Work, who traveled across the Rockies and came to Vancouver island in 1817. He became chief factor for the Hudson's Bay Company and his grave is one of the few left unmolested near the present cathedral. Dr. Tolmie turned his attention to farming and was the first person to introduce thoroughbred stock on the island, keeping Durham cattle, Berkshire pigs and Leicester sheep, which were bred on the Clover-

J. W. Talmage

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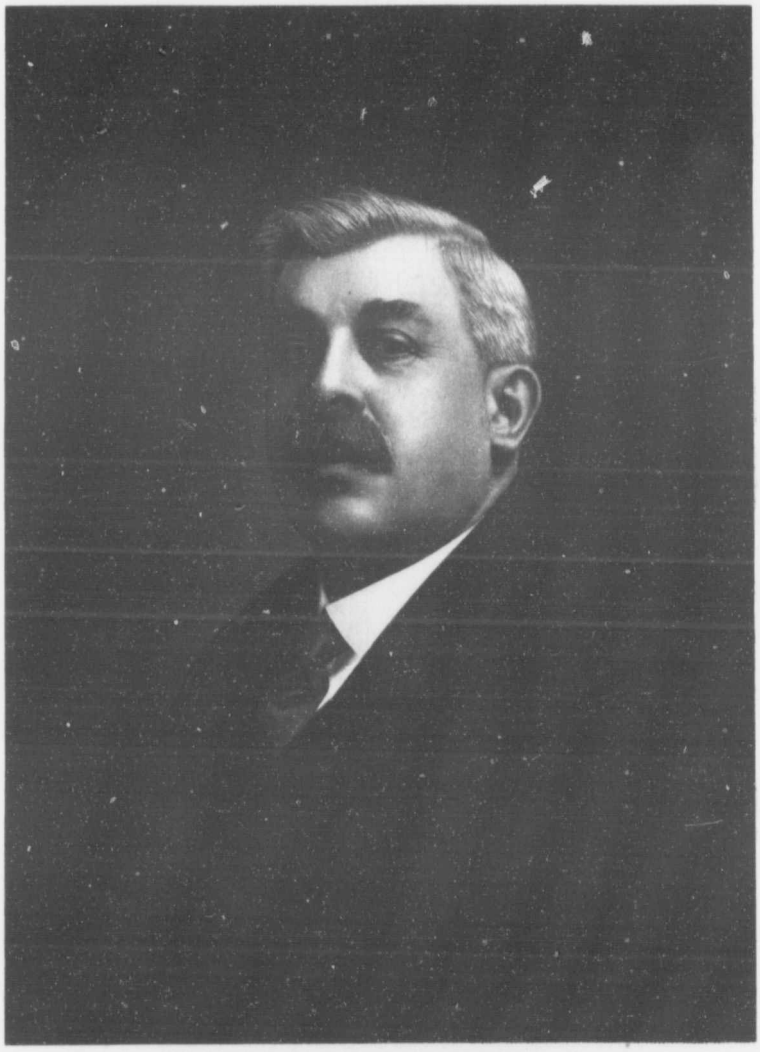
dale farm, which was then quite a distance from Victoria. The city, however, has been extended until the one time farm is now a suburban property.

It was in 1859 that John Work Tolmie was brought to Victoria by his parents. His education was acquired in the collegiate school and under private tutors at Cloverdale and also under the Rev. Percival Jenns. He has always remained upon the old homestead, Cloverdale, living here for fifty-three years and for a considerable period he personally managed his farming interests. He has never been away from Cloverdale for more than thirty days at a time. The old house which he occupies is covered upon the outside with roughcast, Scotch fashion, this being partly composed of pebbles collected upon the place fifty years ago. The middle part of the house is built of hand-squared logs in the old Hudson's Bay fashion, while the laundry, woodsheds and other outhouses are of California lumber. Although the materials are strangely contrasted, the result is most harmonious. In the house are furnishings that date back to the latter part of the eighteenth century, an old mirror and mahogany chair having come from Fort Vancouver, now in the state of Washington.

Mr. Tolmie is a conservative, but not an active party worker. In religious faith he is an Anglican and for twenty-five years he has been a member of St. Luke's church. He also belongs to the Canadian Club. He is very fond of natural history and has been a collector nearly all of his life, especially a collector of antiquities. The walls of one of the large rooms of the house are entirely covered with Indian curios of every description, representing both peaceful and warlike arts among the Indians. All has been tabulated and hundreds have been arranged in the drawers of the collecting cases. He not only has these relics, but he has great knowledge of the folklore and legends of the Indians and might write a most interesting book thereon. His collection has been visited by many noted scientists and men interested in such matters. Mr. Tolmie finds great pleasure in adding to this collection and in displaying his curios to the interested visitor. He has lived to witness remarkable changes in Victoria and throughout the entire northwest.

He remembers as a boy making one or two trips to Victoria, a distance of one hundred miles or more, in a canoe, at which time they paddled around the islands rather than go far out into the sound because of their fear of storms. Cloverdale is one of the attractive and beautiful old historic places of the northwest and few families are better known than the one whose name is borne by one of the chief mountains of this part of the country.



S Rogers

Captain Lincoln Rogers

LINCOLN ROGERS, manager of the Lincoln Steamship Company, of Vancouver, has long been connected with navigation interests. He was born at Victoria, British Columbia, November 17, 1864, and is a son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Strang) Rogers, the former a native of New Brunswick and the latter of Liverpool, England. They were married in the former country and in 1863 became pioneer residents of Victoria, the father engaging in the logging business at Alberni. About 1866 they removed to New Westminster and settled where the town of Jericho now stands, Mr. Rogers there engaging in the logging business until his death. In the winter of 1871-2 he built the house which from the time of his demise in 1878 until a short time ago was used as the Jericho Club house. The family, following the death of Mr. Rogers, removed to New Westminster, where the mother passed away about 1887.

Captain Rogers was educated in St. Louis College at New Westminster and in 1881, when a youth of about seventeen years, entered into active connection with steamship interests. In 1889 his uncle, William Rogers, built the steamer Robert Dunsmuir and in 1891 built the City of Nanaimo, now renamed The Bohemia. The latter was at that time the largest and best vessel built at this port. Captain Rogers, of this review, was associated with the management of these vessels from the time of their launching. He was given command of the steamer Robert Dunsmuir and continued as master of that ship until 1906, when he came ashore. Since that time he has been manager for the Burrard Steamship Company and for the Lincoln Steamship Company. These companies own and operate three coastwise freighters, the Ophir, the Westhan and the Selkirk, and at the present time are building another vessel. Captain Rogers' long practical experience on the water well qualifies him for the control of interests now under his charge.

Captain Rogers was married in Seattle, Washington, September 19, 1911, to Sarah, daughter of James Beaver of Wisconsin, U. S. A. Since 1887 Captain Rogers has been a member of Royal City Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., of New Westminster. He also belongs to the Loyal

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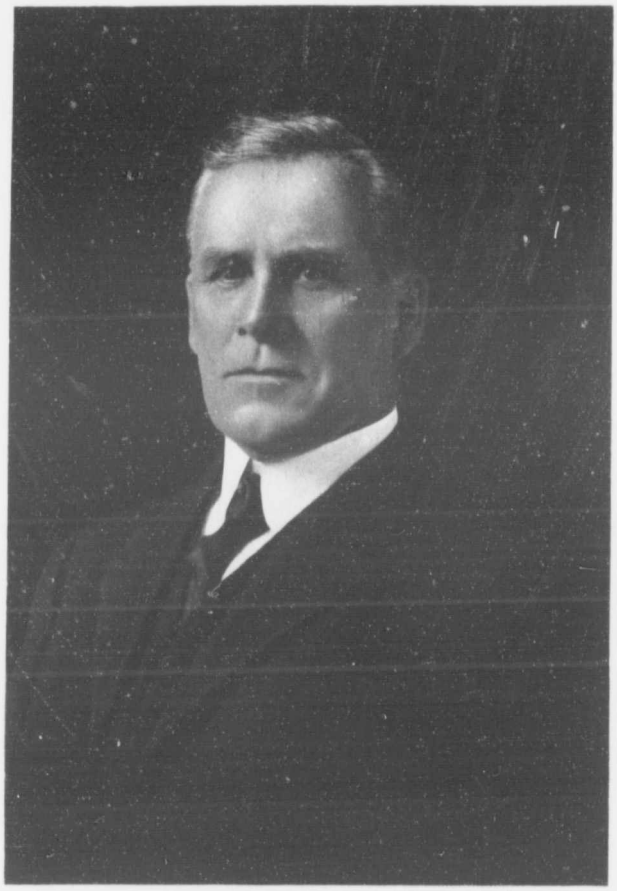
Order of Moose, and to the Terminal City, Progress and Commercial Clubs. He affiliates with the Church of England. These various connections indicate to some extent the breadth and nature of his interests and activities. A life-long resident of British Columbia, he is familiar with its history, having witnessed its progress from pioneer times to the present; and no feature of marine interests is unfamiliar to him.



J. J. MacKay

John James MacKay

NEW WESTMINSTER has been signally favored in the class of men who have occupied her public offices, in which connection John James MacKay is well known, being the city treasurer. He was born at East River, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, July 4, 1832, his parents being Donald and Annie (McFarland) MacKay, who were also natives of Pictou county. Donald MacKay's grandfather, who was wounded at the capture of the city of Quebec, retired from the army and settled near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, where he owned valuable coal lands. His son, Alexander MacKay, married a Miss Fraser and took up his abode on the East river, where his son, Donald, father of John J. MacKay, was born. Donald MacKay engaged in farming and stock-raising for a time and afterward removed to Sherbrooke, Guysborough county, where he was connected with a lumber mill, while afterward he engaged in quartz milling and gold amalgamating.

In the public schools of Sherbrooke, J. J. MacKay pursued his early education and later attended Eaton & Frazee's Business College in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1870 and 1871. His first position was that of clerk and bookkeeper with a shipbuilding, domestic and foreign shipping, importing and trading company in the town of Sherbrooke, with which he remained for ten years, spending a part of the years 1870 and 1871 in the city of Halifax as a student in the commercial college but afterward returning to his old employers.

In 1881 Mr. MacKay came to British Columbia and engaged in the government telegraph and postoffice service. He was also with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a time and in 1883 was appointed general agent and accountant of the British Columbia Express Company at Yale while steamboating was operated to that point. Afterward at Ashcroft he became the secretary, treasurer, auditor and one of the directors respectively of that company, but at length sold all his interests and resigned his position in 1898 preparatory to removal to Vancouver. In that city he became a shareholder and secretary-treasurer of a manufacturing confectionery and biscuit company but

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resigned from that position and removed to New Westminster, British Columbia, where he purchased a book and stationery store which he conducted for a few years, selling the business, however, in 1909.

Mr. MacKay has been more or less active in public life, performing service of a varied yet important character. He compiled the voters' lists in 1879, was clerk of the county court of Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, in 1880 and was made notary public in British Columbia in 1887. He was also school trustee and secretary of the school board in Ashcroft, British Columbia, from the time the school district was organized until his removal from the town in 1898. Seeing possibilities for the development of agricultural interests through organized effort, he was largely instrumental in instituting and organizing the Inland Agricultural Association of British Columbia, which was the first agricultural society in the province east of the Cascade mountains. He served as secretary and treasurer of that society until his removal from the town in 1898. In 1910 he was appointed treasurer and accountant of the city of New Westminster, which position he now fills, making a creditable record in office as the custodian of the public funds. He is very prompt and systematic in the discharge of his duties and his worth is widely acknowledged by all who know aught of public affairs in New Westminster.

Mr. MacKay is also a member of the Board of Trade of New Westminster. He votes with the conservative party and was government candidate in the district of Yale for provincial election in 1898, but was defeated by Charles A. Temlin, a leader of the opposition, who became premier.

On the 20th of August, 1891, at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, Mr. MacKay was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca S. Elliot, of Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, a daughter of the late Henry Elliot, who was a son of Lieutenant Dr. Henry F. Elliot of the Minto branch of the Elliots and cousin of Sir Henry G. Elliot, K. C. M. G., C. B., who distinguished himself both in the army and as a British consul and representative. He died in South Africa in the year 1913. Her grandfather, Lieutenant Elliot, referred to above, was wounded in the battle of Waterloo while riding at the head of his company. Mr. and Mrs. MacKay became parents of three children: Elliot, born in 1893; Jean, who was born in 1899 and died in 1911; and Donna, born in 1903. The parents are Presbyterians and Mr. MacKay is a member of the session at St. Andrew's church at New Westminster. He is also a member of the board of managers of Westminster Hall, the Presbyterian Theological College at Vancouver. He was a member of Kamloops Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a charter member of Ashcroft

Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he held the office of treasurer. He has labored diligently in both business and official connections, accomplishing what he has undertaken and proving his right to rank with the representative citizens of the community in which he makes his home.

E. L. Kinman

the general business development as well as in public affairs. He was born in Novelty, Knox county, Missouri, March 9, 1870, his parents being Anderson and Sarah (Hinman) Kinman, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Illinois. In 1859 they became residents of Missouri, where the father carried on farming throughout the remainder of his life, passing away in 1892, while his wife survived until 1902. They were the parents of nine children, Evert being the only one residing in Canada.

After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native county, Evert L. Kinman there attended Oak Lawn College and then finding no field [illegible] for broader business opportunities on the Pacific coast he made his way from Missouri to the state of Washington and was employed in various sections of the state. In the summer of 1892 he came to British Columbia, where he engaged in prospecting, mining, timber cruising and lumbering. He spent one year as government road superintendent in the west Kootenay district, and he introduced the first steam engine ever used in the logging camps of the interior of British Columbia, this being put into use at Trout Lake. He located the greater part of all the timber in the vicinity of Trout Lake, which is now owned by an English corporation. He also located the timber on the Duncan river, now owned by the Royal Lumber Company, and he located the present holdings of the Adams River Lumber Company. Mr. Kinman and partners own one hundred and thirty square miles, or eighty-three thousand two hundred acres, of fine timber on Vancouver island and Columbia river. In the years of his previous experience as Mr. Kinman saw opportunity for judicious investment he kept adding to his holdings, which are now extremely extensive and valuable. He organized the Imperial Timber & Trading Company, Ltd., which was formed

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EVERT L. KINMAN is the president of the Imperial Timber & Trading Company, Ltd., of Vancouver. For twenty-two years he has been connected with lumber and mining interests in this province, and as the years have passed on has made continuous progress, while his success has always been an element in the general business development as well as in individual prosperity. He was born in Novelty, Knox county, Missouri, March 9, 1870, his parents being Anderson and Sarah (Hinman) Kinman, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Illinois. In 1859 they became residents of Missouri, where the father carried on farming throughout the remainder of his life, passing away in 1892, while his wife survived until 1902. They were the parents of nine children, Evert being the only one residing in Canada.

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in 1905 and of which he is the president and managing director. They operate on the coast of British Columbia and are engaged in the wholesale lumber business throughout this province and the Dominion. They also export to European markets, much of their product going to European ports by way of the Suez canal. In 1910 he organized a company known as the Omineca Mines, Ltd., operating near Hazelton, British Columbia, on the Erie claim and Four Mile Mountain. They own silver and lead properties which are now being developed and they are already shipping ore from development work. For more than two decades Mr. Kinman has been identified with lumber and mining interests in this province, spending the greater part of the time in the interior, although during the last seven years he has remained in Vancouver and on the coast. He has engaged in various different lines of work, has traveled over and explored much of British Columbia, and there are few living men who have seen more of this province or are more thoroughly acquainted with its natural resources and its possibilities. In 1898 he joined the gold rush to the north, going by way of Stikine river and Dease lake to the divide between the Pelly and Leaird rivers, where he spent one season.

In 1898, in Missouri, Mr. Kinman was united in marriage to Miss Estelle Murphy, a native of Missouri, and they have three children, Holmes Anderson, Marjorie Ruth and Bill. While Mr. Kinman usually exercises his right of franchise in support of the liberal party, he has never been active in politics. He is a member of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, the Progress Club, the Press Club and the Chamber of Mines, and is interested in all the various projects which have to do with the upbuilding of the city and this section of the country. He stands today among the prominent and successful men of Vancouver by reason of the fact that he has overcome obstacles and difficulties by energy and enterprise. He early recognized the fact that there is no royal road to wealth and that the path of successful labor is an upward one. He has never failed to put forth the effort necessary for advancement and his initiative, perseverance and sound judgment, as manifest in judicious investments and careful management, have brought him to a prominent position among the lumbermen of the northwest.

F. W. Cunningham

Francis Henry Cunningham

PUBLIC office finds in Francis Henry Cunningham a worthy incumbent in the position of inspector of fisheries. He has been continuously connected with the civil service of Canada since August, 1883, and in his present position makes his home in New Westminster. He was born on the 3d of May, 1865, at Tuperell, Norfolk, England, a son of Henry and Sarah (Kemp) Cunningham. His father was a progressive farmer and took a general interest in the affairs of the county in which he lived, acting at one time as representative on the board of workhouse guardians.

The son pursued his early education in the grammar schools of Norwich and Banham, England, and when his text-books were put aside began preparing for the business of an auctioneer, being articled with Messrs. H. & J. Read, of Beccles, Suffolk, England. He was but eighteen years of age when he entered the civil service of Canada in August, 1883. He filled the positions of accountant, inspector of hatcheries, superintendent of fish culture and at the present writing, in 1913, is the chief inspector of fisheries for the province under the Dominion government. He is greatly interested in exhibition work, having been a director of the Ottawa exhibition, and is at present on the executive of the Royal Agriculture & Industrial Society of New Westminster. He seeks in these connections to stimulate activity and improvement along the lines indicated.

Mr. Cunningham was connected with the Governor General's Foot Guards as a non-commissioned officer and served through the Northwest rebellion of 1885, taking part in the engagement at Cut Knife Hill. He now holds the Canadian medal with clasp.

Mr. Cunningham's fraternal relations are with the Masonic lodge and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is also connected with the New Westminster Club and his religious belief is that of the Methodist church. His home life, which is pleasant, had its inception in his marriage, in September, 1888, to Miss Florence Emily Bradley, a daughter of Samuel Bradley, who was a pioneer of the county of Carleton, Ontario, and was interested for many years in the lumber

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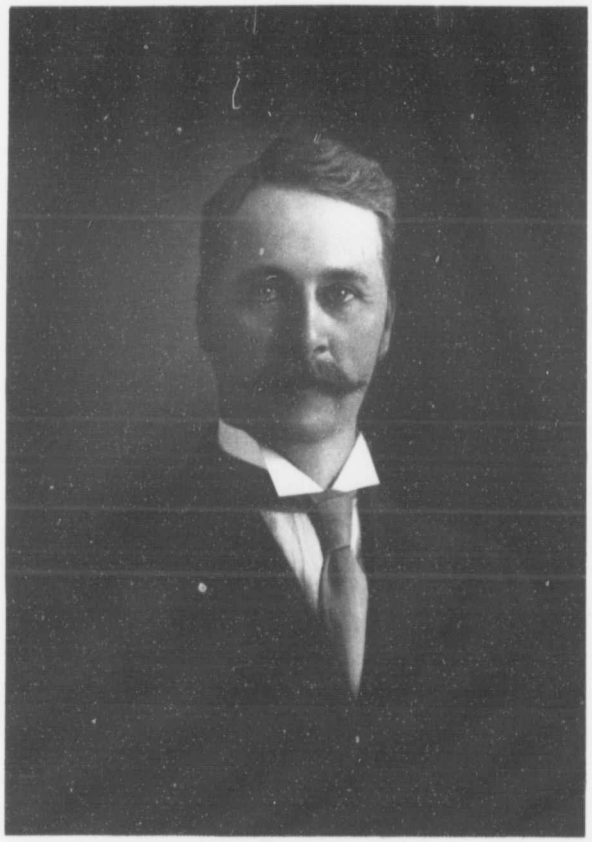
business. Their children are: Ethel Lucy, now the wife of C. E. Goodall, of Ottawa; Henry Clifton; Hugh Stone; Francis Bradley; and Joseph Elliott.



J. H. Vidal

James Henry Vidal

ONE of the most representative, able and successful men of New Westminster is James Henry Vidal, who for twenty-four years has lived in the city, his activities touching and influencing many phases of municipal advancement. He is engaged in the real-estate business and has built up an important and growing patronage along this line. He was born on the 28th of March, 1864, in Sarnia, Ontario, the fourth son of the late Senator Alex Vidal, of that city.

James H. Vidal acquired his early education in the public schools of his native community and afterward attended Upper Canada College in Toronto. After laying aside his books he entered the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and after eight years and a half resigned his position to come west, arriving in New Westminster in the spring of 1889. He has since that time thoroughly identified himself with the interests of the city and is known as one of the most substantial and public-spirited of the early settlers. At first, in common with a great many others, he engaged in a variety of occupations, participating in the harvesting of a "crop" of salmon during a "big year" at the original Phoenix cannery, near Steveston. He was afterward appointed to the staff of the land registry office, where he worked with signal success for over six years. Upon retiring from government service he entered a new field of labor and for ten years thereafter was identified with the daily and weekly British Columbian. At the end of that time he was appointed justice of the peace and later turned his attention to the real-estate business, joining a local firm in whose interests he conducted successful operations for five years, eventually going into business for himself. He handles a great deal of valuable property and by his sound judgment, his discrimination and his keen business ability has made his enterprise profitable not only to himself but to his clients also.

During the twenty-four years he has lived in New Westminster Mr. Vidal has identified himself with many of the enterprises affecting municipal growth and advancement and the upbuilding of the neighboring sections. He assisted in promoting the Fruit Grow-

ers Association, the British Columbia Live Stock Association and the British Columbia Dairymen's Association, and for over twenty years has been an active member of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia, of which he has been a director for many years. Always a devotee of outdoor sports and fresh air exercise, he has entered with enthusiasm into indoor sports also and has replaced the field sports of his eastern days by trap shooting, cricket and rifle shooting. For three years he was secretary of the Gun Club and took a leading part in two of the annual bench shows and was for one year a gymnasium instructor in the Young Men's Christian Association. For the last three years he has been captain of the Civilian Rifle Association and was one of the founders of the New Westminster Chess Club. In club circles and in general society he is well known and prominent but is not affiliated with any secret organization. He is a liberal conservative in his political beliefs and has filled various offices in the local association, being now vice president for the city of New Westminster. Thus far, however, he has taken no active part in municipal government, preferring to concentrate his attention upon his business affairs, which are capably conducted, making him one of the powerful elements in the business advancement of the community.

In October, 1907, Mr. Vidal married Mrs. Ralph, a native of England.

Ronald C. Campbell-Johnston

Ronald Campbell [illegible]

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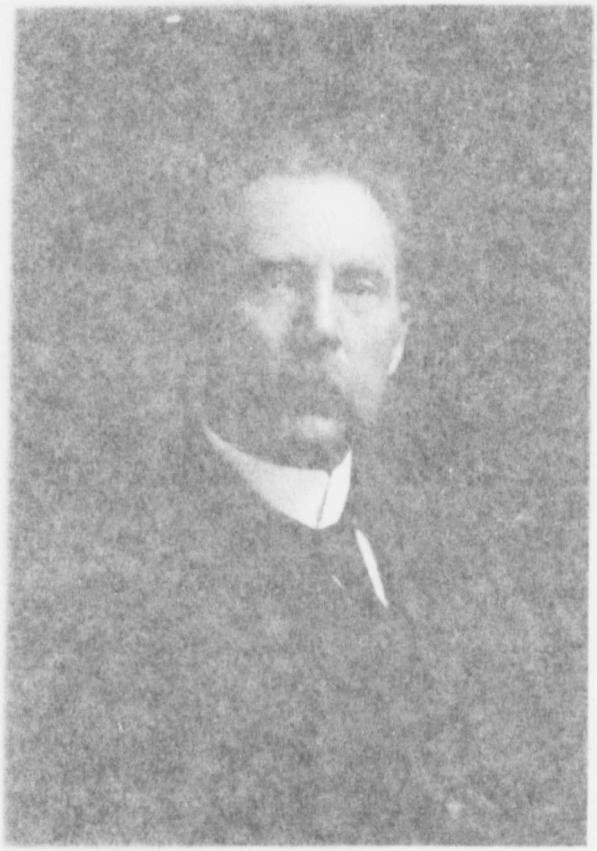


Donald Campbell-Johnston

Ronald Campbell Campbell-Johnston

RONALD CAMPBELL CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, mining and metallurgical engineer, with offices in Vancouver, has followed his profession in various parts of the world and is well known in mining circles through his contributions to scientific journals. He was born at Oban, Argyleshire, Scotland, September 18, 1863, his parents being Alexander R. and Frances (Bury-Palliser) Campbell-Johnston, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. The father was minister extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary from Great Britain to China, being for thirty years connected with the diplomatic service. He took over Hong Kong from the Chinese for the British government and accomplished much else that has found important place on the pages of history. He died in 1896, after reaching the age of eighty years. The Campbell-Johnston estate in Scotland is known as Carnsalloch and is situated on the Nith river in Dumfriesshire. It has been in possession of the family since the sixteenth century and is now occupied by the eldest son, Captain A. F. Campbell-Johnston. It is a very extensive and beautiful estate and King Charles I granted to the family a charter for the exclusive right to the salmon fisheries on the Nith river for a distance of twenty-five miles from the estate to the mouth of the river.

The mother of R. C. Campbell-Johnston was a sister of Admiral Bury-Palliser, who commanded the British fleet on this coast from 1900 to 1905. She was also a first cousin of Sir John Palliser, who crossed Canada to the Pacific with MacKenzie in 1838, and it is in his honor that the Palliser range of mountains has been so called. Another cousin and a brother of Sir John Palliser was Major Edward Palliser, whose name is inseparably connected with Canadian history because of the prominent part which he took in the Riel rebellion. He was the man who took a canoe loaded with ammunition to a fort—a task full of hazard—and successfully passed through the enemy's forces into the safety of the fort. He was a very courageous and distinguished man.

Ronald C. Campbell-Johnston was educated at Sherbourne School, England, and in the Royal School of Mines at London, from which

he was graduated in 1881. He then arranged to serve his apprenticeship as a mining engineer with John Taylor & Sons, celebrated representatives of the profession in London, and while in their employ he spent much time in charge of mines in India. He served his apprenticeship as metallurgical engineer under his father-in-law, Alfred Senior Merry, a partner in the firm of H. H. Vivian & Company, who refined nickel, cobalt and copper ores at Swansea, Wales. In 1888 he came to the United States in the employ of Vivian & Company, in charge of the zinc mines at Joplin, Missouri. There he remained for two years. He then returned to Swansea and was assigned to the nickel mines at Sudbury, Ontario, where he continued for a year. At the close of 1890 he severed his connection with the firm and came to British Columbia, taking up his abode in Vancouver. There he opened an assay and consultation office, which he maintained until 1896, when he went to the Kootenay and Boundary country, spending ten years in that locality, two years of which time he was consulting engineer for Mackenzie & Mann, while the remainder of the time was devoted to the general practice of his profession. In 1906 he returned to Vancouver and again opened an office as consulting engineer. When the Ground Hog anthracite coal fields first attracted attention in 1910 he began to act for interests there, but this requires only a comparatively small part of his time. His practice covers a large area and he has clients on Vancouver island, Queen Charlotte islands and all along the British Columbia coast to the Portland canal and in the interior from the Similkameen valley to the Peace river. His work covers all the commercial fuels and metals, including gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and zinc. His wide study and his broad, practical experience have placed him in a foremost position among the mining and metallurgical engineers of the northwest and his practice is extensive and important.

On the 6th of January, 1886, near Swansea, Wales, Mr. Campbell-Johnston was married to Miss Amy Merry, a daughter of Alfred Senior Merry, a representative of an old Derbyshire family. The family estate is Barton Hall and is one of the very few estates that have been held continuously by one family since the time of William the Conqueror. It is situated at Dovedale, Derbyshire, England, and is a most beautiful place. Mrs. Campbell-Johnston always accompanies her husband in his travels. They have traveled extensively in India, the United States and Canada and she knows the province of British Columbia as perhaps few women do. She was the first white woman who ever set foot upon certain parts of the Ground Hog and Kootenay districts. She is well posted on the history of the Indians

and the legends of the tribes. In the public museum is a case bearing a large collection of curios, Indian relics and costumes, the latter consisting principally of those of the famous medicine men and witches, secured from the tribes of the Upper Skeena river, while the relics came from Naas river, Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands and other parts of the province. To this collection Mr. Campbell-Johnston adds from time to time upon his return from various expeditions. He also has some very interesting curios from India. He writes for the scientific journals on matters pertaining to geology, minerals and metallurgy and his wife also displays most creditable literary merit as a writer of travel stories and also articles for the magazines and local press on woman suffrage, in behalf of which she is a sincere worker. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell-Johnston have three children, two sons and a daughter: Amy Campbell, who is the wife of J. R. Armytage-Moore, of County Cavan, Ireland; Ronald Alfred, a journalist connected with the Vancouver World; and Alexander Campbell Campbell-Johnston, now attending college.

In politics Mr. Campbell-Johnston is a liberal and takes a deep interest in enactments yet is not a worker in party ranks. His professional services have carried him into various sections of the country and no man is able to speak with greater authority upon the northwest, its conditions, its resources and its possibilities. His ideals of life have ever been high and he constantly works toward them whether in professional or other connections.

W. J. Kerr

William John Kerr

WILLIAM JOHN KERR is essentially a British Columbian, one of the type that has in it that crystallized spirit of the west which has been such a potent factor in the rapid and stable development of this great province. Endowed with a magnetic personality, untiring energy, sound judgment, a quick grasp of business affairs and an accurate judgment of men, Mr. Kerr possesses all the qualifications necessary to conduct any legitimate enterprise to a successful issue. He has become one of the foremost real-estate men of the province and is equally well known in commercial circles. In both connections he has manifested a spirit of enterprise and initiative that has long since led him to pass beyond the ranks of the many and stand among the successful few. Born in Heathcote, Ontario, on May 24, 1877, to Robert and Mary Kerr (nee Waudby), W. J. Kerr is descended from the early settlers of Ontario, his paternal and maternal grandparents being the pioneers of Boulton, near Toronto.

Son of a farmer, and himself a close student of nature, Mr. Kerr in his early years had exceptional opportunities for acquiring that practical knowledge of agriculture that was to stand him in such good stead later in life, when he had become the directing head of a large real-estate concern on the Pacific coast. But, like many other sons of the soil, he was not content to remain on the farm, and when yet in his early teens he set out to see the world and seek his fortune.

Calgary was the first city to attract him. This was in 1892, when the Foothills city was still in its infancy and retained much of its wild-west ways. From Calgary young Kerr went north to Edmonton, and then spending a short time in the different towns in the interior, he gradually made his way to Vancouver, arriving there in 1897, on his twentieth birthday.

At that time Vancouver was thronged with men bound to the recently discovered gold fields of the Klondike. Stories of great fortunes made—and lost—in a day were on every tongue. The lure of the north proved irresistible, and from 1898 to 1902 Mr. Kerr

mushed and mined in the frozen northland. Fortune failed to reward him, however, and he returned to the coast richer only in experience and knowledge.

From 1902 to 1905 Mr. Kerr engaged in various commercial enterprises in Vancouver, Everett (Wash.), Chilliwack and other cities. In the spring of 1905 he opened a real-estate and auctioneer's office in New Westminster, conducting the two vocations for the next couple of years.

Real estate, however, soon required his entire attention, and he laid aside the auctioneer's hammer. He early foresaw the great demand that was assured for small fruit and poultry farms in the Fraser valley and was one of the first to subdivide large tracts of cleared land into five-acre parcels, selling this on long term payments. His success in successfully placing industrious settlers on the land has been almost phenomenal and can be better appreciated when one realizes that he has had over one hundred and fifty employes on his pay roll at one time. His branch offices are to be found in Vancouver, Coquitlam, Calgary and Winnipeg, while in eighteen other cities leading firms act as his representatives.

Mr. Kerr has the reputation of being the heaviest individual advertiser in western Canada, and he himself attributes much of his business success to a generous use of printer's ink. Early in 1913 Mr. Kerr conceived the idea of establishing a chain of cash grocery stores in western Canada, and promoted a company for the purpose of operating such stores in Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vernon, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo. The Dominion Stores, Limited, as the company is known, is capitalized at a million dollars. Mr. Kerr is one of the heaviest investors in this enterprise.

Outside of his business activities Mr. Kerr is best known for his interest in the good roads movement. He was largely instrumental in forming the Canadian Highways Association in 1911 and was elected its first president, an honor which was again conferred on him at the second convention, held in Winnipeg in 1912. As the active head of this organization, which has for its patron His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, and a membership extending from coast to coast, Mr. Kerr is in a position to greatly help the popular good roads movement, and he has not failed to do this. Largely due to his assistance, Canada was for the first time crossed by automobile in 1912, the trip being under the auspices of the association of which he is president.

Prior to the formation of the Canadian Highways Association, Mr. Kerr was for some years one of the vice presidents of the Pacific Highway Association, an American-British Columbia organization with headquarters in Seattle. He has also held the presidency of the New Westminster Automobile Club, having been active in its formation and always one of its stanchest supporters. Progressive movements have always found in him a strong supporter, and both the New Westminster Board of Trade and the New Westminster Progressive Association count him as one of their foremost members.

Mr. Kerr has never taken a prominent part in the work of any secret society, although he is a member of the Elks. He is also a member of the Westminster Club. His marriage to Gertrude Medley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Medley, of New Westminster, took place in that city on October 5, 1905. He has no children. Such in brief is the life history of Mr. Kerr, whose business on every occasion balances up with the principles of truth and honor, while his devotion to the public good is a recognized feature in his career. He is the strong center of the community in which he moves. He is forceful and resourceful in real-estate and mercantile circles, and at the same time his breadth of view not only saw possibilities for his own advancement but for the development of the province and his lofty patriotism has prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former.

Charles Robert Drayton

CHARLES ROBERT DRAYTON, recognized as one of the foremost authorities on values in British Columbia, there being no better informed man on the subject in the province, is managing director of the Vancouver Financial Corporation, Ltd., of which he is also one of the founders. He was born in Barbados, West Indies, July 10, 1872, a son of Philip Henry Drayton, K. C., and Margaret (Covernton) Drayton. The father was an officer of the English army but resigned his commission in 1874 and came to Canada, settling in Toronto, where he took up the practice of law and so continues to the present time. He is a king's counsel, is very prominent in the profession and is official arbitrator for the city of Toronto. H. L. Drayton, K. C., a brother of C. R. Drayton, is the present chairman of the Government Railway Managing Board.

Charles R. Drayton supplemented his preliminary education, acquired in private schools of England, by study in the Upper Canada College at Toronto, and later entered the employ of what afterward became the Canadian Permanent Loan Company of Toronto in the capacity of office boy. His rise with that corporation was rapid. He was advanced through intermediate positions until he eventually became western inspector and so continued for twenty years, his position being one of large responsibility and importance. This work carried him into all parts of western Canada and familiarized him with values in all sections of the country. The work involved rough and arduous experiences at times, as in the early days transportation was primitive. While the main lines of the railroad had been built the work necessitated driving in a buggy almost every foot of the country from Toronto to the Pacific coast. His duties at length brought him to Vancouver in 1904, since which time he has been a resident of this city. He continued with the Canadian Permanent Loan Company until 1908, when desiring that his labors should more directly benefit himself he resigned his position and joined E. J. Enthoven in organizing the Vancouver Financial Corporation, Ltd., of which he became managing director and so continues.

This has become one of the strong moneyed institutions of the province, and its unassailable reputation and large business interests are the direct result of the enterprise, business management and well formulated plans of Mr. Drayton and his partner. The beginning of the business was small. A little room was secured and the company started to establish a clientage. Their worth as factors in financial circles soon became recognized, the number of their clients increased, and today a large volume of business is transacted in well appointed offices in the London building. The officers of the company are: H. Abbott, chairman; C. R. Drayton, managing director; and E. J. Enthoven, secretary-treasurer. Only five years have passed since the organization of the Vancouver Financial Corporation, Ltd., yet it is capitalized today for two hundred and ten thousand dollars and has a reserve of two hundred thousand dollars. Their connections in Scotland are extensive and they are represented by agents in both Glasgow and Edinburgh. They conduct a general financial brokerage business and have invested large sums for clients. They never enter upon unwarranted risks, their progressiveness being tempered by a safe conservatism, yet their progress is never blocked by undue fear or faltering. The company also manages several large business and office buildings in Vancouver and conducts an extensive fire and casualty insurance business, being general agents for the General Fire Insurance Company of Perth, Scotland; the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut; the General Accident Insurance Company, of Toronto; and the Canadian Casualty Boiler Insurance Company. A valuable asset in the management and control of the business has been Mr. Drayton's broad and accurate knowledge of values, acquired in his long experience as inspector of the Canadian Permanent Loan Company. Through this knowledge the money of clients has been wisely and safely invested and benefit has accrued to clients and their financial agents. Mr. Drayton is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on values in British Columbia, there being no better informed man in that line in the province. He makes this his especial feature of the business and is now valuator for six leading life insurance companies of Canada and is often called upon to act for the city of Vancouver on arbitrations in valuations. Mr. Drayton also has other financial interests, being a director of W. M. Harrison & Company, Ltd., operating a chain of drug stores in Vancouver, and chairman of the Utrecht Canadian Investment Company, Ltd., of Vancouver.

In politics Mr. Drayton is independent. He belongs to the Vancouver Club and to the Anglican church, and is interested in other

important features of life working for the bettering of the individual or the community. On the 18th of June, 1900, at Toronto, he married Lydia Howland, a daughter of the late H. S. Howland, president of the Imperial Bank of Canada, and their children are Henry Howland and Charles Hampden. While Mr. Drayton has attained a most enviable position in financial circles, the course that he has pursued is one which will bear close investigation and scrutiny. There are no esoteric chapters in his life history. Diligence, determination and sound judgment have been the salient factors in his career, making his an honored name in financial circles.

Ernest Ebbage

Ernest Ebbage

ERNEST EBBAGE, [illegible] of Orr & Ebbage, Limited, was born in [illegible], England, his parents being [illegible] Ebbage, the former a native of [illegible] and the latter of England. His father [illegible] engaged in the lumber business at [illegible], where he and his wife still reside, and there the son [illegible] being a schoolmate of Lewis D. Orr, who [illegible] the age of fourteen years he started out [illegible] an employe in the office of the Acton Free Press, [illegible] the printing trade. In 1897 he went to [illegible] and remained in that city and in the interior of the [illegible] engaged in newspaper work, until 1905. He [illegible] tion to the real-estate business in Butte, [illegible] the field in which he is now meeting with [illegible] continued in the business there until 1907, when [illegible] and again became a Canadian resident, locating [illegible] ward at Kelowna, where he spent one year. [illegible] to Vancouver, where he has since been engaged [illegible] ness, and in 1912 he opened an office in North Vancouver. [illegible] 1st of January, 1913, he formed a partnership with his [illegible] and long-time friend, Lewis D. Orr, under the [illegible] Orr & Ebbage, Limited, with offices at No. 316 Dominion [illegible] with his North Vancouver office [illegible] ment for the company. The [illegible] partners in their childhood days [illegible] years have passed by. They were [illegible] other, attended the Acton public [illegible] time have been the warmest [illegible] the same one, Mr. Orr going to [illegible] to Montana. After being apart [illegible] as to the whereabouts of each [illegible] had been in Vancouver but a short [illegible] was in April, 1909. Both became [illegible] ness in this city and decided to [illegible]

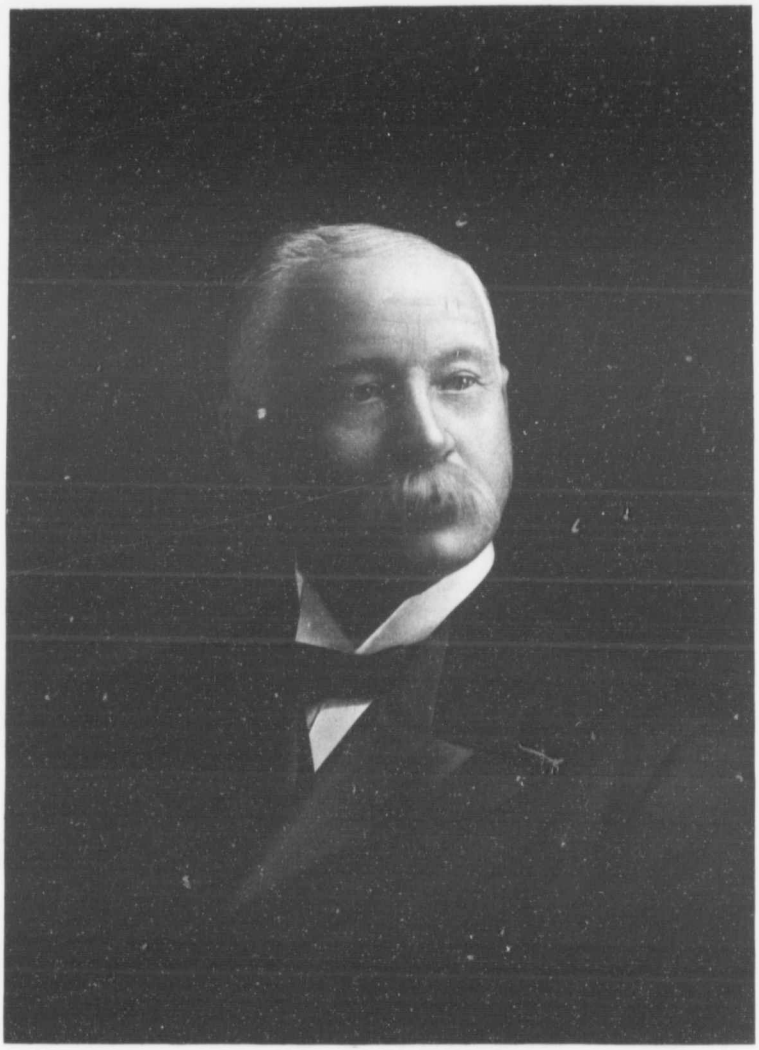
Louis Ebbage

Ernest Ebbage

ERNEST EBBAGE, president of Orr & Ebbage, Limited, was born in Acton, Ontario, April 20, 1876, his parents being Thomas and Anne (Overton) Ebbage, the former a native of Ontario and the latter of England. His father was for many years engaged in the lumber business in Acton, where both he and his wife still reside, and there the son pursued his education, being a schoolmate of Lewis D. Orr, who is now his partner. At the age of fourteen years he started out in the business world as an employe in the office of the Acton Free Press, in which he learned the printing trade. In 1897 he went to Butte, Montana, and remained in that city and in the interior of the state, where he was engaged in newspaper work, until 1905. He then turned his attention to the real-estate business in Butte, making his initial effort in the field in which he is now meeting with substantial success. He continued in the business there until 1907, when he crossed the border and again became a Canadian resident, locating in Calgary and afterward at Kelowna, where he spent one year. Early in 1909 he came to Vancouver, where he has since been engaged in the real-estate business, and in 1912 he opened an office in North Vancouver. On the 1st of January, 1913, he formed a partnership with his schoolmate and boyhood friend, Lewis D. Orr, under the present firm style of Orr & Ebbage, Limited, with offices at No. 508 Dunsmuir street, while his North Vancouver office now serves as a branch establishment for the company. The friendship formed between the two partners in their childhood days has grown and strengthened as the years have passed by. They were born within eight miles of each other, attended the Acton public school together, and from that time have been the warmest of friends. They left Ontario about the same time, Mr. Orr going to New York city and Mr. Ebbage to Montana. After being apart for many years and having no idea as to the whereabouts of each other, they met one day, after each had been in Vancouver but a short time, in McIntyre's cafe. That was in April, 1909. Both became interested in the real-estate business in this city and decided to join their interests. The present part-

nership was formed, as previously stated, in January, 1913. They now have a large clientage and the business is growing so that they have won a place among the leading real-estate men of the city.

In Butte, Montana, Mr. Ebbage was married to Miss Pearle L. Eaton, of Des Moines, Iowa, a daughter of Harrison A. Eaton, a lumber merchant and pioneer of that city. The three children of this marriage are Elizabeth, Ernestine and Raymund. Mr. Ebbage is a member of the Terminal City Club, British Columbia Golf and Country Club, and during his residence in Vancouver has won a wide circle of friends. Both partners are enterprising young business men, watchful of opportunity, active and determined in meeting and overcoming obstacles, and with resolute spirit working their way steadily upward to success.

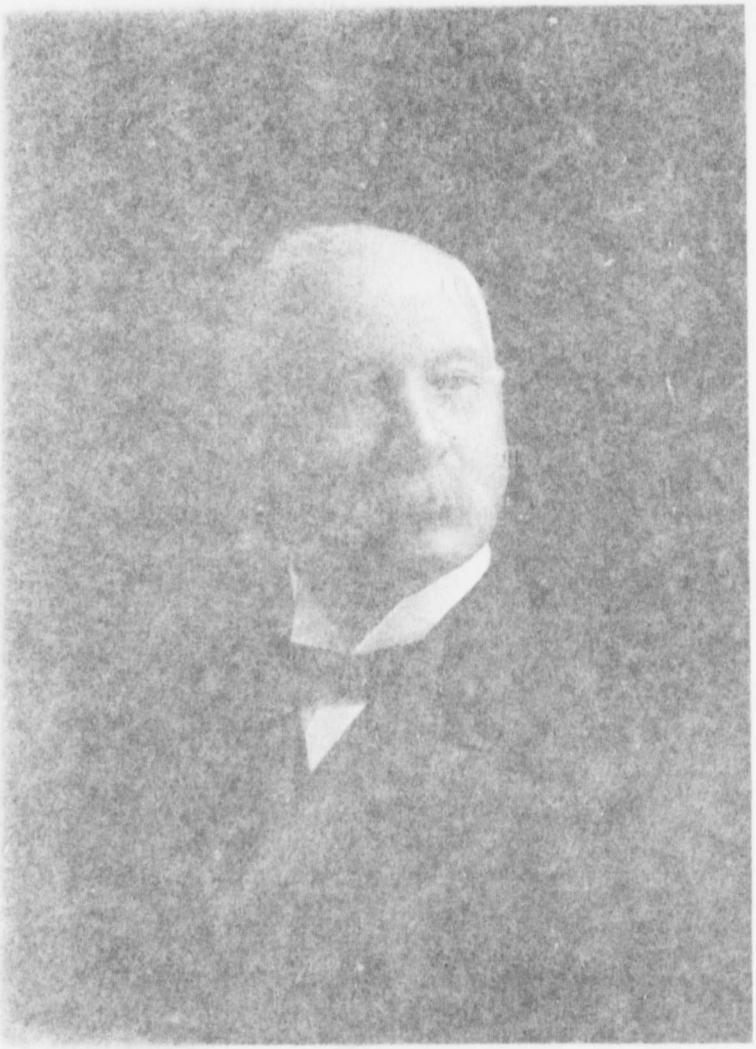


James Burridge

James Beveridge

PROMINENT among the enterprising, progressive and representative business men of Vancouver is James Beveridge, who is conducting an extensive, growing and profitable business as an importer of teas, coffees and spices under the name of William Braid & Company. Step by step he has worked his way upward in commercial circles, being dependent upon his own resources from the age of sixteen years and achieving his success by reason of close application, capable management and honorable dealing. Today the business is one of notable magnitude, having been carefully developed along progressive lines, its growth being due also to the fine quality of the goods carried.

Mr. Beveridge was born in Murton, Northumberland, England, December 8, 1856, a son of William and Hannah (Hogg) Beveridge, the former a farmer of Northumberland. Until sixteen years of age James Beveridge remained upon his father's farm and during that period acquired his education in Davidson's parish school at Thornton. He then went to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he made his initial step in the business world in connection with the grocery trade. After serving his apprenticeship in an establishment of that character he continued as an employe in the retail trade until he became traveling salesman for the importing house of James Gall & Company, of Glasgow, with whom he remained until 1891, when he resigned and went to San Francisco, California. He then became traveling salesman for the importing and manufacturing firm of A. Schilling & Company of that city but after two years came to British Columbia in 1894 as traveling representative for the same firm with headquarters in Victoria, covering the territory of British Columbia. He remained with the firm of A. Schilling & Company until 1895, when they wished him to return to the United States, but preferring to reside on this side of the border he resigned his position. In that year he became associated with the wholesale tea, coffee and spice house of William Braid & Company, of Vancouver, acting as their traveling representative in British Columbia for a decade or until 1904, when he became a partner in the business. After that time he



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only went upon the road for an occasional trip. As a commercial salesman he was one of the best and most successful in the business, was thoroughly acquainted with the trade, and his energy, enterprise and diligence, combined with an agreeable manner and geniality, made him popular with those with whom he had dealings and contributed much to the success of the house which he represented. After purchasing an interest in the firm of William Braid & Company he bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control of the business in Vancouver, introduced enterprising methods, kept in touch with the trend of commercial activity and by careful management developed the trade to large proportions. In January, 1912, he purchased the interests of Mr. William Braid in the business and is now sole proprietor. Since starting out on his own account he has made continuous progress, never fearing to venture where favoring opportunity led the way and making the most of each advantage as it has arisen. The undertaking of which he is now sole proprietor is one of the largest and most prominent in this line in western Canada. Its territory covers the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan and Yukon territory, and its importation and sales have reached mammoth proportions. Mr. Beveridge is himself an expert in judging teas and coffees. The special brands of the house are Braid's Best tea, Braid's Best coffee and Big Four coffee. An extensive business in the manufacture of extracts is also carried on, all of the products being scientifically and carefully prepared, the latest improved processes, methods and machinery being used. The genuine bourbon vanilla bean is imported and their vanilla extract is percolated in barrels, it requiring from three to five months to mature. The lemon extract is also carefully filtered and all of the processes used are of the most improved and thoroughly modern kind. The building occupied by the business is six stories in height and contains over fifty thousand square feet in floor space. They carry the largest stock of coffee in Canada and keep in stock a sufficient amount to make fifty million cups of coffee. Their annual trade amounts to eleven hundred tons of coffee and their roasting capacity is one thousand pounds every half an hour. This indicates, at least in part, something of the nature and extent of the business which under the careful direction and guidance of Mr. Beveridge has been built up to its present mammoth and gratifying proportions, showing Mr. Beveridge to be a man of splendid business ability. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished and his example should serve to inspire and stimulate others to follow the same honorable course that he has pursued.

In 1884 Mr. Beveridge was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Agnes Lister, a daughter of George L. Lister, a carpenter and building contractor of Durham county, England. Their children are George Lister, William Wentworth, Helen Maud, John Sydney and Minnie. Mr. Beveridge holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade and cooperates heartily in its various projects for the growth and development of the city. In fact he has taken an active and helpful part in many movements for the benefit of Vancouver and British Columbia and his public-spirited citizenship is never called into question. He votes with the liberal party but has never been very active in politics, preferring that his labors should be directed along other lines. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles and his spirit of benevolence has found tangible evidence many times. He is chairman of the board of managers of Westminster Hall and at one time was president of the Sailors and Loggers Society. He was also the first president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a devout member and elder of the Kitsalano Presbyterian church and president of the Presbyterian brotherhood, while he is also a member of the Presbytery and Synod of British Columbia. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain. His philanthropy and his Christianity are as large a part of his daily life as is his business. He stands today as a representative of the merchant to whom commercial interests are but one phase of life and do not exclude his active participation in and support of the other vital interests which go to make up human existence.

J. H. McCallum.

J. H. McCallum.

Joseph Wilson McCallum

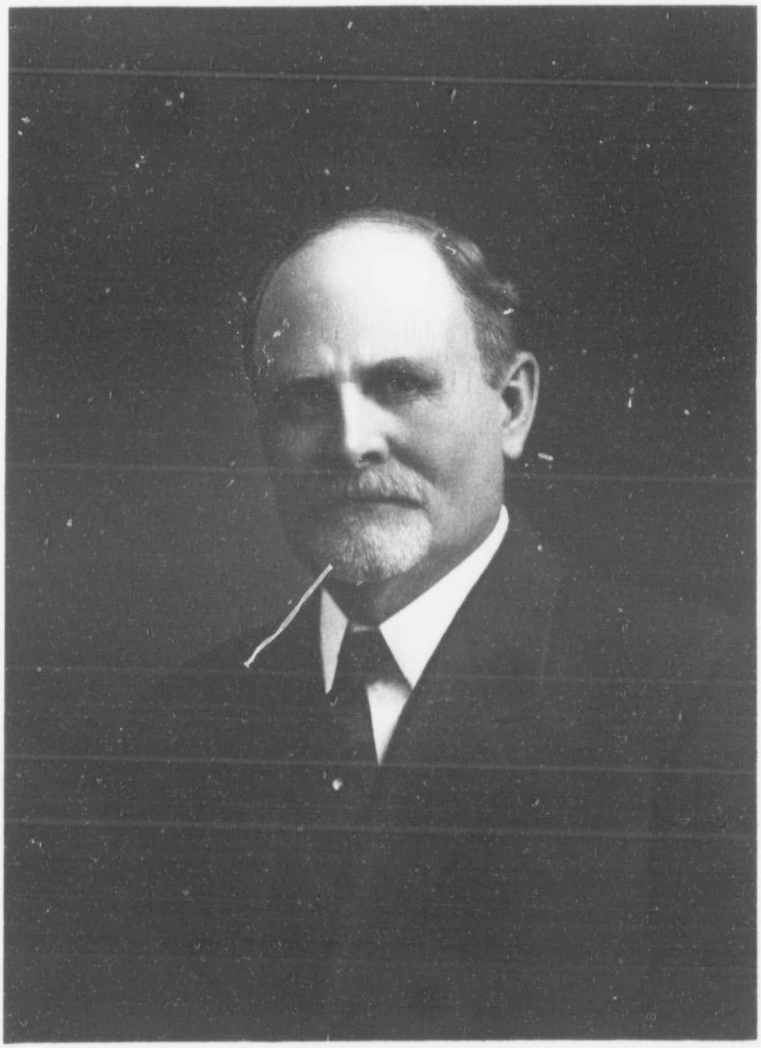
JOSEPH WILSON McCALLUM is a representative business man of New Westminster and during the last twenty-eight years his work has been effective in the attainment of great results in the development of British Columbia. He has resided in this province since 1883 and his energy and ability as an organizer and director have since been in evidence, ever constituting an element in the progress and welfare of the northwest. Mr. McCallum is a native of Nova Scotia and was born July 4, 1854. He represents one of the old Canadian families. His parents were William and Martha McCallum, both of whom were born, reared, educated and spent their entire lives in Nova Scotia.

In the acquirement of his early education Joseph W. McCallum attended the grammar schools of his native city and afterward prepared for a business career by taking a course as a general accountant. At the age of twenty he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the express and drayage business until July, 1883, when he was caught by the lure of the west and came to New Westminster, British Columbia. In those days employment was not of a very diversified kind nor was it possible for the ambitious young man to wait for a choice of work. Mr. McCallum took anything that offered that would yield him an honest living. He engaged as a driver with H. Elliot, one of the pioneers of New Westminster, but, anxious to advance, he was awake to all opportunities and utilized every means at hand to promote his progress in a business way. For a time he tried blacksmithing under Walter Blackie, and in 1885 he secured a farm in Surrey which he cultivated and improved until 1896. He was then attracted by the upper country and with many others entered upon the quest for gold in the mining regions of the north. He prospected in the Kootenay and Boundary districts for six years when, the fascination of the gold fields losing its charm, he went to Salmon Arm, where he embarked in the real-estate business. After locating there he opened a general store and as his sterling qualities became known and recognized he found his business increasing to such proportions that it was impossible to give to the different

departments all the attention they required, so that he disposed of a portion of the business. In 1908 he sold out altogether in Salmon Arm and again located on the coast. He afterward removed to Abbottsford and has divided his time and attention between Abbottsford and New Westminster to the present day. He has a factory in the east end of the latter city where he is now engaged in making cement blocks and plastic flooring. This has become one of the important industries of the city and in its successful control Mr. McCallum is proving his worth as a business man. He has been closely identified with the development of the Surrey district. Public-spirited and enterprising, he has ever endeavored to advance the interests of this part of the country and his labors are effective and far-reaching.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. McCallum and Miss Elizabeth McDonald, of Nova Scotia, and unto them have been born four children: John, of Vancouver; Mrs. Annie Edson, of Vancouver; Martha, of Spokane, Washington; and Alexander, of New Westminster. Politically Mr. McCallum is of that independent class who give their allegiance to the party or to the measure which in their estimation will best promote the welfare, upbuilding and progress of country or district. Although no longer a young man he still continues his interest in athletics, is devoted to outdoor sports and is particularly fond of lacrosse, of horse racing, boating and hunting. Through his activities, well directed and honorable, he has gained the respect and confidence of the citizens of every community in which he has resided.

Aside from business Mr. McCallum has figured to some extent in public affairs. He served for one term as reeve of Salmon Arm and three years as councilman in Surrey. He is and has been prominent in agricultural circles and for several years was a director of the Westminster Agricultural Society. The cause of education has ever found in him a friend and while in Surrey he acted as a school trustee. He is an Odd Fellow and that he is interested in the moral progress of the community is indicated by his membership in the Young Men's Christian Association, in the work of which he takes an active and helpful part.



David Gibb

David Gibb

DAVID GIBB, now living retired, was for an extended period accounted one of the most prominent contractors of Vancouver and British Columbia. Early in his career he recognized the eternal truth that industry wins and industry became the beacon light of his life. He was born May 15, 1852, in Auchinleck, Ayrshire, near to the birthplace of the poet Burns. His parents were John and Agnes Gibb, the former a contractor of Scotland, and both parents died in the land of hills and heather.

In the common schools David Gibb pursued his education, but at an early age put aside his text-books because of the necessity of providing for his own support. He started out in business life as a laborer on a farm in Scotland, but was afterward apprenticed to the stone-cutting trade and subsequently became a journeyman in that line of labor. At length in 1872 he left Scotland for the United States and became a resident of Chicago soon after the great fire which swept away much of that city. He was then about twenty years of age. He remained for nearly a year in Chicago, working at his trade, after which he returned to his native land and was married in Scotland to Miss Sarah Mathieson, a daughter of William and Sarah Mathieson, the former a contractor of New Cumnock, Scotland. The marriage was celebrated on the 27th of December, 1872.

After the failure of the Glasgow Bank Mr. Gibb returned to the United States and worked at his trade in New York. In 1885, attracted by the lure of the northwest, he made his way to Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, where he began contracting on his own account, erecting several of the business blocks there. Still the call of the west sounded in his ears and resuming his journey he traveled to the coast, arriving in Vancouver in 1888. From the beginning of his residence here he has occupied a prominent position among the leading contractors in Vancouver. His first work here was for A. G. Ferguson. Among the notable buildings for which he cut the stone are the old postoffice, the Northern Crown Bank, the high school, several of the grade schools, the Henry Birks building, the

St. John's church and the Dunsmuir Hotel. In fact he has been contractor for a large percentage of the public buildings of the city, and he is now the owner and proprietor of the Dunsmuir Hotel. He did not court success in vain; on the contrary fortune smiled upon him and he won a place among the prosperous and highly respected business men of the city.

About 1908 Mr. Gibb was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife. Unto them had been born three daughters and a son: Sarah, now the wife of L. Benham, of Seattle; Agnes, the wife of N. C. Wheeling, of Vancouver; Jennie, the wife of N. C. Kydd, of Vancouver; and John W., who married Miss Cruickshanks, of Vancouver. For his second wife Mr. Gibb chose Miss Lilly Megrath, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Megrath, the former a contractor of Seattle. There is one child of this marriage, Mary Elizabeth. The family residence, which is an attractive one, is at No. 305 Eleventh avenue, West. The family attend the Presbyterian church and in politics Mr. Gibb is a liberal. He finds pleasure and recreation in motoring, and the business position to which he has attained now leaves him more leisure for those things which are a matter of interest and enjoyment to him. Diligence and determination gained him prominence in building and financial circles, and while he was promoting his individual interests he also contributed in large measure to the progress and prosperity of Vancouver and this part of the province, manifesting at all times a public-spirited citizenship.

C. N. Watson.

Charles Hubert Watson

MUSICAL circles of New Westminster and indeed all circles in a city where ability is respected and integrity honored suffered a distinct loss in the death of Charles Hubert Watson, for three years leader of the city band and organist and choirmaster of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. At the time of his death, which occurred at Honolulu during the Spanish-American war, he was the director of the First Regiment band, and also band leader of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, an organization which he founded and which his well timed and indefatigable labor placed among the leading organizations of its kind in the United States army.

Mr. Watson was born in New Brunswick, September 22, 1864, and was a son of Rev. A. A. and Jane Caroline Watson, the former of whom has passed away, the latter now residing in Minneapolis. Mr. Watson spent his childhood and acquired his education in his native city and during practically his entire active life was prominent in musical circles there, although he resided in New Westminster for a number of years. Those years won for him the confidence and high regard of all who came within the close circle of his friendship and a place of distinction and honor as a musician. He was band master of the City Band for three years, during which time it earned a professional reputation as a well managed, well directed and thoroughly proficient musical organization, and he was also organist and choirmaster of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. In musical circles generally he was prominent and popular and he gained a widespread reputation as an able teacher, many of his former pupils being today accomplished musicians. About the year 1894 Mr. Watson returned to Minneapolis and there became quickly prominent in musical circles, his ability and energy carrying him forward into important relations with the musical life of the community. Here he organized the First Regiment Band and was its director for many years, leading some of the best musicians in western America. During this time also he organized and became the leader of

Charles Hubert Watson

MUSICAL circles of New Westminster and indeed all circles in a city where ability is respected and integrity honored suffered a distinct loss in the death of Charles Hubert Watson, for three years leader of the city band and organist and choirmaster of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. At the time of his death, which occurred at Honolulu during the Spanish-American war, he was the director of the First Regiment band, and also band master of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, an organization which he founded and which his well timed and indefatigable labor placed among the leading organizations of its kind in the United States army.

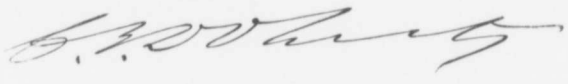
Mr. Watson was born in New Brunswick, September 22, 1864, and was a son of Rev. A. A. and Jane Caroline Watson, the former of whom has passed away, the latter now residing in Minneapolis. Mr. Watson spent his childhood and acquired his education in his native city and during practically his entire active life was prominent in musical circles there, although he resided in New Westminster for a number of years. Those years won for him the confidence and high regard of all who came within the close circle of his friendship and a place of distinction and honor as a musician. He was band master of the City Band for three years, during which time it earned a professional reputation as a well managed, well directed and thoroughly proficient musical organization, and he was also organist and choirmaster of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. In musical circles generally he was prominent and popular and he gained a widespread reputation as an able teacher, many of his former pupils being today accomplished musicians. About the year 1894 Mr. Watson returned to Minneapolis and there became quickly prominent in musical circles, his ability and energy carrying him forward into important relations with the musical life of the community. Here he organized the First Regiment Band and was its director for many years, leading some of the best musicians in western America. During this time also he organized and became the leader of

Watson's Orchestra and was for one year in charge of the orchestra of the Bijou Theatre. His administrative ability directed into musical channels brought him prominence and distinction as a leader but it was fully equaled by his ability as a musician, for he possessed talent that seemed destined to carry him far, both as a player and as a composer. Practically every musical instrument was at his command although the violin and pipe organ were his favorites, and his musical execution, which was of a high order, was nevertheless equaled by his talent as a composer. He arranged many of the numbers played by his organizations and when he later engaged in the musical publishing business he exploited the Thelma March which enjoyed a wide popularity. His most notable work was in the gathering of large military bands for special grand street work and his executive and organizing ability was very evident during the Elks' parade held in Minneapolis in 1897, the largest pageant of its kind ever seen in that city.

When the Spanish-American war broke out and the Minneapolis Battalion was drafted for the expedition to Manila, Mr. Watson linked his fortunes with those of his regiment and proceeded with it to San Francisco, where the army was encamped awaiting the arrival of the transports. Here his conspicuous services were again officially recognized and he was promoted to be brigade bandmaster. There was some sickness in the camp at that time and it is supposed that during this period Mr. Watson contracted typhoid fever which only developed after the troops had sailed for the Philippines. Upon their arrival at Honolulu he was so ill that it was impossible to take him to the end of the journey and he was accordingly left on the island under the charge of competent nurses. His health did not improve, however, and on July 20, 1898, death claimed him, cutting short a promising career.

Mr. Watson married on April 16, 1890, Miss Margaret Eva Campbell, a daughter of John and Mary Campbell, and they became the parents of two children, Marguerite Elizabeth and Campbell Hubert Allan. The family now reside at No. 427 Fourth street, New Westminster, and are well known in social circles of that city.

Mr. Watson had many friends in New Westminster and in other parts of this province, all of whom deeply mourned the sudden termination of an active, successful and unusually promising career. Mr. Watson has also been sadly missed in musical circles of Minneapolis, where his work and enthusiasm had given a new impetus to musical advancement and where his contributions to musical development were timely and notable.



Charles Edward Doherty, M. D.

SPECIALIZATION in the present age has promoted knowledge to a point largely approaching perfection. In all of the professions there are men who are giving their attention to certain departments thereof with the result that they attain skill and efficiency which could never be acquired were they to continue in the general professional lines. In this connection mention should be made of Charles Edward Doherty, today eminent in a field of practice in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases. In 1905 he became medical superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane at Coquitlam. Since called to this position he has introduced many new and novel methods for the care of the mentally deranged which are proving of notable worth in the restoration of normal conditions, while Dr. Doherty has become widely recognized as a most serviceable factor in the world's work.

A native of Peel county, Ontario, he was born November 28, 1873, of the marriage of William P. and Mary Anne Doherty. The father was a pioneer settler of Peel county and became one of the most successful farmers there. He was particularly noted as a raiser and exporter of stock and at the time of his death in 1907 was one of the largest property holders in Peel county. His wife survived him for several years, passing away in January, 1913.

In the public schools of Peel county Dr. Doherty mastered the elementary branches of learning and later attended the Toronto Collegiate Institute, Toronto University and Trinity Medical College. From the university, in 1899, he received the degrees of M. D. and C. M., and from the medical college that of L. R. C. P. Throughout the years of his active connection with the profession he has been engaged in hospital practice. Following his graduation he was appointed medical superintendent of the Kootenay Lake General Hospital in 1899 and there remained until 1902, when he was appointed assistant medical superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane at Coquitlam, acting in that capacity for three years or until 1905, when he became medical superintendent. Speaking of a recent visit to the institution, Dr. Wesbrook, president of the new provincial

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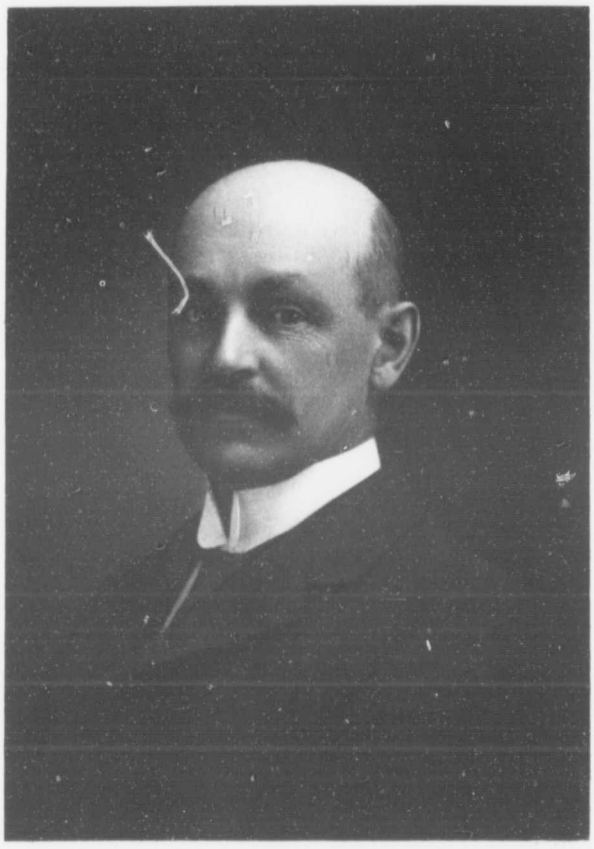
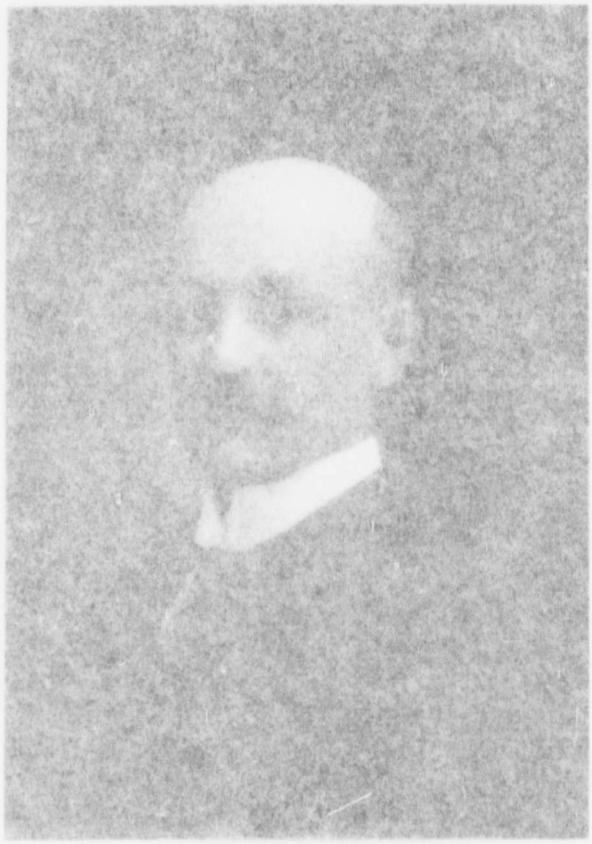
university, said: "I was delighted with all I saw;" and after eulogizing certain features of the institution as conducted under Dr. Doherty's supervision, he pointed out that the agricultural work carried on at the hospital farm will render it a valuable adjunct to the university when the classes in practical agriculture are opened. In speaking of the system of classification of patients introduced by Dr. Doherty, President Wesbrook said that it was ahead of anything on the American continent and that the institution promised to give results in the treatment of the mentally afflicted that would surprise the world.

In 1905 Dr. Doherty was married to Miss Elweena Martin, a native of British Columbia and a daughter of S. B. Martin, one of the provincial pioneers. They have three children, two sons and a daughter. Dr. Doherty has never dissipated his energies over various fields of labor but has ever concentrated his efforts upon his profession and today occupies a notable place among the eminent specialists on mental diseases in the country. His broad study has made him familiar with the methods followed in leading Canadian and American institutions and also abroad, and practical knowledge and experience have enabled him to institute new plans, the beneficial results of which have been directly observable. Humanity and science constitute the basis for his labors in this connection, and when we judge of the individual according to the standards of a modern philosopher who has said: "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success," then the life work of Dr. Doherty may be said to be most successful.



F. K. Rommell



W. Rounsville

Francis William Rounsefell

THE history of a country is no longer the record of wars and conquests but of business activity and enterprise, the conquest being no longer that of man over man but of mind over matter. Francis William Rounsefell is one who through his intelligently directed efforts has worked his way continuously upward and is now managing director of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Limited, insurance, loaning and financial agents. He was born in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, February 19, 1868, and is a son of John and Margaret (DeWolf) Rounsefell. The father, a native of Cornwall, England, is now living at Chilliwack, British Columbia. The mother was descended from United Empire Loyalist stock and belonged to the DeWolf family in whose honor the town of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, was named.

Francis W. Rounsefell pursued his education in the schools of England and since 1882 has been identified with the west, having in that year removed to Brandon, Manitoba, where he entered the employ of the Merchants Bank, with which he continued for a number of years. In February, 1888, he came to Vancouver and was employed for a few years by the firm of Ross & Ceperley, with whom he continued after the incorporation of their insurance and loan business under the name of the Vancouver Loan, Trust, Savings & Guarantee Company, Limited. The concern was later changed to Ceperley, Loewen & Campbell, Limited, and Mr. Rounsefell, becoming financially interested in the business, was elected secretary. When the present corporation of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Limited, was formed he was elected managing director, which position he still fills. In 1910 Mr. Ceperley retired from active participation in the business but is still president. Active control and management largely devolve upon Mr. Rounsefell, who is a prominent representative of financial and insurance interests here, the firm controlling an extensive business, their clientage having increased year by year since the organization of the original company. Mr. Rounsefell is also a director of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Company, Limited, and is connected with the directorate of a num-

ber of mining companies. His attention, however, is chiefly given to the interests of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Limited, today the leading concern in the fire insurance field in the province, their business o'ertopping that of all others. They also handle real-estate and as financial agents conduct a large loaning business, although insurance is the principal feature. They are the general agents of the Phoenix of London and of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.

On the 31st of January, 1898, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Mr. Rounsefell was married to Miss Elizabeth DeWolf Vaughan, a daughter of Simon and Sarah Vaughan, connected with the well known firm of shipowners in Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Rounsefell have two children, Eric DeWolf and Marjorie Vaughan. The parents hold membership in Christ church, Anglican. Mr. Rounsefell gives his political allegiance to the conservative party, and something of the nature of his interests and recreation is indicated in the fact that he holds membership in the Vancouver, Country and Shaughnessy Heights Golf Clubs and is a director and vice president of the Vancouver Horse Show Association. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible, his advancement being made because of his recognition and utilization of opportunities, his laudable ambition and his undaunted enterprise.

J. D. Ross

John David Ross

COMMERCIAL and industrial enterprises are the foundations upon which are builded a city's development, prosperity and greatness. Among those who have contributed to the result accomplished in Vancouver, is John David Ross, a show case manufacturer, who has a large and well equipped plant and annually places upon the market an extensive output. He is today regarded as one of the foremost representatives of industrial interests in Vancouver. He was born in Glengarry, Ontario, December 19, 1863, and is a son of David and Emily (Socier) Ross, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ontario. They resided in Glengarry until 1891, when they came to British Columbia. The father passed away in Kamloops and the mother in Vancouver.

John David Ross, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, was a pupil in the public schools of Glengarry and while yet a boy in his teens learned the carpenter's trade with his father, who was a contractor. At a very early age he began contracting on his own account and when a youth of sixteen had fourteen carpenters in his employ—a remarkable record for one of his years. He continued in that business there until 1886, when he came to British Columbia and worked on stations for the Canadian Pacific Railway between Donald and Kamloops for a short time. Locating in Kamloops, he there engaged in the contracting business as a member of the firm of McGillivray & Ross, but after a year this partnership was dissolved. Mr. Ross remained alone in the contracting business for six years at Kamloops, after which he came to Vancouver in 1893 and began contracting in a small way; but owing to the fact that very little building was being done here at that time, he soon gave up the work and for a period was employed in a sash and door factory. In 1900, however, he began the manufacture of show cases, erecting a work bench in one room of his home. He had to borrow ten dollars to buy oak for the first two cases which he built. He soon gained a start, however, and afterward built a little shop, fourteen by twenty-eight feet, on the rear of his lot at No. 48 Eighth avenue, Mount Pleasant. About a year later he tore down this shop and built another, twenty-two by

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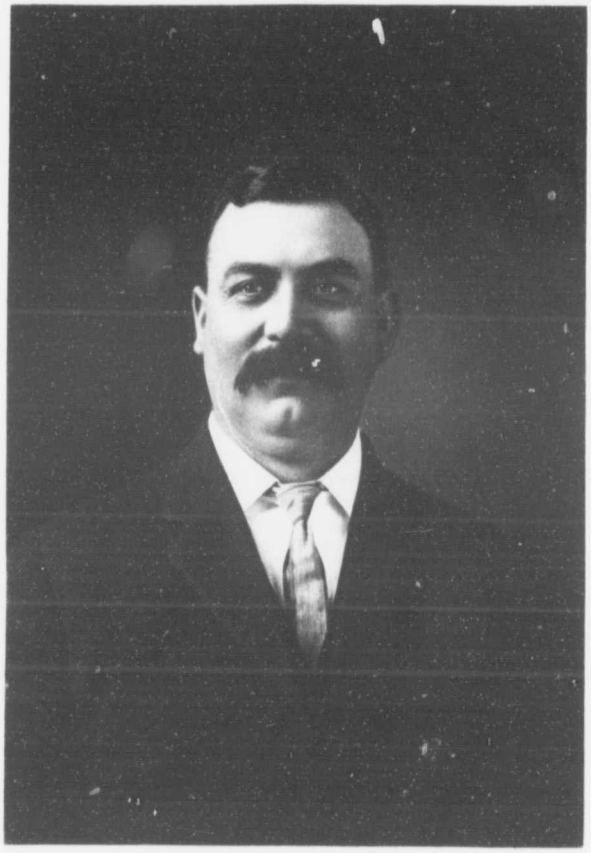
forty-eight feet, on the same site, put in a few machines and employed four men. He remained there for two years and then removed to Dufferin street, adjoining the location of his present plant. There he erected a frame building covering two lots and, enlarging and improving his plant, furnished employment to twenty men. In 1909 he sold a third interest in the business to J. O. Perry and they erected their present quarters, now occupying a spacious brick building at No. 291 Dufferin street. This building is three-story and basement, one hundred by one hundred feet, and is equipped with the most modern machinery to facilitate the work in their line. They employ from forty to fifty men and manufacture all kinds of show cases, bank, store and office fixtures and have a complete beveling and silvering plant for all kinds of mirrors. Their output amounts in value to about one hundred thousand dollars per year and their goods are sent to all parts of the province. In July, 1912, Mr. Ross purchased his partner's interest and is now sole proprietor of this business, which has grown steadily in volume and importance until it is now one of the foremost manufacturing enterprises of Vancouver. Its development has been along substantial lines and the secret of success is found in the energy, determination and straightforward business methods of the proprietor. He has always maintained high business standards in the character of material used, in the quality of workmanship and in the treatment accorded patrons, and as the years have gone by the success of this enterprise has grown until Mr. Ross is today numbered among the leading manufacturers of Vancouver.

On the 3d of April, 1890, in Kamloops, British Columbia, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Agnes Brown, a native of Mount Forest, Grey county, Ontario, then residing in Kamloops. Unto them have been born seven children, as follows: Stanley David, Winifred Margaret, Carmen Edwin, Allan, Russell, Loren and Emily.

In politics Mr. Ross is a conservative and while interested in vital questions of good government, he is not an active worker in party ranks, his time and attention being fully occupied with his business interests, which for many years have been of constantly growing importance. He may truly be called a self-made man, for whatever success he has achieved is attributable to his own labors and his well defined and carefully executed plans. His record shows what may be accomplished when determination and energy lead the way and proves that success and an honorable name may be won simultaneously.



Jas. Mayers

Captain Joseph Mayers

CAPTAIN JOSEPH MAYERS, one of the leading [illegible] of New Westminster and [illegible] a native son of British Columbia, [illegible] occurred at New Westminster [illegible] August, 1870. His parents were Christian [illegible] Mayers, the former a native of Germany and the latter of [illegible] Christian Mayers was one of the pioneer settlers of [illegible] having come to this province from his native country [illegible]. He was among the first to make his way to the [illegible] in search of gold in 1858. Subsequently he located [illegible] and later removed to New Westminster. While his [illegible] was still a child he took up his abode at Hastings (now [illegible] on the site of which stood nothing but a sawmill. Later [illegible] New Westminster and was here engaged in the tugboat [illegible] business until called to his final rest on March 22, 1891. [illegible] active business career he had been connected with steame[illegible] and gained a wide acquaintance and enviable reputation [illegible] section.

[illegible] Mayers began his education at Hastings (now Vancouver) [illegible] completed his studies in the public schools at New Westminster. [illegible] had spent a great deal of time on his father's boat and at the age of fifteen years was made captain of a tugboat belonging [illegible] Bacon, a pioneer in the fish canning industry. Subsequently [illegible] captain of the boats of the Brunette Saw Mill Company [illegible] acted as captain of the boats of the Royal City Mills. In [illegible] the employ of that concern, built a tugboat in connection [illegible] R. Preston and embarked in the towing business. In 1901 [illegible] Mayers and Preston organized the Progress Towing & [illegible] ompany, now operating four tugs. Mr. Mayers was made [illegible] of the company and served in that capacity for six years, [illegible] piration of which period he resigned in favor of Mr. Preston, [illegible] now the chief executive officer, but still being a member of [illegible] oard of directors. In 1907, in association with Mr. Preston, he [illegible] ted in the coal business and two years later purchased his part-

Jas. Rogers

Captain Joseph Mayers

CAPTAIN JOSEPH MAYERS, one of the leading coal dealers of New Westminster and one of the city's foremost residents and public-spirited citizens, is a worthy native son of British Columbia, his birth having occurred at New Westminster on the 4th of August, 1870. His parents were Christian and Mary Mayers, the former a native of Germany and the latter of British Columbia. Christian Mayers was one of the pioneer settlers of New Westminster, having come to this province from his native country as a young man. He was among the first to make his way to the Cariboo country in search of gold in 1858. Subsequently he located in Active Pass and later removed to New Westminster. While his son Joseph was still a child he took up his abode at Hastings (now Vancouver), on the site of which stood nothing but a sawmill. Later he returned to New Westminster and was here engaged in the tugboat and towing business until called to his final rest on March 22, 1891. During his active business career he had been connected with steamboat interests and gained a wide acquaintance and enviable reputation in that connection.

Joseph Mayers began his education at Hastings (now Vancouver) and completed his studies in the public schools at New Westminster. As a boy he had spent a great deal of time on his father's boat and at the early age of fifteen years was made captain of a tugboat belonging to Alex Ewen, a pioneer in the fish canning industry. Subsequently he served as captain of the boats of the Brunette Saw Mills Company and later acted as captain of the boats of the Royal City Mills. In 1898 he left the employ of that concern, built a tugboat in association with N. R. Preston and embarked in the towing business. In 1901 Messrs. Mayers and Preston organized the Westminster Towing & Fishing Company, now operating four tugs. Mr. Mayers was made president of the company and served in that capacity for six years, on the expiration of which period he resigned in favor of Mr. Preston, who is now the chief executive officer, our subject being a member of the board of directors. In 1907, in association with Mr. Preston, he embarked in the coal business and two years later purchased his part-

ner's interest therein and also in the tugboat which they had built, having since conducted both enterprises independently. Success has attended his efforts in these connections and he has gained a well merited reputation as one of New Westminster's leading coal dealers and prominent citizens.

On the 8th of August, 1895, Captain Mayers was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Taylor, a daughter of James Taylor, who was one of the pioneers of British Columbia, coming from Scotland to this province for the Hudson's Bay Company. Captain and Mrs. Mayers have five children, namely: J. C. Francis, Margaret Catherine, Joseph G., Howard C. and Edward Wallace, all at home.

Captain Mayers is a liberal in his political views and is one of the pilot commissioners under the Dominion government. He belongs to the Native Sons of British Columbia and the Westminster Club and in fraternal circles is well known as a member of Fraser Lodge, No. 3, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and New Westminster Lodge, No. 854, Loyal Order of Moose. He attends the services and contributes to the support of the Church of England, to which his wife belongs. They are well known and highly esteemed throughout the province, the circle of their friends being almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

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H. W. Belyea

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Harry Allen Belyea

HARRY ALLEN BELYEA, of the firm of H. A. Belyea & Company of New Westminster, is successfully engaged in business as a dealer in coal and wood and has also built up an extensive patronage in all kinds of teaming and transfer work. His birth occurred in Ashland, Carleton county, New Brunswick, on the 8th of September, 1868, his parents being Henry Albert and Millicent (Nevers) Belyea, who spent their entire lives in the province of New Brunswick. In early manhood the father was for several years engaged as a stage driver from Woodstock to River du Loup, but subsequently turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, following farming until called to his final rest in 1908, when eighty-two years of age. His wife passed away at the age of sixty-eight years.

Harry Allen Belyea attended the country schools of his native county in the acquirement of an education. In 1886, only a few days prior to his eighteenth birthday, he left the parental roof and made his way to Emporium, Pennsylvania, spending about a year in the lumber woods. Subsequently he went to Menominee, Michigan, where he drove a team in the lumber woods and also engaged in river driving. At the end of eleven months, however, he went west to Tacoma, Washington, and there took a contract to cut shingle bolts in association with George T. Reid, being thus engaged with excellent success for about eighteen months. In the spring of 1890 he came to British Columbia and secured employment as a driver for W. E. Dickinson, a truck and dray man, in whose service he remained for about three years. On the expiration of that period he accepted a position with Gilley Brothers, for which firm he drove for about six years and was then appointed foreman of their extensive teaming operations. After about three years spent in that capacity he resigned the position and founded the firm of H. A. Belyea & Company, his partners in the enterprise being Thomas Stoddart and Rupert Fulton, who are still associated in business with him. The newly organized concern bought out the teaming business of Crane Brothers and began operations on their own account. They embarked in the coal business in addition to teaming and are now among the leading coal dealers in New West-

minster. The success of the enterprise is attributable in no small measure to the excellent management of Mr. Belyea, who is a man of sound judgment and keen discernment in business affairs. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, having worked his way steadily upward from a humble position in the business world to one of prosperity and prominence.

On the 26th of July, 1892, Mr. Belyea was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stickney, of New Westminster, a daughter of William Stickney, who came to British Columbia from New Brunswick late in the '80s. Our subject and his wife have one son, Frank Percival, of Daysland, Alberta. Mr. Belyea belongs to the Westminster Board of Trade and fraternally is identified with Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., and Granite Lodge, No. 6, K. P. He attends and contributes to the support of the Baptist church, of which his wife is a devoted member. They are widely and favorably known throughout New Westminster, having won the unqualified confidence and regard of all with whom they have come in contact during the long period of their residence here.

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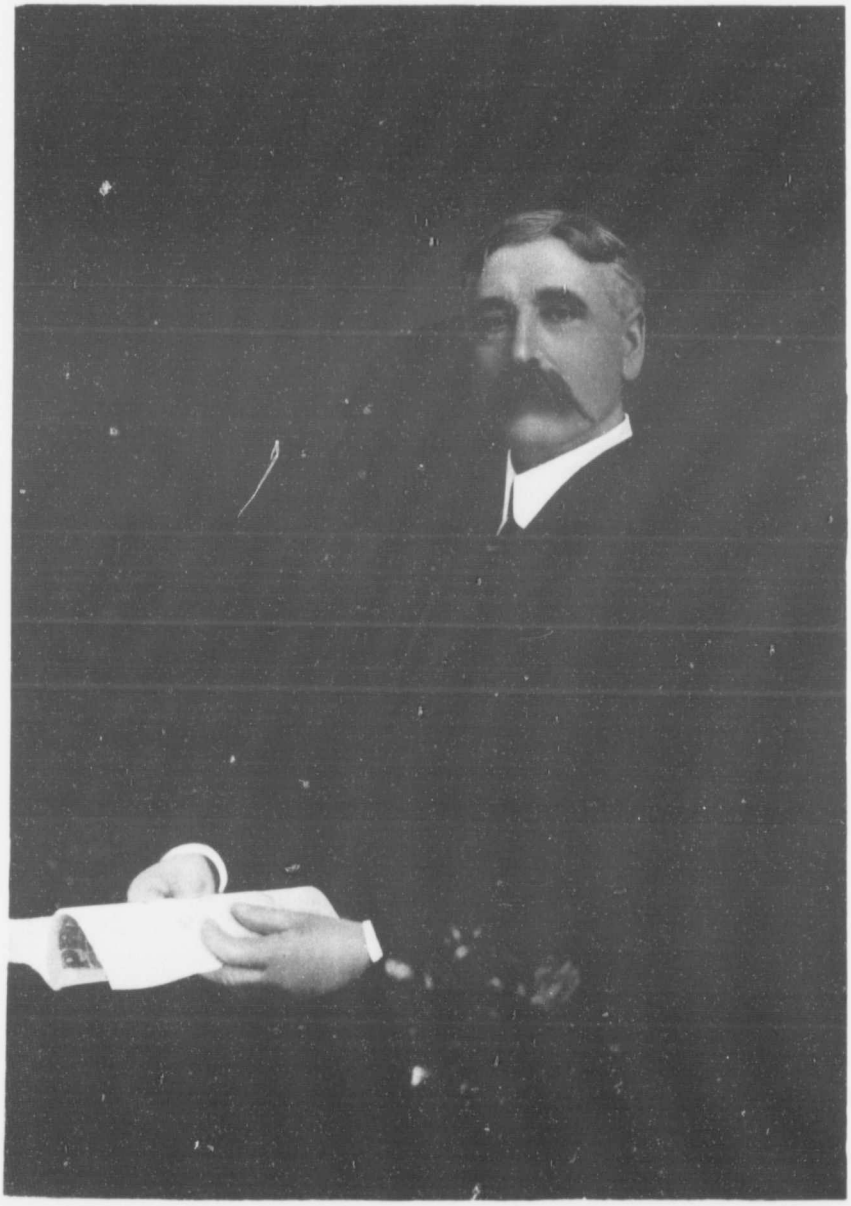
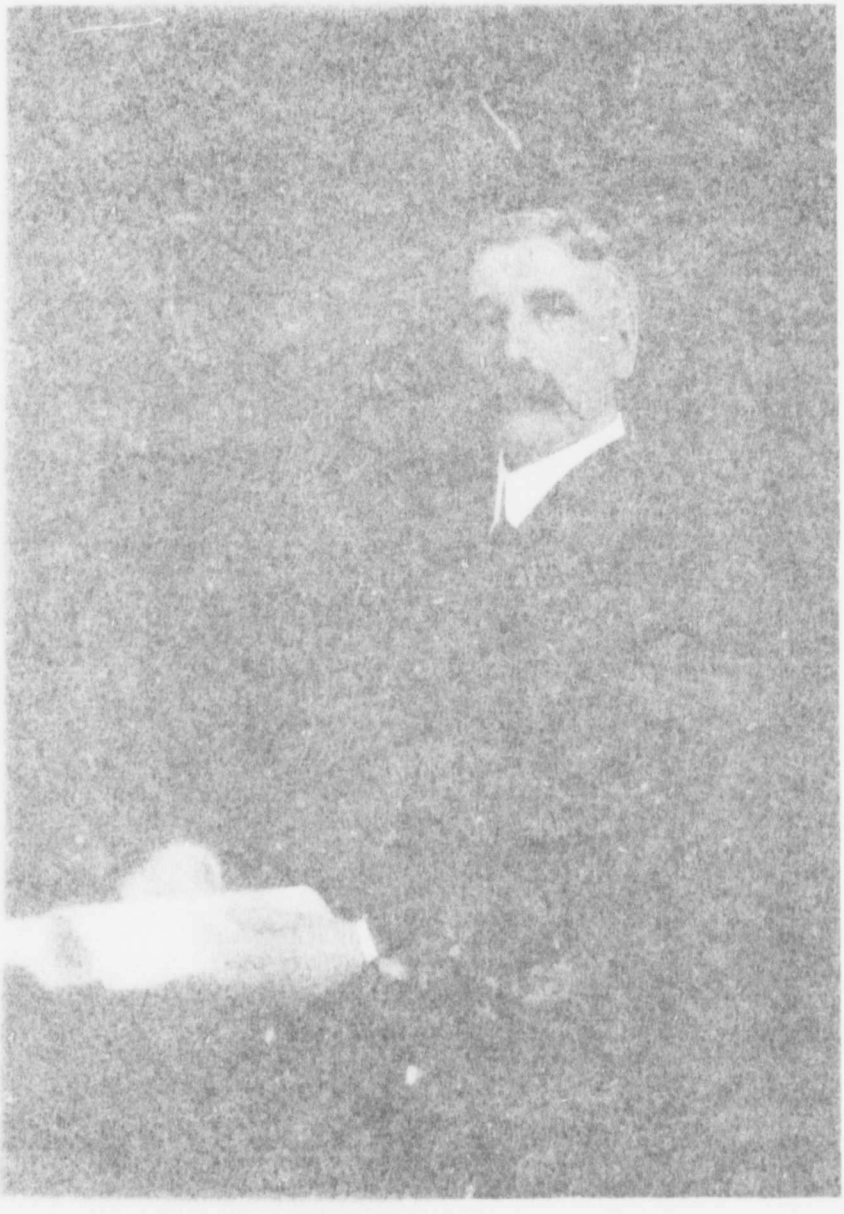


Thomas Kirkpatrick

Thomas Kirkpatrick

PROMINENT among the energetic, enterprising and successful business men of Vancouver is Thomas Kirkpatrick, shingle manufacturer, whose [illegible] are extensive and of growing importance. He was born at Kirkdale, Parsboro, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, December 16, 1863, his parents being [illegible] and Eliza (Mason) Kirkpatrick, the family being of Irish [illegible] and both parents passed away in Nova Scotia. The father [illegible] the early settlers of that section of Nova Scotia in which Thomas was born. The latter was reared upon his father's [illegible] and his education was acquired in the public schools of his native [illegible]. In 1883, when nineteen years of age, he went to Boston, [illegible]husetts, where he was variously employed for two years, and [illegible]il, 1886, he came to British Columbia, having been urged in [illegible] from a friend to try the extreme west, settling in Vancouver, [illegible]city had but been brought under municipal form of government [illegible]ained in that year. He first earned his livelihood by driving [illegible] between Vancouver and New Westminster. He has since been [illegible]erested witness of the growth of the city and its development [illegible]as borne an important part in the work of progress and improve[illegible], especially through the development of his business interests [illegible] have been a factor in bringing about its present commercial [illegible]ness. Soon after the fire of 1886, he entered the employ of [illegible]ge Slater in the shingle manufacturing business and remained [illegible] him for two years, after which he started in business on his own [illegible]nt at Port Moody, under the firm name of Kirkpatrick & Mann, [illegible]here renting a small mill, which he operated for two years. He [illegible]d a good start in business there and in 1890 he built a mill, the [illegible] of which now lies in the yard of his present mill, a remarkable [illegible]rly days, on which he erected a shingle mill that he operated for [illegible]ears on False creek, near the foot of Burrard street. He next [illegible]ased a mill site at Cedar Cove, to which location he removed his [illegible]. In 1900 he sold his old plant and bought the Archibald McNair [illegible] at Hastings, which he still operates, and in 1905, his mill at Cedar [illegible] having been destroyed by fire, he purchased the Welch mill at



Thomas Kirkpatrick

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PROMINENT among the energetic, enterprising and successful business men of Vancouver is Thomas Kirkpatrick, shingle manufacturer, whose interests are extensive and of growing importance. He was born at Kirkshill, Parrsboro, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, December 10, 1864, his parents being Alexander and Eliza (Mason) Kirkpatrick, the family being of Irish descent and both parents passed away in Nova Scotia. The father was among the early settlers of that section of Nova Scotia in which his son Thomas was born. The latter was reared upon his father's farm and his education was acquired in the public schools of his native province. In 1883, when nineteen years of age, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was variously employed for two years, and in April, 1886, he came to British Columbia, having been urged in a letter from a friend to try the extreme west, settling in Vancouver, which city had but been brought under municipal form of government and named in that year. He first earned his livelihood by driving stage between Vancouver and New Westminster. He has since been an interested witness of the growth of the city and its development and has borne an important part in the work of progress and improvement, especially through the development of his business interests, which have been a factor in bringing about its present commercial greatness. Soon after the fire of 1886, he entered the employ of George Slater in the shingle manufacturing business and remained with him for two years, after which he started in business on his own account at Port Moody, under the firm name of Kirkpatrick & Hartsell, there renting a small mill, which he operated for two years. He gained a good start in business there and in 1890 he built a scow, the relic of which now lies in the yard of his present mill, a reminder of the early days, on which he erected a shingle mill that he operated for two years on False creek, near the foot of Burrard street. He next purchased a mill site at Cedar Cove, to which location he removed his mill. In 1900 he sold his old plant and bought the Archibald McNair mill at Hastings, which he still operates, and in 1902, his mill at Cedar Cove having been destroyed by fire, he purchased the Welsh mill at

New Westminster and built an additional mill at Hastings, thus having two mills there. In 1904 the mill at New Westminster was destroyed by fire, entailing a large financial loss. However, he continues in the shingle manufacturing business to the present time, operating his mills at Hastings, and his output is large, his products selling throughout Ontario and the northwest. In fact, he is at the head of one of the important productive industries of his section, having a well equipped plant, while the finished product which he turns out, because of its excellence and durability, finds a ready sale on the market. Moreover, in his dealings he is a man of unimpeachable integrity, fair and square in all business transactions, his course proving an exemplification of the old adage that honesty is the best policy. As he has prospered in his undertakings he has invested in realty in Vancouver and vicinity and his holdings are now extensive.

On the 18th of September, 1890, Mr. Kirkpatrick was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Brander, a native of Halifax and of Scotch descent, her father being Robert Brander, of Halifax. Their children are: Earl Alexander, who graduated from McGill University on May 13, 1913; and Robert Huntley, for two years a student in the Vancouver branch of McGill University. The family are Presbyterians in religious faith. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a conservative in politics and like all loyal citizens, feels an interest in the political situation of the day. He served as alderman of Vancouver, having entered upon his first term in 1909 and still serves in that office laboring to promote the municipal welfare. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Terminal City and Commercial Clubs. Men know him to be forceful and resourceful, capable and determined, and he belongs, moreover, to that class of men who owe their advancement and enviable position to their own efforts.

Theodore Roosevelt

George Clifford Hinton

GEORGE CLIFFORD HINTON, of Vancouver, was connected with the construction of the first street railway and electric lighting system of the province and is today actively and successfully engaged in business as head of the firm of George C. Hinton & Company, consulting electrical engineers and dealers in and manufacturers of electrical and steam machinery. Other corporations have also profited by his cooperation, his sound judgment and his enterprising spirit, his business activities having constituted an important element in general development in this section of the country. He was born in Ottawa, Ontario, July 27, 1868, and is a son of Robert Leila (Hyde) Hinton, the former extensively engaged in farming and in the timber business in Ontario. His father came to Canada in 1847 from Belfast, Ireland, settling in Carleton county, near Ottawa, Ontario. He engaged in farming, acquiring large tracts of land, portions of which were devoted to general agricultural pursuits, in addition to which he had extensive lumber and lumber interests.

George C. Hinton began his education at the usual age as a public school pupil of Ottawa, and in the Collegiate Institute of that city continued his studies until 1882, when he made his initial step in the business world as an apprentice in the boiler making and machine department of Fleck's Machine Works at Ottawa, completing the full term of his indenture—three years. In 1886 he entered the employ of the Electric Company at Ottawa, with which he remained until 1888, when he came to British Columbia, assisting in the construction of the electric street railway and electric lighting system of Victoria, which was the first electric street railway to be built in the province. Mr. Hinton was actively engaged in that work until 1890, when he came to Vancouver and established an independent business on his own account. In this he has since continued, operating under the name of George C. Hinton & Company. From a business established on a comparatively small scale, it has grown to large proportions. They are consulting electrical engineers, dealers in and manufacturers of electrical and steam machinery and general electrical contractors for power and lighting plants. In fact, their business covers the entire

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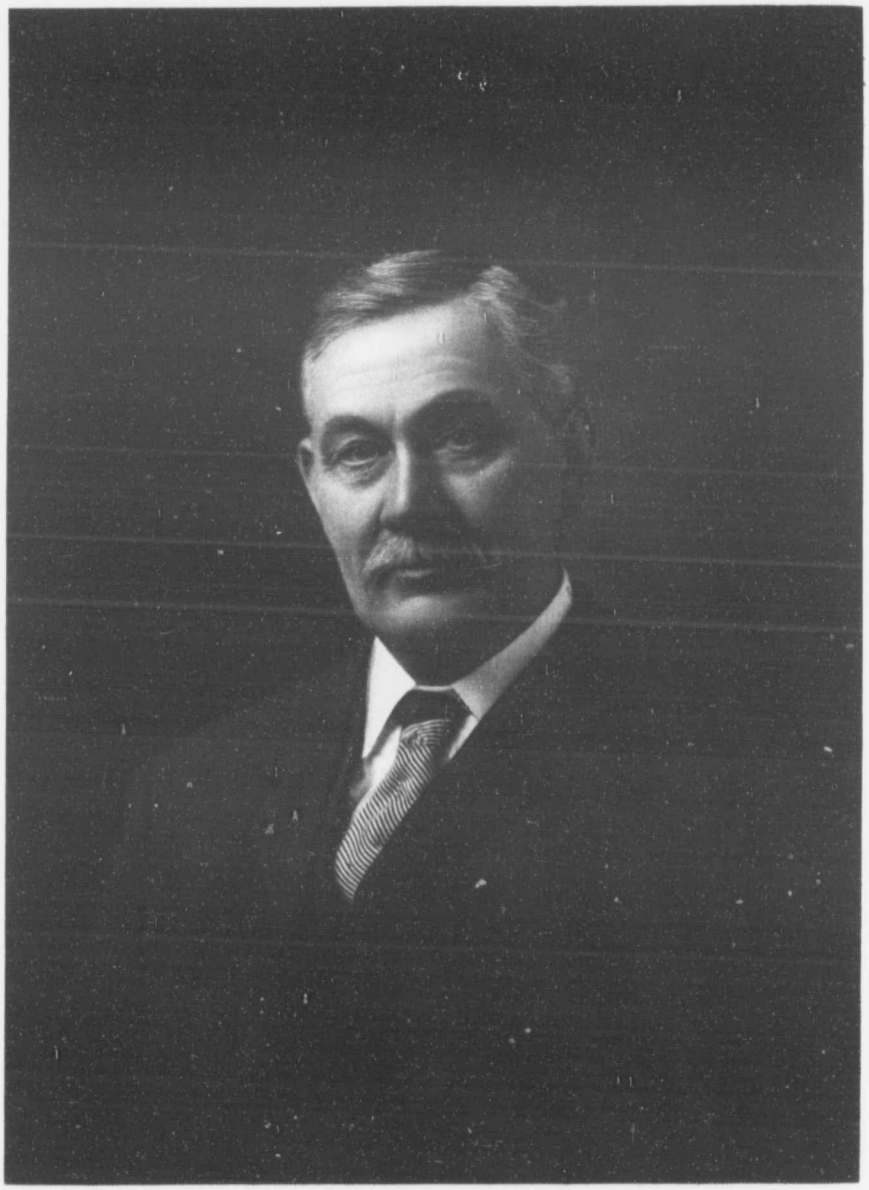
scope of activity along those lines and their patronage has steadily grown, for they have shown themselves to be masters of everything connected with electrical equipment and construction. Mr. Hinton, through practical experience and wide reading, has constantly broadened his knowledge, and his scientific attainments, as well as practical skill, place him with the leaders in this field. Mr. Hinton also has other extensive financial and commercial interests, being an officer or director in a number of corporations and companies, including the Burton Saw Works, Ltd., the Western Gypsum Company, Ltd., and the Campbell River Power Company, of all of which he is a director. He also staked and acquired the water rights on Stave river and was on the first directorate superintending the early development. His judgment is never hastily formed and the soundness of his opinions is indicated in the excellent results which have attended his efforts and his management of important commercial and industrial interests.

On the 1st of November, 1894, at Olympia, Washington, Mr. Hinton was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Elizabeth Carlyon, a daughter of William Carlyon, formerly of Cornwall, England, but who in 1895 went to Victoria, British Columbia, where he lived retired until his death in 1901. The children of this marriage are Gerald Lorne, Gertrude Irene and Doris. Mr. Hinton is a member of Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and of the Anglican church, and in his life exemplifies the faith and principles of both. Socially he is connected with the Terminal City and Burnaby Country Clubs. Throughout his entire career his advancement has come as the result of well defined capabilities and powers intelligently directed, the wise utilization of opportunities, and an understanding of conditions in the special field of business in which he has labored. Gradually he has climbed upward, and diligence, determination and reliability have constituted the rounds of the ladder on which he has mounted.



Hugh McDonald

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THE lumber and timber industry of British Columbia finds in Hugh McDonald a man who has in an influential way been connected with that business for a number of years and is also identified with numerous other corporations which have greatly promoted the commercial growth of the province. He was born in Oban, Argyleshire, Scotland, on March 10, 1860, and is a son of Alexander and Ann (McCall) McDonald, the former a native of Callander, Scotland, and the latter of the island of Mull, that country. Alexander McDonald was prominent in industrial circles of his native land as proprietor of a woolen mill and also owned a valuable estate of five hundred acres there. In 1880 he sold his holdings and came to British Columbia, his son Hugh having preceded him there by about two years. On his arrival here the father located on a ranch of a thousand acres, which was then owned by our subject and is situated at Lake Nipissing, where the father passed away at the advanced age of eighty years.

Hugh McDonald was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education at the Free Church Academy in Edinburgh, Scotland, completing his schooling in 1875. He was then apprenticed to the carpenter's trade for a five years' apprenticeship, his compensation being six shillings per week and board. Becoming, however, discontent with the slow prospect of success, he ran away after having remained for three years in that connection and came to Canada, locating in the Nipissing district, where he took up six hundred and forty acres of land in his own and his brother's name. His aggressive spirit and energy showed itself early, for he set out with the decision to improve his fortune, which is rare in one so young. Building a house, barn and other farm buildings, he purchased stock and gave his best attention to his farming activities, laying thereby the corner stone to his present fortune. This ranch today is one of the most valuable in the part of the province, comprising about twelve hundred acres and is owned by our subject's brother, Alexander. Hugh McDonald shortly transferred the ranch to his father on the latter's arrival here. After assisting farm work, he then engaged in work for J. R. Booth.

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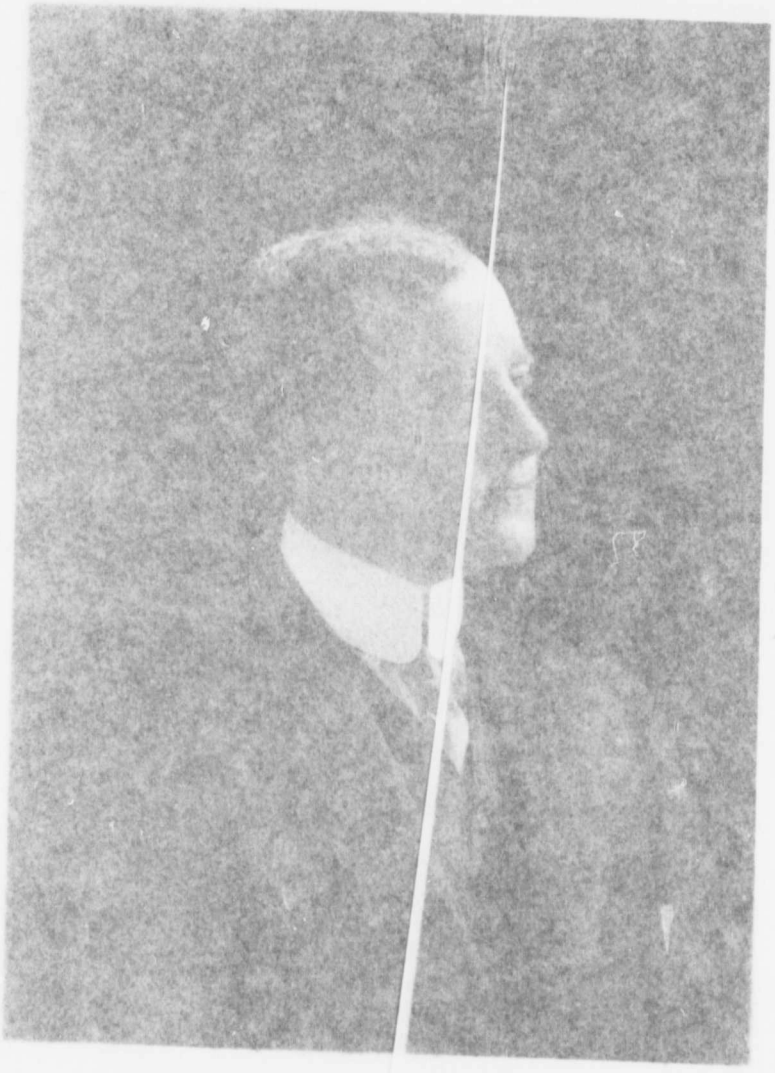
the now well known millionaire lumber king of Ottawa and the largest timber land holder in Canada. Mr. McDonald remained with Mr. Booth for the period of eleven years, beginning at the bottom rung of the ladder, until he became superintendent of the Timiscamaugue branch of Mr. Booth's extensive lumber interests. At the end of that period Mr. McDonald came to British Columbia with the late John Wilson, taking charge of the logging and brush work of the Brunette Saw Mills and subsequently becoming a stockholder in the concern. His connection with that company comprises the years from 1890 until 1908, Mr. McDonald having been made president of the company in 1896 and continuing in that capacity from that time until he severed his connection with the firm in 1908. Selling his holdings, he then built the Barnett & McDonald mills on Lulu Island, which were unfortunately destroyed by fire before their completion in 1910. He then purchased the Independent Shingle Mills in New Westminster but has also disposed of this interest, selling out in 1912. Mr. McDonald still owns various valuable timber tracts throughout the province and is connected with other industrial and commercial enterprises, serving at present as president of the Pacific Chocolate Company, Ltd., of New Westminster; as trustee of the New Westminster Trust Company; as president of the British North America Securities Corporation; and as president of the People's Trust Building Company.

In 1896 Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Sophia Victoria Bowes, a daughter of John Bowes, of Lanark, Ontario, and a niece of Senator Peter McLaren. To this union were born five children, of whom three survive: Hugh Alexander, Roland Eden and Ivan Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are devoted members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is a member of Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F.; an apprenticed member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M.; and a member of Royal Lodge, No. 6, K. P. As the years have brought him prosperity he has become recognized as one of the potent forces in industrial expansion in New Westminster and is highly respected and esteemed for what he has done in promoting general advancement. The prosperity which has come to him is well merited, for it has been brought about by honorable methods only and has been made possible by characteristics which are worthy of the highest commendation. Mr. McDonald has not only witnessed the wonderful changes which have converted a practically uninhabited country into a prosperous populated district but has been a helpful and cooperant factor in bringing about the transformation.

R. S. Reynolds

Robert Scott Lennie

ROBERT SCOTT LENNIE, a member of the British Columbia bar since 1898 and a practitioner in Vancouver since 1910, has resided in this province for twenty-seven years, arriving when a youth of eleven. He was born at Smith Falls, Ontario, August 16, 1875, and is a son of the Rev. Robert Lennie, B. D., and Catherine (Harvey) Lennie, the former having been a minister at Smith Falls, Ontario, at the time of the birth of their son. At the usual age Robert S. Lennie entered the public schools and as the family removed from place to place he continued his education in Ontario, California and British Columbia, arriving in this province in 1886. His literary course was supplemented by preparation for the bar, to which he was called in 1898. He immediately located for practice at Nelson, British Columbia, becoming a member of the firm of Elliot & Lennie, while later the firm was Lennie & Wragge. This connection was continued until 1912, at which time the partnership was dissolved. In the previous year Mr. Lennie had come to Vancouver and began practice alone here, although still a member of the firm of Hamilton, Lennie & Wragge at Nelson, which was formed when he moved to Vancouver. In 1911 he was joined at Vancouver by J. A. Clark, and they have since engaged in the general practice of law under the firm name of Lennie & Clark. Close reasoning, analytical power and unfaltering industry in the preparation of his cases have been the potent elements in gaining for Mr. Lennie the creditable position which he now occupies as a practitioner in Vancouver. He is also widely and favorably known in business circles, being an officer in various corporations, especially having to do with mining and financial interests. He is president of the Slocan Star Mines, Limited; a director of the Forest Mills of British Columbia, Limited; of the Kootenay Bonanza Mines, Limited; a director of the Silver King Mines, Limited; the Colonial Trust Company, Limited; the New Belt Columbia Lands, Limited, and many other corporations. All of this indicates his faith in the province and its natural resources and the activity he is displaying in the development of the northwest.



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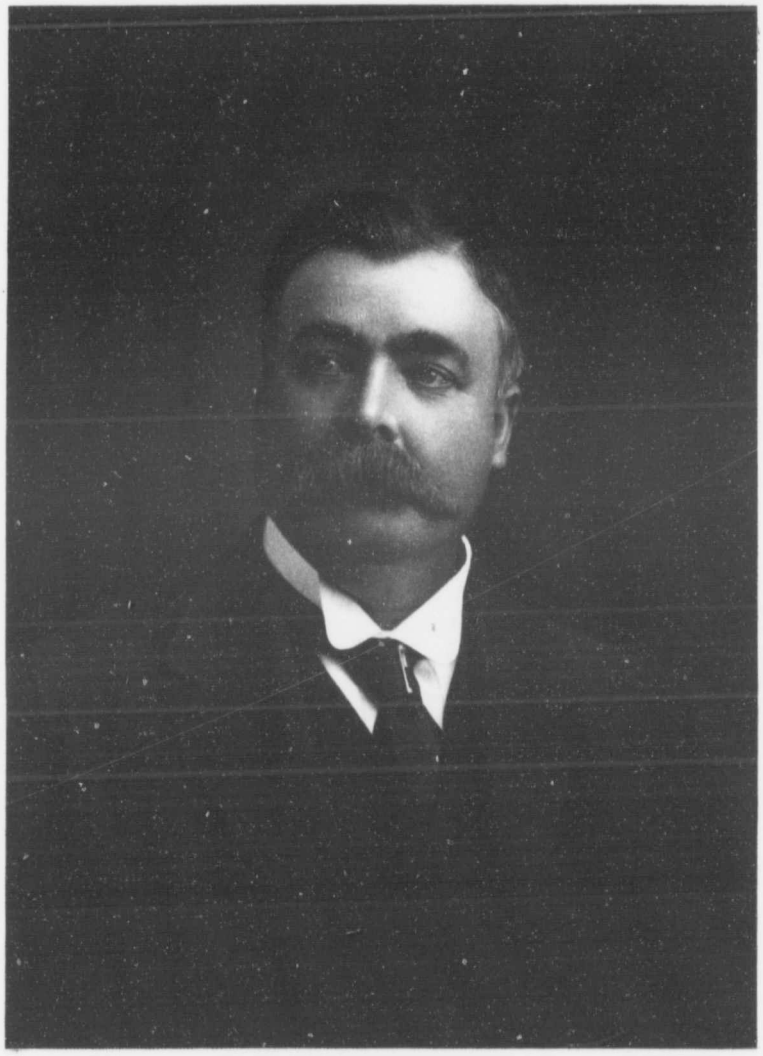
Aside from this Mr. Lennie is very active in political circles. He is a conservative and was president of the Nelson (B. C.) Conservative Club from 1904 until 1910, while since 1908 he has been president of the Kootenay District Conservative Association, comprising nine ridings. His interest in politics is that of a public-spirited citizen, who desires the welfare of his country, and not that of the politician, who seeks personal recognition and gain. In fact, Mr. Lennie was tendered and refused the nomination for mayor of Nelson and also for the provincial and Dominion houses. Appointed by order of the lieutenant-governor in council, he acted as chairman of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Commission, the findings of which were reported in 1910. He is a bencher of the Law Society of British Columbia, representing the Kootenay district for six years.

On the 19th of October, 1898, in New Westminster, British Columbia, Mr. Lennie was married to Miss Edith Louise Douglas, daughter of Benjamin and Julia A. Douglas, pioneer settlers of the northwest, her father having been one of the originators of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company. The children of this marriage are Robert Douglas, Gerald Scott and Edith Beatrice Catharine. Mr. and Mrs. Lennie are members of the Presbyterian church and in club circles he is well known. He belongs to the Nelson Club of Nelson, British Columbia, and the Union Club of Victoria, while in Vancouver his membership is with the Vancouver, Jericho Country, Shaughnessy Heights Golf, Commercial and Progress Clubs. These organizations not only have as their object social interests and pleasures but also are concerned with plans for the improvement and benefit of the city, all of which Mr. Lennie heartily indorses and as time permits he gives thereto his hearty cooperation. The family residence is on Matthews avenue, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, British Columbia.



J. M. Mackintosh.

John McLellan [illegible]

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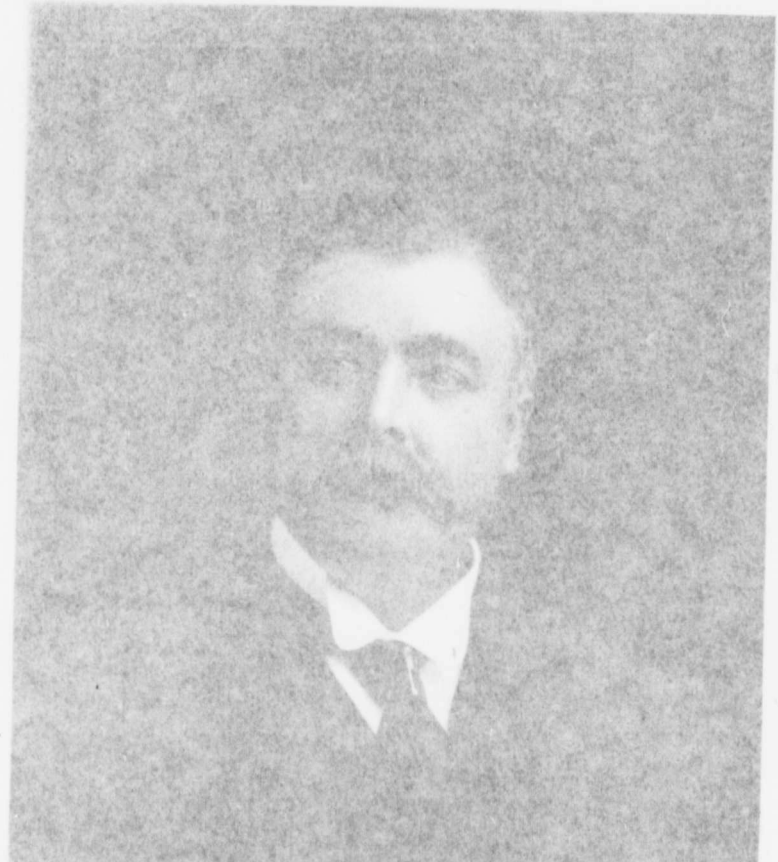
In the acquirement of his education John M. Mackinnon attended the public schools and the Watts Institute of Edinburgh, and when a young man of twenty-two years arrived in British Columbia in 1885. In the fall of that year he went to Oregon, in the United States, where he engaged in sheep ranching for six years and then returned to this province and initiated his career in the coal and timber business in which he has continued to be actively interested to the present time. In 1891 he purchased Hardy island, comprising one thousand, six hundred and ninety-seven acres which he devoted to the preservation of game, being one of the first men in the province to promote the protection of game on private preserves. This island remains in his possession to the present time and is still devoted to its original purpose. Mr. Mackinnon has been actively connected with the development of mines, timber and the natural resources of the country generally for the past twenty years and his labors have been an element in the substantial growth of the province, while at the same time his careful control of his individual interests has brought the success which numbers him among Vancouver's substantial residents.



J. M. Mackintosh.

John McLellan Mackinnon

BRITISH COLUMBIA is endowed with splendid natural resources, and consequently there has come to this section of the country a class of enterprising men who recognize the advantages here offered and in the capable control of business affairs have not only contributed to individual success but have been factors in the substantial improvement and upbuilding of the country. To this class belongs John McLellan Mackinnon, investment broker of Vancouver, who has labored along many lines that have been of substantial benefit to this section of the country. He was born on the island of Eigg in Inverness-shire, Scotland, September 1, 1863, a son of Charles and Mary (McLellan) Mackinnon. The father was connected with the geodetic survey department of the admiralty for a number of years, or until his retirement from active life.

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In 1897 he erected the Mackinnon building in Vancouver which was the first office building of any importance to be built in that city and which, at that time, was considered the most modern building in the city. Besides his personal interests, Mr. Mackinnon has been a director in numerous business companies and corporations. In 1906 he organized the business and built the plant of the Canadian Pacific Pulp Company, Ltd., at Swanson Bay, British Columbia, and was managing director of the company for six years and in that connection developed a business of large proportions. He is heavily interested in mining and timber lands in different sections of the province, being the owner of more than twenty thousand acres of timber land on the coast of British Columbia. He also has extensive holdings in farm and fruit lands, among other properties being a ranch of one thousand, two hundred acres in the Lillooet district, which is devoted primarily to horse and cattle raising, while three hundred acres are under cultivation.

Mr. Mackinnon has recently been commissioned a justice of the peace in the province, this being the only public office he has ever filled. His political belief is that of the conservative party. He is a member of the Vancouver Club, the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club and is a life member of the London Inverness-shire Association of London, England, one of the most exclusive associations in Great Britain. He is a life member of the Vancouver Rowing Club. He is a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade and is in sympathy with all its efforts to promote the business interests of the city, to extend its trade relations, to exploit its natural advantages and enhance its beauty. In a word, he is a public-spirited citizen, cooperating in various measures for the general welfare.

On the 21st of June, 1894, in Vancouver, Mr. Mackinnon was married to Miss Jean McGregor Grant, a daughter of Captain Alexander and Isabel Drysdale (Dodds) Grant. Her father was for many years connected with the local navy reserves in New Zealand but is now retired. The children of this marriage are Charles Donald Grant, Isabel Mary and Ian Malcolm. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church.

It is a matter of interesting history to know that Mr. Mackinnon purchased the first ticket the Canadian Pacific Railroad ever sold in Edinburgh, Scotland, to Victoria, British Columbia. The railroad, however, was unable to get him through and so transferred him in New York and he came to this province by way of the Northern Pacific and over the line of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the Canadian Pacific not having been completed until

the following year. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Mackinnon has been a witness of the development of the northwest, living continuously in British Columbia, save for the brief period spent in Oregon, and he takes just pride in what has been accomplished in this most western of the Canadian provinces, the transformation being so great as to appear almost magical when one recognizes how sparsely settled was this section in 1885—the year of his arrival.

E. L. Fades

E. L. Paden

Captain E. J. Fader

THE term "captain of industry" finds its justification in the life record of Captain E. J. Fader, of New Westminster, British Columbia, a man who by the sheer force of his will, his ability, his foresight and his initiative built up mammoth enterprises which have been stones in the foundation upon which rests the industrial development of the province. That his qualities are of a character far beyond those possessed by the majority no one doubts, and yet in manner Captain Fader never indicates that he recognizes or knows aught of his own superiority. Everlastingly he has pushed on, never losing sight of his purpose, never forgetting for a moment the goal before him, ever conscious that his aim was justifiable and his course honorable. The thing supremely worth having in all this world is opportunity, coupled with the capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance. Opportunity and the capacity were given to Captain Fader and he has used both wisely and well. As manager of the British Columbia Transportation Company, an organization which controls property in excess of a million dollars, he holds a foremost position in business life in western Canada, but this connection does not exhaust by any means his activities. Coming to New Westminster in 1902, he saw a great opportunity in the timber business and at one time owned more timber land—an area exceeding six hundred square miles—than any other man in Canada and in order to bring about the development of this vast tract and facilitate its exploitation formed great companies which became cornerstones in the timber industry. As a pioneer he accompanied surveying expeditions at the time of early railroad construction, in the '80s. He was a master of steamboats, being at that time instrumental in saving the passengers and crew of a sinking vessel. Moreover, he is active in timber cruising and mining, being successful along these various lines. He built the first modern hotel in New Westminster and in other ways contributed to the growth of the city. A versatile man of no mean talents, he improved his outlook upon the world by extensive travel in Europe and the Hawaiian islands and has become

known, as the years have passed, as one of the foremost judges of commercial conditions in the Canadian northwest.

Captain Fader was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on December 12, 1863, a son of John Henry and Mary Ann (Mason) Fader, natives of Halifax. When a boy of fourteen E. J. Fader proceeded westward to Port Arthur and during the early construction of the railroad between the Great Lakes and Manitoba, which now forms a part of the Canadian Pacific system, carried his blankets over the old Dawson road to Fort Steele. The road was then under construction, Percell & Ryan having charge of the work. During the years 1878 and 1879 the road was completed to Winnipeg, it being taken over in the latter year by the Canadian Pacific. In 1880 Captain Fader joined one of the first surveying expeditions into the north Saskatchewan territory, their party laying out all the base lines in North Saskatchewan between Prince Albert and Carleton lake. From there during the year 1882 to the spring of 1883 he made his way down to the north shore, where he was at the time when the troops of the Riel rebellion passed through there. In 1884 he retraced his way to the summit of the Selkirks and in 1885, when the Canadian Pacific line was built, was still there, having at that time the pleasure of welcoming Lady Macdonald, wife of the then premier, and presented her with a bouquet of wild flowers which he had picked himself. He knew of the coming of Sir John and Lady Macdonald and the idea of a floral gift from the mountain lands appealed to him as strongly appropriate and, needless to say, was accepted by Lady Macdonald in the same spirit. During the years 1886 and 1887 he remained in the mountains but in 1888 went to Vancouver, where he engaged in steamboating. During his first year, when Captain Fader was running the steamer Muriel, the Beaver was lost outside the Vancouver Narrows on August 13, 1888, and upon his return from Chemainus about twelve o'clock midnight, he discovered the Beaver in distress on the rocks and went to her assistance. He worked to save her until four o'clock in the morning but after breaking his towline several times gave up, as the tide was falling fast and she was expected every moment to sink. In the meantime, however, he had lowered his boats and taken off all of her passengers and crew. From his recollection there were about forty passengers rescued, all of whom were taken aboard his vessel with the exception of the captain, who remained until the Beaver went down, but he also was later picked up. The Beaver was the first boat that ever turned a wheel on the Pacific ocean. From 1888 to 1892 Captain Fader continued as master but subsequently engaged

in exploring the country and timber cruising, making himself during that time master of the Chinook dialect which he was able to talk fluently with all of the Indian tribes. After this period he for ten years engaged in mining and various other enterprises, spending two years thereof in Europe and six months in the Hawaiian islands.

In 1902 Captain Fader came to New Westminster and, perceiving the great future in store for the little city which had then about five thousand inhabitants, he decided to make it his headquarters. During his trip abroad he was married on September 21, 1899, to Miss Lucy Ashby, of London, England, and on his return selected New Westminster as his home and has ever since resided here. Engaging in the timber business, he at one time owned more land of that description than any other man in Canada, holding title to more than six hundred square miles of timber and is still controlling large tracts. Finding, however, at the time that he could not handle so enormous a proposition individually, he organized many large companies who took over part of his holdings and in that way contributed largely to the growth of the timber business in the province. He was instrumental in founding the Small & Bucklin Lumber Company, who control more than one billion feet; the American Timber Holding Company, who control nearly three billion feet; the Nimpkish Logging Company, who own their own railway and control upward of one billion feet; and the Quesnelle Lake Lumber Holding Company, who control about six hundred million feet. Captain Fader also promoted the Fraser River Tannery located across the Fraser river from New Westminster. He is still a stockholder in all of these companies with the exception of the one first mentioned. He gave a great impetus to the expansion of the city by building with his own capital the Russell Hotel in New Westminster, the only first class house in the city, disposing of the same, however, in 1910. Subsequently he made a trip to England, there spending eighteen months, during which stay he organized a number of companies. The Vancouver Island Timber Syndicate is one of these important ventures. He also promoted the Cambricol Company, Limited, a land-holding company, and the British Columbia Transport Company, of the latter of which Captain Fader is still the manager. This company has extensive interests in New Westminster and vicinity, controlling about one million dollars worth of property. They own the largest docks along the water front of the city, including a general building supply plant and a rock and gravel plant having a capacity of one thousand yards of crushed rock and gravel per day. They also own one hundred and fifty thousand dollars

worth of tugs, barges and floating properties. The beneficial effect which the commercial activities of Captain Fader have had upon the commercial development of New Westminster and British Columbia can hardly be estimated but it is recognized on all sides that he is one of the most enterprising and foremost men in the city, who has not only promoted enterprises in his own interest but gives as much consideration to the effect his activities have upon the general welfare.

Captain and Mrs. Fader are the parents of one daughter, Eva Joan. They are members of the Church of England, taking an earnest interest in the work of the church and its allied societies. Fraternally Captain Fader is known as a member of the blue lodge of Masons and the local lodges of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. His public spirit has found expression in the efficient service which he rendered his city by becoming a member of one of its boards of aldermen in 1908-1909. Captain Fader is an optimist, yet a man shrewd and gifted with an extraordinarily sound judgment. He has an infinite faith in the future of his adopted city and personally has done much to make that future a reality. Wherever movements are under way for the promotion of projects along material or intellectual lines he can be found in the front ranks of those who are willing to give their share of time and money to such projects. New Westminster is proud to call him one of her citizens and is grateful for what he has been able to accomplish in her behalf.

W. L. Scrimm

W. L. Scrimm

Walter George Scrim

ONE of the recent additions to the various business enterprises which constitute the industrial and commercial activity of Vancouver is the W. G. Scrim Lumber Company, which was organized in the fall of 1911 by Walter George Scrim, who is sole owner. He was attracted to the west by its broadening opportunities and has been a resident of British Columbia since the fall of 1906. He was born in the city of Quebec, November 10, 1878, a son of Robert and Matilda (Davidson) Scrim, both of whom were natives of that city. The father was a government scaler of lumber and followed that business throughout his entire life. For about fifteen years he was in the employ of McLachlin Brothers, of Arnprior, Ontario, in which city he passed away in 1910. His widow still survives and is now a resident of Vancouver.

Walter George Scrim pursued his education in the public and high schools of Arnprior, supplemented by a course in the Brockville Business College, which trained him for commercial life. Like his father he entered the employ of McLachlin Brothers of Arnprior and his faithfulness, diligence and capability are indicated by the fact that he remained with that firm for nine years. On the expiration of that period he became connected with the Whitney Lumber Company of Whitney, Ontario, with whom he remained for two years, and subsequently spent two years with the Pigeon River Lumber Company of Port Arthur, Ontario. He was next with Lockhart & Company, of Fort Francis, Ontario, for two years, and with the Rat Portage Lumber Company of Kenora, Ontario, for a year, prior to his removal to the coast country.

In the fall of 1906 Mr. Scrim arrived in Vancouver. Through his previous business experience he had gradually worked his way upward and his enterprise and energy, coupled with careful expenditure, brought to him the capital that enabled him to engage in business on his own account when he came to this province. Immediately after his arrival he organized the Oliver-Scrim Lumber Company, of which he is still the vice president, and in the fall of 1911 he formed the W. G. Scrim Lumber Company, of which he is sole

owner. He has a large mill at Burnaby which has an output of fifty-five thousand feet of finished lumber per day. While supplying the retail trade he ships to Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Both business organizations with which he is identified have important places in the trade circles of this city and Mr. Scrim has therefore become one of the leading business men. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with the lumber trade and there is no phase of the business with which he is not familiar. His comprehensive knowledge, his watchfulness over details and his ability to discriminate between the essential and non-essential have been important factors in his growing success. Aside from his lumber interests he is the owner of considerable residence property in Vancouver.

On the 30th of October, 1912, in Vancouver, Mr. Scrim was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Lambert, one of the native daughters of the province, her birth having occurred in this city in 1891. Her father, Roland A. Lambert, of Klondike fame, was the first man to stake a claim at Atlin, in the Yukon territory. He is still actively engaged in mining, being now interested in the mining of platinum in the Lillooet district.

Mr. Scrim's military experience was with the Eighth Royal Rifles of Quebec during a period of two years. He holds membership in St. George's Anglican church in which he is rector's warden, and he is deeply interested in all the moral forces which work for the development and betterment of the individual and the community. No good work of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain and he is a liberal contributor to many worthy benevolences. As he has prospered he has extended a helping hand to those who are attempting to climb upward along the path of industry and honesty and has ever been willing to share generously with others in his own good fortune.

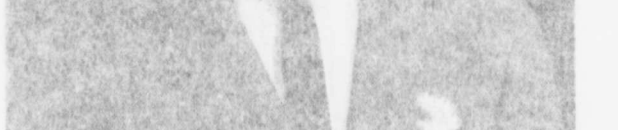
H. S. Lockwood

Henry Greenshields Lockwood

THE bar of British Columbia numbers among its younger and, by consensus of public opinion, its most able representatives Henry Greenshields Lockwood, practicing in Vancouver as a member of the firm of Taschereau & Lockwood, barristers and solicitors. He was born in Sorel, Quebec, January 22, 1888, and is a son of Herbert and Marietta Lockwood, who for many years were the only English-speaking people in that community. His family contains many prominent representatives, Mr. Lockwood being related to the late Sir Frank Lockwood, of London, England, a prominent barrister of the last century and a well known and widely read author.

Mr. Lockwood had a splendid educational preparation for his life work, for after leaving Queen's school in Vancouver he entered the Collegiate Institute at Victoria and was afterward a student in Trinity College, Port Hope, Ontario. He spent one year in the Royal Military College of Kingston, that province being then honorably discharged. Having determined to study law, he was articled to L. G. McPhillips, K. C., one of the leading barristers in Vancouver, and was also for a short time with Mr. Taschereau in the same city. He was called to the bar of British Columbia in 1914 and started immediately in practice with his former preceptor, the firm of Taschereau & Lockwood being formed. This connection has since been maintained and the firm is one of the most reliable in the city. Mr. Lockwood has proven himself an able barrister, well versed in the underlying principles of his profession and possessed of the keen mind and the forceful personality necessary to make knowledge effective in any field. As a consequence his practice has grown rapidly and although he has been only one year at the bar he today occupies a position of weight in legal circles.

Mr. Lockwood is a member of the Anglican church and is a conservative in his political beliefs, his influence being always on the side of right, reform and advancement. At the age of twenty-five he has already won a creditable place at the bar, and, being ambitious, able and energetic, will undoubtedly continue to make rapid and steady progress in his chosen field.



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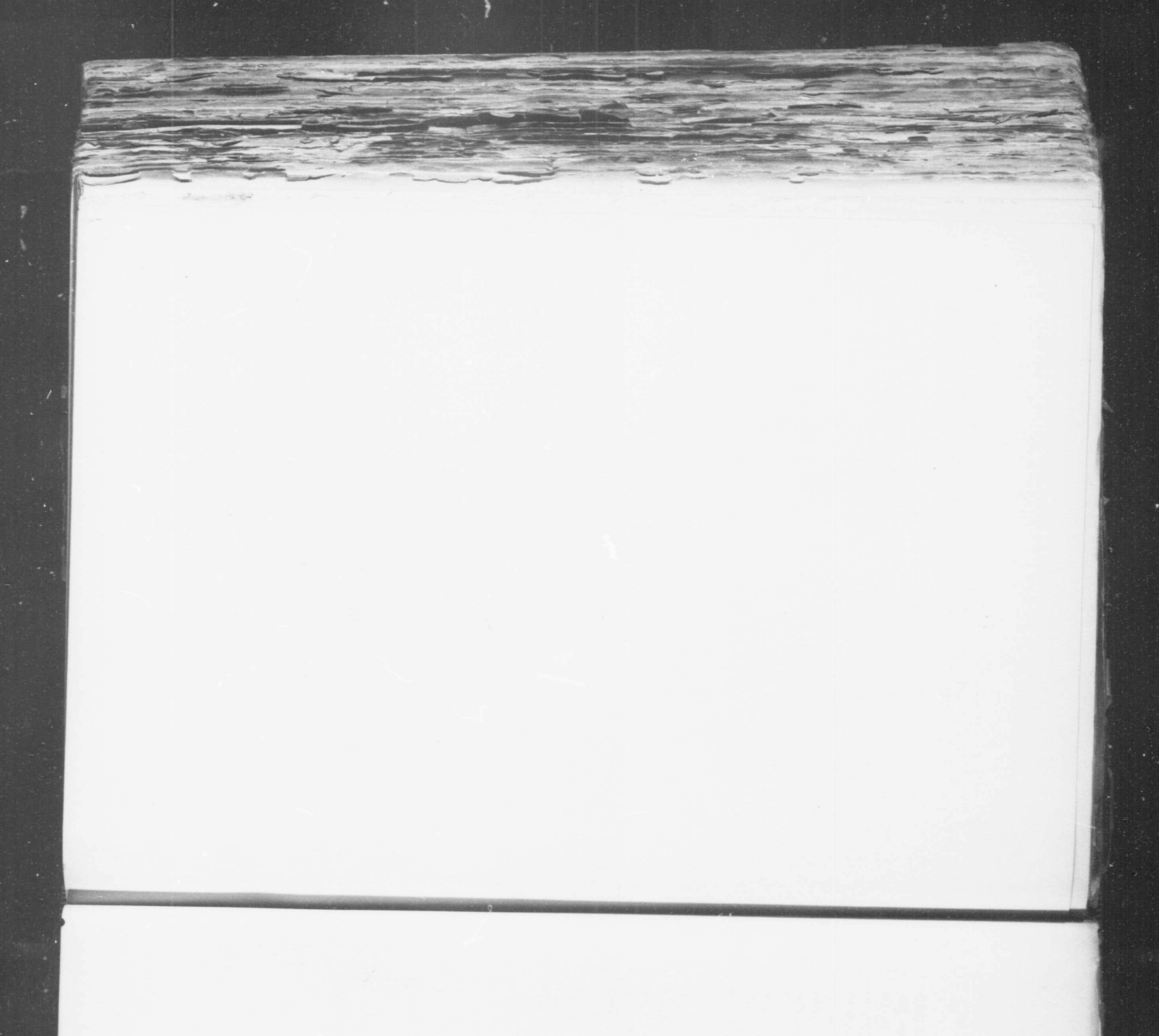

R. O. Hooper

Richard Charles Hodgson

THE success which has come to Richard Charles Hodgson, president and manager of the Hodgson Plumbing & Heating Company, Limited, of Vancouver, is the direct result of his intelligently directed effort and thorough understanding of the business in which he embarked as a young tradesman. He was born February 22, 1875, in Chilliwack, British Columbia, his parents being Richard W. and Sarah Elizabeth Hodgson, both now deceased, having passed away in Vancouver. The father was engaged in mining in the Cariboo country in the early days, hence removed to Chilliwack and then worked for seventeen years for the Moodyville Sawmill Company at Moodyville as chief engineer, resigning in 1886. Throughout his life the son has been a resident of British Columbia, the greater part of his youth, as well as his manhood, being passed in Vancouver, where he was a pupil in the public and high schools.

After leaving school Mr. Hodgson learned the plumbing business and was employed for a time, but later started out on his own account as a member of the firm of Knowdell & Hodgson. This partnership was continued from 1896 until 1903, when the firm dissolved and Mr. Hodgson was joined by another partner, forming the firm of Hodgson & Stearman, under which name business was conducted until 1910, when they dissolved partnership and Mr. Hodgson then incorporated under the style of the Hodgson Plumbing & Heating Company, Limited. Mr. Hodgson was elected president and managing director and in that connection largely controls the policy of the business. He is constantly seeking out new methods for the development of the trade and from the beginning has ever recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. The character of the service rendered to the public, based upon thorough knowledge of the trade, has brought him success and he is now at the head of a profitable and growing business. In 1913, he erected the present structure at No. 1174 Burrard street and there the business is now conducted along constantly expanding lines.

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That Mr. Hodgson's interests are broad is indicated in the fact that he is now president of the South Vancouver Board of Trade, this being his fourth successive year in that office; is a director of the British Columbia Agricultural & Industrial Society, and is president of the South Vancouver Conservative Association. The latter affiliation indicates his political preference. He was also chairman of the South Vancouver school board from 1906 until 1908, inclusive. All these indicate the trend of his activity in connection with public events and interests.

Mr. Hodgson was married on the 14th of June, 1899, in Vancouver, to Miss Minnie Gale, a daughter of John and Eliza Ann Gale, well known farming people in Ontario, and they have four sons, Percival, James, Walter and Edward. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church and in addition to his membership therein Mr. Hodgson is a past master of Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Commercial, Progress, Vancouver Automobile and Canadian Clubs. He is a forceful and active member of the Board of Trade and it was through the efforts of Mr. Hodgson that the North Arm of the Fraser river received the attention of that body during his incumbency as chairman. The agitation for the improvement of this important part of the river was started during that time. It is sure to come and the next few years will undoubtedly show great improvements and development there. An appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars by the Dominion government was made in May, 1913, for this purpose. His appointment to the North Fraser harbor commission has been most popular among all parties and sections. Four years ago he predicted the future of the North Arm and has never ceased to work to bring the possibilities of the fresh-water channel before the people. Mr. Hodgson stands for all that is beneficial in citizenship and is a stalwart champion of all interests and projects which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. His life has been actuated by high and honorable principles in every relation, and he commands the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

W. L. Carson

Howard Page Carper

A MAN whose executive ability, progressive spirit and power of organization and control have been important elements in his rapid rise to prosperity and prominence in business circles of Vancouver is Howard Page Carper, president of Thompson & Carper, Limited, and connected with other important corporate interests in different parts of Canada. He was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, April 24, 1879, and is a son of Page and Emma Carper, the former a pioneer railroad man in that province.

The public schools of Winnipeg afforded Howard P. Carper his early educational opportunities and he afterward entered Manitoba University, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1900 and later with the degree of LL. B. Afterward he read law with Aikins, Culver & Pitblado in Winnipeg and was called to the Manitoba bar in 1903. He was alone in the practice in his native city for six years, after which he became a partner in the firm of Potts, Carper & Thompson, barristers. This became a strong and reliable law firm and was connected with a great deal of important litigation, their clientage being representative and extensive. The partnership existed until the death of Mr. Potts in 1911, when it was dissolved and the firm of Thompson & Carper, Limited, being afterward formed with headquarters at Vancouver. They established themselves in this city as investment brokers and dealers in farm, timber and coal lands and Mr. Carper was made president, a position which he still holds. The company controls a large investment brokerage business and its interests along all lines are extensive, it being one of the largest and most important of its kind in the city. As its head Mr. Carper has constant demands upon his tact, his executive ability and general efficiency—demands which are always met fully and completely, the success of the institution being in a large measure due to him. His ability and force have naturally carried him forward into other important business relations and he is now president of the Manitoba Timber Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, and a director in the Canadian Western Electric Company, connections which indicate something of

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the importance of his business standing and the scope and variety of his interests.

At Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, on the 10th of September, 1906, Mr. Carper was united in marriage to Miss Leila Mawhinney, a daughter of William and Isabel Mawhinney, pioneers in that part of the province. Mr. and Mrs. Carper have two children, Gordon Howard and Margery Isabel.

Mr. Carper is a member of the Assiniboine Club of Winnipeg and the Carleton Club of the same city. He is a liberal in his political views and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. A man of more than ordinary ability and energy, he has attained the enviable place which he now occupies in business and social circles of Vancouver by his own resourcefulness, progressive spirit and firm determination—qualities in his character which form the basis of his success. He is a member of the Methodist church and is a man who commands and holds the confidence and high regard of all who are in any way associated with him.

J. E. Spankie

James Ernest Spankie, M. D.

THIS is an age of specialization. The origin and research have so broadened the field of knowledge that it is impossible for any single individual to become an expert in all lines of medical investigation and practice, and therefore after attaining the basic principles it is usual for the individual to concentrate his efforts upon one or more lines, thereby attaining marked proficiency in his chosen field. In accordance with this custom Dr. James Ernest Spankie has given his attention more specially to surgery and the diseases of women, and in both displays notable skill. He has been a resident of British Columbia since 1899, arriving here when a young man of about twenty-eight years. His birth occurred at Kingston, Ontario, September 22, 1871, his parents being William and Margaret Spankie. The father was proprietor of a hotel in Kingston, Ontario, in what was known as the old hay market, and it was in that hotel that the late Sir John A. Macdonald held his first political meeting.

After attending the public schools of his native city Dr. Spankie entered the Queen's University at Kingston and was graduated in 1893 with the degree of M. D., C. M. Following his removal to the west in 1896 he practiced for three years as assistant to Dr. H. G. Bell at Banff, Alberta. In 1899 he went to Greenwood, British Columbia, and practiced in that mining camp for a decade. In 1909 he came to Vancouver, where he has since remained, and although he practices to some extent in a general way, he specializes in surgery and diseases of women and his knowledge along those lines has made him particularly skilful and successful. To some extent he has invested in Vancouver realty but otherwise concentrates his energies upon his professional duties.

On the 24th of June, 1903, Dr. Spankie was married at Yonkers, New York, to Miss Grace Isabel Mulligan, a daughter of John and Isabel Mulligan. The father was a prominent lodge man of New York city, being an organizer of Masonic and other lodges. Dr. and Mrs. Spankie have a son, Donald F.

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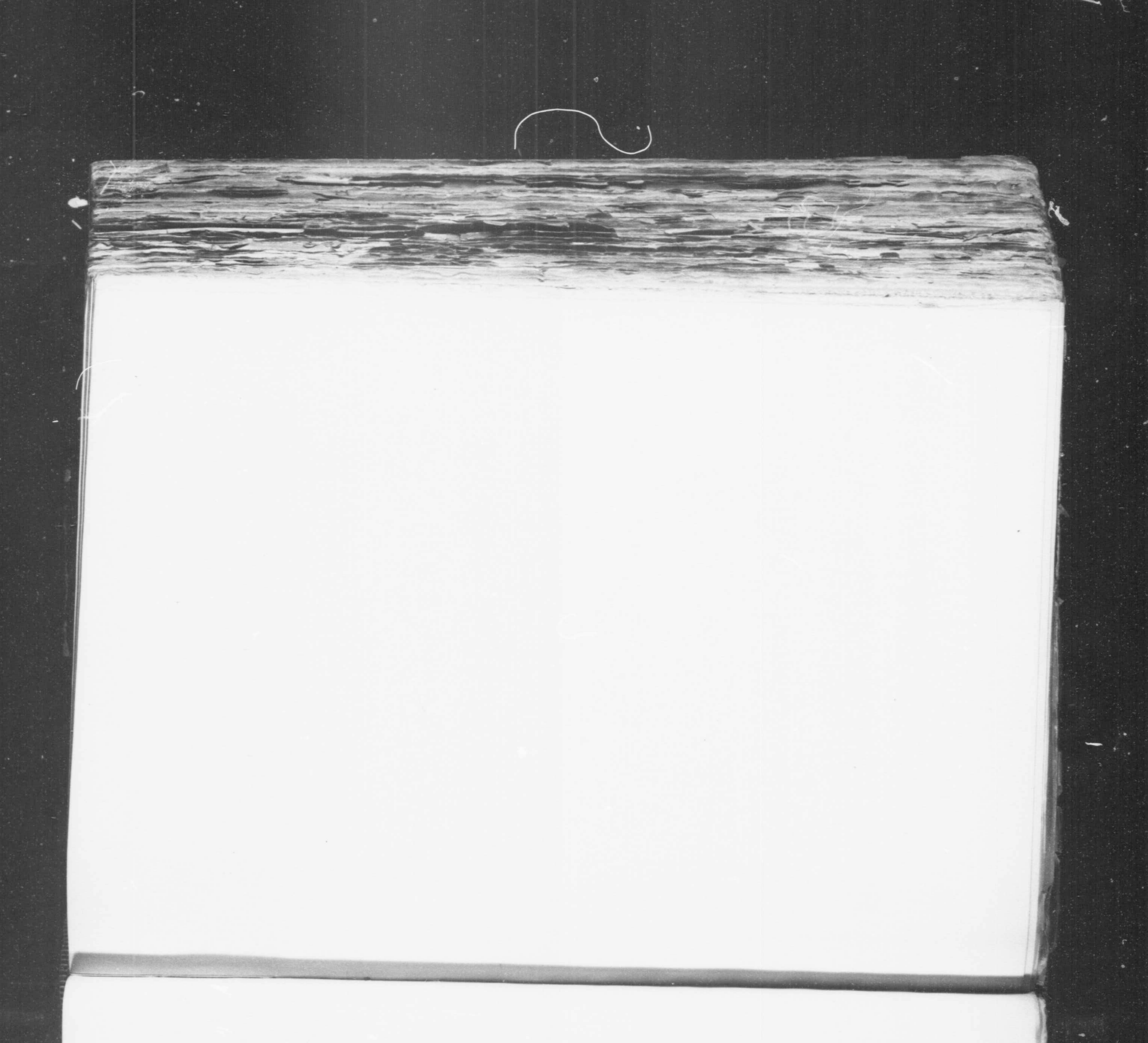
Vancouver, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends at Kingston, Ontario. He is likewise a member of the University Club of Vancouver. He is a man of broad general information, well informed concerning all the vital and significant questions of the day, and he is a worthy addition to the citizenship as well as to the professional circles of the northwest.

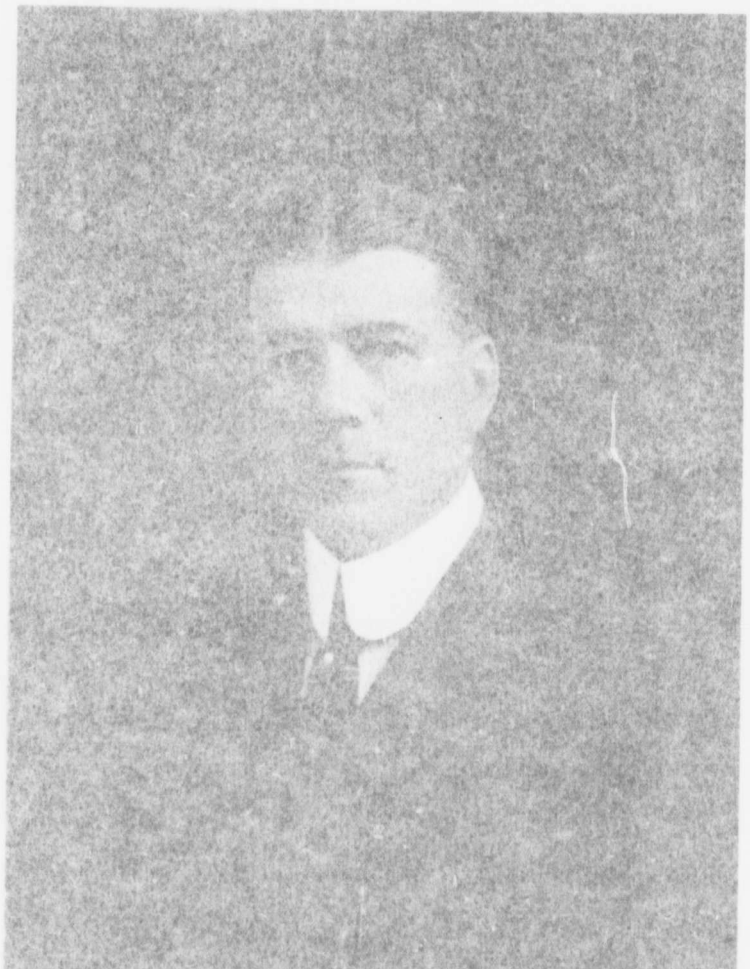


W. P. Cotton

Miles Penner Cotton

MILES PENNER COTTON, a civil engineer of Vancouver, was born in Kingston, Ontario, on the 14th of June, 1878, a son of Brigadier General William Henry Cotton and his wife Jessie (Penner) Cotton, the former a native of Ottawa, Ontario, and the latter of Lachine, Quebec. They were married in Kingston, Ontario, and the father, who has always been in the military service, is now inspector general of the Canadian militia, residing in Ottawa.

Miles P. Cotton supplemented his public-school training by a course in Queen's University at Kingston, where he pursued a course in civil engineering and applied science. He then entered the engineering department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, continuing with that corporation for ten years on the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway, the Columbia & Western Railway and other branch lines in Manitoba and the western provinces. In 1906 he resigned his position with the Canadian Pacific and engaged in railroad contracting on his own account. After starting out independently he was awarded various contracts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the spring of 1907 he came to Vancouver and was superintendent of construction on the Victoria, Vancouver Eastern Railway, a division of the Great Northern. Early in 1908 he turned his attention to the general contracting business in Vancouver, and in the spring of 1909 formed the M. P. Cotton Company, Ltd., of which he is the president. They built the Shaughnessy Heights improvements for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and are still carrying on this undertaking. They also constructed the paved freight yards for that line and did much paving in Victoria in the Uplands district. They also had the contract for the North Vancouver ferry wharf, the first reinforced concrete wharf in British Columbia. They built the Little Mountain reservoir for Vancouver, which is to be known as "King George V. Reservoir." They did all the work on the Tusquillam new railroad yards and built the Canadian Pacific terminal at that place. Mr. Cotton is also the president of the Mainland



Jas. P. Cotton

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Iron Works and Progressive Steamboat Company and vice president of the J. A. Dewar Company, Ltd. He belongs to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and to the American Society of Civil Engineers. He holds to high standards in his profession and is careful to conform his practice to the strictest professional ethics.

In Christ church, Ottawa, Ontario, April 26, 1905, was performed the marriage ceremony which united the destinies of Mr. Cotton and Miss Cecil Maud Gorrell, of Ottawa. They have two children: Henry Ferguson and Catherine Mary. Mr. Cotton greatly enjoys shooting and all manly outdoor sports. At the age of nine years he entered the Fourteenth Battalion as a bugler and retired at the age of twenty-one with the rank of first lieutenant of the Kingston Field Battery. He belongs to Western Gate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is an Anglican in religious faith, holding membership in St. Paul's church, of which he was chosen warden in 1912. He is likewise a member of the Vancouver Club, University Club and the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club, and his attractive social qualities have won him a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance. He is also a member of the Union Club of Victoria. He is widely known in professional connections and his business is constantly growing in volume and importance.

Harriet A. Kerr

Hamilton Read

HAMILTON READ, prominently and successfully engaged in the general practice of law as a member of the firm of Hamilton Read & Head of Vancouver, was born in Leicester, England, July 21, 1879, and is a son of Sheldon and Fanny Wells (Loal) Read, the former for many years a prominent solicitor in that community.

In the Wyggeston grammar school and under private tutors Hamilton Read acquired his early education. He was afterward articled to William Harding, of Leicester, England, and was admitted as a solicitor in his native country in 1901. He afterward practiced his profession in London and Bedfordshire for nine years and at the end of that time came to Canada, locating in Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1910. He was admitted as solicitor in the same year and was called to the bar of British Columbia in 1912. After coming to Vancouver he associated himself with Bowser, Read & Walbridge, barristers, and he continued in this connection until 1913, when he formed a partnership with G. H. Head under the firm name of Hamilton Read & Head. They engage in the general practice of law and have built up a large and lucrative patronage. Mr. Read's ability and legal acumen as well as his skill as a criminal advocate are important factors in the firm's success. He possesses a keen and incisive mind, is quick to grasp the details of a case and able to present them forcibly before the court. His professional career has, therefore, been attended by notable success and he has already won a high place at the bar of this province, which numbers him among its most able and progressive representatives. He has gained notoriety in connection with the acquisition of Indian reserves by the provincial government. He is president of the Kershaw-Ford Automobile Company, Ltd., and of the Copper Hill Mining Company, Ltd.

On the 4th of May, 1912, in Christ's church, Vancouver, Mr. Read was united in marriage to Miss Christina McDonald Douglas, a daughter of James McDonald and Winfridde Douglas, the former manager of the Otis Fensome Elevator Company. Mr. Read was for

Maurice D. Kean

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two years a member of the Bedfordshire Yeomanry and is connected with St. Barnabas Lodge, No. 948, A. F. & A. M., in Buckinghamshire, England. He is a conservative in his political beliefs and a member of the Anglican church, guiding his upright and honorable life by its principles. Throughout his residence in Vancouver he has ever enjoyed in the fullest degree the respect and confidence of his fellow men and his worth as a man and a citizen as well as a barrister is widely acknowledged.

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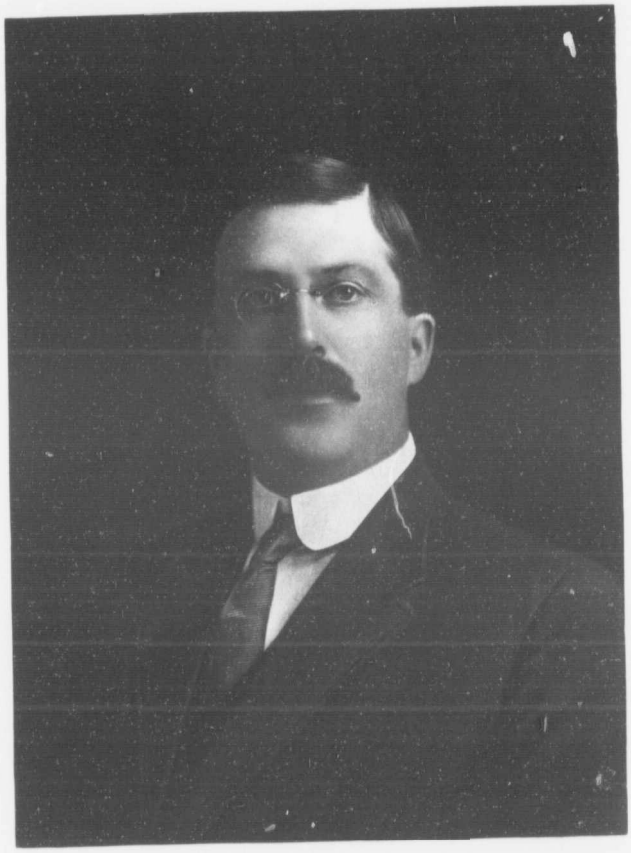
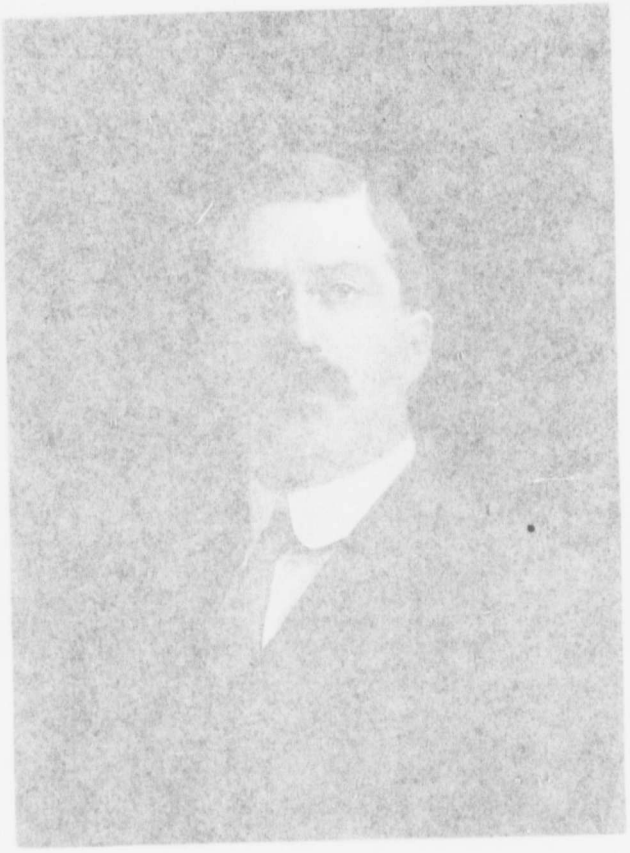


R. Gibson

Richard Gibson, M. D., C. M.

AMONG the most able members of the medical fraternity in Vancouver is numbered Dr. Richard Gibson, whose laudable ambition and well developed skill have brought him to a prominent place in professional circles here. He is one of British Columbia's native sons, his birth having occurred in Nanaimo, this province, July 12, 1874, his parents being Richard and Margaret Gibson. Representatives of his family have lived in Nanaimo for the past forty-three years and have become prominent and well known in its public affairs. The father served at one time as mayor of the city and was for twenty years prominently connected with the coal mining industry in that vicinity. He died in September, 1902, and his widow still makes her home at Nanaimo.

In the acquirement of an education Dr. Gibson attended the grade and high schools in his native city, and in 1898, at the time of the first Klondike gold rush, he went to Alaska. He roughed it in the truest sense of the word, scaling Chilkoot Pass, carrying provisions, building the necessary boats and leading in every way the rough life of the first Alaskan prospectors. This experience, however, has been of great benefit to him, as it laid the foundation of the robust health which he now enjoys. For two years he mined very successfully in the north and returning with the money which he had acquired through this venture, took a course at McGill University in Montreal, graduating in 1904 with the degrees of M. D., C. M. He then spent one year in the general hospital in Montreal in order to get the advantage of practical experience along professional lines and in June, 1905, came to Vancouver, where he has since made his home. He has been accorded a liberal patronage and his skill and ability are evidenced in the excellent results which have attended his labors. Anything which tends to promote professional advancement or to secure the adoption of better and more efficient professional methods is of interest to him, receiving his earnest attention and consideration, and he keeps in touch with the most modern medical thought, remaining always a close student of underlying professional principles. He is a stockholder in the British Columbia Life Insurance Company, and as investor in and owner of



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considerable Vancouver real estate, as well as realty interests at Nanaimo, has shown sound judgment and discrimination, being highly and favorably regarded in business circles. He gave irrefutable evidence of his foresight and sagacity in selecting his location in 1905, where he has since remained. That part of the city then possessed but three or four business places, but is now solidly built up, standing as evidence of the rapid growth which Vancouver has enjoyed during the last eight years.

On the 1st of October, 1907, Dr. Gibson was united in marriage, in Nanaimo, British Columbia, to Miss Lillian Robb, a daughter of William and Helen Robb, of Montreal, the former for many years engaged in the plumbing business in that city. Dr. and Mrs. Gibson have become the parents of a daughter, Margaret Robb.

Dr. Gibson is a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a conservative and fraternally a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Although he fully absolves his obligations along these lines, his attention is chiefly concentrated upon his professional affairs and his conscientiousness in the performance of his professional duties is proverbial.

Dr. Gibson has ever been a strong advocate of outdoor exercise and has shown a great fondness for sports, such as walking and running. He played on the lacrosse team in the early days at Nanaimo, being an all around athlete. He has never since neglected physical exercise, in which he is a true believer as a counterweight to mental labor, and keeps himself in perfect physical condition. A man of two hundred pounds and six feet tall, he ascribes much of his vigor to his early experiences in the north.

A. G. Nixon

Herbert Goulding Wilson

HERBERT GOULDING WILSON is junior partner of the firm of Wilson Brothers, wholesale grocers of Victoria, and as such occupies a prominent and enviable position among the leading merchants and business men of the province. Nature fitted him for leadership and throughout his entire life he has made wise use of his time and opportunities gradually working his way upward until he stands among the successful few, bending his energies to administrative direction and executive control in the management of a business of extensive and growing proportions. He was born in London, England, April 10, 1872, a son of William Wilson, also a native of London and now an active business man of Victoria. He, too, is a member of the firm of Wilson Brothers and W. & J. Wilson, retail clothiers. When he first came to British Columbia he made the voyage around the Horn on the ship Celestia. In the intervening period he has been an active factor in commercial circles and remains one of the leading and influential business men of the city at the present time. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Isabel Eilbeck, was a native of Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, and passed away in the year 1906.

Herbert G. Wilson was the third in order of birth in a family of two sons and one daughter. When about six months of age he came to British Columbia with his parents and was educated in the public schools of Victoria, supplemented by three years' attendance, from 1885 until 1888, at Christ's College, Finchely, London. With the completion of his course there he returned to Victoria and on the 1st of October, 1888, entered the employ of R. P. Rithet & Company, in whose service he obtained his initial experience in business methods. He remained in that employ as junior and worked his way up through various positions to that of cashier. In October, 1892, he entered the firm of Wilson Brothers, wholesale grocers, this being one of the old established wholesale houses of the city, at one time owned by S. J. Pitt & Company, and later by the firm of Cowan & Wilson. Herbert G. Wilson is today the executive head of the business and under his control it has not only kept pace with the progress of the

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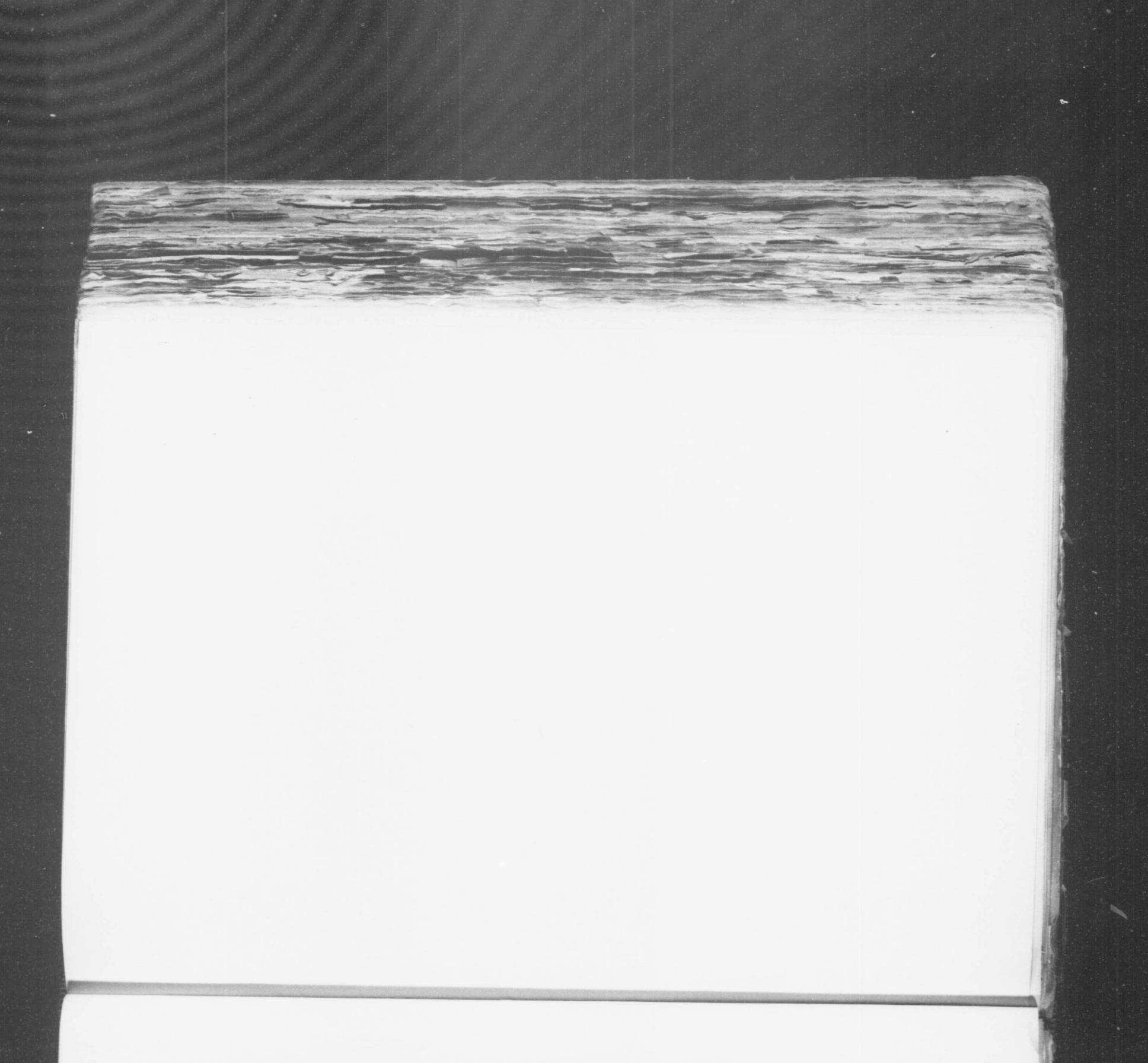
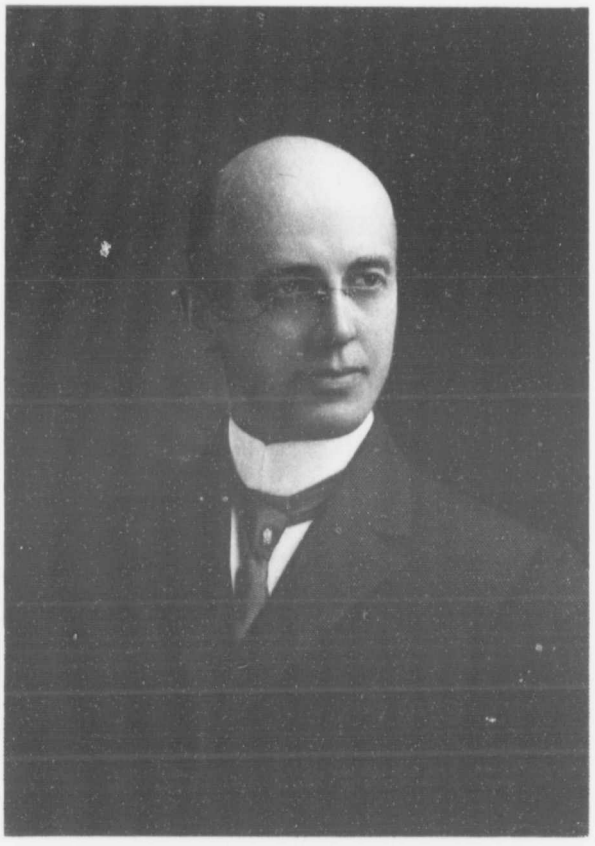
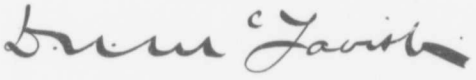
community but has been the leader in that substantial development which has led to the present commercial greatness of British Columbia. The members of the firm are accounted among the most progressive wholesale merchants of the province and H. G. Wilson has become a leading factor in trade circles, devoting his attention strictly to his business, concentrating every effort upon its wise management with the view of extending its trade connections.

On the 11th of June, 1902, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Harriett Elizabeth Ross, a native of Victoria, and they now have two children, Ross and Kathleen Goulding. Mr. Wilson is an Anglican in religious faith. He is identified with many of the most progressive movements of the city for its substantial improvement. He was honored with election to the presidency of the Victoria Board of Trade, serving in that position from June, 1910, until June, 1912. He was also the first president of the Victoria branch of the Vancouver Island Development League, being called to the office in 1909. This is without question the most important organization of its kind ever formed. Its plans are practical and far-reaching, and beneficial in results, looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future. Mr. Wilson was also president of the Pacific Club from 1909 until 1911 inclusive and at the present writing, in 1913, is a pilotage commissioner, having been appointed by the Dominion government. He holds membership with the Union, Pacific, Vancouver and Victoria Golf Clubs and the James Bay Athletic Association. He finds his chief source of recreation in golf, hunting and motoring, and he enters into any sport with the same contagious enthusiasm that he displays in his business. In fact he is a leader in anything that he undertakes. His prominent identification with a number of the most important organizations of Victoria indicates his deep interest in the welfare and progress of the city and is proof positive of his public spirit. The simple weight of his character and ability have carried him into important connections and the consensus of public opinion names him as one of the leading and most honored residents of Victoria.



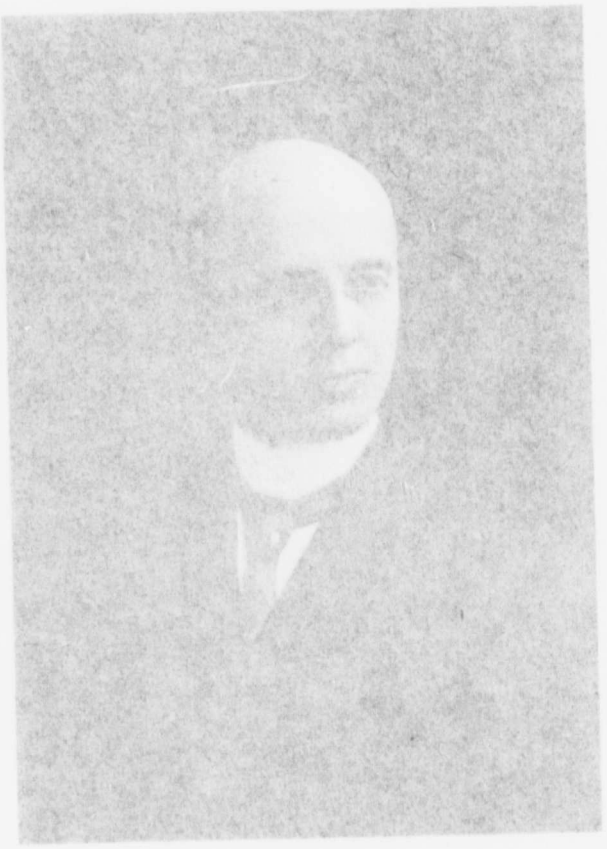




Donald Neil McTavish

DONALD NEIL McTAVISH, one of the leaders of the real-estate, insurance and loan business conducted under the name of McTavish Brothers, was born in Beeton, Ontario, on the 2d of October, 1878, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (MacMillan) McTavish, both representatives of old Scotch families. He acquired his education in the public schools of Manitoba and British Columbia, coming to the latter province in 1889 and afterward taught school in Fraser valley and Rossland, British Columbia, following this occupation from 1897 to 1902. During some of this time he was principal of the South Ward school in Rossland but he eventually resigned this position in order to enter the employ of the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania, in whose interests he worked for seven years in British Columbia. In the spring of 1910 he came to Vancouver and here established himself with the real-estate, insurance and loan business, forming a partnership with his brother Peter H. McTavish under the firm name of McTavish Brothers. They dissolved partnership in 1911, but Donald N. McTavish still uses the old firm title. He controls a large and important trade and his success has come as a natural result of the able management of his business, his ability, energy and practical judgment. He is a director in the Western Residential Schools of Vancouver and in the Investors Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.

On the 15th of December, 1909, in Hillsborough, New Brunswick, Mr. McTavish married Miss Mabel Evelyn Sherwood, a daughter of Abraham and Mary Sherwood, and they have one son, Donald Sherwood. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. McTavish belongs to the Alpine Club. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge in Calgary, Alberta, and his political allegiance is given to the liberal party. Although one of the later arrivals in Vancouver, he has already made his influence felt in business circles and today stands high among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in the community.



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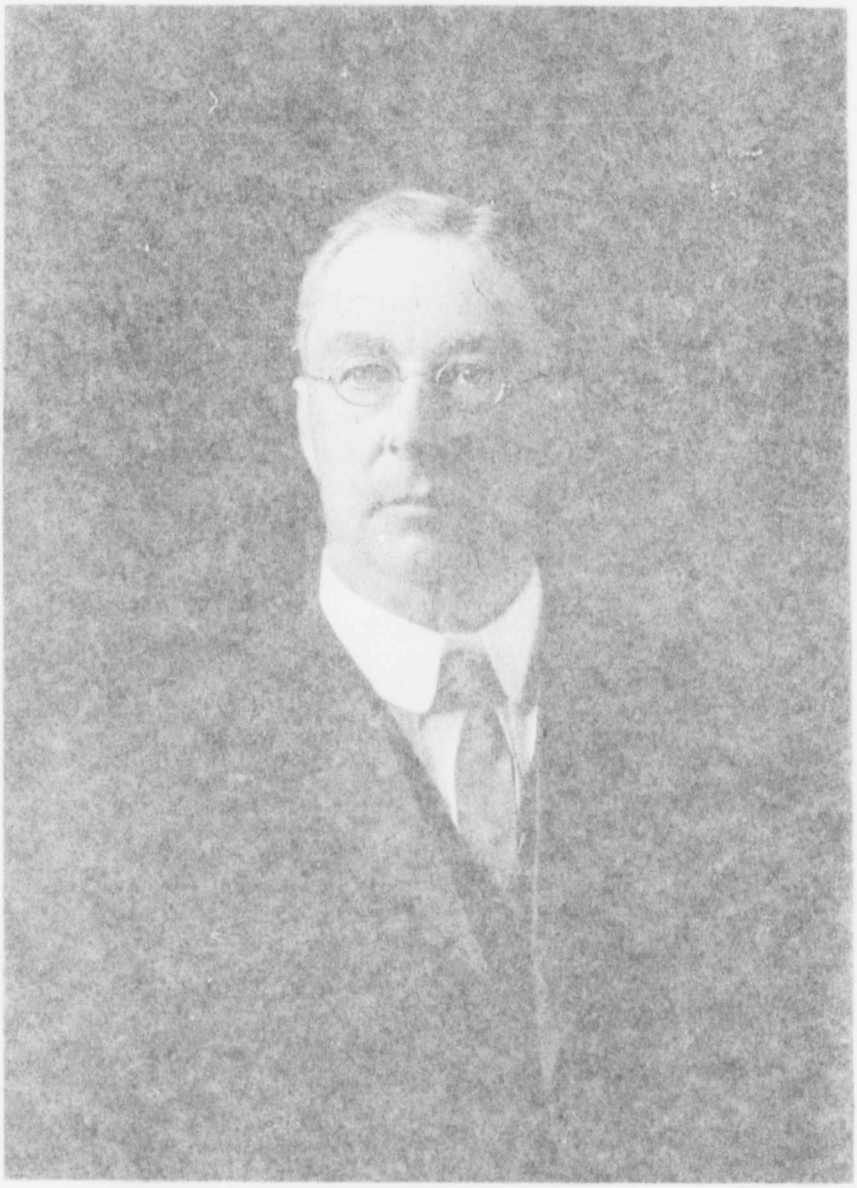
T. J. Armstrong

Thomas Joseph Armstrong

THE fact that Thomas Joseph Armstrong has held the important office of sheriff of Westminster county for twenty years speaks for itself and stands as evidence of his ability, faithfulness to duty and his sense of honor as a public servant. A native of New Westminster, he has made a record which is a credit to himself and reflects honor upon his community. His public career began in 1886, when he became deputy to his distinguished father, who was then sheriff, and he has since continued in the public service. He is one of the most popular officials in Westminster county and enjoys the confidence and good-will of all who know him. Born in 1864, he is a son of the Hon. William J. and Honor C. (Ladner) Armstrong, an extended biography of whom appears in another part of this work.

Thomas J. Armstrong acquired his education in the common and high schools of New Westminster, continuing his studies to his eighteenth year, in which he became a clerk in a book and stationery store in his native city. He subsequently removed to San Francisco, California, where he learned the drug business and upon his return to British Columbia, in 1885, engaged in that line in partnership with J. H. Coulter in New Westminster, but in the following year disposed of his interests to D. S. Curtis and in May, 1886, began his public career. At that time he became deputy to his father, who was then sheriff of Westminster county, and continued as such until September 17, 1892, on which date he was appointed acting sheriff. When the act of parliament dividing Westminster and Vancouver counties went into effect on October 27, 1892, he received the appointment of acting sheriff of the latter county as well, serving for both counties until July 25, 1893, on which date he was commissioned sheriff of Westminster county, in which office he has since so ably served. The work he has done for the past twenty years in his official capacity deserves the highest commendation, and through his efforts he has largely succeeded in stamping out lawlessness and controlling the criminal element. In August, 1901, Mr. Armstrong was also



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appointed issuer of marriage licenses, which is still part of his official duties.

In 1888 Thomas J. Armstrong was united in marriage to Miss Annie Kerr, a native of Ingersoll, Ontario, and a daughter of Daniel Kerr, a pioneer carriage manufacturer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are the parents of one daughter, Nora Marguerite. Prominent in fraternal circles, Mr. Armstrong served as deputy grand master of the Masonic grand lodge of British Columbia and in June, 1905, was elected grand master of the grand lodge of the province, the election being held in New Westminster. He also is a member of the Westminster Club. Faithful to his duties and loyal to his country, Mr. Armstrong gives a leading example of what constitutes right-minded citizenship and receives the confidence and good-will of all with whom he comes in contact in an official or social way.

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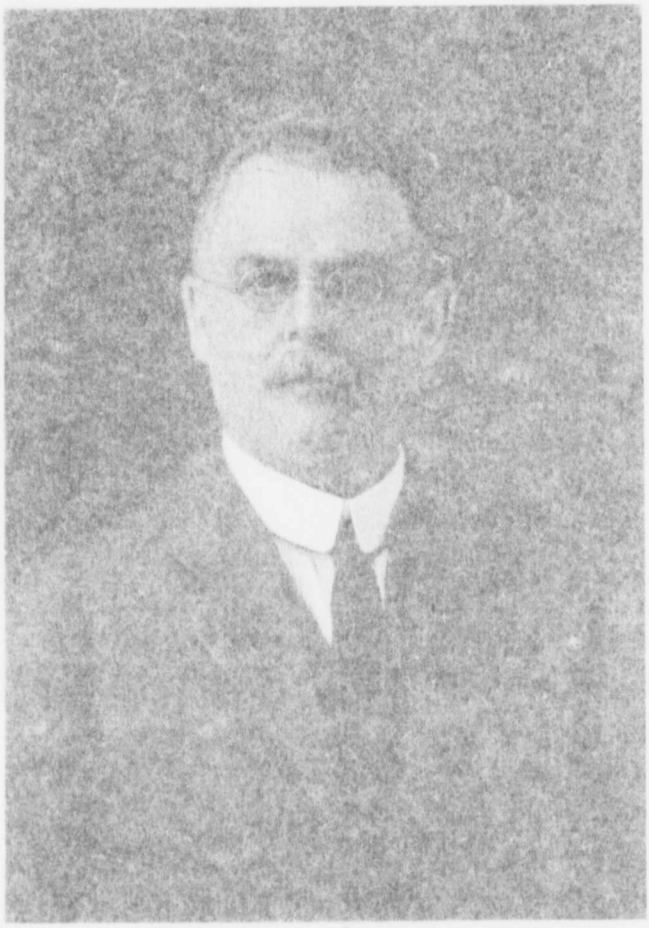
A. T. Hanson

Alan Thomas Morrow

ALAN THOMAS MORROW has made a thorough study of the distilling business in principle and detail and upon his efficiency and knowledge has based a success which places him among the leading representatives of this line of work in New Westminster, where he makes his home. He is a member of the board of directors and acts as superintendent of the British Columbia Distilling Company here and the duties of these important positions are fulfilled creditably and ably, Mr. Morrow's work being an important factor in the growth of the enterprise. He was born in Prescott, Ontario, on the 20th of March, 1859, and is a son of John and Ann (Carruthers) Morrow, the former a native of Belfast, Ireland, and the latter of Ontario. John Morrow crossed the Atlantic with his parents when he was still a child and settled in Ontario, where he grew to manhood. He came to British Columbia in 1859, leaving his family behind, intending to return for them when he had established himself in business. He did make the return journey to the east, but his death occurred before his wife and children had removed to this province. He and his father before had been engaged in the distilling business, but prior to his demise, John Morrow was appointed to the internal revenue department of the provincial government, serving ably and creditably until his death.

Alan Thomas Morrow was reared at home and attended grammar and high school in Prescott, Ontario. From his childhood he has been familiar with the distilling business, for as early as his sixteenth year he found employment in the distillery in his home town, learning the rudiments of the work becoming familiar with methods and details. Success came rapidly but he had determined that if he were to follow this line of business as a life work he must be more completely equipped for the duties before him, and he accordingly resigned his position and began an apprenticeship at the building and millwrighting trade, studying these especially from the distiller's point of view and with special reference to distillery construction. During his term of probation he received a wage of eleven dollars per month and was obliged to pay for his own board and lodgings, but he had the advantage of work-



A. T. Hanson

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ing under some of the most skilled mechanics and draughtsmen in the province, making the best use of his opportunities and becoming proficient in both branches himself. After completing his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman builder for three years and then in 1886 took the contract to build the distillery at Hamilton, Ontario. Before this plant was completed, Mr. Morrow was offered by the company a permanent position as its superintendent and this he accepted, remaining in that capacity until 1904 and accomplishing during that time a great deal of far-sighted, capable and constructive work. He eventually resigned and came to British Columbia, settling in New Westminster, where he superintended the erection of the British Columbia Distilling Company's plant, built upon a tract of land which was then nothing but a brush plot. Mr. Morrow let the contracts, planned the buildings and superintended their construction, the completed building proving modern, sanitary and adequate to every demand made upon it. After it was finished Mr. Morrow remained as superintendent and in this capacity he has acted for the past nine years, his fitness for the position being evidenced in the excellent results which have constantly followed his labors. He understands the distilling business thoroughly and has built success upon efficiency until today he is a recognized authority upon everything connected not only with distillery construction but with the best methods of developing and carrying forward the business. His reputation extends far beyond provincial bounds, for he is well known throughout the Dominion, his name standing for ability, sagacity and integrity—qualities upon which all of his success is founded.

Mr. Morrow married in 1886 Miss Mary Bolton of Prescott, Ontario, and they became the parents of three sons, two of whom, George J. and Alan T., Jr., survive and make their home with their parents. Mr. Morrow is a member of Amity Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F., of Prescott, Ontario, having joined that organization in 1880. He is a member of the Westminster Club and is a conservative in politics, taking an active interest in the development and growth of the city and giving his cooperation and hearty support to many measures for the public good. He is one of the leading business men of the community and his prominence and success are well deserved and have always been worthily used.

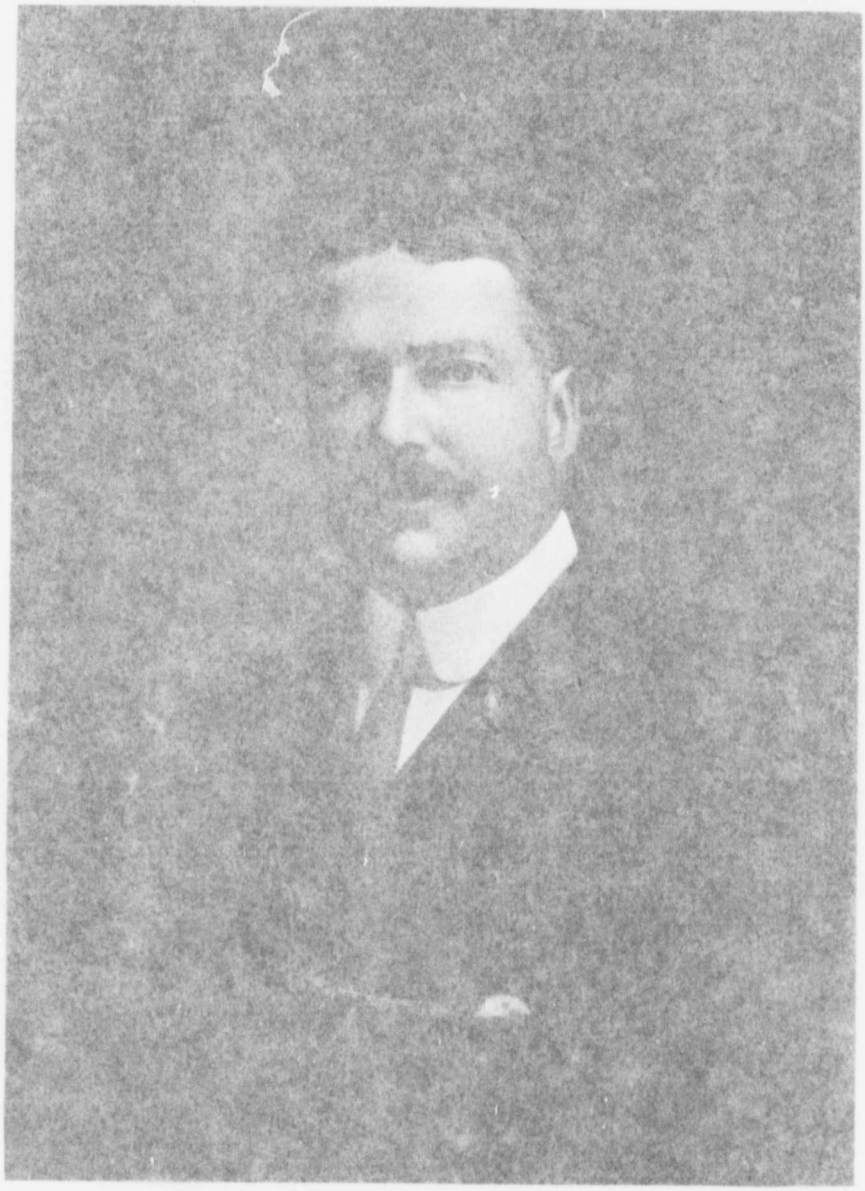
W. W. McKay

William Moore McKay

A MAN of broad views, liberal mind and high ideals, guided and controlled by sound and powerful business judgment, William Moore McKay has won for himself a position of precedence at the bar of Vancouver, prominence in politics, distinction in military service and a place among the men of weight and influence in the city. In a profession where untiring application, intuitive wisdom and the determination to utilize the means at hand are the elements of success, he has advanced continuously and rapidly and has, moreover, made his ability and public spirit the basis of an important work of public service, the conservative organization in this province finding in him a leader who is at once a capable business man and an able politician.

Mr. McKay was born in Ottawa, Ontario, August 16, 1868, and is a son of Thomas and Isabel (Masson) McKay, the former a native of Perth, Scotland, and the latter of Kingston, Ontario. Their marriage occurred in Ottawa, where Thomas McKay was at the head of the McKay Milling Company, one of the largest industrial enterprises in the city. He continued to conduct this for many years and eventually retired to private life, spending his later years on the beautiful McKay estate, known as Elmbank, which was considered one of the most attractive and valuable properties in Ottawa. In his home in that city Thomas McKay passed away in 1887 and he was survived by his wife for some years, her death occurring in 1897.

In the acquirement of an education William M. McKay attended Dr. Tassie's celebrated school at Galt, Ontario, the Montreal high school and Toronto University, from which he was graduated B. A. with high honors in 1888. Having determined to practice law, he was then articled to (now his honor) D. B. McTavish, then a member of the firm of Scott, McTavish & Scott, of which Sir Richard Scott was the senior partner. Owing to his excellent early training and his interest in his profession he attained an important and notable degree of success in his legal studies and in his first year at Osgoode Hall was entitled to write for honors. He completed the course in that institution six months before the required time but could not be admitted to the bar and accordingly went to Europe, where he spent



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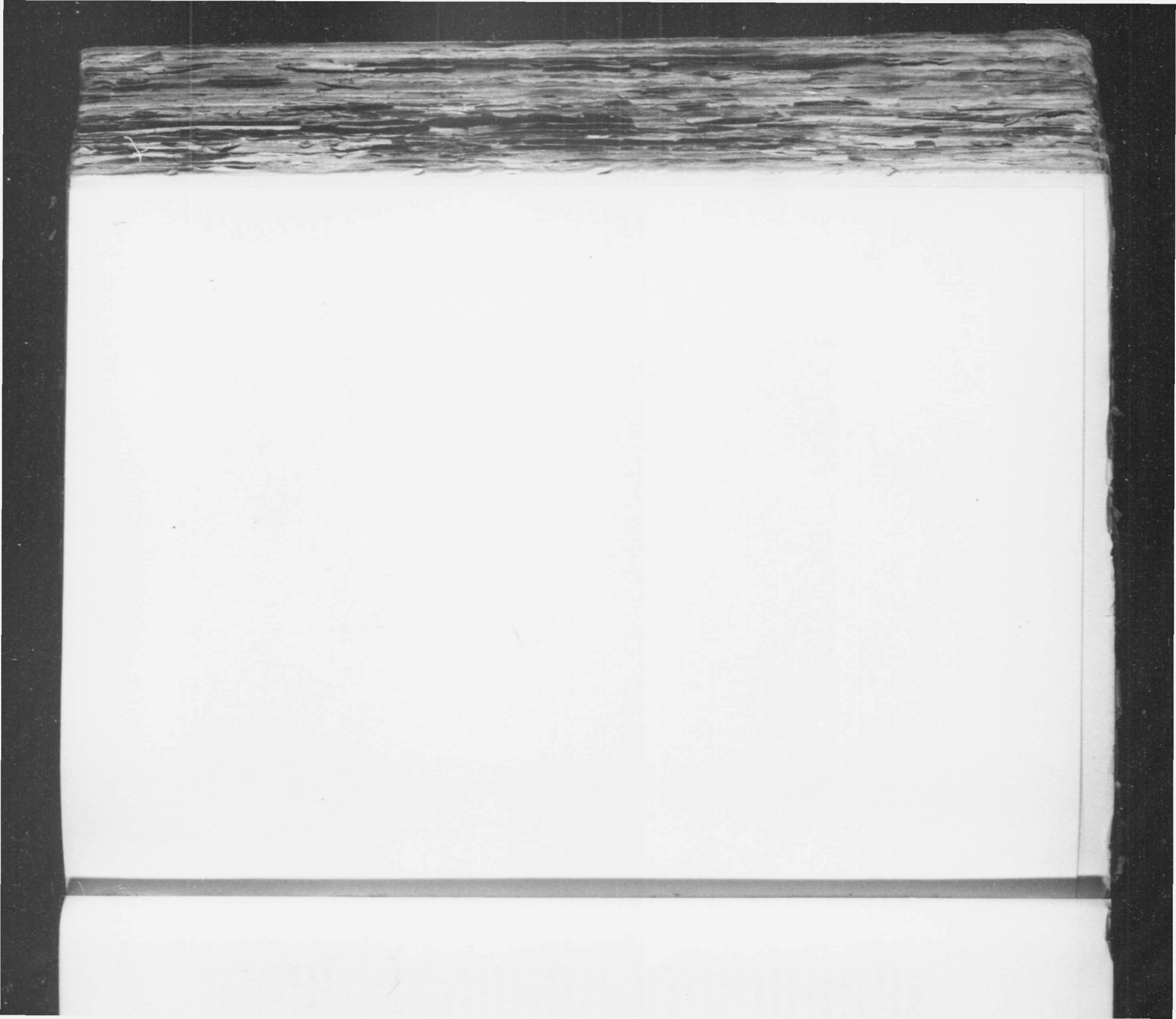
one year in travel. Returning at the end of that time he was called to the bar of Ontario in 1893 and began his professional career in that city as a member of the firm of MacCracken, Henderson & McKay. After five years of successful legal work he went to the Klondike, arriving in the Yukon in 1898, at the time of the first rush to the gold fields. He was the third qualified barrister in Dawson City and he there formed a partnership with W. E. Burritt, now registrar of Prince Rupert, under the firm name of Burritt & McKay. Their association continued for four years and at the end of that time Mr. McKay engaged in the practice with R. W. Shannon, now city solicitor of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The firm of McKay & Shannon had a prosperous existence for three years and was recognized as one of the strongest and most reliable in Dawson City. Mr. McKay was carried forward into important relations with public life in that community, being alderman from 1903 until his term expired the year before the commission plan of government was inaugurated. After seven years in Dawson Mr. McKay came to Vancouver and he has since remained an honored and respected resident of this city. Immediately after his arrival he formed a partnership with C. N. O'Brian under the firm name of McKay & O'Brian and three years ago Mr. McKay took over practically all the Crown work controlled by the firm and is acting as representative of the attorney general of British Columbia. His success in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capability along this line. Much of the success that has attended him at the bar is undoubtedly due to the fact that in no instance will he permit himself to go to court unless he has absolute confidence in the justice of his client's cause. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard he evinces for the interests of his clients and the assiduous attention which he gives to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and have made him very successful in its conduct, so that he stands today among the representative and prominent barristers of the city where he makes his home.

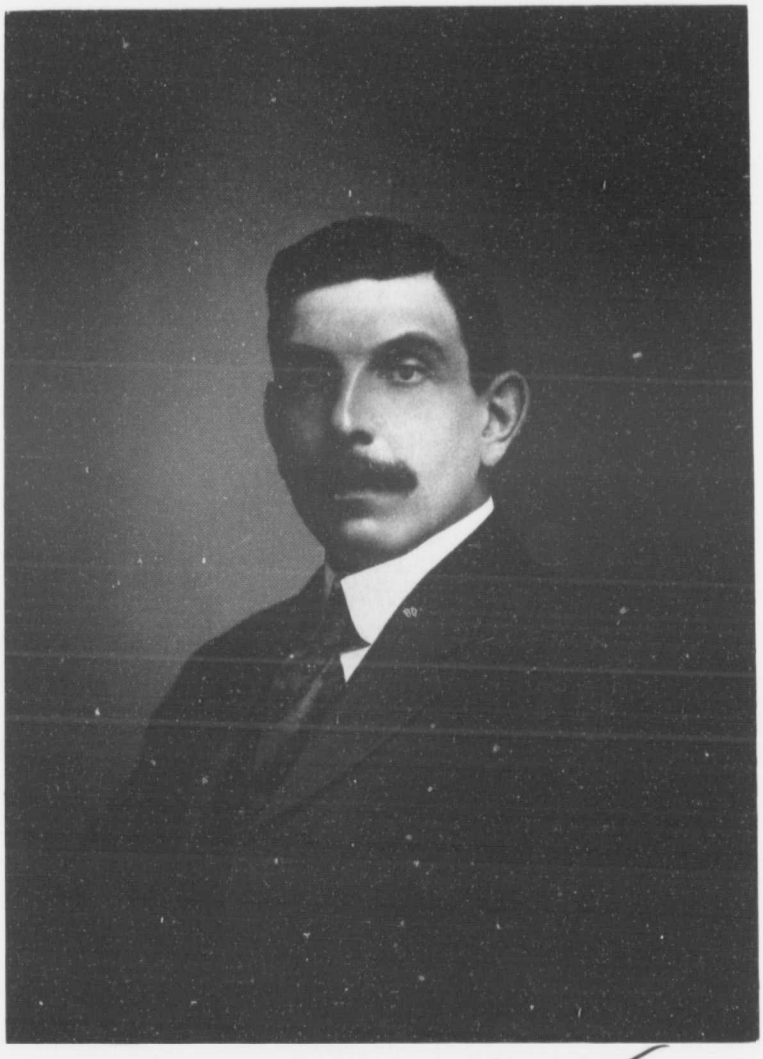
To say that Mr. McKay has won prominence in the law, however, is to mention only one of his many claims to distinction, for his interests are broad and his ability great, so that his activities have extended to many fields, influencing especially the military and political life of the province. He is one of the strongest individual forces in the ranks of the conservative party in British Columbia and has always been high in the party's councils, believing firmly in the principles and policies for which it stands. One year after his arrival in Vancouver he was elected secretary of the Vancouver Conservative Club

and rose through all the offices in that organization to that of president, to which he was elected in 1910. In 1906 he was made secretary of the British Columbia Conservative Association and served until 1911, when, upon the retirement of Mr. M. W. Foster, who became deputy minister of public works, Mr. McKay was elected to the position of first vice president. At the convention of the conservative party held at New Westminster, November 23, 1911, he was elected president of the British Columbia Conservative Association and at the close of his term of able service was succeeded by the late J. A. Lee, ex-mayor of New Westminster. Although an active conservative, his public spirit goes beyond partisanship and he is interested in everything that pertains to the advancement and growth of his city and province, cooperating in all progressive public projects and lending the weight of his influence to measures of reform and expansion.

In military circles, too, Mr. McKay is well known and greatly respected. He acquired his preliminary military training in the C school at Stanley barracks, Toronto, where he took first class qualifications, and at the age of eighteen he entered the Queen's Own Rifles as private. He spent fourteen years in the militia, serving for two as private, after which he took a commission in the Forty-third Rifles of Ottawa, rising to the rank of senior captain of the regiment. This position he held until 1898 and two years afterward became attached to the Dawson Rifles as lieutenant. He is now on the Officers Reserve with the rank of captain.

In Victoria, British Columbia, November 28, 1911, Mr. McKay was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Petersen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Ruth Isabel Mary. Fraternally Mr. McKay is connected with Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and with the Arctic Brotherhood. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church and he is a regular attendant at St. Andrew's church in Vancouver. In the Rideau Club of Ottawa and the Vancouver and Western Clubs of Vancouver he is well known and his high standing in social circles is unassailable. He is indeed entitled to a place among the men of Vancouver who represent the highest type of citizenship —men who, seeking and attaining personal success in business or a profession, have nevertheless extended their efforts into fields of public service, making their powers and abilities effective as forces in community growth. He is liberal, broad-minded, versatile and able, and his career has indicated clearly his possession of these qualities, bringing him success, prominence and a place among the makers of legal, military and political history in British Columbia.





Henry W. Turner.

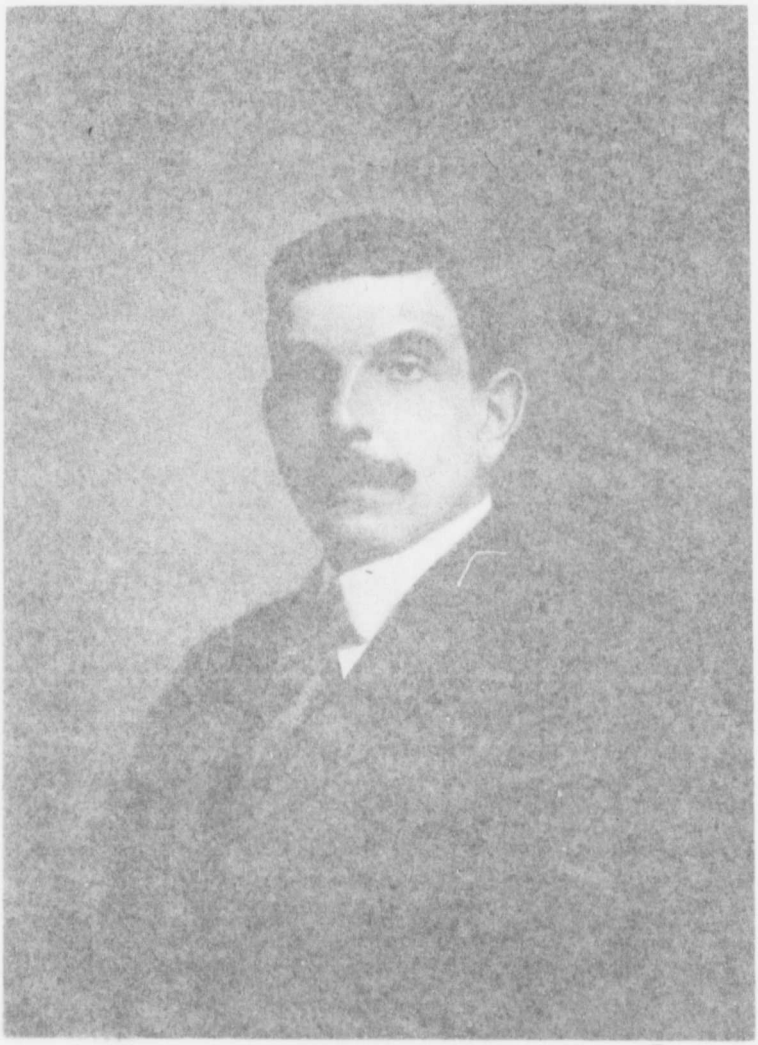
Henry Broughton Thomson

THE writer knows of no better way of commencing a brief character sketch of Henry Broughton Thomson, M. P. P., than to relate an incident which occurred when the former, in the pursuit of his day's routine as a newspaper reporter, ran across one of the pioneers of the Cariboo district, a man who had lived a rough life of a miner amid the hills of British Columbia for over sixty years. This old gentleman was paying his first visit to Victoria after a very long absence, renewing acquaintances, and remembering having heard that Mr. Thomson at one time was located in Cariboo, mentioned this fact to him. Then he said: "Oh yes, I know Thomson; he is one of the finest men I ever met. When Thomson tells you anything you can swear by it."

This may sound somewhat prosaic and puerile, but if you knew the life of the men who did the pioneer work in British Columbia, that would not be your estimate of the old miner's tribute. Out in the wide spaces of the west, where nature in the rough has to be grappled with, the men who have blazed the trail for civilization and development had the habit of "calling a spade a spade." They were quick to detect the false and the spurious, and the impostor and the sham had no chance; he would be found out. Hence, I say, that for a young a man, as Thomson, to have gone amongst this class and to have come away with their indorsement, is a splendid and all sufficient tribute to his sterling qualities as a man and citizen.

Mr. Thomson was born in County Down, Ireland, on July 21, 1870, and hence is now only in the prime of life. His father was Captain William Thomson, formerly of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders who had seen service in the Indian Mutiny. He died in 1898. His mother, formerly Alice Broughton, was a native of England, and a granddaughter of Captain William Broughton, a conspicuous figure on the pages of history dealing with British Columbia. Mrs. Thomson is still living and resides in Victoria.

The subject of this sketch received his education at the Bedford (England) grammar school, afterwards going to London where he entered a shipping office and received a thorough business training,



Henry D. Lawrence.

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which mightily influenced his later career. He remained in the metropolis for four years. In the year 1893, young Thomson set out for British Columbia, the land of opportunity, of which he had heard glowing accounts, and arrived in Victoria in that year. Here, he was variously employed for a couple of years, when he went to Nelson, in the Kootenay district, to embark upon what proved to be a strenuous and successful business career, taking the position of manager of a branch of Turner, Beeton & Company, wholesale merchandise. While in that city he served as a member of the city council.

In 1899, he removed to Cariboo, where he engaged in business on his own account. When the Hon. J. H. Turner, the former premier of British Columbia, and now agent general in London, accepted the latter post, Mr. Thomson was offered and accepted the position of manager of the great wholesale business which bears Mr. Turner's name. In 1902, when the firm of Turner, Beeton & Company was incorporated, Mr. Thomson became one of its directors, and still holds that position on the board.

The people of Victoria were not slow in recognizing that Mr. Thomson had more than a remarkable capacity for business, for in 1907 he was elected to the legislature as one of the four city representatives. And that he has served them well in that capacity is shown by the fact that he was reelected in the general elections of 1909 and again in 1912.

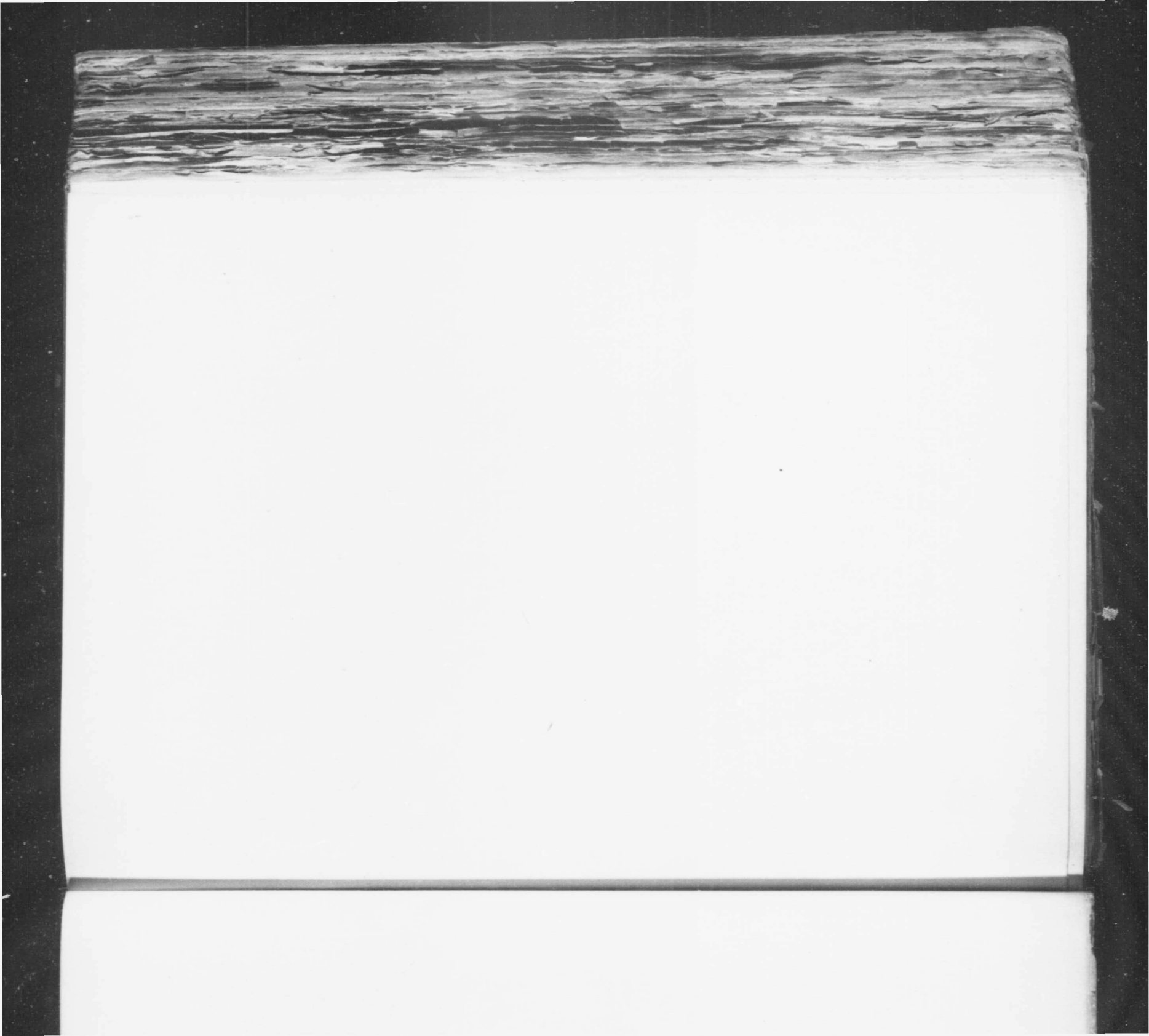
The government of Sir Richard McBride and the members of the legislature supporting that administration were also quick to realize that "H B", as he came to be known to his intimates, had a special capacity, for he was placed on the private bills committee, where he served for a number of years, then made deputy whip, and later, in 1911, appointed whip for the conservative party.

Amongst his close friends in the legislature and in political circles "H B" is known as a man who "does things." He has a blunt, straightforward manner of speech, which, when he has spoken, leaves no doubt at all as to what his meaning is; and this trait of character, backed up by a courage of conviction and a dauntless will, usually accomplishes the ends he seeks. This special ability or capacity—call it what you will—has been taken advantage of by the people of Victoria on more than one occasion, conspicuous amongst which instances was his trip to Ottawa in the spring of 1913 as a member of a deputation to interview the government on a matter of large port improvements for Victoria. Their mission was entirely successful, and on their return to Victoria, they were given a special vote of thanks by the board and otherwise thanked by the citizens.

That Mr. Thomson's business talent is appreciated outside the firm of which he is now the head, is shown by the fact that he has for some time been a director of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Ltd., of Victoria, and also a director of the Victoria Transfer Company. For a number of terms he was one of the most valued members of the council of the Victoria Board of Trade, of which body of course he is still a member.

"H B", as becomes a true westerner with a boundless faith in the destiny of the fairest and greatest province of the Dominion, is, socially, widely known and immensely popular. He is a member of the Union, Pacific, and Camosun Clubs, and prominently identified with St. Andrew's Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is unmarried.

It may be added in conclusion, that Victoria has great hopes for the future of H. B. Thomson. He is, it is believed, only at the threshold of his career as a public man.



Chas. W. Zaiss

Charles William Tait

THERE is nothing in biographical literature more interesting or more worthy of record than the development of a man's success, the methods by which it is attained and the causes by which it is directed. The career of Charles William Tait furnishes splendid examples of the most important elements which make for prosperity, for by his own efforts, aided only by his industry, his steadiness of purpose and his determination to conquer an honorable destiny he has worked his way upward to prosperity, rising steadily until he controls today immense lumber and sawmilling interests in New Westminster and occupies a place of prominence in industrial circles of the city. He is president of the Fern Ridge Lumber Company and of the Royal City Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, and by virtue of these connections, and the force of the ability by which they were achieved, a powerful element in the business development of the city in which he resides.

Mr. Tait was born in the Muskoka district in the highlands of Ontario, on the 5th of May, 1879, and is a son of Thomas Benson and Eva A. (Burton) Tait, the former a native of New York state and the latter of England. Their marriage occurred in Bracebridge, Ontario, where the father had come as a young man and the mother when she was still a girl, and in that state the father engaged in lumbering for a number of years. In 1898 he came to British Columbia and located in Vancouver, where he continued in the lumber business for some time, later moving to Port Moody and thence to New Westminster, where his death occurred in 1906. His wife survives and makes her home in Vancouver.

Charles W. Tait acquired his education in the public schools of Ontario but his advantages along this line were limited, as at the age of fourteen he became a wage earner. Since that time he has been entirely dependent upon his own resources and the conditions of his life developed in him a self-reliance and independence and an initiative spirit which have remained salient elements in his character to the present time. For generations back the members of his family had been in the lumber business and his own inclination

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Charles W. Tait acquired his education in the public schools of Ontario but his advantages along this line were limited, as at the early age of fourteen he became a wage earner. Since that time he has been entirely dependent upon his own resources and the conditions of his life developed in him a self-reliance and independence and an initiative spirit which have remained salient elements in his character to the present time. For generations back the members of his family had been in the lumber business and his own inclination

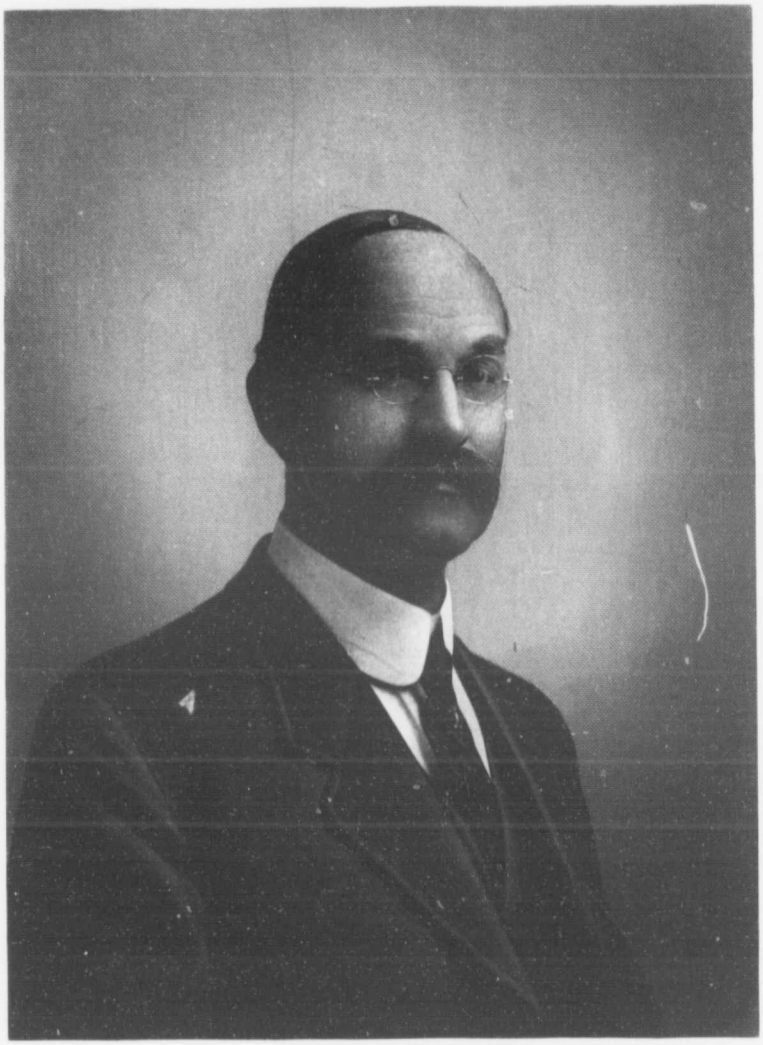
led him into this field of occupation. Accordingly, he secured a position with the lumber firm of Gilmour & Company of Ottawa at tallying lumber and he remained in their employ until April, 1897, when he went upon a short visit to his home. In the following May he came to the Pacific coast, locating in Vancouver, where he went to work for his uncle, W. L. Tait, a well known lumberman in that city. However, he worked here but a short time and then went to Port Moody, where he found employment with the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company as manager of their shingle mills. This position he retained for two years and at the end of that time came to New Westminster, already master of the lumber business in principle and detail and with his natural ability developed by his years of contact with practical business conditions. New Westminster, however, was not then an advantageous field along his special line, the lumber business being dull, and he therefore turned his attention to other work, becoming a waybiller for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company by whom he was employed for nine months at a salary of forty dollars a month. Finding this unprofitable he turned his attention to steamboating on the Fraser river, acting as purser of the steamer Ramona, which position he filled for two years, after which he was promoted to be manager and purser. In 1904 he abandoned steamboating and accepted a position with the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company as commercial salesman, representing their interests in the prairie districts of Canada until July or August, 1905, when he went into business for himself, organizing what was then known as the Globe Lumber Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Mr. Tait was made vice president and Pacific coast representative and he acted in both capacities until September, 1907, when he sold his interests in the Globe Lumber Company and in partnership with Captain C. H. DeBeck purchased a small sawmill on the south side of the Fraser river. This they converted into a one mill shingle mill and operated under the name of the Dominion Lumber & Shingle Manufacturing Company. In the spring of 1908 they added another shingle machine to their equipment and in the fall of that year began the construction of a sawmill at Fern Ridge. In the summer of 1909 they purchased what was known as the Freeman mill at Adler Grove and this they rebuilt and in it installed four shingle machines. As their business expanded they erected more mills, the year 1910 witnessing the construction of another at Fern Ridge, which they operated in conjunction with their sawmill at that point. Their business expanding rapidly along promising lines they determined to incorporate the concern and, finding that the name under which they did

business conflicted with that held by charter by another concern, they were obliged to change the title of the new enterprise to the Fern Ridge Lumber Company, under which the concern was incorporated. In January, 1912, Captain DeBeck disposed of his interests but Mr. Tait remained as president, an office which he creditably and ably fills. In the same year the company purchased what was known as the Smith & Johnson sawmill at Rosedale and are now constructing there another shingle mill. The Fern Ridge Lumber Company operates mills of this character at four different points in British Columbia and two sawmills elsewhere and controls a daily output of six hundred thousand shingles and about one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber. It also operates about eight miles of standard gauge railroad, using two locomotives of its own, and the entire concern furnishes employment to about four hundred men. The main offices are in the F. J. Hart building and the company buys all of its supplies in the home city. The men who control its destinies are all reliable, discriminating and forceful business men and its president, Mr. Tait, possesses rare business ability, his difficult position calling forth his splendid executive and organizing power and his quick and comprehensive grasp of business detail. Under his able management the concern has grown rapidly and expanded along progressive and modern lines, being today one of the great industrial enterprises in New Westminster and a dominant factor in the development of the lumber and shingle business in British Columbia. In January, 1913, Mr. Tait in company with his former partner, Captain C. H. DeBeck, and E. M. Matheson purchased the Royal City Shingle & Cedar Lumber Mills in New Westminster and incorporated the business under the name of the Royal City Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, of which Mr. Tait acts as president.

On the 27th of December, 1901, Mr. Tait was united in marriage to Miss Violet Winifred DeBeck, a daughter of Captain C. H. DeBeck, of New Westminster, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Tait became the parents of two children, one of whom, Clarence Benson, survives.

Fraternally Mr. Tait is connected with King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and he belongs also to the chapter, the commandery and to Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a business man of the modern type, energetic, thoroughly able and public-spirited, anxious for success not only as an individual asset but also as a factor in public development. In this cause he has done beneficial and far-reaching work as a member of the Westminster Board of Trade, the Westminster Progressive Club and the Westminster Club and he is a

leader in all progressive public enterprises, for he believes in the future of the city and stands among the men who make that future possible. His success is entirely the result of his own well directed labors and unfaltering energy, for he has made the best possible use of all the advantages which have come to him, possessing at the outset steadfastness of purpose, high ideals and the ability which commands opportunity.

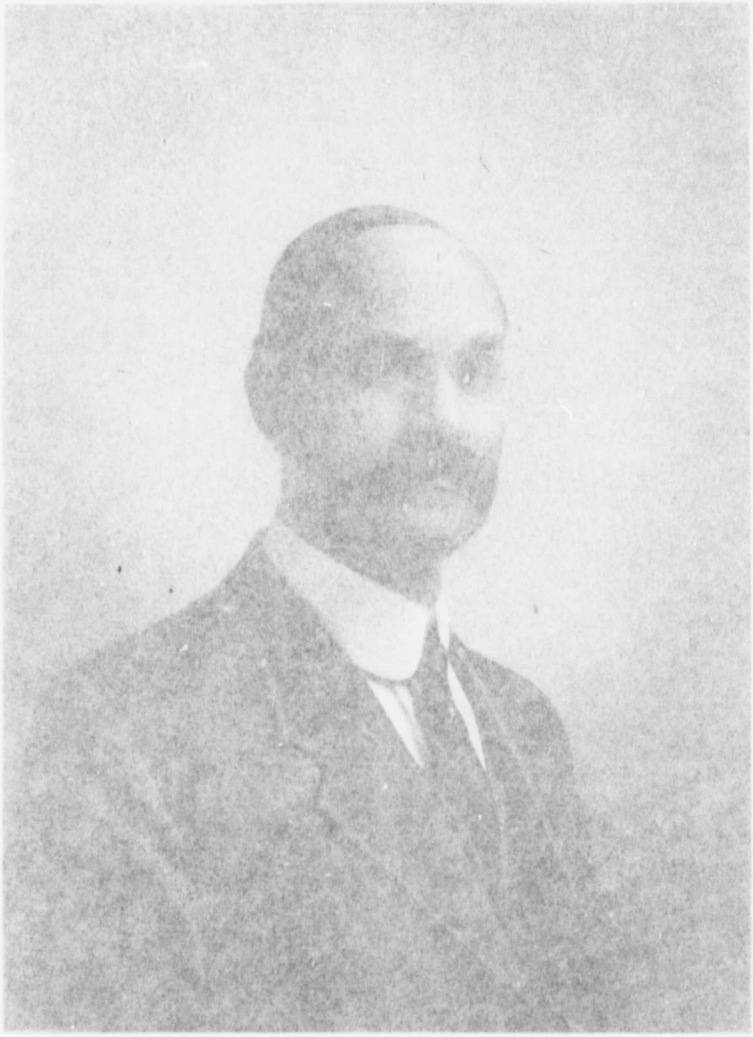


Lewis Hall

Lewis Hall, D. D. S.

THE mind of a scientist and an investigator combined with professional ability of a high order has made Dr. Lewis Hall one of the representative and successful dentists of Victoria; sound judgment, deep insight and executive and organizing ability have made him a progressive and prosperous business man; and a public spirit which counts nothing unimportant which has to do with civic advancement, growth or reform places him among the men of the city who are potent factors in its upbuilding. Thus it may be seen that along many lines he has been a force for good in Victoria during the twenty-eight years he has resided here and he is numbered not only among the pioneer dentists but among the pioneers and leaders in everything that is of permanent interest or value to the municipality. He was born in Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, England, May 11, 1850, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Beardmore) Hall, who in 1862 moved to Canada and located on a farm near Ottawa, Ontario. There the father engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1876, when he removed to British Columbia and settled on a farm in Chemainus, Vancouver island, where his death occurred December 9, 1881, at the age of fifty-five, his wife surviving him until January, 1885, and passing away at the age of fifty-eight. Ten children were born to their union, six sons and four daughters, of whom the following survive: Dr. H. E., who is practicing dentistry in Calgary, Alberta; F. J., a retired merchant of Victoria; G. A. B., city health officer of Victoria; and Lewis, of this review.

The life record of Dr. Lewis Hall furnishes an excellent example of the power of well directed ambition in the shaping of a successful career. He was two years of age when his parents moved to America and upon his father's farm in Ottawa he spent his early childhood, later going to Gloucester, Ontario, where he acquired his early education. At the age of fourteen he returned home and for two years thereafter assisted with the operation of the homestead. At the end of that time, or in 1876, he came to British Columbia with his parents who were among the early settlers in this province and here he was employed on his father's farm near Chemainus, Vancouver island, remaining



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there for four years. Tiring of farm labor he, at the end of that period, sought and found for a time employment in the lumber camps on Vancouver island. He realized, however, the advantage and value of a good education and accordingly made an agreement with a school-teacher in the vicinity whereby they studied together during the winters of these four years, Dr. Hall laying the foundation of an educational attainment that has reached important proportions at the present time. Just before he severed his connection with the lumber camps of Vancouver island he purchased a farm in the Somenos district and upon resigning his position again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. However, after a few months he left the farm, deciding that the city offered better opportunities, and in February, 1885, sold his property and came to Victoria. He purchased here a half interest in the circulation route of the Colonist, a local newspaper, his brother owning the other half interest, and he continued active in this field for one year thereafter. However, in the fall of 1886 he decided to study for a profession and being attracted to that of dentistry, leased his interest in the circulation route and with the income from this source together with the proceeds from the sale of his farm, he arranged for a course of study in the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery. He entered this institution September 1, 1886, and he received his degree of D. D. S. February 24, 1888, having the distinction of being one of the two graduates in that class who received the highest grades. Upon leaving college Dr. Hall returned to Victoria and began the practice of his profession, in which he has since attained prominence and distinction. He was one of the pioneers in his line in this city. In 1888 he opened his first office in the Moody building, at the corner of Yates and Broad streets. In the following year, having already acquired a large patronage, he secured larger and better quarters in the Craft & Norris block, on Douglas street. On the 1st of January, 1902, he moved to his present location in the Jewell block, at the corner of Douglas and Yates streets, and here he has one of the best equipped dental offices in the city, provided with modern instruments and all of the latest scientific appliances known to the dental fraternity. Dr. Hall controls a large patronage, for he has been practicing in Victoria for twenty-five years and is known to be able, conscientious and reliable, well versed in the underlying principles of his profession and thoroughly in touch with its most advanced and modern phases. The new and enlightened methods which have of late years practically revolutionized the dental science find in him a worthy exponent, for he never considers his professional education complete, remaining always a close and earnest student.

It is not alone along professional lines that Dr. Hall has won prominence for in the field of business he has acquired extensive and important connections and a success which places him among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in Victoria. He is interested in several financial enterprises, among which may be mentioned the Prudential Company, Limited, of Vancouver, of which he is a director; the Canada-West Trust Company, Limited; and the Albion Trust Company, Limited, of Victoria, of which he is serving as president. He was formerly president and a director of The Bakeries, Limited, for several years, and is secretary of the Victoria Steam Laundry, Limited. In 1892 he established the Central Drug Store under the name of Hall & Company and he was the active manager of this concern for two years, after which he disposed of his interests in order to give more attention to his other important affairs. He is a member of the Victoria Board of Trade and is serving as chairman of the municipal committee, a capacity in which he has been doing excellent, far-sighted and progressive work in the best interests of the city. He was a member of the Victoria school board from 1896 to 1904, during which time he was for three years chairman of the body, closely identified with some of its most important and beneficial work. It was he who aided in securing the adoption of a course in manual training in the public schools of the city and he has taken a prominent part in a great deal of constructive work of various kinds, having been as a member of the board of aldermen a strong factor in securing additional water supply for the city and many other needed municipal improvements. He was elected mayor in 1908 and served in that capacity until 1909, his administration proving constructive, progressive and businesslike and marking an epoch of progress in the city's history. No movement for the advancement of community interests, no project of civic reform or progress lacks his hearty cooperation and active support and he has been the instigator of many such measures, his influence being always on the side of growth and expansion. He was very influential in securing the adoption of wood block paving for the streets in the business district of the city and in 1909 signed the contract for the installation of the present system of ornamental street lighting. It was he who inaugurated the salt water pressure system for fire fighting which proved very successful during the period of its operation. He is a man of true public spirit, a student of the scientific aspects of city beautification, a believer in beauty from all standpoints, and he has made his ability along this line the basis of a great work of public service—a work by which Victoria has profited greatly and which has enabled her to take and

hold her proud position among the most beautiful cities of the world. He represented the city in the Alaska-Yukon Exposition held in Seattle in 1909 and was chosen to represent it at the Tercentenary in Quebec, having been given that honor as the man who best embodies the city's standards and aims and who has taken an active part in making them practicable.

On the 21st of August, 1889, in Victoria, Dr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Sophie Cummings, a daughter of J. L. and Sophie (Lafferty) Cummings, natives of eastern Canada, both of whom have passed away. The family is of English origin, the paternal grandparents having been born in England. Mrs. Hall is an accomplished and talented musician and for twenty-one years was organist of the First Presbyterian church, having recently resigned this position. At this time she was presented with a gold watch and many other gifts by the choir and congregation in recognition of her able service during almost a quarter of a century. Dr. Hall has always been prominently identified with all movements looking toward the moral uplift of the community and has been an active religious worker, having organized the Bible class in the Victoria West Methodist church and having taught there for fifteen years. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and takes an especial delight in hunting and fishing, spending a great many of his leisure hours in these recreations. His fraternal connections are extensive and important. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Good Templars, in which latter organization he has held several important offices. In addition he belongs to the Sons of England and has been presented with a gold medal in appreciation of his capable services as auditor of that association. In the Masonic lodge he holds a position of importance and was at one time chaplain and auditor of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is still a member.

Dr. Hall supports the liberal party and for the past eighteen years has taken an active part in politics, lending the weight of his vote and influence and his active service to the party's interests. In 1900 he was vice president of the general Liberal Association, and he is now president of Ward 1 of the local Liberal Association. He is a politician in the best sense of the word, a man who knows how to meet a present political situation and to deal naturally with its exigencies, bringing business ability, diplomacy and sound judgment to bear upon the problems in hand. A broad-minded, liberal and progressive man, high in his ideals, modern in his standards and upright in all the rela-

tions of life, he has attained an enviable position in his profession, in business and in public life and has left and is leaving the impress of his forceful personality upon many different fields of endeavor in the city where he makes his home.

Harvey C. Briggs

Harry C. Briggs

A MAN of force, experience and ability, of wide knowledge and sound judgment, Harry C. Briggs is connected today with one of the largest manufacturing and importing concerns in Victoria and in the three years of its existence has been a powerful factor in its success. The line of business with which he is identified is the one to which he has devoted almost his entire active life, learning it from the bottom up and making practical application of his knowledge in the conduct of the affairs of the firm of Harvey & Briggs, of which he was one of the founders. He is a native son of the city, born August 27, 1877, his parents being Thomas L. and Mary I. (Irving) Briggs, the former a resident of New Westminster and a pioneer in British Columbia, a record of whom appears elsewhere in this work. The mother is a sister of the well known Captain John Irving.

When Harry C. Briggs was about two years of age his parents removed to New Westminster and he there attended private schools and later the old St. Louis College. At the age of thirteen years he was sent to Portland, Oregon, to attend the Bishop Scott Academy, enrolling in the military department, which was then conducted under the direction of the United States government. There he remained until he was nineteen years of age, receiving his commission as major, which would entitle him to a captaincy in the National Guard of the United States. After completing the course in Bishop Scott Academy Mr. Briggs returned to British Columbia and secured a position in a minor capacity on the Fraser river steamers, winning promotion to the rank of purser and continuing in this occupation until the Canadian Pacific Railroad purchased the line. He then came to Victoria and obtained employment in a shipping and importing house controlled by R. P. Rithet & Company. He entered the service of the firm in a very humble capacity, securing the position of office boy. His ability, however, was soon recognized and earned him promotion to the position of customs broker, then bookkeeper, then traveling salesman and finally manager and buyer for the liquor department. This responsible office was in itself proof of his ability and his business

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enterprise and his promotion to it in connection with a business house of the character and standing of that controlled by R. P. Rithet & Company was without question the best recommendation which he could have received. Owing to his gradual rise through the various departments of the concern he mastered thoroughly all the branches of the business, learning trade and market conditions, the details of buying and selling and also the administrative and organizing phases, gaining a comprehensive training in this line of work which was a most important factor in the development of the business controlled by R. P. Rithet & Company and later in the splendid success of Harvey & Briggs. This latter concern was organized April 1, 1910, Mr. Briggs resigning his position with his former employers in order to join Alfred Harvey. They met with immediate success and their business has had a most phenomenal growth due entirely to the enterprising and able work of the partners, both of whom are resourceful, far-sighted and progressive business men. When the firm was organized Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harvey constituted the entire office and sales force and now, three years later, they employ eleven salesmen and have extended their business territory beyond British Columbia into Oregon, Washington, California and the Yukon. They are direct importers, buying from the manufacturers of Europe, Canada and the United States, and they control an immense trade, each month showing an increase of from twenty-five to forty per cent over that month's business of the preceding year. They have more than kept pace with the development of the province and the remarkable growth of the concern has come as a direct result of the excellent grade of goods in which they deal and of the reputation which they have achieved for maintaining always the highest business standards. Their plant is one of the largest in Victoria, covering a large floor space, and it is equipped to handle with facility the very largest orders. The storage warehouses are large substantial structures ideally fitted for their purpose and the entire concern is modern in equipment and a valuable addition to the city's fine business houses. Both members of the firm of Harvey & Briggs devote their entire time and attention to the business and the result of their hard work, their perseverance and enterprising spirit is evident in the great growth which the concern has made during the three years of its existence. Mr. Briggs combines with a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the details of his work an excellent organizing and administrative ability and a compelling personality, qualities which he has used to build up and develop the enterprise with which he is connected and to make it what it is today—one of the important commercial factors in Victoria.

In September, 1904, Mr. Briggs was united in marriage to Miss Jeanne McAlpine, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and of Scotch parentage, who was brought to British Columbia as an infant. Mr. Briggs is a member of the Presbyterian church and he gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and was a member of the famous "Big Four" rowing squad of the James Bay Athletic Association of Victoria, which in 1902 won both the junior and senior events of the international championship meet of the Pacific coast, held at Nelson, British Columbia, this feat marking a notable event in rowing circles. Mr. Briggs holds membership in the James Bay Athletic Association, in the Pacific and Camosun Clubs of Victoria, and is connected fraternally with the Native Sons of British Columbia and Quadra Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to the Victoria Board of Trade and is interested in municipal advancement along business lines, cooperating heartily in all movements to promote financial, industrial or commercial growth. He is a man of wide experience, of practical judgment and keen business discrimination and as a partner in the conduct of one of the largest commercial houses in the city has found an excellent field for the development of his talents and abilities—a field in which he has won distinction for himself and made substantial contributions to the general development.

A. M. Harper

Andrew Miller Harper

ANDREW MILLER HARPER, member of the British Columbia bar, engaged in general law practice at Vancouver as junior partner in the firm of McCrossan & Harper, was born at Madoc, Ontario, on the 1st of July, 1877, a son of John and Ellen Harper. His father was an officer in the British army and saw service in India during the mutiny and later in Persia. He was awarded two medals, in recognition of his valiant and loyal service to his country.

Andrew M. Harper attended the high school in his native city and afterward entered Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. With the completion of his classical course and his entrance into business life he determined to come to the west, arriving in Vancouver in 1902. A mental review of the broad field of business led him to the decision to make the practice of law his life work and with that end in view he studied in the office and under the direction of Joseph Martin from 1903 until 1906. In the latter year he was called to the British Columbia bar and at once began practice in partnership with George E. McCrossan under the style of McCrossan & Harper. This firm has since maintained its existence and now occupies a creditable place at the Vancouver bar in the general practice of law. Mr. Harper is an able barrister whose knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is comprehensive and exact, while in the application of a legal point he is seldom at error. His clientage has steadily grown with the passing years and is now extensive and of an important character. Mr. Harper is also associate editor with his partner, Mr. McCrossan, of the Digest of Canadian Criminal Case Law.

On the 25th of July, 1909, in Vancouver, Mr. Harper was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Coles, a daughter of George W. and Catherine Coles, the former an accountant of Vancouver. Of this union there have been born two children, Josephine and Andrew. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Harper holds membership in the University Club. In politics he is a conservative but without ambition for holding office. He is, however, a

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member of the royal commission on labor, having been appointed in December, 1912. This commission is for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the labor conditions in British Columbia and is doing excellent work in that connection. Mr. Harper is further interested in all matters relative to the public welfare and has been a student of the signs of the times regarding political, sociological and economic conditions.

Robert William Clark

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ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK, real-estate, insurance and investment broker of Victoria and also connected with various corporations which have to do with the material development and prosperity of the city and island, was born May 14, 1865, at Sideot, Somersetshire, England, and comes of English ancestry. His parents were Robert and Mary Anna (Tanner) Clark, the former a native of Cheddar, England, and latter of Sideot, Somersetshire. The former died in Sideot in 1877, and the mother is still living there. The paternal grandfather of Robert W. Clark was a cheese merchant and the originator of the famous Cheddar cheese business exporting extensively to Australia and elsewhere. He originally conducted the business under the name of William Clark but in 1855, when joined in the undertaking by his son, Robert Clark, the firm style of William Clark & Son was assumed. Under that name the business was conducted until 1893, when was effected a consolidation with C. E. Spear & Brothers, since which time the firm has been known as Spear Brothers & Clark.

Robert W. Clark acquired his early education in the Friends' school at Sideot, England, where he remained to the age of fourteen years. He then entered a private school at Southport, Lancashire, England, in which he spent three years, and when seventeen years of age he became connected with the firm of William Clark & Son, remaining with that house until 1891, at which time he came to Canada. He settled in Vancouver, British Columbia, having heard while in England of the many opportunities offered in Canada to a young man with ambition, energy and initiative spirit. He secured employment as a traveling salesman with Major & Eldridge, wholesale produce merchants located on Water street, and acted in that capacity until 1894, in which year he accepted a position with W. H. Malkin & Company, wholesale grocers of Vancouver. In 1901 he left that firm and came to Victoria, where he formed a partnership with William C. Bond for the conduct of a general real-estate business under the firm style of Bond & Clark. Their offices were located on Trounce alley and in addition to handling real estate they promoted several important com-

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ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK, real-estate, insurance and investment broker of Victoria and also connected with various corporations which have to do with the material development and prosperity of the city and island, was born May 14, 1863, at Sidcot, Somersetshire, England, and comes of English ancestry. His parents were Robert and Mary Anna (Tanner) Clark, the former a native of Cheddar, England, and latter of Sidcot, Somersetshire. The former died in Sidcot in 1877, and the mother is still living there. The paternal grandfather of Robert W. Clark was a cheese merchant and the originator of the famous Cheddar cheese business exporting extensively to Australia and elsewhere. He originally conducted the business under the name of William Clark but in 1855, when joined in the undertaking by his son, Robert Clark, the firm style of William Clark & Son was assumed. Under that name the business was conducted until 1893, when was effected a consolidation with G. E. Spear & Brothers, since which time the firm has been known as Spear Brothers & Clark.

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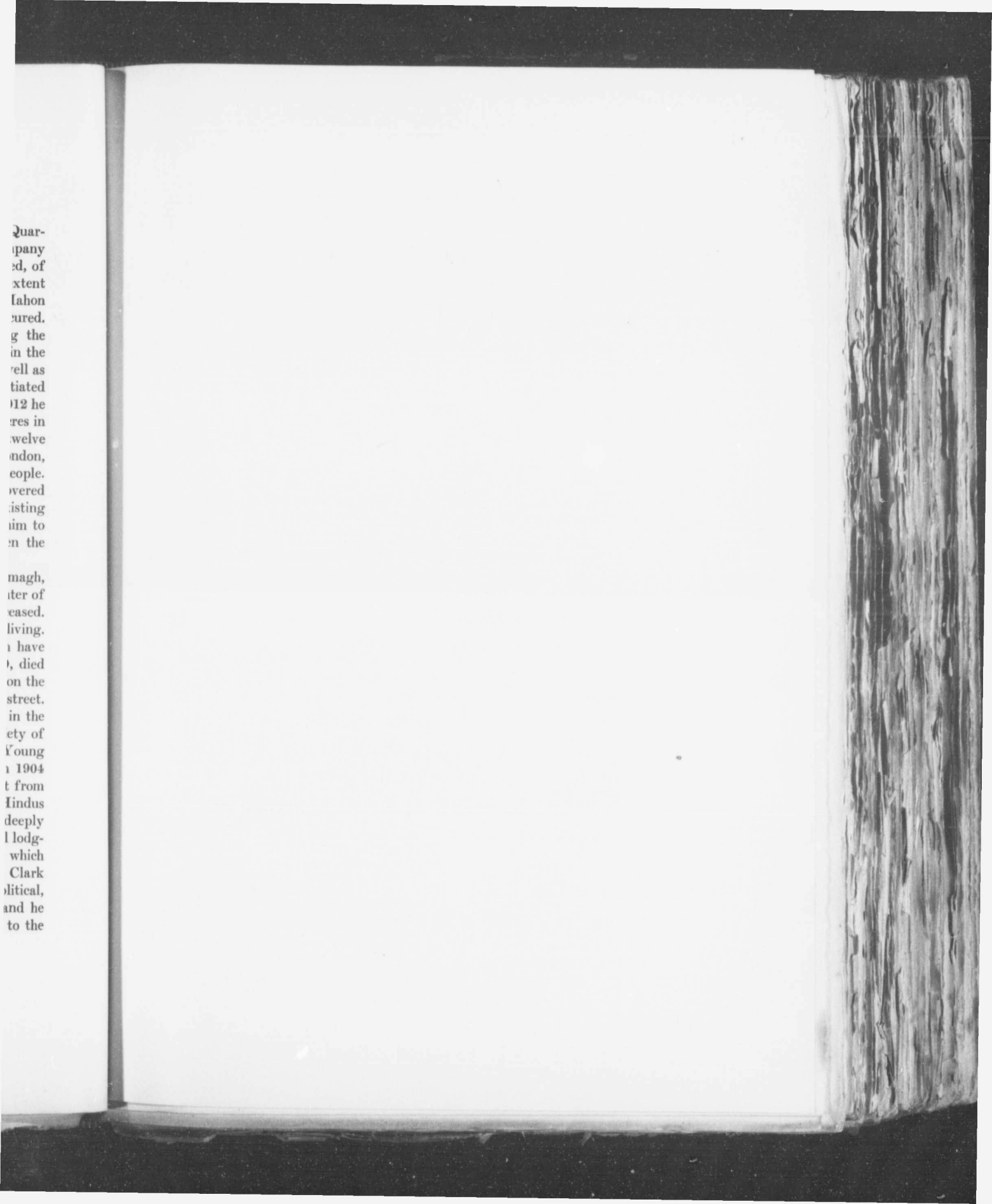
mercial and industrial enterprises, including the Nootka Marble Quarries at Nootka, British Columbia, the Silica Brick & Lime Company at Parsons Bridge, British Columbia, and The Bakeries, Limited, of Victoria. By 1909 the firm's business had increased to such an extent that additional space was required and they removed to the Mahon building on Government street, where adequate quarters were secured. In 1910 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Clark continuing the business under the name of Robert W. Clark. He specializes in the marketing of large tracts of farm lands in British Columbia as well as inside business property in the city of Victoria, having negotiated many of the large sales of business properties in this city. In 1912 he negotiated the sale of twelve thousand, one hundred and sixty acres in the Cariboo country to buyers resident in Burlington, Ontario; twelve thousand, eight hundred acres in Naas valley to buyers in London, Ontario; and fifty thousand acres on Babine lake to Spokane people. All the above acreage is desirable agricultural land, sparsely covered with timber and easily cleared. The unexcelled opportunities existing in the province, combined with a perception that has enabled him to readily recognize and grasp the advantages offered, have been the contributing elements to his success.

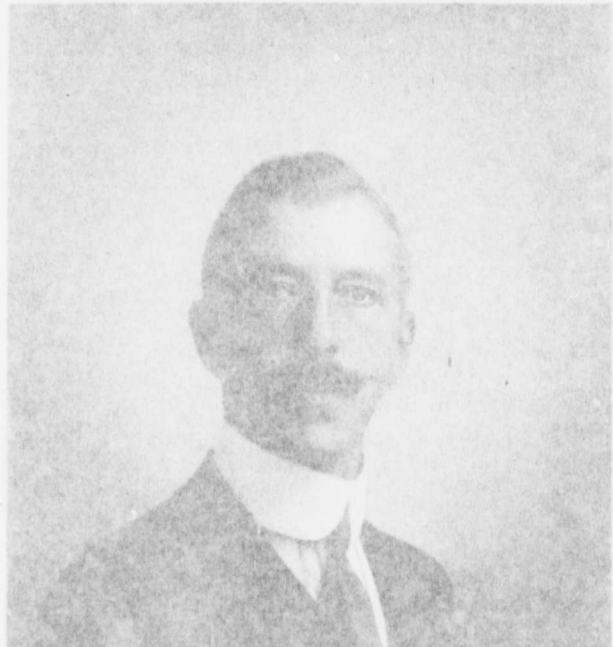
On the 26th of December, 1887, at Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Alice M. Robb, a daughter of Hamilton Robb, a linen manufacturer of that place, now deceased. Mrs. Clark was one of twelve children, of whom seven are yet living. By her marriage she became the mother of two sons but both have passed away. Robert Hamilton Bright, born March 27, 1889, died July 22, 1893. Arthur Tanner, born December 26, 1890, died on the 26th of April, 1892. Mr. Clark resides at No. 1224 Richardson street. In politics he is a liberal, taking a keen but not active interest in the political welfare of the province. He is a member of the Society of Friends and during 1903 he was president of the Victoria Young Men's Christian Association and was one of its directors from 1904 until 1910. He also acted as chairman of the boys' department from 1907 until 1910. He is an ardent advocate of extending to the Hindus the rights and privileges of British subjects. He is likewise deeply interested in the cause of the workingman, suggesting municipal lodging houses, public reading rooms and other beneficial measures which shall add to his welfare and to his betterment. In a word, Mr. Clark has been deeply interested in many questions relative to the political, economic and sociological conditions of this and other lands and he furthers and supports any measure which he deems beneficial to the upbuilding of the country and the betterment of the race.



Leonard F. Loughlin

ard Frank Houghton, M. R. C. S. (Eng.) L. R. C. P. (London)

ALTHOUGH DR. LEONARD FRANK HOUGHTON has practiced the medical profession in Victoria only since 1911 he has in that short time built up a remarkably extensive and profitable patronage. He maintains commodious and well equipped offices in the Campbell building and therein are to be found appliances necessary for the execution of his work. For many e was one of the most successful physicians in various parts land, coming to Canada in order to profit by the great oppor- a fast developing country presents. Dr. Houghton has many terests, being connected with important manufacturing institu- d owning valuable real estate. Born on May 11, 1868, in England, he is a son of George and Gertrude (Oakes) on, both of whom died on July 20, 1913. The father was of Houghtons, Limited, the largest photographic goods and house in England. The firm was established by Dr. Hough- ndfather, George Houghton, Senior, in 1834, the latter being engaged in business up to the time of his death, which in 1887. The firm was originally known as Claudet & and it was Mr. Claudet who introduced the daguerreotype land. George Houghton, the Doctor's father, entered the 853 and was actively engaged in the business up to within w years. Upon his entrance into the firm Mr. Claudet d the firm then became known as George Houghton & Son. at one time principally engaged in the wholesale glass adding the manufacture of photographic glass plates, and phy developed and became more general a gradual transi- place until eventually additional works were established in with the original plant and about 1895 the manufacture of photographic accessories was undertaken. In the latter was changed into a limited liability company under the Houghton & Son, Limited, and a few years later an took place with several other photographic firms, the becoming known as Houghtons, Limited. At the managing director is Edgar W. Houghton, a brother



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of our subject. The firm is considered the largest in England engaged in the photographic business.

Gertrude (Oakes) Houghton, the mother of Dr. Houghton, was a daughter of Edwin M. Oakes, who for many years was engaged in the cutlery business in Sheffield, England, under the name of E. M. Oakes' Cutlery Manufactory, being one of the oldest cutlery plants in England. George Houghton and Gertrude Oakes were married at Hampstead Heath, London, in 1865, and to their union were born seven children, George E., Leonard F., Edgar W., Charles E., Mary G., Ethel K. and Winifred E. Dr. Houghton is the only one of the family who came to Canada.

Dr. Houghton was educated in the City of London School, entering the same in 1878 and graduating in 1881, at which time he secured entrance into Neuenheim College at Heidelberg, Germany, which he attended until 1883. In that year he returned to England, entering King's College school, which he attended for a term of two years, leaving in 1885. In the same year he began the study of medicine under an uncle in Sheffield, England, and in 1887 became connected with St. Mary's Hospital at Paddington, London, England, remaining there until the early part of 1893. In that year he qualified by obtaining the degrees of M. R. S. C. (England) and L. R. C. P. (London). In 1893 he entered the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond street, London, where for eighteen months he held different positions. In the fall of 1894 he started in the practice of medicine for himself in East Looe, Cornwall, England, remaining at that place until December, 1900, and building up a lucrative practice. In the latter year Dr. Houghton went to Weston-super-Mare, there following his profession with ever increasing success until April, 1909. Although he was very successful in building up a lucrative practice he decided to seek the opportunities offered in Canada, which he considered more attractive, and in 1909 left the mother country for the Dominion, eventually locating in Salt Spring Island, where he secured the post of resident physician, an office which he filled for two years. He then decided upon another removal, coming to Victoria, British Columbia, in the fall of 1911, establishing his office in the Sayward building, which he made his headquarters until December, 1912. In that short time his practice had increased to such a remarkable extent that more commodious offices were needed and he secured just what he wanted in the new and modern Campbell building, at the corner of Fort and Douglas streets, and there he has the best facilities for handling his ever growing practice.

Dr. Houghton is financially interested in the firm that bears his name, Houghtons, Limited, of London, England, and also in the Capital Trust Company of Victoria, British Columbia, and the White Island Sulphur Company of New Zealand. He also is connected with other enterprises and is the owner of considerable real estate in Victoria and the vicinity.

On May 30, 1895, Dr. Houghton was united in marriage in North Wales to Miss Jennie Jones, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones, the former a prominent landowner and timber merchant, residing at Plas Coch, Llanychan, near Ruthin, North Wales, England. Dr. and Mrs. Houghton had the following sons. Leonard Frank was born May 31, 1896, and died on June 3d of that year. Frank Llewellyn, born July 18, 1897, is now in the Royal Naval College of Halifax, Nova Scotia, as a naval cadet, having joined in January, 1913. Leonard Wynn, who was born August 14, 1900, is a student in the Collegiate School of Victoria, British Columbia. Maurice Trevor, who completes the family, was born September 22, 1903, and is also attending the Collegiate School in Victoria.

Dr. Houghton has an interesting military record to his credit. He was surgeon lieutenant in the Cornwall Volunteer Artillery (Coast Defence) from 1895 to 1897 and was lieutenant in the same corps from 1897 to 1899. In 1895 he was awarded the Recruit's medal for the whole of Cornwall for rifle shooting. At the present time he is a lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps of Canada. In his political views Dr. Houghton is a conservative, deeply interested in the welfare of his party although he has never aspired to political honors. He is a Free Mason, his lodge being that of Sancta Maria, No. 2682, of London, England. He also is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters of England and of the Sons of England and the Independent Order of Foresters of Canada. Moreover, he belongs to the Protective and Benevolent Order of Beavers of Victoria. His religion is that of the Church of England. Dr. Houghton finds much to interest him in philately and is an enthusiastic stamp collector, his collection being wonderfully complete and much admired by all interested along that line. He is also well informed on astronomical subjects and geology and an ardent lover of music and while in England he delivered a number of interesting lectures on geology. He also has lectured in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Association since 1894, having delivered four courses in the last two years in Victoria, British Columbia.

Harold Sidney

Harold Disney

THE firm of Disney & Tucker, dealers in builders' supplies and also actively engaged as contractors and builders in Edmonds, British Columbia, are among the foremost in their line of activity in that city and the success which they have achieved must be largely attributed to its senior member, Harold Disney, who now gives his sole attention to the development of this business. He is one of the earlier settlers of British Columbia, coming here in 1888, and was born in Greenwich, England, on December 17, 1866, a son of John Norman and Matilda (Burrough) Disney, the father a native of Greenwich and the mother of Devonshire, England, where they made their home until their demise. John N. Disney was a builder and contractor and was prominent in his native town.

Harold Disney was educated in the Asks Hatcham school in the suburbs of London, and at the age of sixteen apprenticed himself to the carpenter's and builder's trade with the firm of Holland & Hannen in London, E. C. For five years he remained with this firm, faithfully fulfilling his duties and becoming well acquainted with the trade, and in 1888 he crossed the Atlantic and came to Vancouver, British Columbia, where for one summer he found employment at the carpenter's trade. In the following fall he proceeded to Mount Lehman to work on his brother's ranch, going with the view of taking up a claim for himself. However, the slow process of clearing the land of the dense forest did not appeal to him and concluding that he would receive better returns from his trade, he gave up that idea. Therefore he came to New Westminster in the spring and in company with his brother Edmund engaged in contracting and building, being successfully occupied until 1895. Dull times prevailing that year had a deterring influence upon the building trade and therefore Mr. Disney applied for a position at the penitentiary and out of eighty applicants was selected as instructor in carpentering to the inmates and in 1903 was made chief trade instructor, serving in that important capacity with conspicuous ability and success until May, 1911. While holding that position Mr. Disney remodeled the entire prison, built the east wing thereof and the new work shops, putting the entire building in an

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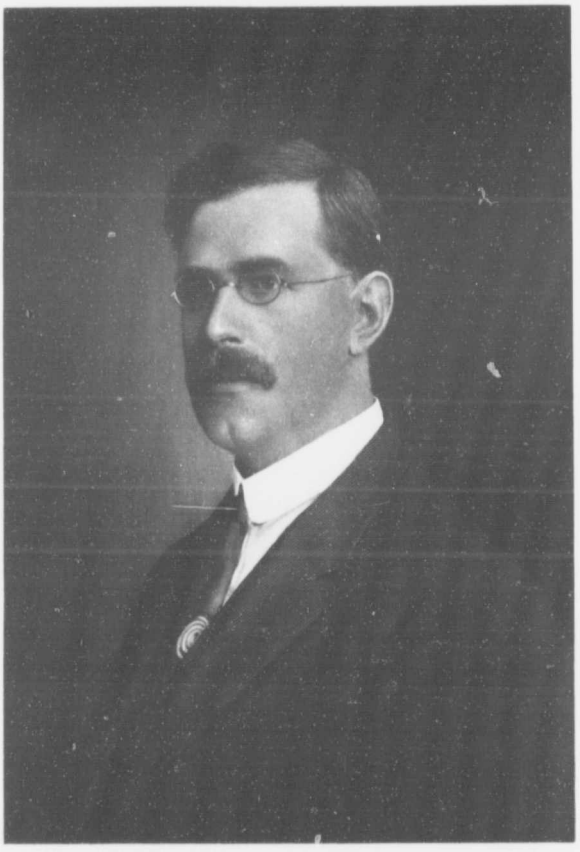
up-to-date condition. That his capable services were deeply appreciated is evident in the fact that he was retained in the position under four wardens, namely: George L. Foster, W. C. Moresby, J. C. White and J. C. Brown. After resigning from his official position Mr. Disney built a home in Edmunds and here established himself in his present business of contracting and building, also opening a lumberyard and adding a general line of builders' supplies. His success has been rapid and the business is considered among the important ones of his city.

In 1891 Mr. Disney was united in marriage to Miss Mary Burrough, of London, England, and to them have been born four children: Gertrude Jessie, now the wife of Arthur Jones, of Seattle, Washington; John Harold; Marjorie Mary; and Charles Norman. The three younger children are yet at home.

Mr. Disney is a member of the Sons of England, belonging to Burnaby lodge, of that order, of which he was one of the organizers. He also is a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and is worshipful master of that lodge. One of the leading business men of Edmunds and a loyal citizen in every sense of the word, Mr. Disney is a potent factor for good in all endeavors undertaken to benefit the city. He is highly esteemed by all who know him and his actions have always been such as need no disguise.

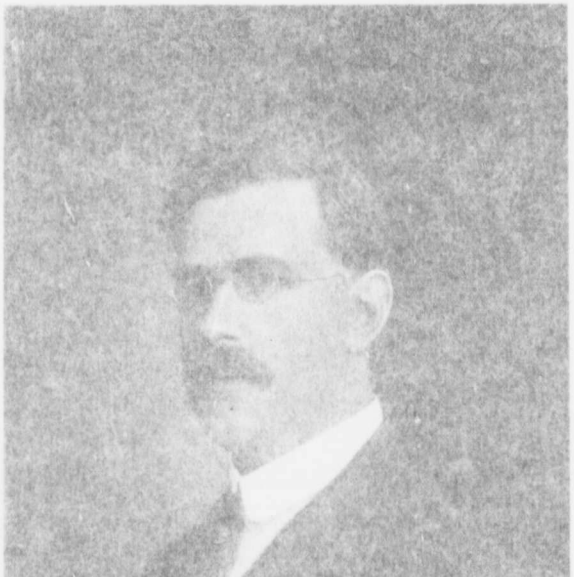


Ben. A. Cunliffe.

Benjamin Armitage Cunliffe

BENJAMIN ARMITAGE CUNLIFFE needs no introduction to the citizens of Vancouver for, since his arrival here in 1903, he has taken a prominent part in local and provincial conservative politics and later turning his attention to the business field, has achieved therein an enviable success, being today managing director of Ceramics, Limited, and a forceful factor in the general business life of the city. He was born in Otley, Yorkshire, England, May 17, 1881, and is a son of William Mawson and Eliza (Armitage) Cunliffe, the former a member of an old north of England family, originally of Lancashire but for the past four hundred years of Yorkshire. The members of this line have been tanners for several generations past and the father of the subject of this review is now engaged in that occupation.

Benjamin A. Cunliffe acquired his early education in the Shaftesbury (Dorsetshire) grammar school, after which he took entrance examinations to Cambridge University but did not matriculate. Instead he became apprenticed to the leather business, at the same time taking the Yorkshire college course in the leather industry. He afterward entered into partnership with his father in that line of occupation for two years, severing his connection in 1901 and emigrating to Canada, where he settled at Two Creeks, Manitoba, turning his attention to farming. In December, 1903, he moved to Vancouver and after engaging in various occupations until October, 1907, was made in that year permanent secretary of the Vancouver Conservative Club, to the duties of which position he later added those of traveling organizer of the British Columbia Conservative Association. He held these important positions until the general election of 1911, in which the conservatives returned five members, and in the following year he became clerk of the municipality of Point Grey, acting in that capacity for nine months thereafter. He is well known in local conservative politics and at present represents Ward 5 in the Point Grey municipal council. He resigned his position as clerk of the municipality in November, 1912, and turned his attention to business affairs, organizing Ceramics, Limited, of which he has since been managing director.



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The company imports all kinds of fine porcelains, glassware, statuary, cutlery, etc., and the business has had a creditable growth during the one year of its existence, Mr. Cunliffe having effectively demonstrated that his business acumen equals his political ability.

On the 23d of February, 1907, Mr. Cunliffe was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hodgson, a daughter of William Hodgson, of Yorkshire, England, and they have become the parents of three children, Jack Armitage, Harry Hodgson and Benjamin William. Mr. Cunliffe is connected fraternally with the Loyal Order of Orange. A young man of energy, ability and resourcefulness, he has throughout the entire course of his active career made the best possible use of his talents and opportunities with the result that he is today widely and favorably known in Vancouver and stands among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in the community.

C. A. McLean

Cecil Gower McLean

CECIL GOWER McLEAN is president of the Traders Trust Company, Limited, of Vancouver, and secretary and treasurer of the Western Union Fire Insurance Company, and by virtue of these responsible positions and the commanding ability and force of personality which have made them possible one of the representative young business men of the city. He was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in 1885 and is a son of A. A. McLean, who has represented that city in the Dominion parliament for seven years.

Cecil Gower McLean acquired his later education in Prince of Wales College at Charlottetown, from which he was graduated in 1903. Immediately afterward he moved to Edmonton, Alberta, where he entered the local branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia as a clerk. After four years in this capacity he established himself in the real-estate and brokerage business in Calgary, remaining in this connection for a year and a half, after which he came to Vancouver and here organized the Western Union Fire Insurance Company, the stockholders of which comprise five hundred of Western Canada's most prominent business and professional men. This is purely a western company and has become an important business factor in this part of the Dominion, for its growth has been rapid and its collections have increased yearly, much of the credit for this gratifying result being due to the energy, business acumen and enterprise of its founder, who since 1910 has acted as secretary and treasurer. The concern is now about to amalgamate with the Ontario Fire Insurance Company. Mr. McLean has given a great deal of time and attention to the affairs of the Western Union Fire Insurance Company but has been active in other fields also, being a man of wide interests and resourceful ability. In June, 1912 he organized the Traders Trust Company, Limited, capitalized at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and conducted entirely by Vancouver business men. Mr. McLean is president of this concern and in this position, calling for administrative ability and organizing power of a high order, has accomplished a great deal of constructive and far-sighted work.

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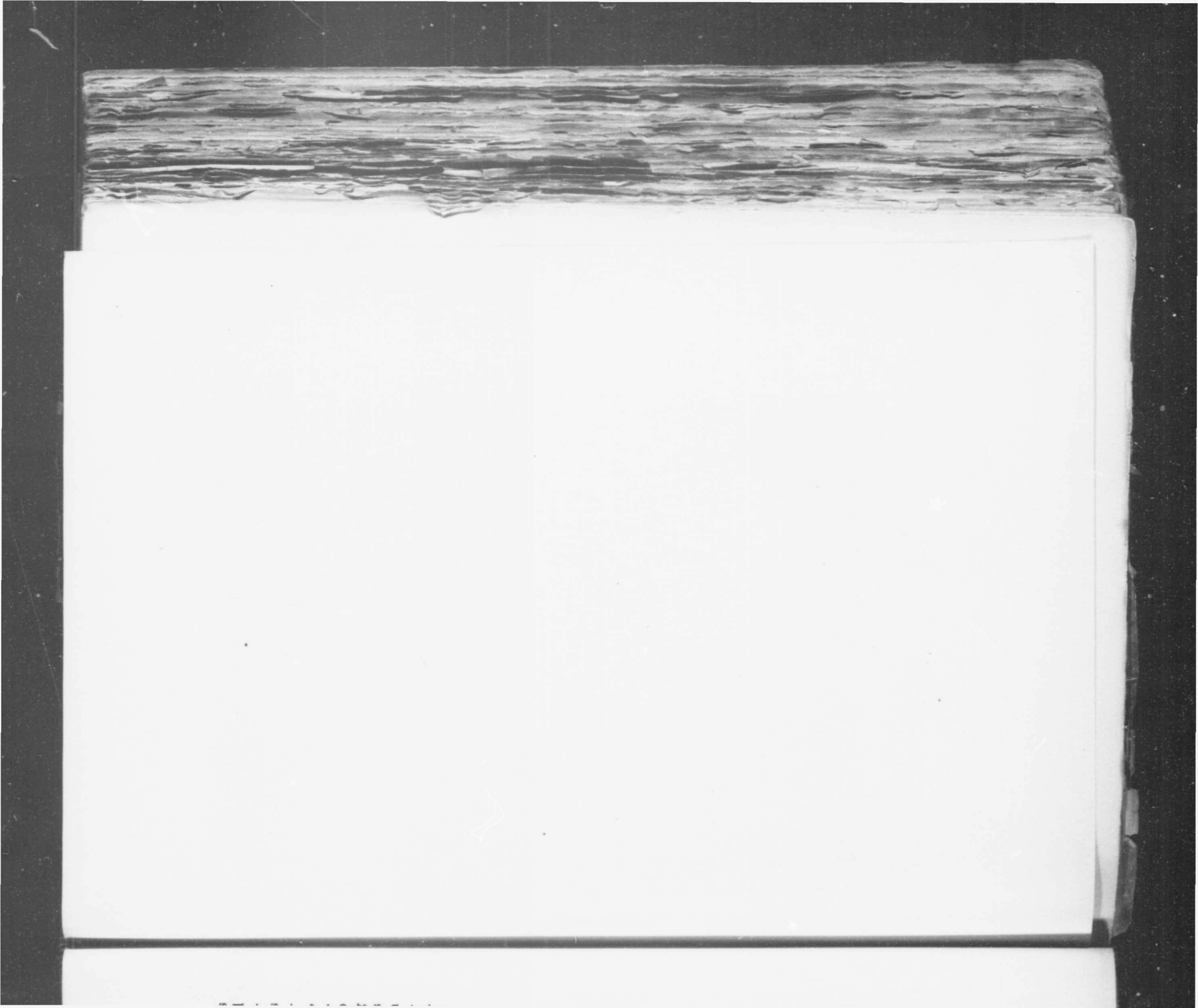
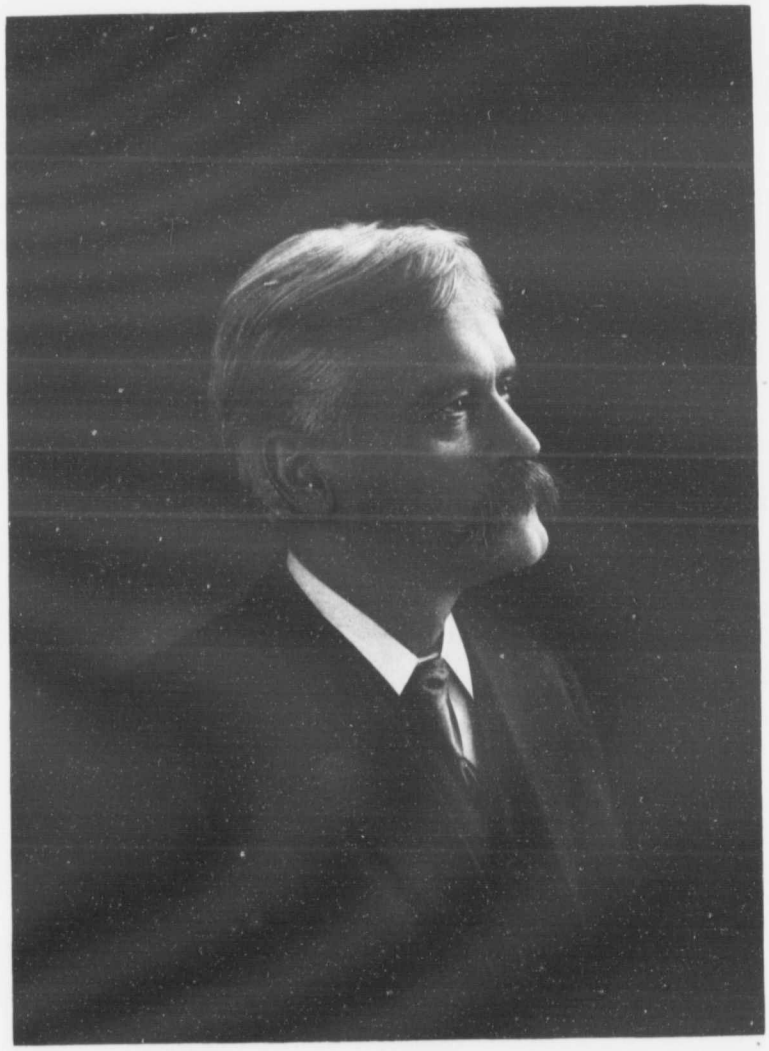
In Calgary, Alberta, in the spring of 1907, Mr. McLean was united in marriage to Miss Ida Locke, of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, and they have become the parents of two children, Ola Millicent and Rex. Mr. McLean is a conservative in his political beliefs and a member of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Vancouver Commercial Club and is interested in the growth of the city, cooperating heartily in movements to promote its permanent interest. Although still a young man he has made important contributions to business development, two of the largest concerns in Vancouver owing their organization to his initiative spirit and their continued progress to his energy and enterprise. The future undoubtedly holds for him continued advancement along business lines and notable accomplishments in this field, for he possesses in his energy, integrity and progressive spirit the qualities which command success.





J. B. Campbell

John Bell Campbell

THE history of a country is no longer a record of wars and conquests, nor does it record the subjugation of one nation by another. It is the story of man's conquest over matter, his utilization of natural resources and business opportunities, and the real upbuilders of a city or district are therefore the men who are most active in its business affairs. In this connection John Bell Campbell should be mentioned as the president of The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, of Vancouver. He was born in Woodville, Ontario, November 21, 1856, and is a son of Gregor and Mary (Bell) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Ontario, born within a few miles of Woodville. In early manhood Gregor Campbell learned the trade of carriage building and later established himself in that business, in which he continued for many years. In 1891 he disposed of his interests there and came to Vancouver, where he lived retired until his death. His wife has also passed away. They had a family of five sons, of whom J. B. Campbell is the eldest. The others are: Peter, of Vancouver; Charles, also a member of The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, of Vancouver; Archibald, who for a time made his home in Vancouver but is now a resident of Toronto; and Gregor, a broker of Vancouver.

In the public schools of his native city J. B. Campbell pursued his education and at the age of fifteen years began to learn the blacksmith's trade in his home town, following that pursuit until twenty-five years of age. He then married and in the spring of 1880 removed to Creston, Iowa, where he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. In the fall of 1888 he removed to Des Moines, where he was made foreman and given charge of the blacksmithing department of the Wabash Railroad, continuing at that place until February, 1885. He was a resident of Des Moines at the time of the dedication of the Iowa State capitol. In 1885 he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific at Atchison, Kansas, in the capacity in which he had previously served. While residing in the United

J. B. Campbell

John Bell Campbell

THE history of a country is no longer a record of wars and conquests, nor does it record the subjugation of one nation by another. It is the story of man's conquest over matter, his utilization of natural resources and business opportunities, and the real upbuilders of a city or district are therefore the men who are most active in its business affairs. In this connection John Bell Campbell should be mentioned as the president of The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, of Vancouver. He was born in Woodville, Ontario, November 21, 1856, and is a son of Gregor and Mary (Bell) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Ontario, born within a few miles of Woodville. In early manhood Gregor Campbell learned the trade of carriage building and later established himself in that business, in which he continued for many years. In 1891 he disposed of his interests there and came to Vancouver, where he lived retired until his death. His wife has also passed away. They had a family of five sons, of whom J. B. Campbell is the eldest. The others are: Peter, of Vancouver; Charles, also a member of The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, of Vancouver; Archibald, who for a time made his home in Vancouver but is now a resident of Toronto; and Gregor, a broker of Vancouver.

In the public schools of his native city J. B. Campbell pursued his education and at the age of fifteen years began to learn the blacksmith trade in his home town, following that pursuit until twenty-three years of age. He then married and in the spring of 1880 removed to Creston, Iowa, where he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. In the fall of 1883 he removed to Des Moines, where he was made foreman and given charge of the blacksmithing department of the Wabash Railroad, continuing at that place until February, 1885. He was a resident of Des Moines at the time of the dedication of the Iowa State capitol. In 1885 he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific at Atchison, Kansas, in the capacity in which he had previously served. While residing in the United

States he was a sturdy advocate of democratic principles and a strong supporter of Grover Cleveland for a second term as president. He took an active part in politics while a resident of Atchison and for two years served as a member of the council of that city. He continued with the Missouri Pacific until the spring of 1898, when he returned to Canada, settling in Vancouver. This was at the time of the gold rush to the Klondike and he was en route to Dawson, but stopping, as he supposed, for a brief period in Vancouver, he decided to remain and in the spring of 1899 embarked in the storage business. In this undertaking he met with growing success and in 1910 organized The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, which was incorporated with J. B. Campbell as the president; his brother, Gregor L. Campbell, as the vice president; and his son Charles E. Campbell, as the secretary and manager; while his son, John G., and brother Charles were directors. Since starting in this business Mr. Campbell has given his entire attention thereto and his close application and energy have constituted the salient features in his increasing prosperity. The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, today has five warehouses and constitutes the largest individual storage concern in Canada and one of the largest in America. Its agents are found in every part of the civilized world. Plans are now being made for a fireproof furniture storage warehouse with special vaults for storing silverware and valuables and specially constructed, locked private rooms for people who wish free access to their goods and at the same time ample protection.

Official duties now devolve upon Mr. Campbell, for in June, 1910, he was appointed by the government as shipping master for the port of Vancouver. He is a liberal in politics and was always an active worker in the party ranks until he entered the government service. He was a member of the city council of Vancouver for the years 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1911 and exercised his official prerogatives in support of many measures which were matters of civic virtue and civic pride. In 1909 he was a candidate for the provincial parliament but met defeat with the remainder of the ticket. For four years he was a member of the fire and police committee and for one year acted as its chairman. He has always been especially interested in the police and fire department and it is largely due to his efforts that Vancouver has one of the best fire outfits in the Dominion. The equipment now consists of eighteen pieces, including hose wagons, chemicals, aerial trucks and one self-propelling steam engine. The aerial trucks reach a height of eighty-five feet. The first modern equipment of the department consisted of two hose carts and a chemical engine of automobile type.

On the 6th of October, 1879, in Toronto, Ontario, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Sidey, a native of Ontario, and they became the parents of two sons, John G. and Charles E. John G. Campbell was born in Creston, Iowa, on the 16th of August, 1880, and acquired his education in the graded and high schools of Atchison, Kansas. He was for several years engaged in the wholesale produce business at Vancouver and substantially spent two years in Dawson City and Yukon. For the past five years, however, he has assisted his father in the conduct of his business at Vancouver now holding the office of vice president of The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, and also acting as manager of the distributing department. On the 18th of December, 1912, he wedded Miss Edna Parker, a daughter of John Parker, of Guelph, Ontario. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

Charles E. Campbell, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, on the 16th of May, 1885, began his education in the United States but subsequently continued his studies at Vancouver. For ten years he was connected with the Corticelli Silk Company, Limited, of Montreal, acting for six years of that period as manager for Alberta and Saskatchewan. In 1910 he became secretary and manager for The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, and has since ably served in this important dual position. On the 5th of June, 1912, he was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Bernice Wilson, a daughter of George and Sarah Wilson, of Spring Hill, Nova Scotia. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Progress Press and Rotary clubs. For the past ten years he has been an active worker in the local ranks of the liberal party, now serving as secretary of the Vancouver City and District Liberal Association and as secretary of the British Columbia Liberal Association. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

John B. Campbell is a man of domestic tastes and divides his time largely between his home and his office. His love of flowers is manifest and finds expression in the beautiful gardens surrounding his home in Linn valley, where he has two acres of land. He belongs to Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the midst of a busy life, devoted to important business interests and official service, he yet finds time and opportunity for the higher, holier duties and is a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, in which for several years he has filled the office

of elder. His life in every respect conforms to his religious professions and has commanded for him the esteem and honor of his fellowmen. Mr. Campbell is five feet eleven inches in height and weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds.

Harry R Godfrey

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HARRY R. GODFREY, well known in mercantile circles in Vancouver, a dealer in sporting goods, is a representative of that class of enterprising young business men to whom the west owes its rapid upbuilding and substantial improvement. He was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1880, a son of Thomas B. and Lizzie (Rowell) Godfrey, both of whom were natives of Ontario, where they were reared and married. The grandfather, Thomas Godfrey, was colonel of a regiment that participated in the Fenian raid, and the father, Thomas B. Godfrey, served as a corporal in defense of the country's interests at that time, both father and grandfather receiving medals by reason of their loyalty and bravery. Removing from Ontario to Winnipeg, Thomas B. Godfrey there engaged in the hardware business for about eight years and in 1888 came to Vancouver, where he again established a hardware store, becoming one of the pioneer merchants of this city. For fifteen years he was actively connected with the trade interests of Vancouver, but in 1903 sold out and now lives retired in Vancouver. His wife passed away in 1903.

Harry R. Godfrey was a lad of eight years when the family removed to the coast country, and in the public and high schools of Vancouver he pursued his education until graduated from the high school with the class of 1897. He afterward spent six months in his father's store and subsequently was employed in the wholesale fruit and produce house of F. R. Stewart for a year. Later he was employed in a sporting goods store on Cordova street for two years and in the fall of 1902 he embarked in business in the same line on his own account at No. 163 Cordova street, West. At the end of the year he removed to the corner of Cordova and Cambie streets, owing to his increasing business, which created the need for larger and more suitable quarters, he removed to his present location at No. 162 Hastings street, West, in June, 1906, and here carries a full line of sporting goods, canoes, etc.

Mr. Godfrey is active in all kinds of athletic and modern outdoor sports and has for the past three years been captain of the Vancouver lacrosse team. He is also a member of the Vancouver Rowing Club

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and Vancouver Athletic Club. His political support is given to the conservative party and he is a member of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church. A wife and two interesting children share his home. He was married in Vancouver, April 10, 1907, to Miss Viroqua E. Bouser, a daughter of Captain John H. Bouser, one of the best known river steamboat men of British Columbia, who ran on the Skeena and Upper Fraser rivers for many years, but is now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey have two children, Margaret Bouser and Viroqua Elizabeth. While a young man Mr. Godfrey has already won for himself a position in commercial circles that many an older man might well envy, and the enterprise and ability which he displays argue well for a successful future.

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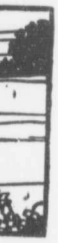

R. R. Jones.

Robert Rubie Jones

ROBERT RUBIE JONES, architect and builder, real-estate and financial agent in Victoria, is numbered among the young men of the city whose energy, enterprise and progressive spirit are important factors in the general business growth and expansion. He was born at Goodwich, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, ch 5, 1883, being one of eight children bor to Richard and Jane abeth (Rubie) Jones. The father is a native of South Wales and ne time was employed by the English government as a surveyor he west coast of Africa and on the Japanese coast. In later years as connected with the customs service in South Wales, retiring in and moving to Hastings, Sussex, where he now resides with his who is a native of that locality. On the paternal side Mr. Jones' dparents were natives of South Wales and there the grandfather ed away as a result of an accident, in the ninety-fifth year of his The grandmother has now reached the age of ninety-five and makes her home in her native country. On the maternal side Mr. is of English extraction, his grandparents having been born ssex, that country.

Robert R. Jones acquired his education in the public schools of nshire, England, and in Connaught, County Mayo, Ireland. later took a three years' course under a private tutor in Eastbourne, England, and also in Sussex, as his ambition at that time was to qualify as a school teacher. Owing, however, to the scarcity of desirable positions in this field he decided to prepare himself for another line of work and accordingly entered upon four years' course of training in draughtsmanship, studying in Eastbourne, England, under the engineer and surveyor of that city. This course he completed in full, receiving an honor certificate and a gold medal which is given only to those with the highest qualifications. This entitled him to become an architect and he spent a short time at this profession, in which he became so proficient that in 1903 he was sent to Ireland in the capacity of manager of a war department contractor engaged in the erection of government barracks and other structures in Limerick, Tipperary and other places in that country. After eighteen months,

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or in the early part of 1905, he emigrated to Canada, locating in Moose Jaw, where for two years thereafter he conducted a large and important contracting and building business. However, the severe winters in Moose Jaw affecting his wife's health, he disposed of his business interests in that community and hearing of the mild climate of Victoria and the excellent business opportunities there existing, he came to the city, where he has since remained an honored and highly esteemed resident. A short time after his arrival he engaged in the real-estate business, opening offices in the Five Sisters block and remaining there until the building was destroyed by fire. He then returned to England on a business and pleasure trip, returning to Victoria at the end of six months and resuming his former occupation, to which he added that of contracting and building. He made his headquarters in the Sayward building and here he is at present located. He makes a specialty of building homes which he sells at medium prices on easy installments, but he has also designed and built many of the larger residences and business houses in Victoria. His buildings are all convenient and adequate, representing the best in workmanship and material consistent with the prices charged. In addition to this he makes it a definite object to have them artistic in design, for, being an architect as well as a builder, he draws his own plans which he makes always attractive and pleasing. He has secured a large and representative patronage and this is continually increasing as his business interests are carefully and conservatively managed and his skill and ability have become widely known. His motto is "No misrepresentation, many sales, reasonable profits, satisfied purchasers," and his adherence to these standards has been made possible by his close application to business, his thorough knowledge of the building trade and his ability to design according to original and practical ideas and to erect houses that strongly appeal to the people of fair means who desire to own their own homes. His own residence, known as Ellesmere, is located at No. 1735 Monterey, North, and is one of the most attractive homes in Victoria.

On the 11th of October, 1905, in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Edith Wickham, a native of Seven Oaks, Kent, England. Her parents were natives of London and their deaths occurred when she was still an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have five children, Robert Richard and Dorothy Edith, twins; and Owen Victor, Edgar Desmond and Evan Roy.

Mr. Jones is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Canadian Order of Foresters. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past chief patriarch in the encampment and

also a member of the Patriarchs Militant. His religious associations are with the Church of England and his upright and honorable life has been consistently in harmony with his professions. A lover of all kinds of outdoor sports, he is especially active in cricket and football and takes keen delight in yachting and motoring. His pet hobby is horticulture and he spends a great many of his leisure hours among his plants, in the cultivation of which he has met with remarkable success because he has studied the scientific details connected with the work and made practical application of modern ideas along this line. He is a young man of force, ability and capacity, interested in his profession and anxious to excel in it and governed always by the highest and most honorable business standards. His future is a promising one for, judging by his past, it will be characterized by earnest, persistent and well directed work and crowned by definite and important attainment.

James Mars

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IN THE lives of the majority of men the road that leads to success is filled with hardships and privations, apparently insurmountable obstacles and innumerable disappointments, and in this respect the history of James Mars is no exception but it likewise records the victory of unremitting diligence, persistent effort and unceasing perseverance. He is a native of Scotland, his birth there occurring on the 8th of May, 1870. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Wilson) Mars, were born, reared and married in the same country and there the mother died in 1883. Subsequently the father with his five sons and two daughters emigrated to Canada, the family settling in Manitoba. The father is yet living.

A member of a household of limited means, the early educational advantages of James Mars were very meager. At the tender age of eleven years he left school and became a wage earner, the succeeding seven years being spent in a woolen factory in his native land. When he was a youth of about eighteen the family came to Canada, and for two years thereafter he diligently applied himself to assisting his father with the cultivation of the homestead in Manitoba. At the expiration of that period he went to Winnipeg and entered the service of Lord Strathcona, being employed on his farm until 1892. In the latter year he gave up farm work and went to Tacoma, Washington, where he was employed in the lumber woods until 1894. His next removal was to Coquitlam, which has ever since been his place of residence. Until 1909 he followed various occupations, but each year marked an advance in his business career and he gradually became numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of the community. In the year last named together with his brother he engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Mars Brothers. As they are both men of good judgment as well as energy and determination they have met with success in the development of their enterprise and are enjoying a good trade. In the conduct of their store they have adopted a policy which commends them to the confidence of the people, while they accord their patrons the courteous and gracious consideration essential to the permanent upbuilding of

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any business. During the long period of his residence here Mr. Mars has acquired quite extensive property interests, which he is now disposing of from time to time. He possesses the characteristics of leadership and has for some years figured prominently in local affairs, the capability he manifests in the direction of his personal interests being evidenced in his judicious management of any enterprise with which he is connected. Four years ago he was elected president of the Agricultural Society, which organization holds an annual fair that is of mutual benefit to the farmers and business men and serves to more closely unite the interests of the town and country. The society was organized in 1890, and at that time their only property interest was a lot, donated by Mrs. Beckintsale, of Reading, England. During the intervening years, however, they have prospered and now own five acres of land, and have a building under construction which is thirty by fifty feet. The lower hall will be used for exhibition purposes, while the second story will be divided into committee rooms. Mr. Mars has expended a great deal of thought and energy in promoting this organization, and it is largely due to his enthusiastic efforts that the association has accomplished so much.

His allegiance in matters politic Mr. Mars gives to the conservative party, and he is secretary of the Dewdney Conservative Association. He is the present mayor of the city of Coquitlam, and is giving efficient service in this connection. He was elected reeve of the municipality in 1911 by acclamation and reelected in 1912 in the same way. Again in 1913 he was elected reeve by a large majority; and soon after the city was incorporated he was made mayor by acclamation. His fraternal connections are confined to his membership in the Independent Order of Foresters, and he is chief ranger of Camp No. 147. Mr. Mars is not affiliated with any church, but he supports all worthy enterprises and generously contributes toward the maintenance of various local charities. The hard conditions of his own early life have served to make him considerate of other lads similarly situated and many an ambitious and enterprising youth has found in him a stanch friend.

William MacLeod

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AMONG the men who have for the past [illegible] years been closely connected with the business interests of New Westminster and whose well directed activities have been important forces in the general commercial and financial development of the city is William MacLeod, who in April, 1912, retired from the firm of MacLeod & Bacchus, general real-estate, insurance and financial brokers, and since that time has given his attention to the supervision of his realty interests and of the affairs of the business and corporate concerns in which he is interested. He was born in Scotch Ridge, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, June 14, 1870, and is a son of John M. and Mary E. (Gleason) MacLeod, the former a son of Captain William MacLeod, who emigrated to Canada from Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in 1804 and settled on the St. Croix river at Scotch Ridge, in Charlotte county, New Brunswick. He was one of the pioneers in that vicinity, having been a member of the first party of settlers who made that county their home. For a number of years thereafter he followed shipbuilding and also engaged in farming, later concentrating his attention upon that latter line of work. For many years he resided upon the farm which he took up as a government claim and upon this property his death occurred. His son, John M. MacLeod, was born upon the homestead and upon reaching manhood also turned his attention to farming, an occupation in which he is still engaged.

William MacLeod acquired his education in the country schools of Charlotte county and when he was still a boy laid aside his books and entered the employ of James Murchine in the lumber shipping business at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, learning the details of this occupation and remaining there five years. At the end of that time he entered the employ of A. H. Sawyer, also a lumber shipper at St. Stephens, and remained in this position until 1896. In 1898 he came to British Columbia, locating at Vancouver. Here he became connected with the Hastings sawmill and remained eight months, or until the plant was destroyed by fire. In February of the following year he turned his attention to the life insurance business, becoming agent

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for the Great West Life Insurance Company, his territory comprising all of the New Westminster and Fraser Valley districts. Mr. MacLeod made his home in New Westminster, where he has since continued to reside. He was actively engaged in writing life insurance until 1906, when he entered into partnership with S. F. Mark and E. W. Bacchus under the name of MacLeod, Mark & Company. The firm carried on a general real-estate, insurance and financial brokerage business in New Westminster, their association continuing until March, 1911, when Mr. Mark retired, the firm then being known as MacLeod & Bacchus. It continued thus until April, 1912, when Mr. MacLeod retired, and the concern is now conducted as E. W. Bacchus & Company. Since that time Mr. MacLeod has given all of his attention to the supervision of his personal interests, being an extensive holder of real estate. He is known as a man of resource, energy and ability, whose sagacity is far-reaching, whose business integrity is unquestioned and who possesses, moreover, the faculty of carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

On the 11th of October, 1906, Mr. MacLeod was united in marriage to Miss Annie May Clarke, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Blackmore) Clarke, of Newcastle, New Brunswick. Mr. MacLeod is a member of St. Andrew's church and is a man of exemplary character, taking an active interest in the promotion of the cause of temperance, in which he is a prominent worker. He is a member of the Citizens League of New Westminster and connected also with various other temperance societies, his work being one of the most important single forces in the spread of temperance in the city. Mr. MacLeod is a member of the Board of Trade and has always been active in the support of every measure looking toward the commercial development and expansion of the city. His enterprise and industry have carried him forward into important relations with business affairs and he has won for himself an enviable reputation by his reliability and trustworthiness in every connection in which he has been found.

Thos. Coldicutt

Thomas Davis Coldicutt

OPPOSED to anything like misrule in public affairs and in all of his public service employing constructive measures which have led to the substantial improvement and upbuilding of his city, Thomas Davis Coldicutt is well known as a councillor of East Burnaby, and none question his honest belief in the efficacy and value of the methods which he follows and the projects which he supports. A native of England, he was born at Birmingham, July 20, 1859, his parents being Thomas William and Mary Jane (Davis) Coldicutt, also of Birmingham. He attended St. Paul's school, Warmouse lane, Birmingham, and was but thirteen years of age when his father died. Even prior to that time, when a youth of eleven years, he was earning his living, being employed in Greener's gun factory at Birmingham. He had to walk three miles to his work, returning in the same way in the evening. He received but three shillings per week for his labor. After a year thus spent he entered the employ of the Birmingham Battery & Metal Company, his wage being three shillings and six pence per week. While thus engaged he also had to walk three miles to and from his work, and his hours were from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M.—a fact which would certainly agitate the labor unions of the present day. He remained with that firm for two years and then entered the employ of Kings-Norton Metal Works at Kings-Norton, England, where he engaged in making cartridges, the firm having a contract for the manufacture of shells for the British army and navy. On the expiration of two years he secured a position with the Cycle Components Company at Bournbrook, Birmingham, his task being the making of mudguards for bicycles. He next entered the tool and lathe department, and left the employ of that company after five years as a skilled and expert mechanic.

In 1900 Mr. Coldicutt came to Canada, settling at Victoria, where he was employed on the steamers of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, with which he continued until 1904. He next went to New Westminster, where he entered the steamboat business on his own account, leasing the steamer Pheasant. He then started in the Fraser river trade between New Westminster and Steveston in opposition to

Thos Goldsmith

Thomas Davis Coldicutt

OPPOSED to anything like misrule in public affairs and in all of his public service employing constructive measures which have led to the substantial improvement and upbuilding of his city, Thomas Davis Coldicutt is well known as a councillor of East Brunaby, and none question his honest belief in the efficacy and value of the methods which he follows and the projects which he supports. A native of England, he was born at Birmingham, July 26, 1879, his parents being Thomas William and Mary Jane (Davis) Coldicutt, also of Birmingham. He attended St. Paul's school, Warmstone lane, Birmingham, and was but thirteen years of age when his father died. Even prior to that time, when a youth of eleven years, he was earning his living, being employed in Greener's gun factory at Birmingham. He had to walk three miles to his work, returning in the same way in the evening. He received but three shillings per week for his labor. After a year thus spent he entered the employ of the Birmingham Battery & Metal Company, his wage being three shillings and six pence per week. While thus engaged he also had to walk three miles to and from his work, and his hours were from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M.—a fact which would certainly agitate the labor unions of the present day. He remained with that firm for two years and then entered the employ of Kings-Norton Metal Works at Kings-Norton, England, where he engaged in making cartridges, the firm having a contract for the manufacture of shells for the British army and navy. On the expiration of two years he secured a position with the Cycle Components Company at Bournbrook, Birmingham, his task being the making of mudguards for bicycles. He next entered the tool and lathe department, and left the employ of that company after five years as a skilled and expert mechanic.

In 1900 Mr. Coldicutt came to Canada, settling at Victoria, where he was employed on the steamers of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, with which he continued until 1904. He next went to New Westminster, where he entered the steamboat business on his own account, leasing the steamer Pheasant. He then started in the Fraser river trade between New Westminster and Steveston in opposition to

the boats of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. A year passed in that way, during which time the competition was very keen and aroused great public interest. The boats ran on the same schedule and the people lined the banks to see the races, which were usually won by the Pheasant. Mr. Coldicutt left that business after a year, and, having in the meantime taken a course in accounting in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, he became bookkeeper for the Chatham Incubator Company and for T. A. Muir & Company, also doing other clerical work for a year. He next became assistant market clerk of New Westminster, keeping the books of the Delta Creamery Company for two years, and also of the New Westminster Creamery Company and other firms. He then again entered the steamboat business by leasing the steamer Favorite after her owners had failed and lost her on a mortgage, and also after other persons had leased her and also failed to win success in opposition to the Canadian Pacific Railway boats. This boat plied between New Westminster and Mission and during the fourteen months which Mr. Coldicutt operated the boat under the lease he was very successful, despite the fact that he was again in competition with the boats of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He carefully watched the interests of his vessel and of the trade which he carried and so controlled and managed affairs that the Favorite could compete successfully with the opposing line. At the end of fourteen months the Favorite was purchased by Captain Bruce and Mr. Coldicutt's lease was canceled, the Canadian Pacific taking the steamer Transfer off the lower river and putting the Favorite on that run. Mr. Coldicutt remained with Captain Bruce as purser and mate for three weeks, but as the captain was a deep sea sailor and not familiar with river navigation Mr. Coldicutt gave up his position. Two months afterward Captain Bruce wrecked the Favorite, the ruins of which now lie in the Fraser above Ladner.

In 1908 Mr. Coldicutt had taken up his residence at what is now Second street and Sixteenth avenue, in Burnaby, being one of the pioneer settlers of that district, which section was then in a wild state. There were no streets and only one house in the neighborhood in which Mr. Coldicutt established his home. He cleared his land and planted it to fruit trees, berries, etc., being one of the pioneers in that line of business in the district. He still resides on that place and has proven his faith in the section by remaining there continuously, while his belief has found justification in his now full bearing orchards and his splendid berry patches. These and other improvements make the Coldicutt home the show place of Burnaby. After severing his connection with

steamboat interests he became accountant for the George H. Leaf Supply Company of East Burnaby, with whom he continued until March, 1912, when he entered the real-estate, insurance and financial brokerage business at East Burnaby and so continues to the present time, with offices in the Coldicutt block which he erected at Fourth avenue and Sixth street. He has been very successful in the conduct of his real-estate, insurance and brokerage business and now has a large clientage, so that he controls many important realty transfers and business interests representing his other departments.

Mr. Coldicutt has also been an active factor in civic, political and social circles of Burnaby since taking up his residence at his present home. He has done everything in his power to advance the interests of the town and has been an important factor in its upbuilding along modern lines. He has taken a most helpful part in development work in the municipality and has labored indefatigably and untiringly to advance the sources of the city's growth and improvement. This municipality has laid sidewalks, put in water, induced the British Columbia Electric Company to extend its lighting service into Burnaby, and has done other important improvement work, all in two years' time. During his first year's residence here he was instrumental in forming the Burnaby Board of Trade, of which he became secretary and so continued for three years. In January, 1913, he was made president of that body and so continues to date. For the past two years he has been a member of the North Fraser Harbor committee, representing the Burnaby Board of Trade and the Burnaby municipal council on that body, and has been very active in promoting the efforts of that body. He is also on the executive committee of the Fraser Valley Municipal Publicity Bureau, all of which indicates how important and extensive has been his service in behalf of the general welfare, and the consensus of public opinion praises his work and his worth.

Mr. Coldicutt has always been active in municipal politics and the city owes much to his efforts in that direction. He had been a resident of Burnaby for but a brief period when he saw that affairs were not conducted as well as might be. There were no roads worth mentioning and settlement was slow and difficult. At the end of a year's residence in Burnaby he decided to become a candidate for the position of councillor and entered a three-cornered fight, which he won in 1909. Three weeks after he became a member of the council he was appointed chairman of the important finance committee, a position second only to that of reeve, his energy and integrity being thus early recognized. In 1910 he was elected councillor by acclamation, and when in 1911

Mr. Weart became reeve he appointed Mr. Coldicutt chairman of the finance, water, police, inter-municipal, and light and power committees. In 1913 he was reelected in a three-cornered contest, and he is now chairman of the police committee and also of the light and power committee. He has always favored the letting of municipal contracts to Burnaby people if they were competent to do the work required, and it was Mr. Coldicutt who was the prime mover in the fight against granting the British Columbia Electric Company what would have practically proven a perpetual franchise. In all public affairs he is a progressive, ambitious and energetic man, with liberal and large ideas. Burnaby certainly owes much to his efforts. He had been a strong supporter of the establishment of a water system and he believes always in managing the affairs of the municipality so that the people of the city will receive full benefit therefrom. He has labored ever against vested interests and in behalf of the people at large, and his keen foresight has enabled him to recognize what would be the outcome of measures that, seemingly harmless on the face, might work for the detriment of the general public.

On the 9th of June, 1902, Mr. Coldicutt was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Jane Styler, of Birmingham, England, who made the journey to British Columbia to become his wife. Their children are three in number: Douglas, Margaret and Norah. Mr. Coldicutt also has two brothers living here, Captain Samuel Herbert Coldicutt and Charles J. Coldicutt. The captain is a resident of Burnaby and Charles J. Coldicutt is farming in the Arrow lake district.

Our subject is a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of New Westminster, and has also taken the Royal Arch degrees in Masonry. He likewise belongs to Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., the Canadian branch of the Order of Elks and the Sons of England. He holds membership in the Westminster Club and in the Church of England. He is not narrowly sectarian in his religious views and actions, however, and, possessing a good musical voice, has sung in the choir of churches in other denominations. He is recognized as a progressive, broad-minded man and one who in every relation of life seeks the betterment of the individual and the community at large.

R. Thompson Tunn

Robert Thompson Tinn

ROBERT THOMPSON TINN, one of the able and prominent business men of Victoria, is actively connected with financial interests as managing director of the Merchants Trust & Trading Company, Limited, the Newcastle Lumber Mills, Limited, and the Cameron Valley Land Company, Limited, was born at Gateshead-on-Tyne, England, March 30, 1879. He is a son of Lambert and Elizabeth (Thompson) Tinn, the former a mechanical and construction engineer at Gateshead-on-Tyne for several years. The family is a very ancient one, tracing its descent in a direct line back over four hundred years.

In 1900 Robert T. Tinn moved to London, where for the next seven years he engaged in journalism, writing independently for various publications. During this time he was actively connected with the social reform movement in Great Britain, being for over six years a resident of Toynbee Hall, a university settlement in Whitechapel, London, of which he is still an associate member. He worked on several committees dealing with labor troubles in England during the early years and investigated the different labor colonies in Europe, and became well versed in the conditions and needs among the laboring classes. Mr. Tinn left England in 1907 and came to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver, where he established the Merchants Trust & Trading Company, Limited, becoming managing director. The headquarters of the concern were moved to Victoria in 1912 and here Mr. Tinn has since resided, being numbered among the prominent and progressive business men of the city. The Merchants Trust & Trading Company, Limited, does a general financial business, including the placing and selling of mortgages and insurance. They handle large trust accounts, particularly for leading men in the north of England, who have been interested in the possibilities of this province by Mr. Tinn. The company has offices in London and Newcastle, England, and Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia. Representing English capital invested in this province, Mr. Tinn in 1912 formed the Newcastle Lumber Mills, Limited, of Victoria, and also the Cameron Valley Land Company, Limited, and he is managing director in these

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concerns also, his energy and executive ability being helpful factors in their growth.

On the 6th day of April, 1904, in Kinsale, Ireland, Mr. Tinn was united in marriage to Miss Mary Walker, a daughter of Henry Drew Walker, a prominent landowner in the south of Ireland. Mr. Tinn is connected fraternally with Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and belongs to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, and the Western Club of Vancouver. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Anglican church. He is widely and favorably known in this part of the province, his enterprise having carried him forward into important relations with business life and his progressive spirit winning him recognition as a loyal and public-spirited citizen.

Arthur Bryant Chalon

Arthur Bryant Clabon

IN MINING circles the name of Arthur Bryant Clabon of Vancouver is well known, his efforts having contributed an important element in the development of the rich mineral resources of the country whereby his material wealth has been greatly increased. He is also interested in various valuable mining properties and his investments, judiciously placed, indicate his sound judgment and keen sagacity. He was born at Needham Market, Suffolk, England, September 16, 1867, and after acquiring a public-school education continued his residence in his native land until twenty-three years of age, when, in 1891, he came to Canada, spending three months in Montreal and Toronto. He then made his way to the northwest, remaining for a year and a half in Moose Jaw, Calgary and Innisfail. The first week in January, 1893, witnessed his arrival in Vancouver, where he continued until 1895, and then went to Rossland, British Columbia, where he was engaged in the real-estate and mining business. He became interested in mining in the Boundary and Similkameen districts and made his home in Rossland until 1901. During the following decade much of his time was spent in eastern Canada and England. In 1906 he became interested in the Cobalt section of Ontario, remaining in that province until 1909. He then returned to Vancouver and became interested in properties on the coast. He is also interested in the Kingston gold and copper mine at Hedley in the Similkameen, but is best known through his connection with the organization and development of the Surf Inlet Gold Mines, Ltd., a reputable mining project, practically owned and controlled by Vancouver business men, which was organized in 1910 and has proved a successful venture.

In 1911 Mr. Clabon was united in marriage to Miss Emma Aldridge, who came from England to New York city, where she was met by Mr. Clabon, and there they were married on the 30th of December of that year.

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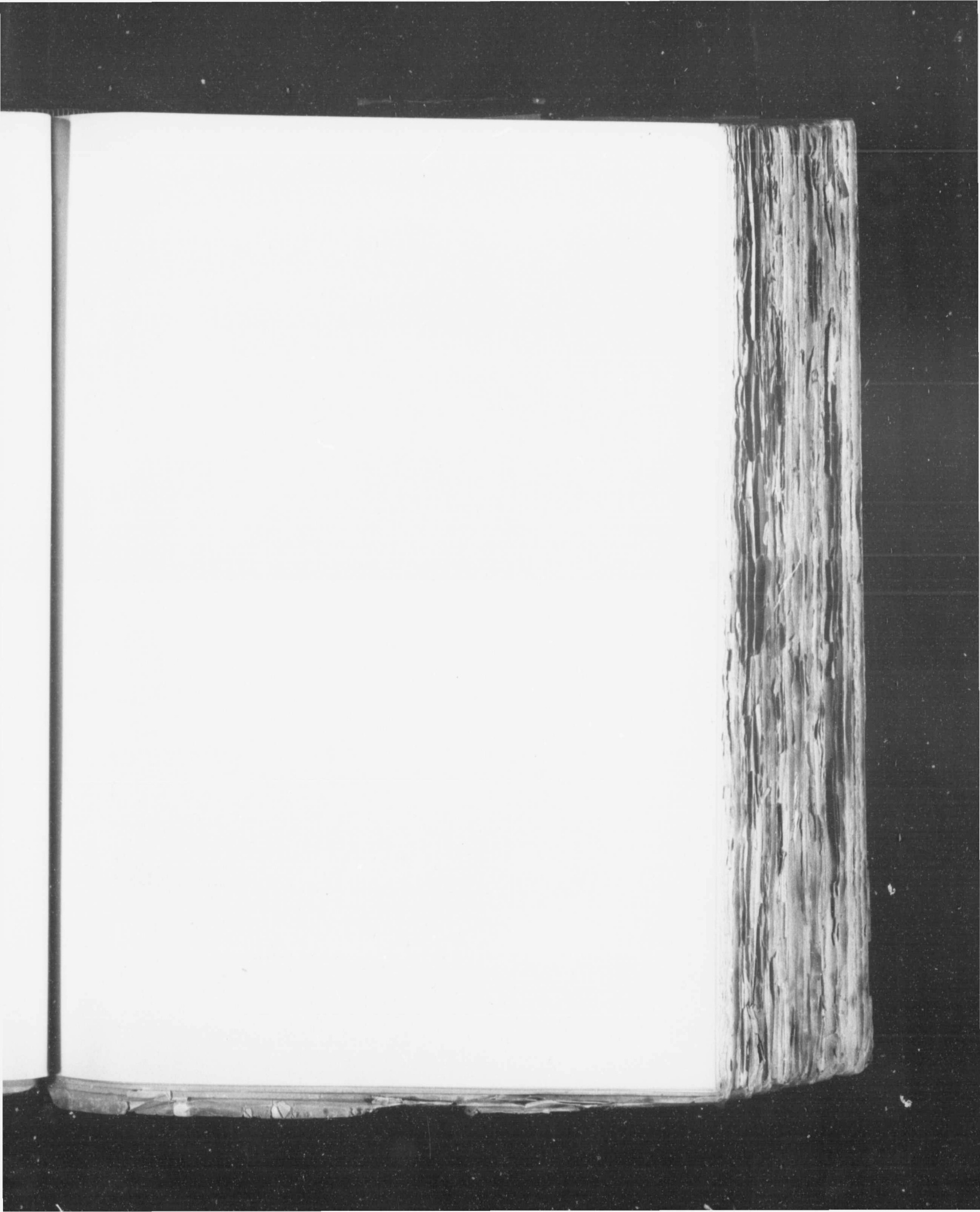
founders of the Vancouver Mining Club, which has since been merged into the Chamber of Mines, of which he is vice president. They have recently taken as quarters the whole upper floor of the Fee building on Granville street and have a splendid organization, doing excellent work. Mr. Clabon is also a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, of London, England. He has long been actively interested in athletics and in former years was a prominent figure in cycle sports. In 1890 he won the ten mile championship of the Ipswich College Cycling Club, in the days when the old style high-wheel bicycle was yet in use. Upon coming to Vancouver he entered actively into the sport here and participated in a number of races at the Brocton Point grounds, winning in 1893 the first prize for the five mile race—a handsome gold watch that he has since carried. He belongs to the National Liberal Club of London, the Terminal City Club of Vancouver and the British Columbia Golf Club, and is no less prominent in social than in mining circles.



B. Chaselle

Beach Adonijah Laselle

IN THE history of Beach Adonijah Laselle we have the record of one who has utilized the thrift and enterprise which have ever characterized New England's sons in the development of the splendid natural resources of the Pacific northwest. Opportunities which others have heedlessly passed by he has used, and his practical experience and native intelligence have been of incalculable benefit to this section of the country. A native of Vermont, Mr. Laselle was born at St. Albans Point, Franklin county, July 11, 1870, and his parents, Arthur and Ellen M. (Hathaway) Laselle, were also natives of that state. The father is now a retired farmer of Franklin county, where he has spent his entire life. His wife died in early womanhood during the infancy of their son Beach.

In the public and high schools of St. Albans, Beach A. Laselle received his education until graduated with the class of 1887. He afterward spent a year as a clerk in the postoffice of his native city and at the end of that time, or in August, 1888, went to Anacortes, Washington, where he secured a clerkship in a general store, remaining there until the late fall of 1889. During his residence in Anacortes he had dealt to a limited extent in real estate in the growing and promising towns of Seahome, Fairhaven and Whatcom, all of which now form a part of the city of Bellingham, Washington. In the fall of 1889 Anacortes entered upon a boom and Mr. Laselle opened a real-estate office in what had hitherto been a trading post and steamboat landing. His was the first real-estate office there and conducted his business in a tent, having as a partner E. K. Hiatt. From the beginning he was very successful throughout the period of the boom, negotiating many important realty transfers. In May, 1890, he went to the mines at Galena, Washington, in Silver creek, where he did lode mining, taking up several claims in that region. During there, he also took some contracts for assessment work on mining claims and a little later, in partnership with William H. Roberts, he opened a general store at Galena in the spring of 1894. Owing to the slump in silver ore, the camp at Galena died out and

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Mr. Laselle disposed of everything that was salable and left a considerable amount of goods on the shelves of his store, as it would cost more to move the stock than it was worth. He left there with Edward Stevens and went to Wenatchee, Washington, where they purchased some pack horses, fitted up an outfit and started upon a prospecting and mining trip in the Similkameen district, going through the mountains at the head of the Pasaytan river, a branch of the Similkameen, to the town of Princeton. That was in the year of the big floods of the rivers of British Columbia, and Mr. Laselle had great difficulty in crossing the creeks and rivers which he encountered on his journey. The town of Silver was washed away before their very eyes. They had planned to cross to the town the night before but failing to secure a canoe had camped over night. In that time the rising river had so swollen that at daylight the houses began to fall one by one, and were carried away and the whole town was destroyed. While on the trip their food supply became exhausted and they were two and a half days without food of any kind until Mr. Laselle shot a fawn, which supplied them with fresh meat to complete the trip to Princeton. They stopped at Princeton and there, by chance, met a pioneer who told them such glowing tales of the Cariboo that they decided to make their way to that district. They immediately secured new supplies and set forth on a journey that meant the lengthening of their trail three hundred and fifty miles. They left Princeton with two pack horses, both heavily laden, so that they had to walk. In July they reached Harper's Camp on the Horse Fly river, spent a few days there and proceeded to Quesnelle Forks, and thence to Cariboo lake. At Keithley creek they found George Veith, a pioneer who was conducting a trading post, where they secured fresh supplies. They then crossed the lake and spent two months in prospecting the creeks tributary to Cariboo lake. Mr. Laselle then went to Barkerville, while Mr. Stevens remained at Keithley creek. After a week the former returned and advised Mr. Stevens to go to Barkerville to spend the winter, which he did. Mr. Laselle then planned his return trip to Washington, where he had business interests that required his attention. In his absence from Keithley creek their two horses had wandered away from camp and had not yet been found on his return. He started out on his return trip and after walking about sixty miles found both horses. He sold one of them and proceeded to ride the other. For seven hundred miles he traveled on horseback, having only one blanket, which he used during the day as a saddle blanket and at night as a sleeping blanket. He had a frying pan tied to his saddle

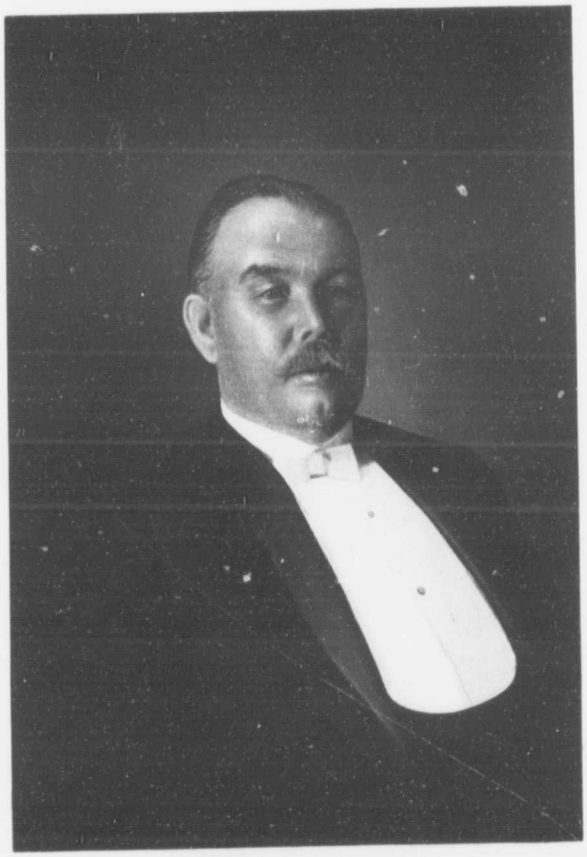
and he purchased horse feed from the Indians and settlers whom he met en route. His course was through the valleys of the Similkameen and Columbia rivers to the town of Wenatchee, from which point he continued by train to Seattle. When he crossed the Columbia river at Central Ferry he learned that on the following day there was to be a sale of wild Oregon horses, fine animals of about eleven hundred pounds each. He camped there over night and attended the sale, purchasing four head of horses, none of which had ever had as much as a rope on them. The highest price that he paid for any of them was four dollars and fifty cents. He left these horses on a ranch near Central Ferry until the following spring. In December, 1894, he arrived in Seattle, spent the winter there and closed out all his interests in Washington with the object of making British Columbia his permanent home. In April, 1895, he returned to Central Ferry, where he spent a few days breaking his new horses. He then proceeded to Barkerville, where he met his partner of the previous year, and they struck out from there on a prospecting and mining trip that lasted five years. They worked in all directions and on several occasions went far north. In 1899 Mr. Laselle discovered the China Creek gold mines and in 1901 located the Nugget Gulch gold mine. He immediately gave his undivided time to the development of those properties and now has them equipped with the most modern machinery for hydraulic mining, working a force of men at each mine during the season. Both of these properties are within a few miles of Barkerville and both have produced some beautiful specimens of ore, Mr. Laselle having in his possession the largest nugget ever taken from China Creek mine. It contains pure gold to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars and a very little quartz.

Mr. Laselle is an entertaining conversationalist and tells many thrilling and interesting tales of his life in Cariboo, all of which would be thoroughly enjoyed could we give space to them in these pages. In 1909 he placed a man in charge of the mines and came to Vancouver to make this city his home. In that year he organized the Northern Development Company, Ltd., of which he is president and manager. In January, 1910, he bought a large acreage and placed on the market the town site of South Fort George, which had already become the business center of the Fort George district. Mr. Laselle was the first man to offer the public the opportunity to invest in this prosperous new town, which is situated in the heart of what will soon be one of British Columbia's richest commercial and agricultural regions. He is called the father of South Fort

George, and the development, growth and prosperity of the district can be largely attributed to his enterprising efforts. The Northern Development Company also acts as agent for Fraser and Nechaco valley farm lands, and they are Pacific coast agents for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway town site—Fraser Lake, British Columbia. Each forward step that Mr. Laselle has made has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, and his efforts have at all times been of a character that have contributed to general growth and development. He was one of the organizers of the Pacific Lime Company, Ltd., which was formed in 1910 and of which he is now the secretary and treasurer. Their plant, which is the largest in the province, is located at Blubber Bay, on the north end of Texada island. The production is approximately eight thousand barrels per month and they supply three-fourths of all the lime used in British Columbia. Mr. Laselle is also president of the Compressed Fuel Company, the owners, patentees and manufacturers of a machine that utilizes the waste from saw and cane mills, taking the refuse which has heretofore been a source of trouble and expense to dispose of and putting it into the form of commercial fuel that is superior to coal in cost, heat per ton, and cleanliness. Thus along many lines have the enterprising efforts of Mr. Laselle constituted an important force in business activity and progress, and his ability and energy have constituted the foundation upon which he has reached the high plane of affluence that he now occupies.

In New York city, on the 18th of April, 1907, Mr. Laselle was married to Miss Theodora Evelyn Mason, of Greenwich, Connecticut, a granddaughter of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Mason, of Brooklyn, New York, and a descendant of a very old and prominent family of Greenwich. They have one son, Beach Adonijah, Jr., three years of age. Mr. Laselle is a conservative, and while in the Cariboo took a very active part in politics. He holds membership with the Camp Fire Club of America, a game and hunt club which was organized in New York city some years ago. He was present at its first meeting and is a charter member of this club, which has a limited membership of two hundred and is composed of many of America's celebrities. He is the only member from British Columbia. Mr. Laselle's life has been one filled with romance and adventure. Born in New England, during his early youth he went alone to the Pacific coast, has spent winters in the far north of British Columbia, going for days at a time without food, depending entirely upon the trap and gun. He has been exposed to the ravages of malaria and fevers of South America and he has met all of the hardships and experiences

of life on the frontier and in the mining camps. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and is an acknowledged authority in British Columbia on mining in all its branches. His services have been employed on many occasions to examine and report upon mining properties in various parts of British Columbia, California, Nevada, Georgia and Alabama, and in the winter of 1905-06 he spent five months in investigations in South America on the headwaters of the Amazon river. Of notably broad mind and sound judgment, of indefatigable energy and enterprise, his achievements are those of a man who has wisely used his time, talents and opportunities. From each experience of life he has gained valuable lessons, and there is no one who could speak more entertainingly and interestingly concerning that period in which exploration and research were bringing to light the natural resources of the country.

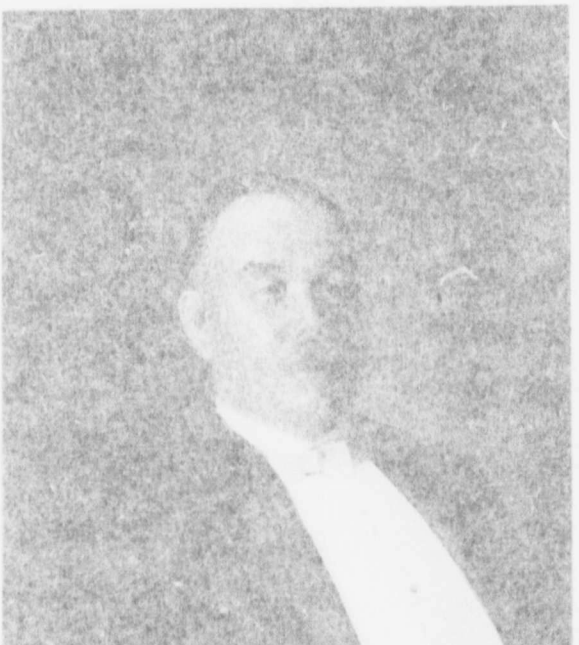


T. P. Sinclair

Temple Frederick Sinclair

THE life work of Temple Frederick Sinclair has not only been of the greatest significance to British Columbia but his activities have extended to Alaska and the middle west, where he also successfully solved intricate engineering problems. As path and road builder and as railroad construction engineer he has done eminent work in opening northwestern Canada to civilization, building roadbeds across mountain passes which for many years defied the most audacious efforts of leading engineers and guiding the shining rails across rivers and through tunnels to their destination. He has designed harbor projects and executed them in half the time specified for the purpose, corrected, narrowed and deepened river beds and has been instrumental in opening to navigation such important streams as the Fraser and Columbia. In later days he has executed many municipal sewer, sanitary and water systems in various cities of British Columbia and is now engaged along these lines in New Westminster, where he makes his home. Setting forth from Scotland as a youth of twenty, he has met, like the faring knights of old, adventure but has achieved accomplishments which overshadowed any valorous deeds he might have done, for he has created and realized projects of practical value which have proven a boon to thousands. Rounding out a career in which romance and success strangely mingle, his life record equals a tale which rivals the most vivid fiction. Traveling hundreds of miles, accompanied only by Indians, he brought help to the suffering and dying, and food to the starving. In the gold mine discoveries he led the van of the thousands in search of treasure and blazed their trail. He is now considered one of the foremost engineers and builders of his time on the coast, a man whose ability has brought him a national reputation and whose name is linked with the empire builders of the west, a man whose record should prove an inspiration and incitement to every youth as an example of what may be attained when ambition and energy lead the way.

Temple Frederick Sinclair was born February 3, 1858, in Dunnet, Caithness-shire, Scotland, a son of Temple Frederick and Margaret (Finlayson) Sinclair, both natives of that country, now deceased.



J. J. Sinclair

Temple Frederick Sinclair

THE life work of Temple Frederick Sinclair has not only been of the greatest significance to British Columbia but his activities have extended to Alaska and the middle west, where he also successfully solved intricate engineering problems. As path and road builder and as railroad construction engineer he has done eminent work in opening northwestern Canada to civilization, building roadbeds across mountain passes which for many years defied the most audacious efforts of leading engineers and guiding the shining rails across rivers and through tunnels to their destination. He has designed harbor projects and executed them in half the time specified for the purpose, corrected, narrowed and deepened river beds and has been instrumental in opening to navigation such important streams as the Fraser and Columbia. In later days he has executed many great sewer, sanitary and water systems in various cities of British Columbia and is now engaged along these lines in New Westminster, where he makes his home. Setting forth from Scotland as a youth of twenty, he has met, like the faring knights of old, adventure but has achieved accomplishments which overshadowed any valorous deeds they might have done, for he has created and realized projects of practical value which have proven a boon to thousands. Rounding out a career in which romance and success strangely mingle, his life record equals a tale which rivals the most vivid fiction. Traveling the trail for hundreds of miles, accompanied only by Indians, he brought succor to the suffering and dying, and food to the starving. In the great mine discoveries he led the van of the thousands in search of fortune and blazed their trail. He is now considered one of the foremost engineers and builders of his time on the coast, a man whose experience has brought him a national reputation and whose name ranks with the empire builders of the west, a man whose record should prove an inspiration and incitement to every youth as an example of what can be attained when ambition and energy lead the way.

Temple Frederick Sinclair was born February 3, 1853, in Dunbeath, Caithness-shire, Scotland, a son of Temple Frederick and Margaret (Finlayson) Sinclair, both natives of that country, now deceased.

He was educated in the common schools of his native land and early took up railroad work, doing surveying and contracting under James Ross, who now enjoys an international reputation as the celebrated builder of Montreal. The attraction Canada held out in her undeveloped possibilities exerted a strong influence upon his imagination, and when twenty-one years of age he decided to throw in his fortune with the development of the Dominion and came to Toronto. With two others—the late John Carr and C. Dickinson—he set out for British Columbia in April, 1874, expecting to join the surveyors of the Canadian Pacific in this district, but when they reached their destination they found that all the parties had already been made up. For a time he had to content himself with any work that came to hand and about the middle of June came to New Westminster with A. J. McClelland as foreman of his grading gang, the latter having a contract from the provincial government for about sixteen miles of what is now known as the New Westminster & Yale road from Langley to Mount Lehman, being an outlet of the Cariboo road. Before this, however, he had already done road work in the vicinity of the spot where now stands Vancouver, there being no settlement there at that time. After the work in the New Westminster district was completed he proceeded to Victoria, where he worked for a time on street grading and then, on the 8th of November, 1874, left on the steamer Otter for the Cassiar mining district when the news of rich diggings in that region reached Victoria. After a stormy passage he landed at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, on the 14th of November, remaining there a few days in preparation for the long trip up the Stikine river. The party consisted of about three hundred members and the distance to be made from the mouth of the river to Dease creek was about three hundred miles. As dog teams were not known in those days, each had to haul his own sled, which was no easy matter, as the sleighs were loaded with a weight of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds. As it was of no use for a man not able to draw that weight to start on the trip, there were only two hundred and fifty members left in the party when the beginning was made, some of whom attempted to draw as much as five hundred pounds. During the first fifteen miles many provisions and tools were abandoned and, as Mr. Sinclair expresses it, enough of a load was thrown off to fill a freight train. When forty miles of the journey were completed eighty per cent of the party had returned to the starting point and only about twelve per cent succeeded in reaching their destination, the party consisting of about twenty members when Dease creek was reached on December 27th. All were joyful at the

successful completion of the trip, which ended at a place by the name of Laketown, where a rest of several days was made. There they celebrated the incoming of the new year, making as jolly an occasion of the event as a small place, which contained about three to four hundred people, permitted. The place consisted of one hotel, three or four restaurants and five bar rooms, all the buildings being constructed of round logs, as there was an abundance of good timber for such purposes close at hand. The price of a drink was according to measure, fifty cents to one dollar, and the "restaurateurs" charged on an equal basis, fixing their prices according to the amount a man would eat. In the language of an old Missourian who kept an eating place there, "a snack was one dollar, a meal two dollars and a gorge three dollars." On about the 4th of January two men of a party of about thirty-five who had left in the fall to prospect for some mines that were supposed to be discovered two years previous by McCulloch and Tibbet, came from Upper Laird river, about four hundred and fifty miles further north, and reported that their partners had scurvy and that if no volunteers would go to their aid at once with medicines they would not recover. At first several had volunteered to go, including Mr. Sinclair, but after all the medicines, such as lime juice, potatoes and rum, were collected by the gold commissioner there were only two left, one of them being our subject; and as Mr. Sinclair would rather go alone, not being favorably impressed with the other man, it was he who set forth accompanied by but three Indians to bring help to the sufferers whose life or death depended upon his successful accomplishment of four hundred and fifty miles of travel on snowshoes. We resume the narrative in his own words, as follows: "The distance I undertook to travel was over four hundred and fifty miles and, figuring the return trip, about nine hundred miles in all. The whole journey had to be made on snow shoes in a temperature which was so low that the mercury in the thermometers was frozen in Laketown when we started and so remained during all the time of our going north. When we had traveled about a third of the distance, or one hundred and twenty-five miles, two of my Indians left me, as the hauling and the snowshoeing was too hard, and turned back. The other Indian, belonging to the Skeena tribe, remained with me and during the next day we made a cache, storing all our surplus provisions and anything which we possibly could spare outside of the medicines. On the fourth day after the two Indians had left me, near the junction of the Dease and Upper Laird rivers, we saw in the afternoon a man coming toward us hauling a sleigh which seemed heavily loaded. He was a tall and strong man, yet he was pulling the

sleigh with difficulty, and when he came upon us told us that on the sled he carried his partner, who had been taken with the scurvy. He told us that he came from Delore, from the Upper Laird river, and that he had brought his partner, who was very sick, all the way. I suggested to him to halt and camp there for the night and we started a good fire and after getting some brush together warmed up the sick man and helped his partner to take him off the sleigh, and giving him some lime juice and potatoes, made him eat those raw with their skins on, which is claimed to be the proper thing to do for people sick with scurvy before lying down for the night. I also gave him some hot rum and the next morning when he awoke he felt better. We also left the two men some medicine and enough provisions which would take them to McDames creek, which was nearer than Laketown and which they safely reached. Bill Haley was the man hauling the sleigh and his partner was a man named Dan Campbell. The former belonged to the Nova Scotia Haley family and he left the Cassiar country in 1880, coming to Yale and proceeding from Yale to Langley, where he remained for some years. Subsequently he went into the Kootenay district, coming later to Revelstoke, where he died in 1911. He would always come to see me when I was in Revelstoke. While there I heard that Campbell went to Alaska and I subsequently heard of him being there, though I have never seen him and I am sure that if he had known where I was, he would have hunted me up. On the 26th of February, 1875, I arrived at the main camp, where I found three-quarters of the men seriously ill. I distributed my supply of medicine and rested there for five days, beginning my return trip to Laketown on the 3d of March. The hauling was lighter and consequently good distances were covered and I reached Laketown the last day of March. My snowshoes, however, were all used up, although I had them twice refilled, and my last pair of moccasins, of which I used up four pairs, were gone and I had my feet wrapped in cloth —not a comfortable mode of traveling during the March days in those climes. I remained in the Cassiar district until 1878 or four seasons, my efforts being attended with varied success, doing mining during the warm months and whipsawing lumber during the winters. The men in the diggings were 'jacks of all trades,' so they could hew and build and make their way everywhere comfortably."

In 1878 Mr. Sinclair returned to Victoria, engaging in work as foreman for Thomas Spence, one of the Cariboo road builders. One of the remarkable feats he did at that time was the removal of a great sunken rock in Victoria harbor, known as Beaver Rock, which had long been a menace to navigation. It was named after the famous

pioneer steamer Beaver of the Hudson's Bay Company, which sunk upon it. Thomas Spence, for whom Mr. Sinclair was at that time engaged in work, was a foremost road and bridge builder of his time and Spence's Bridge, for which he had the contract, was named for him. To blow up Beaver Rock, Mr. Sinclair sunk a shaft from the surface, running in three small chambers, but being afraid to use too much powder, the explosion did not prove a success and compressed air was then used in removing the rock, this being the first time that compressed air was used on the north Pacific coast for such a purpose. In 1879 the news of gold discoveries in the state of Washington reached Mr. Sinclair and he snowshoed to that state and to the claims. The winter was very severe and in the spring of 1880 a great rush was on for the Upper Skagit, where rich finds had been reported. Thousands were expected to make their way there from Victoria and New Westminster and as they wanted to travel by the route of the Fraser river and Hope instead of Seattle, Mr. Sinclair was delegated by the government to inspect and report on the advisability of a road being built, his report being to the effect that the road from New Westminster was better than that from Seattle. Leaving Victoria, he took under consideration the project of building a narrow road from the old sapper trail, twenty-three miles long, from Hope, to the boundary line and made an approximate estimate of the cost. When in Hope, there were about five hundred men there waiting to break the trail, and after Mr. Sinclair secured the help of two Indians to haul his sled he set out to break the trail on good snowshoes, and after three days from Hope landed at a place on the Skagit which was named Steamboat Landing and located about five miles from the boundary line. He then sent back his Indians and was there joined by three other men, whom it took three weeks to make the way from Hope. One of them had been wounded, so his partners left him there, as he could not return with them. At midnight eight famished men came up the Skagit from Seattle and their experiences made Mr. Sinclair afraid to return that way, while the way to Hope was covered by a deep snowfall. Having no good snowshoes and their provisions running low, they were soon in a starving condition, but by good luck that evening a band of deer came up the river on the opposite side and Mr. Sinclair secured one of the deer, of which the party made a feast. The next day they built a raft and, floating down the Skagit five miles, lost and rebuilt four more before they arrived at Ruby creek, about thirty miles from the boundary line. There they stayed two weeks and put in a few sluices but as they found that the creek would not yield sufficient gold, sold the claim. Mr. Sinclair then located on a place which he

thought at that time would turn out a real bonanza but did not come up to expectations. Returning to Hope in the spring, he then secured the help of eight men to cut out the trail from Twenty-three Mile post on Skagit river to the boundary line, a distance of some thirty miles. His pack trains had been waiting for him with his provisions when he arrived in Hope and they closely followed him on the trail, all assisting in making bridges, which were generally constructed of one log with additional ones on each side, some spans being ninety feet in length. The road was intended for pack mules and splendidly served its purpose. Returning to Hope, Mr. Sinclair found awaiting him a letter from an old friend, J. B. Harrison, from Yale, asking him to proceed there by first boat in order to take charge of a construction gang, and in that way Mr. Sinclair joined the Canadian Pacific contractors under Andrew Onderdonk. This gentleman at that time had charge of the building operations of the Canadian Pacific in British Columbia territory, and it was he who broke through the first tunnel from Yale. Mr. Onderdonk was backed by a strong syndicate of capitalists, including such well known men as Morton Bliss, D. O. Mills, Read and other New York millionaires. Mr. Sinclair remained in Mr. Onderdonk's employ for nearly three years, doing much work on the Fraser canyon, J. H. Cambie being engineer in charge. Mr. Onderdonk had the contract for the road from Port Moody and Mr. Sinclair was entrusted with doing the dangerous work of dynamiting and the heavy tunneling on that section. From Yale Mr. Sinclair was ordered to Spence's Bridge and worked from there west on Thompson river. Mr. McLeod was engineer in charge on this division on the main line of the Canadian Pacific, eight miles east of Lytton and known as the Jaws of Death. It was proposed to build a tunnel about twelve hundred feet in length, but at that time the cost for building the road had run to such a high figure that the government was doing all in its power to reduce expenses. Under Major Rogers report was made to Van Horn that the road could be built with a grade of but two per cent on a southern route, but it was found that the grade would be five to five and a half per cent. The road had then been built that far and a stop to operations meant ruin to the Canadian Pacific. For a time operations ceased, but the government then guaranteed twenty-five million dollars in bonds and the Canadian Pacific returned in lieu thereof twenty-five million acres of land. Under these conditions the government decided to reduce expenses by shortening the tunnel so as to run it nearer to the edge of the bluff. This proved a mistake, however, as the retaining walls became too thin. Mr. Sinclair then proposed a plan of blasting off a side of

the bluff instead of tunneling and to do this a short tunnel was cut under the almost perpendicular cliff by Mr. Sinclair, the tunnel being about two hundred feet, and then was charged with explosives to equal about thirty tons of black powder and the whole face of the cliff was blown away, displacing about eighty thousand tons of rock. This was probably the largest blast ever set off in British Columbia, although a similar charge was used by Mr. Sinclair in the state of Washington in 1891, when the Northern Pacific planned a ferry to Vancouver island and in order to build a breakwater and make a harbor at Port Crescent he had to blow down a bluff to form a breakwater about two thousand feet from shore. Mr. Sinclair often humorously remarks that it took Mr. McLeod, the engineer in charge, a long time to forgive him for blowing the only tunnel on his section into the Thompson river. It is now twenty-eight years since this construction work on the Canadian Pacific was completed, yet although advancement in engineering lines has been steady, no improvement could have been made in doing this work. In 1883 Mr. Sinclair began contracting for the Canadian Pacific at the crossing of the Fraser river, where the first cantalever bridge in the world was built. The idea of this style of bridge was found in British Columbia and taken from an old Indian structure which crossed Bridge river above Lillooet. This work was also done in connection with Mr. Onderdonk. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Sinclair took a contract from the federal government to clear the obstructions and rock from the Cottonwood canyon in order to improve navigation on the Fraser river and successfully carried out this project to the entire satisfaction of the federal government, completing the work on March 4, 1884. He then again engaged in contract work with the Canadian Pacific, for a distance of ten miles, from Savonas Ferry along Lamloops lake to Cherry creek. He also had another contract from the Canadian Pacific at that time, building the road from Shushwap Station to Salmon Arm, a distance of thirty-three miles. When Mr. Sinclair took over the Shushwap contract twelve months were allowed him for its completion, but when beginning work at Salmon Arm he was notified that he would have to bring his task to an end within eight months, and that he succeeded in complying with this instruction stands as evidence of his ability and energy, he earning thereby high commendation from the Canadian Pacific officials and Mr. Onderdonk. Twenty-two hundred men were used to complete this enterprise in the shortened period of time. The thankfulness of the Canadian Pacific officials, however, was but short-lived, for when Major Rogers, who took over the work for the railroad, was about to return his final estimate, he would not allow proper

classification and repudiated part of the contract. A long drawn out legal fight resulted, being carried on in the provincial and other courts for five years, but finally the Canadian Pacific lost out, the legal cost ensuing from the litigation amounting to fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Sinclair, however, was allowed all his claims, the court recognizing the justness of his cause. Major Rogers was one of the noted characters in the history of the surveys and construction of the Canadian Pacific, both he and Marcus Smith being widely known throughout all the camps of the northwest, their picturesqueness and whimsical humor often bringing diversity to the monotonous life of the construction camps.

Mr. Sinclair then took a rest from his onerous labors and returned to Scotland to visit his father and the places of his youth, but in a few months again returned to British Columbia, engaging in contracting for the Dominion government. In 1886 and 1887 he deepened the Fraser river. In 1887 and 1888 he connected the head waters of the Columbia with those of the Kootenay river by means of a canal a mile and three-quarters in length, built with a lock thirty by one hundred and twenty feet and now known as the Canal Flats. It was intended to make it possible for the steamers to go from Golden, British Columbia, straight through to Jennings, Montana, but the cost of this improvement was so great that the government desisted from expending any more money on the project, although boats were enabled to go in the open season from Golden to Windermere lake as a result of the engineering work done by Mr. Sinclair. From East Kootenay, Mr. Sinclair then made a trip from Groman up the Kootenay river to the east branch, and ascended to Summit and, pressing over the mountain pass, came out at what is now known as Kannask's pass. After a few days' rest he then proceeded on horseback from Cochrane Point to Calgary. Returning, he then entered the mountains north of the route which he had taken, near Canmore, passing through territory which was then entirely unknown and crossing by a pass which he named Cross or Whitman's pass, coming to what is now known as Vermilion pass and to the source of the Kootenay river. He then crossed what is known as the Small Divide and, coming from the west followed the Vermilion pass and creek to the Columbia river and to Sinclair creek and pass, named after him. Later he there wintered his horses for some time and yet regrets that he did not purchase the place, as subsequently a valuable sulphur spring was found thereon. In September, 1887, he began to build by orders of the federal government the first mattresses made of brush and intended to close the South Channel, as it was known then, near the mouth of the Fraser

river opposite Steveston, the size of the large mattresses being one hundred by twenty-five by six and a half or seven feet, these being transported there on scows and put in place and sunk with rocks. These brush mattresses were the first ones ever used on the Pacific coast. Mr. Sinclair continued in government construction work of that character until 1893 with the exception of one year, and while doing work on the Fraser river made his headquarters at New Westminster. At this time Victoria had no harbor, the boats landing at Esquimalt, and Mr. Sinclair took charge of the construction of the outer docks at Victoria for R. R. Rithet & Company and completed the work in 1892. This was the largest harbor improvement undertaken at that time by private parties in British Columbia, its cost amounting to nearly three hundred thousand dollars. It saved great expenses, as as the deep draft vessels coming to Victoria had to discharge their cargo at Esquimalt, when it was transported by lighters to its destination. The dock wall rests upon a concrete and rock foundation and extends six feet above high water mark. It is built of large blocks of sandstone and cement, the submerged material being put in place by divers, who had to work in three-hour shifts to put eighteen thousand yards of masonry down. It took sixteen months to put down the heavy stones, which weighed from six to ten tons each, and even the heaviest gale has not affected this wonderful work. Many engineers at that time doubted the feasibility of the project, but the confidence reposed in his ability brought it to realization. It was Sir Joseph Trutch, a famous engineer and the man who had charge of most of the railroad work in that part of Canada, who recommended Mr. Sinclair for the work. The harbor improvements were completed in 1892 and are today as stanch and solid as when they were built.

In 1893 Mr. Sinclair removed to Chicago, where his reputation had preceded him, and took charge of the work of the first long tunnel built under the lake. It extended four miles and was accomplished by means of a plan of working known as a "box heading" instead of a "shield." The engineers and contractor, Mr. A. Onderdonk, had considerable trouble on account of what they called expanding clay and for this difficulty had given up the work, which was completed by Mr. Sinclair, although serious obstacles had to be overcome; but the large experience and knowledge which he had gained in his varied labors in British Columbia in the early years stood him in good stead, and he was enabled to complete the work in fourteen months—a labor which was estimated by the engineers to consume two and a half years. Mr. Sinclair remained in Chicago, taking contract work in partnership with Ross Brothers to build a north-side tunnel of two and a

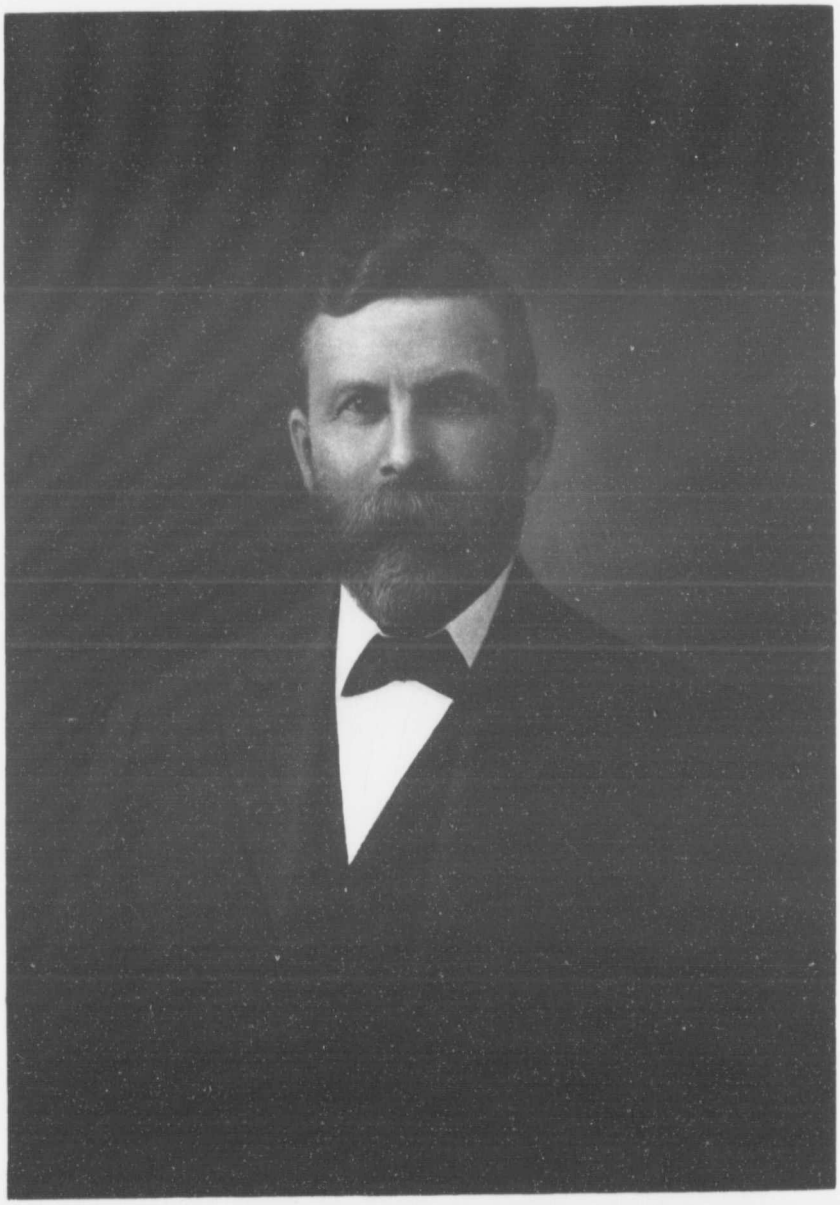
half miles to connect it with the old short tunnel one and a half miles out in the lake. In 1897, however, he left Chicago, returning to British Columbia in order to join the expeditions for Skagway, Alaska, but instead of going into the Klondike he made his way westward to the Copper River country. There he helped in work on a proposed road and on the 26th of October, 1897, reached Schola pass, north of Mount St. Elias. Heavy snow storms, however, drove back the party to the coast. He then returned to New Westminster and with Mr. Onderdonk went to Ottawa to get a charter for the McKenzie & Mann contract but found that this matter had been disposed of in a different way than they had planned. In the spring of 1898 Mr. Sinclair again proceeded to Dawson, Alaska, making his way from Skagway to Labarge, to the gold fields at a time when about forty thousand people were on the march to the fields. While in Skagway, Mr. Sinclair became aware of a plot to rob one of the bankers who was expected to come through there with a large amount of money. Sopey Smith, an outlaw, who with his gang of robbers held full sway of the passes from Saltwater to Summit, in which latter place the northwest mounted police took charge, at that time levied a tribute from everyone passing. It was he who laid the plan to rob the banker, and this man happened to arrive in the very hotel where the gang was holding out. Mr. Sinclair warned the intended victim and assisted him in his escape over night to the summit of White pass. The following summer Sopey Smith was killed in a brawl. In 1901, '02 and '03 Mr. Sinclair built roads at Dawson for the Yukon government and also built about fifteen miles of railroad inland from Yukon Run to the coal mines. This was the furthermost northern road then built, it being in the latitude of 65° 40′.

Mr. Sinclair then returned to Vancouver where he made his home until 1912. For four years he devoted his attention to municipal contracts, installing sewerage systems and building septic tanks at Fairview, Grandview and other places. In 1907 he completed the sanitary system of Kamloops and in 1909 was engaged in similar work in Revelstoke, where he remained until 1911 in order to provide a water supply system. He then removed to New Westminster, where he had a contract with the city for a new sewerage system, and has since made that city his home. In October, 1912, he completed a second contract with the city and still has two agreements with the municipality running—one for a sewer improvement and the other for providing rock for the harbor. He also has a contract for building the jetty at the mouth of the Fraser river and although he is not

alone in this deal and the agreement was made by a company, he will have to carry out the work as a responsible backer of the enterprise.

On the 1st of March, 1883, Mr. Sinclair was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Loring, of Lytton, British Columbia, who passed away leaving four children: Margaret, the wife of Allen Sanderson, of Vancouver; Jessie, who married Samuel Rose, of Vancouver; Mary, the wife of N. McLeod, an engineer of Steveston; and Frederick, who is employed with the Canadian Pacific Railroad at North Bend. In 1905 Mr. Sinclair was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Marie (Kemp) Sampson, a daughter of Jacob Kemp, of Suffolk county, England, and the widow of John Sampson. By her first marriage she became the mother of one child, Olive Sampson, who makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair.

Public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Sinclair takes deep interest in all public questions, although he has but once actively participated in politics, serving as reeve of Maple Ridge, British Columbia. Since the '80s he has been a member of Vancouver Quadra, No. 2, and is a charter member of the New Westminster Club. He also affiliates with the Masons, being a member of the blue lodge and chapter of Victoria. There is little to add in conclusion, for his life record gives ample evidence of the importance of his labors. The work he has done has brought millions of dollars and thousands of people to this region and it is to pioneers of the character, ability and indomitable perseverance of Mr. Sinclair that northwestern Canada and particularly British Columbia is largely indebted for its present prosperous conditions.



H. W. Rudebaugh

Hori Windebank

AMONG the public-spirited and enterprising citizens of Mission City is none who has contributed more largely toward the general progress and development of the town than Hori Windebank, whose residence here covers a period of more than twenty-two years. He is not only extensively represented in commercial circles, but he owns several of the public utilities and holds the title to a large amount of real-estate in the town. Mr. Windebank is a native of England, his birth having there occurred on the 5th of August, 1854, and is a son of William and Jane (Smith) Windebank, who are deceased.

In every sense of the word Hori Windebank is a self-made man, and is in no way indebted to any one for such success as has attended him in the pursuit of his career. He never had the privilege of attending school, and did not learn to read until he was eleven years of age, at which time he went to sea. For fifteen years he followed the life of a sailor, and during that period visited practically every port of any importance in the world. Innumerable incidents of an unusual character have fallen to his lot and many are the interesting experiences he relates of occurrences both at sea and on land. It was at Shanghai, China, that he abandoned the sea, remaining a resident of that city for two years. During that period he was employed on the police force, and while engaged in this capacity he met with experiences which, although they may be common enough there, were of a most unusual character, involving intrigues and plots so complex in their nature as to be practically beyond the comprehension of the occidental mind even when aided by an imagination of marked fertility. He was there at the time the first railroad was built in China, the permit having been granted with the understanding that it was to be on trial for a year, the government retaining the privilege, at the expiration of that time, to have it destroyed if deemed advisable. The people generally patronized the railroad much more extensively than had been expected, and the government officials quickly recognizing what it meant in the way of enlightenment for the masses revoked the permit, issuing an order that the railroad be burned. This is but

W. Burbank

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one of the many examples he gives of the bitter opposition at that time to progress in any form, and serves to show the extreme conservation of the Chinese. Returning to England, Mr. Windebank there engaged in the hotel business for six months and then went to Australia. In the latter country he first directed his energies along agricultural lines, but later went into the freight and transfer business, which he followed for three years. At the end of that period he went back to England on a visit, and while there decided to try his luck in Canada, selecting Winnipeg as his place of residence. He made that city his headquarters for about two years, conducting a boarding house in the winter, while in the summer he was captain of a steamboat on Lake Winnipeg. Next he engaged in farming at Grenfell, that province, for three years, following which he came to British Columbia. When he first came here he engaged in the sawmill business at Port Moody for two years, going from there to Vancouver, where he followed the same activity for a year. In 1890, he came to Mission City and established a hotel. Meeting with success in his undertaking he was later able to extend the scope of his activities to other lines, until his interests now by far exceed those of any other citizen in the town. His first hotel was destroyed by fire, but he immediately rebuilt it and resumed business. Later he disposed of this place and erected the Bellevue Hotel, a more thoroughly modern structure, which he still owns. He also owns and operates the lunch-room at the railway station, a feed store and butcher shop, in addition to which he is engaged in the lumber, coal and storage business. It was Mr. Windebank who established the waterworks system, and electric light and ice plants, all of which he still owns and operates. In addition to his various commercial enterprises he owns some of the most desirable real estate in the town. He has recently installed a sawmill at Silver Creek, of considerable capacity. He is most enterprising and progressive and spares no effort to promote the development of the community, which he has directed along well organized and commendable lines.

At Portsmouth, England, in the year 1878, Mr. Windebank was married to Miss Jane Barter, a daughter of James and Ann Barter.

Mr. and Mrs. Windebank are members of the Church of England, and he accords his political allegiance to the conservative party. The vast extent of his private interests precludes the possibility of his active participation in public affairs, but he is not remiss in matters of citizenship, but on the contrary ever ready to extend his indorsement to any movement that he feels will promote the general welfare of the people or advance the development of the municipality. Mr. Windebank deserves high commendation for the capable manner in

which he has directed his undertakings and the excellent use he has made of his opportunities. Since a lad of tender years he has made his way in the world unaided, handicapped in a measure by his limited education, although his wide and varied experience in life has developed in him the foresight, keen discernment and general business sagacity, which have formed the dominant factors in his career. Through his own efforts he has risen from an impecunious position to one of affluence, his pursuits having been directed in accordance with commonly accepted commercial methods consistent with recognized standards along various lines of business activity. His fellow townsmen accord him the respect and esteem ever extended to those who are able to dominate conditions and through their own efforts achieve the goal of their ambition in any line of endeavor.

Geo E Cade

George E. Cade

GEORGE E. CADE, who has been engaged in business as a general teaming contractor of Mission City for about two decades, has won an enviable reputation in this connection as the principal contractor in his line in the town. His birth occurred at Byron, Middlesex county, Ontario, on the 27th of November, 1872, his parents being John B. and Mary Cade, pioneers of the Mission district, of whom more extended mention is made on another page of this work. In the acquirement of his education George Cade attended the public schools of Ontario and also of British Columbia. After putting aside his text-books he was apprenticed as a steam engineer in Ontario. In October, 1888, when a youth of sixteen, he came with his parents to British Columbia and subsequently worked at the plastering trade for fourteen months, later spending a similar period in railroad work with the Canadian Pacific.

On the 1st of January, 1894, he embarked in business on his own account as a general teaming contractor in Mission City and from that time to the present has enjoyed an extensive and profitable patronage in this connection.

In May, 1900, Mr. Cade was united in marriage to Miss Olivia Maude Youmans, a daughter of S. J. and Nancy Youmans, who are residents of Mission City. Our subject and his wife have six children, three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Cade is conservative in his political views and has served in the capacity of school trustee for one term. He was one of the first to advocate the installation of a telephone system in Mission City and it was largely through his efforts that the project was carried out. He is a valued member of the Board of Trade and is a loyal and public-spirited citizen whose aid and cooperation can ever be counted upon to further any movement or measure instituted to promote the general welfare. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Orange lodge, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. The period of his residence in British Columbia covers a quarter of a century and he is well known and highly esteemed in business and social circles of his acquaintance.

Iris E Cole

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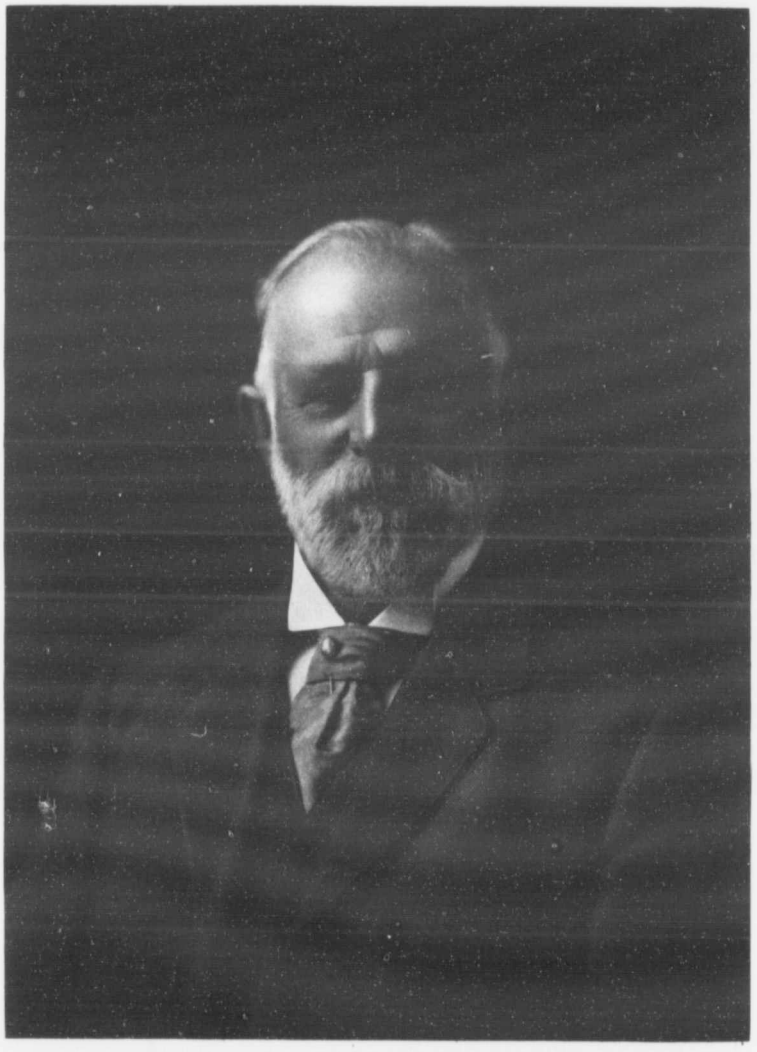
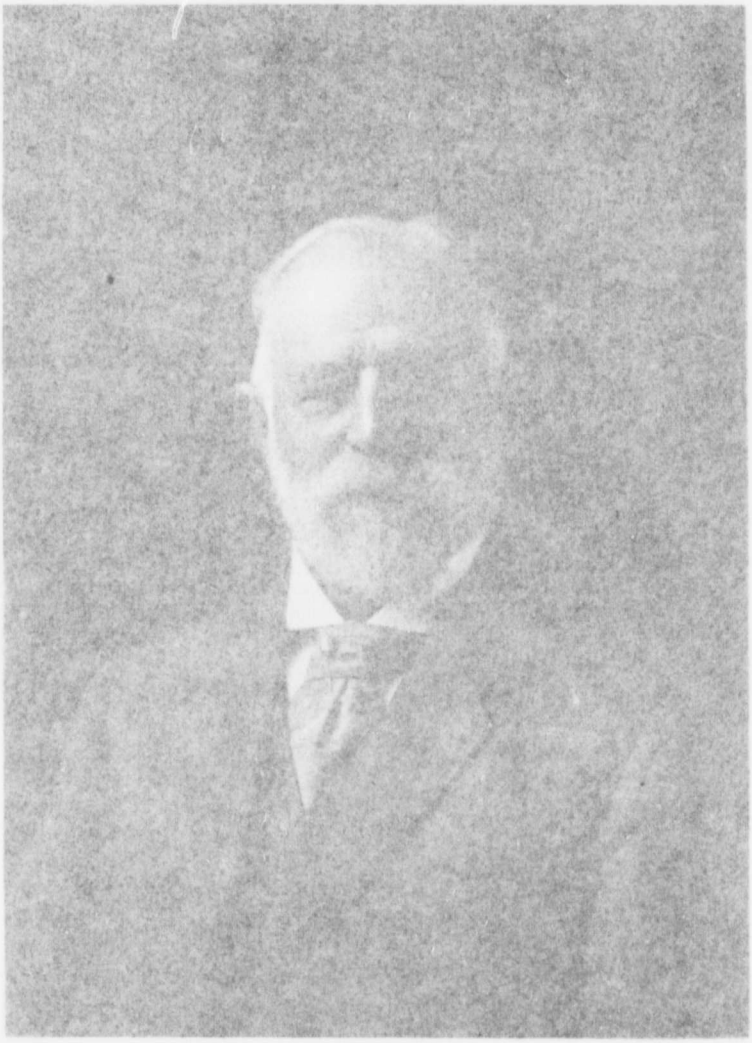


N. Mitchell

Nathaniel Mitchell

ONE of the first settlers on Crescent island was Nathaniel Mitchell, who there holds the title to two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, which he has been cultivating for thirty-eight years. A native of England, his birth occurred in Devonshire on the 22d of September, 1843, his parents being Robert and Jane Mitchell.

The boyhood of Nathaniel Mitchell was not passed in a home of luxury and his early advantages were very limited, his school days being terminated at the age of ten years. He then began working under his father, who was a nurseryman, being associated with him until he was sixteen years of age. Being qualified to take a position he next entered the employ of Sir Robert Newman, near Exeter, England, going from there to Bishop Philpott's. He next identified himself with the Vetches Nursery in London, being employed there until 1871. A longing to pursue his career in a different country and amid new conditions caused him to resolve to come to America in the latter year. He landed at Quebec, but soon thereafter resumed his journey, his next destination being Chicago, where he worked for several months. Having accumulated sufficient money to proceed to British Columbia, he crossed the continent to San Francisco, whence he took the boat for Victoria. When he reached his destination his entire capital consisted of ten cents, but as he was young and possessed an abundance of energy and vitality, he had no apprehensions regarding the future. He next made his way to what is now known as Westham island, where he cultivated some land for his uncle. It was his ambition to become a property owner, and with this purpose in mind he strained every effort to achieve his aim. He realized his desire in 1874, at which time he came into possession of the title to his present farm, comprising two hundred and twenty-seven acres. As it was under water about half of the year it was little more than a marsh covered with a heavy growth of vegetation and small timber. He had unbounded faith in the fertility of the land, however, and diligently applied himself to preparing it for cultivation. Owing to the condition of the soil operations proceeded very slowly, even with three oxen hitched to the



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plow. There were days when it seemed as if he had accomplished practically nothing, the cattle sinking into the mud up to their knees, stumbling and falling down, sometimes all three being down at once one on top of another. Despite the many obstacles and difficulties, however, he never thought of giving up his undertaking. At the same time he was constructing dykes and clearing the remainder of his holding, expending his efforts wherever they seemed to be most needed and using his time to the best possible advantage. As his circumstances permitted he added to the value of his place by the erection of more substantial buildings, rafting his lumber all the way from New Westminster, a distance of fifteen miles, two days sometimes being required to make the trip. Mr. Mitchell largely engaged in the raising of vegetables until the general dyking system was introduced on the island in 1904, since which time he has been following diversified farming and is meeting with success.

In November, 1876, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Eliza Stone of Exeter, Devonshire, England, and to them have been born two children, Edith Blanche, who married Harry Burr, of Crescent island; and Henry Allen, who married a daughter of Benjamin Burr.

Mr. Mitchell and his family are members of the Church of England and fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He takes an active interest in local political affairs, and has served in the Delta council. There is probably no citizen on the island who is more familiar with the history of the pioneer period than Mr. Mitchell, who at one time knew every one in this community by name and was acquainted with practically every member of the first legislature convened after the confederation.

James Plummer

James Plumridge

THE business interests of Mission City find a worthy representative in the person of James Plumridge, who is here conducting a successful bakery and general mercantile business in connection with which he is also discharging the duties of postmaster. He is a native of England, his birth having occurred on the 15th of July, 1861, and a son of James and Susan (Dafter) Plumridge. The father is deceased but the mother is still living and continues to make her home in England.

James Plumridge was reared in the home of his parents and pursued his education until he had attained the age of thirteen years. His text-books were then laid aside and he became a wage earner, his first employment being in a chair factory. He was connected with this industry for a year and then went to work in a bakery, following the occupation until he was twenty-two years of age. The colonies had strongly attracted him from early youth, and feeling assured he would here find better opportunities for advancement he subsequently took passage for Canada, locating at Port Arthur, Ontario. He there found employment in the bakery of a Mr. Lavery, who is now one of the foremost representatives of this line of business in New Westminster. Following the western trend of migration after the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, he later came to British Columbia, being one of the early pioneers of Mission City. When he first came here Mr. Plumridge erected a shack on the site of his present location on the river front and there established a bakery. As his business developed he extended the scope of his activities by adding a stock of general merchandise, enlarging his establishment from time to time to meet the demands of his constantly increasing trade until he now has the largest enterprise of the kind in the town. His line is carefully chosen to meet the varied needs and circumstances of his patrons, while the quality of his wares is such as to commend them to the people, whose confidence he has won through his honorable and upright methods of conducting his business.

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A. Mackenrob of Vancouver, and to them have been born eight children, as follows: William George; Walter E.; Fred J.; Hori, who is deceased; Clarence A.; Arthur E.; Allen V.; and Norman A.

The family attend the Presbyterian church, and fraternally Mr. Plumridge is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Foresters, to which latter organization he has belonged for eighteen years. He is actively interested in all public affairs, belonging to that enterprising class of citizens who while engaged in attaining personal success, contribute toward the general welfare of the community by cooperating in those movements which are designed to promote the general well-being of the residents at large. He has served as a member of the board of school trustees, while for ten years he has been the incumbent of the office of postmaster, and in both capacities has discharged his duties capably.

John Wilson

John Wilson

KEEN but well controlled ambition, energy, ability and resourcefulness, combined with a comprehensive and exact knowledge of the professional to which he has devoted his entire active career, have made John Wilson one of the leading architects of Victoria and as a member of the firm of Wilson & Milner, Ltd., have brought him into close relations with professional and business circles of the city. Mr. Wilson is a native of England, born at Sunderland, Durham county, May 19, 1884, his parents being Samuel and Harriet Johnston (Thompson) Wilson. The former is a native of Yorkshire and now senior member of the firm of J. & W. Wilson & Co., timber importers. This firm was organized in 1851 by the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review and is one of the oldest and most reliable of its kind in Great Britain. The paternal grandfather, who was also a native of Yorkshire, died in the seventy-second year of his age, leaving the business to its present owners.

John Wilson acquired his early education in private schools of Sunderland and later attended Bilton Grange College, Harrogate, Yorkshire, leaving that institution in 1900 in order to enter the offices of Henderson & Hall, F.F. R. I. B. A., architects of Sunderland, with whom he continued until 1906. Afterward he carried on the study of architecture with R. A. Briggs, F. R. I. B. A., with whom he remained one year. During that period of his association with Henderson & Hall he was a student in the Technical College and the School of Art in Sunderland and while with Mr. Briggs attended the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Victoria and Albert Museum in South Kensington. He acquired a thorough and exhaustive knowledge of the profession in which he was interested and he has kept his knowledge up-to-date by remaining always a close and careful student and by keeping in touch with societies and associations of his profession.

Realizing that Canada offered greater opportunities than England to a young man of ambition, Mr. Wilson decided to make a trip of investigation and accordingly, on November 5, 1907, he left England, coming to the Dominion, located in Victoria, whence shortly

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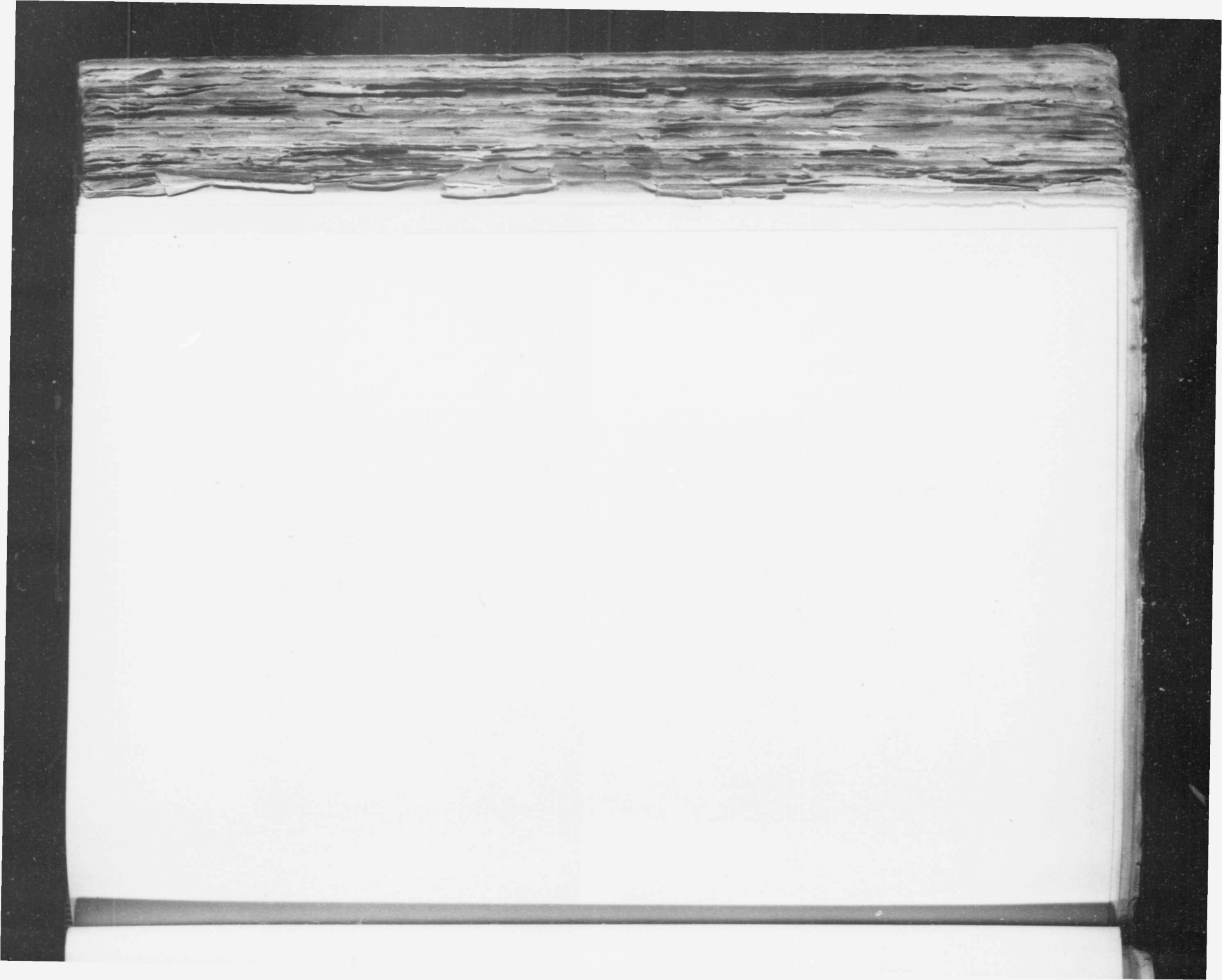
afterward he moved to Field, British Columbia. He remained there a short time interesting himself in mining and general geographical formations of the Rocky mountains and then made a tour of investigation of the timber resources and conditions along the west coast of this province and the Queen Charlotte islands. Prior to this trip, on the 12th of August, 1908, he had opened up an office in the Masonic block in Victoria and had established himself there as an architect. In 1910 the building was destroyed by fire and he moved to the Reynolds block, where he remained until the completion of the Pemberton building, into which he moved, February 6, 1911. On the 5th of August, 1910, he had formed an associate partnership with W. H. Milner, an architect of thirty years' practice, and on the 6th of June, 1913, their business was incorporated as a limited liability company, known as Wilson & Milner, Ltd. This firm furnishes designs for all classes of structures, specializing in the erection of mercantile buildings, hotels and apartment houses, theatres and schools. However, many of the finest residences in Victoria were also designed by the firm and built under its supervision. The company also have offices in Seattle, Washington, and control a large and growing patronage in that city and also have a representative patronage in Vancouver. The members of the firm are architects of unusual ability, Mr. Milner having already a well established reputation and Mr. Wilson being rapidly carried forward by the force of his attainments and ability into more and more important relations with his profession. His standing among his professional brethren is high, as is indicated by the fact that in 1912 he served as the first secretary of the British Columbia Society of Architects and is at present a member of the grand council of that society.

On the 14th of November, 1910, at Sunderland, England, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Osborne Laing, a daughter of Robert V. and Minnie (Osborne) Laing, natives of that community. The father was for many years a wine and spirit merchant there, dying in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have become the parents of a son, John Laurence, who was born August 10, 1911. The family residence is located at 136 St. Andrews street and is one of the most attractive homes in that locality.

From 1902 to 1906 Mr. Wilson was connected with the Northumberland Hussars, Imperial Yeomanry. He belongs to St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 49, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Anglican church. He is of an inventive turn of mind and devotes

many of his leisure hours to experiments with various kinds of mechanical apparatus. Amateur photography is also a hobby with him and he has become quite proficient along this line, his picture showing the true artistic sense which is the basis also of his success as an architect. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports, taking great delight in hunting and fishing. His profession, however, forms the chief interest of his life and he makes it a point to keep in touch with the trend of its advancement from year to year. Although still a young man, he has made rapid and steady progress in his chosen line of work and undoubtedly stands at the beginning of a successful and distinguished career.



V. C. Johnston

Thomas Conrad Johnston

AMONG the wide-awake and successful real-estate men of Victoria is Thomas C. Johnston, of the firm of Moore & Johnston, real estate and insurance, No. 682 Yates street, Victoria. After a varied and interesting career as engineer in a number of foreign countries he came, in 1907, to Canada and has found in Victoria a field of operation that brings him rapidly to a most gratifying financial position. Born May 6, 1884, in Hyde, Manchester, England, he is a son of William and Emma (Evans) Johnston, the father a native of London, England, and a stationary engineer by profession, who now lives retired in Hyde. The mother was a native of Denbighshire, Wales, and a daughter of Thomas Evans, a native of that county and a well known landowner of that district in his day. She died in 1907, in the age of fifty-eight. The paternal grandfather was also a native of Manchester and followed the same occupation as his son.

Thomas Conrad Johnston was educated in the public schools of Manchester and attended Owens' College, of the same place, completing his education in 1900. He then took up the same vocation as his father, remaining as stationary engineer in Manchester until 1904. In this year he left England for a tour of the world, which lasted about two and a half years, and then accepted a position under the Hon. Percy Blandford Weston, serving as engineer in charge of gold mining exploration work in Chile and Patagonia for eighteen months. He was next engaged in copper mining throughout Bolivia, Peru and the Argentine Republic, and later in 1907 came to Canada, locating in Victoria. Shortly thereafter he went to Cumberland, Vancouver island, following various occupations in connection with coal mining in that place, but a year later returned to Victoria. Here he was engaged in various lines of work but finally accepted the position of manager of the real-estate department of the firm of J. E. Smart & Company, of this city. In this connection he gained valuable experience as to local conditions and the local market, and perceiving the opportunities that the field offered, he resigned his position to enter into a partnership with W. W. Moore under the name of Moore & Johnston in order to independently engage along that line. They do

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a large real-estate and insurance business and Mr. Johnston is effectively active in promoting the success of the firm, which has continued to expand and now does an important and profitable business in this city. They also specialize to a considerable extent in Port Alberni property. Mr. Johnston is yet interested in mines on Vancouver island and the mainland but devotes most of his time to the interests of his firm.

A liberal in politics, Mr. Johnston is an active worker in party ranks although he has never evinced any desire for public office. He is public-spirited and progressive and by his life gives an excellent example of what constitutes good citizenship. While he has attained individual success, he is ever ready to support public movements, and the city of Victoria may be congratulated upon having among its younger business men such an enterprising, forceful character as Mr. Johnston. Fraternally he is a member of the Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. P., and of Dominion Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., both of Victoria. He is also a member of the Camosun Club. His religion is that of the Anglican church, holding membership in Christ Church cathedral. Mr. Johnston is fond of the amenities of life and particularly interested in amateur theatricals, having a decided talent for the histrionic art. He is fond of football and ice hockey, actively interesting himself in these two sports. These diversions form a well balanced counter weight to his strenuous business activities and give him that poise and renewed energy which is so necessary to the successful business man of the present day.

Alex Davie

Alexander Davie

THE title of self-made man can justly be given Alexander Davie, as his entire capital when he arrived in Ladner about nineteen years ago amounted to less than twenty dollars, and today he is the owner of four hundred and sixty acres of farming land in addition to some property in Vancouver, all won through his individual efforts. He was born in Durham county, Ontario, on the 12th of September, 1868, and is a son of Thomas G. and Mary (Stalker) Davie. The mother is deceased and the father is living in Alberta.

Until he had attained the age of sixteen years the energies of Alexander Davie were largely devoted to the acquirement of an education, for which purpose he attended the public schools of his native county. Subsequently he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, assisting his father with the operation of the home farm until 1894. In the latter year he left the parental roof and came to British Columbia to pursue his career, his destination being Ladner. Upon his arrival here he had less than twenty dollars, but it sufficed his needs as he immediately found work with one of the farmers in this vicinity. He engaged as a farm hand for two years receiving for his services from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month. As he was thrifty and temperate in his habits he managed to save the greater portion of each month's wages, and gradually accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to begin farming for himself as a renter. About 1898, he leased the Skinner farm, which he operated for practically fifteen years, meeting with a good measure of success. In 1902, he also bought two hundred and sixty acres of land, which he cultivated in connection with what he was renting, and in 1910 he further increased his holdings by purchasing the farm where he now lives. He subsequently removed to this place, which is well improved and comprises a hundred and twenty acres of fertile land. As his circumstances have permitted Mr. Davie has continued to increase his acreage until he now holds the title to three hundred and eighty acres in Ladner, eighty acres on Lulu island and some property in Vancouver. His fields are largely devoted to diversified farming but in connection with

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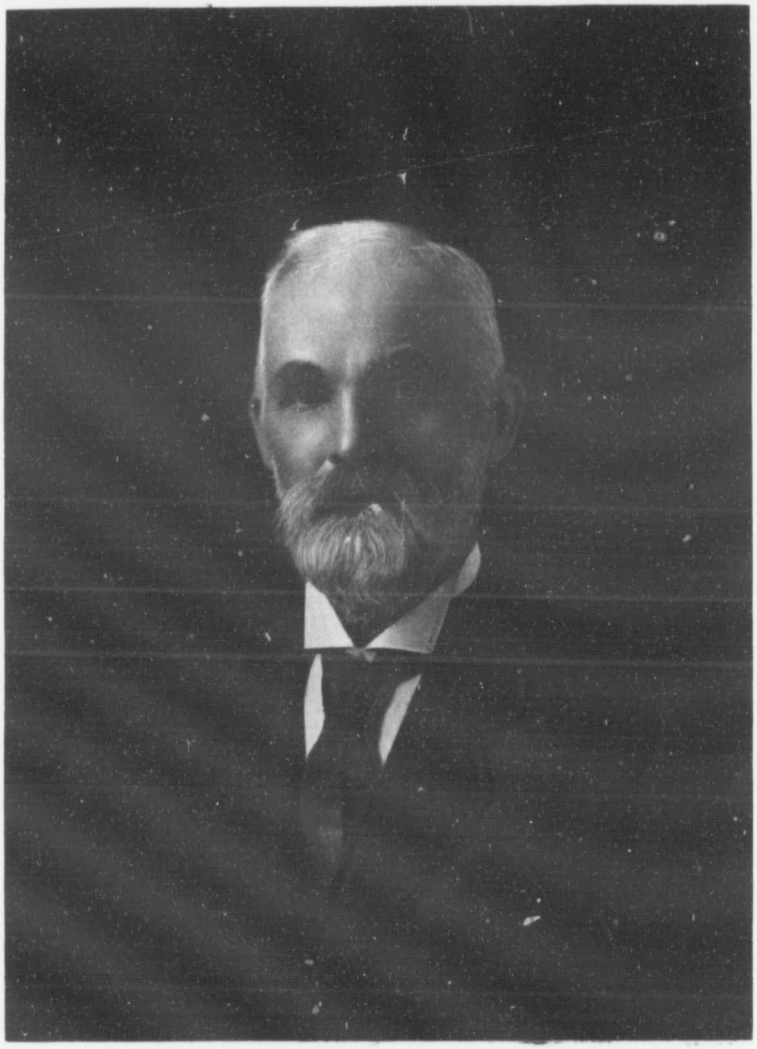
this he engages in raising thoroughbred stock. For many years he made a specialty of Clyde and shire horses, Holstein cattle and Oxford-Down sheep, his efforts in this direction meeting with lucrative returns. He is a man of well organized ideas and systematic methods, and anything he undertakes is pursued with the persistence and indefatigable energy which invariably bring success.

The 31st of December, 1903, was the wedding day of Mr. Davie and Miss Margaret Paterson, of Kincardine, Ontario, and to them have been born two sons, Murray Alexander and Kenneth Paterson.

Fraternally Mr. Davie is a Master Mason, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held the office of treasurer for twelve years, and to the Foresters. He takes an active interest in local affairs, particularly those of a political nature, and for ten years was a member of the Delta municipal council, executing his duties in this connection in a capable manner, as is attested by the length of his incumbency. High qualities of citizenship have characterized Mr. Davie ever since he located here, and his influence is ever exerted in favor of every movement which will tend to forward the development of the community, or advance the welfare of its citizens.



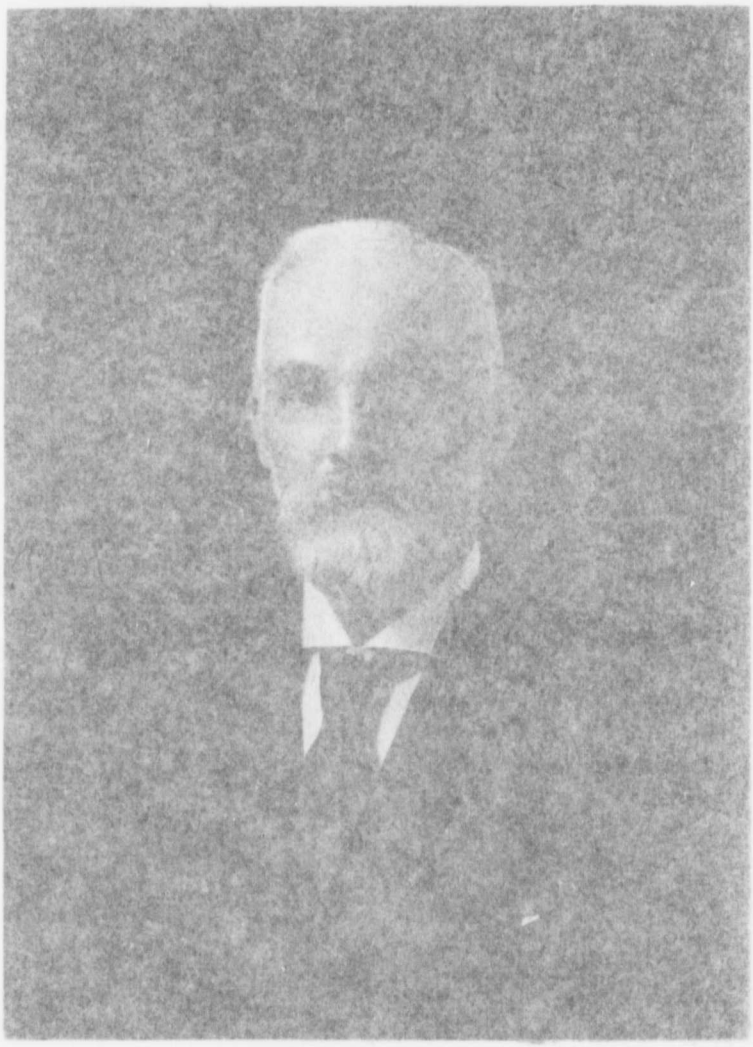
Albert Deans

Albert Deans

ALBERT DEANS, who owns and operates an eighty-acre ranch in the vicinity of Murrayville, has been identified with the agricultural development of British Columbia for twenty-four years. He was born in the province of Ontario, his natal day being the 15th of February, 1848, and is a son of John and Eliza Deans, both of whom are deceased. The father was a native of Scotland and the mother of England.

Reared at home, in the acquirement of an education Albert Deans first attended the public schools of Wellington county, Ontario. He subsequently supplemented the knowledge there acquired at school in the British-American Commercial College of Toronto, following which he returned to Wellington county, where he began his business career. He was there employed for several years and then went to Pennsylvania and identified himself with the lumber interests. A few years later he returned to Ontario and turned to farming, following this vocation with a fair measure of success for five years. In the separation of that time he again connected himself with the lumber trade, with which he was identified for six years thereafter. In 1889 he came to British Columbia and took up a homestead at Surrey. After proving up on it he sold it and came to what is now known as Murrayville and rented a ranch. After operating this place for four years he purchased his present holding and here he has since continued his agricultural pursuits. He is engaging in general farming and stock-raising, and as his undertakings are wisely directed is meeting with a good measure of success. The buildings on his ranch are substantially constructed and in a good state of repair, his fields are producing abundant harvests, and his equipment is fully adequate to his needs, all of which are suggestive of thrift and prosperity.

In the province of Ontario in February, 1873, Mr. Deans was united to Miss Elizabeth McColm, and to them were born two children: Charles B., who married a Miss Shortreed and who died March 9, 1913; and Nellie, who became the wife of Fire Chief Watson of New Westminster, deceased. The mother of these children



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passed away and in Jannary, 1905, Mr. Deans was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Barbara McCay.

Mr. and Mrs. Deans attend the Presbyterian church and his fraternal relations are confined to his membership in the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a liberal. Ever since he located in the province Mr. Deans has taken an active interest in municipal affairs and is justice of the peace and acting police magistrate and license commissioner. He has also held the offices of councilman and assessor. He meets his official responsibilities in a capable manner, executing his duties with the same efficiency which characterizes him in the discharge of his business affairs.

J. W. Thornton

John W. Thornton

THERE was a period when a prospective purchaser of real estate sought out its owner and the trade was consummated between them; today the real-estate business is well defined, as carefully organized and as thoroughly systematized as any industrial, manufacturing or commercial enterprise, and a real-estate dealer is as well acquainted with property values as a merchant with the price of goods. As a member of the firm of Morden & Thornton, the subject of this review is actively and successfully engaged in real-estate dealing in Vancouver. He was born in Oxford county, Ontario, June 5, 1863, his parents being William B. and Elizabeth Walker (Wilson) Thornton, pioneer settlers of Oxford county. In the public schools of Ontario the son began his education and afterward attended Woodstock College, a school conducted under the auspices of the Baptist church at Woodstock, Ontario. His identification with the western country dates from 1888, or for a quarter of a century. In that year he made his way to Saskatchewan, where he continued for eight years in the general merchandise business and as postmaster. He then removed to Rossland, British Columbia, afterward spending a year in the Yukon. He subsequently returned to Rossland, where he remained until removing to Vancouver in 1897. In these different places he was employed in various capacities, and carefully directing his labors, made steady advancement, so that when he came to Vancouver he was able to engage in business on his own account, joining William Morden in organizing the present real-estate firm of Morden & Thornton. They have had charge of important property transfers, and handling much real estate have become well known as representatives in their special field. Mr. Thornton's principal investments are in real estate, for as he has found favorable opportunity he has purchased property.

On the 10th of September, 1884, in Woodstock, Ontario, occurred the marriage of Mr. Thornton and Miss Margaret Anderson, a daughter of John and Annie (Reid) Anderson. The father was for many years engaged in the merchant tailoring business at Woodstock, but subsequently removed to Winnipeg. The children of Mr. and Mrs.

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Thornton are Constance May, Edna Blanche and Margaret Beatrice. The family attend the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Thornton is a liberal in politics but has not sought nor desired public office, as his attention has been fully occupied with business duties that are making heavy demands upon his time. There has been nothing unusual or spectacular in his career and it has only been by determined purpose and persistent effort that Mr. Thornton has reached the plane of success on which he now stands. Beside interests already mentioned he is also president of several local companies.

W. Ebbs Lawrence

Harold Worsley Ebbs Canavan

HAROLD WORSLEY EBBS CANAVAN, of the firm of Canavan & Mitchell, consulting engineers, and one of the best known and most able representatives of his profession in British Columbia and the Yukon, was born in Toronto, Ontario, November 25, 1867, and is a son of William Birch and Isabella Blanche (Eastaff) Canavan, of Winnipeg. The father was for many years a prominent barrister in that city, but is deceased.

Harold Canavan acquired his education in the public schools of Toronto and in collegiate institute in that city. During the entire course of his active career he has been engaged in civil engineering, each year bringing him increased prominence in his chosen field. He has done a great deal of important work in Alaska and from 1893 to 1896 served as a member of the first Alaska Boundary Commission. Since 1897 he has been in private professional practice in the Yukon territory and in British Columbia, making his home in Victoria, where his ability is recognized and honored in business and professional circles. In 1911 he entered into partnership with A. K. Mitchell under the firm name of Canavan & Mitchell, and they control today an important patronage as consulting engineers, having a specialty of examinations and reports and all matters pertaining to irrigation, drainage, hydro-electric development, water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, besides being also well known in bridge work of construction.

In Victoria, on the 7th of November, 1904, Mr. Canavan was united in marriage to Miss Frances Alice Clarke, a daughter of Captain Frank I. and Frances A. Clarke, the former of whom took an active part in the Red River expedition under General Wolseley and was for a number of years connected with the provincial bureau of information. Mr. and Mrs. Canavan have three children: Worsley F., Mary F., and Blanche E.

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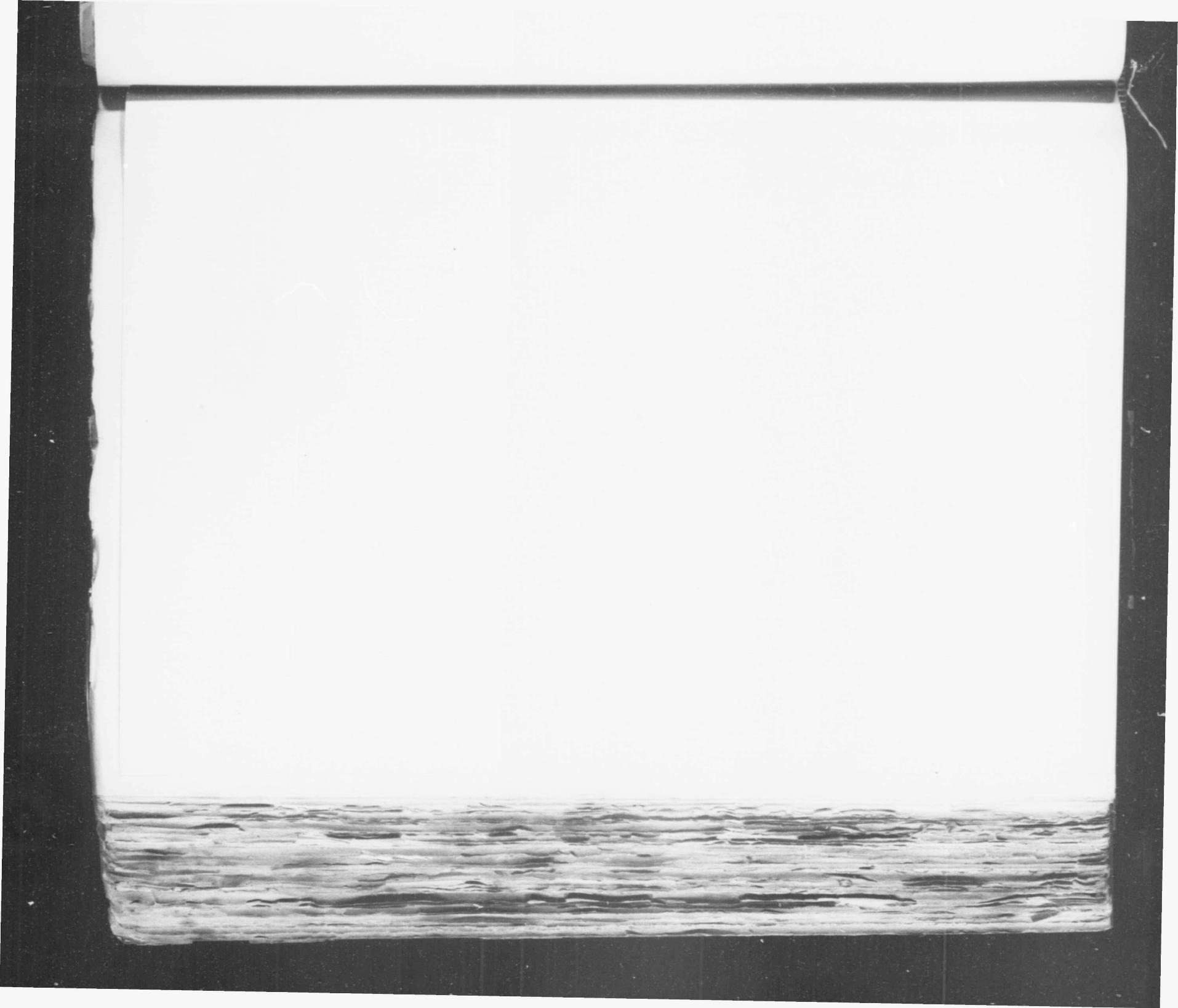
member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and belongs to the Pacific, the Union and the Canadian Clubs, being well known in social and professional circles.



William George Gillett

SINCE 1910 William George Gillett has made Vancouver the head of his operations as general contractor, coming here from Nelson, in which town he was one of the greatest forces for development and one of its real builders. Enjoying the highest reputation professionally, it is but natural that larger and larger contracts should have come to him, among which may be mentioned the building of the largest bridge across the Columbia river at Revelstoke, the building of the Vancouver arena and some of the greatest government wharfs. Mr. Gillett is at present largely engaged along the last mentioned line in the northern part of British Columbia. As high as his reputation stands as a contractor, he is noted for a fact which he values still more highly, and that is that precaution for his men and their lives as for his own and he never allows them to take any unnecessary risks. It is most notable that in building the Columbia River bridge and the great Vancouver Arena not one life was lost from the beginning of the operations until the work was completed. This remarkable record of Mr. Gillett throws much light upon his humane nature and makes his character one which makes him beloved by all men.

William George Gillett was born at Twillingate, Newfoundland, December 6, 1870, a son of George and Ann (Whitehorn) Gillett, both natives of that colony. The grandfathers on both sides came, as many of the other settlers there, from the western part of England. George Gillett, the father of our subject, still resides at Twillingate, where for many years he has been engaged in general merchandising and is highly respected.

In the acquirement of his education Mr. Gillett attended public school in his native town, beginning his independent career at the age of fifteen while gaining some knowledge of the carpenter's trade. He worked along this line of occupation in Twillingate until nearly twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Boston, engaging in carpentering there for two months before coming to Victoria, where he arrived in January, 1891. In addition to his trade he here engaged

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also in fur sealing on the coast, being so occupied during the sealing season for three years. In 1895 he made removal to Rossland, British Columbia, being there during the boom days, when much building was undertaken. He continued following his trade but also began to take on contracts, which he carried to successful completion. It was here that he made his first step into the contracting business. In April, 1897, Mr. Gillett went to Nelson, engaging in contracting only. He has ever since confined his efforts to that line. While there, however, he also operated a sash and door factory. It was in Nelson that he first took an active part in politics. He was and is still today a liberal, but a liberal with somewhat original and independent ideas who does not blindly indorse every party recommendation. In 1901 Mr. Gillett was elected alderman for the east ward and in 1905 again served the same constituents. In the latter part of 1905 John Huston, the mayor, suddenly left Nelson and upon his departure the council appointed Mr. Gillett acting mayor for the remainder of the term. At the election of 1906 the new mayor and entire council were elected and again in 1907. Under the guidance of Mayor Gillett and this council many works of vital importance to Nelson were executed. The large hydro-electric power plant was built at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars under his régime and it is still the pride of the city. It was in 1906 that Nelson took over the defunct street railway, which had permitted its charter to expire, and conducted it as a public utility. This street railway is of particular interest and unusual efforts have been made to maintain it because it is the only street railway in the interior of British Columbia. When the San Francisco disaster occurred, Mayor Gillett's energies were again tested when he and the council, acting on behalf of the city, started a fund for the sufferers. They worked through all that night, securing large contributions from the citizens and packing a car load of supplies to be shipped at the earliest possible moment. The expense of the shipment was paid out of the large fund made up and a comfortable sum was left which was forwarded in the form of cash. This aid from Nelson was the first contribution from Canada to reach the San Francisco sufferers. Mr. Gillett also was chairman of the managing committee of the interior liberal district council and in that capacity had charge of the appointment of the organizer for the district. He was on the executive of the Board of Trade and while mayor of the city entertained for five days His Excellency, Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, and his party.

During his stay in Nelson, Mr. Gillett built the beautiful marble courthouse and the handsome marble and granite edifice of the Trinity

Methodist church. He was a trustee and most active member of that church for several years and was also a director of the Kootenay Lake General Hospital for ten years. During one year of his building operations in Nelson, Mr. Gillett erected twenty-seven buildings, which statement gives an idea of the magnitude of his undertakings.

In August, 1910, seeking a broader field of operation, Mr. Gillett came to Vancouver. He built in that same year the Columbia River bridge at Revelstoke for the provincial government. This is one of the largest bridges across the Columbia. In the same year he also built a railroad approach, six thousand and ten feet long, over the mud flats at the head of the Portland canal, for the Northeastern Short Line Railroad. At the same place he built a wharf of fifty-three hundred feet for the Dominion government. These two works, each more than a mile in length and built entirely of wood, are masterpieces of their kind of construction and recognized as such by the profession. Mr. Gillett was the contractor for the mammoth Vancouver Arena skating, curling and hockey rink, which is the largest and most costly arena built for these uses on the American continent, having a seating capacity of ten thousand five hundred people. The size of the building is two hundred by three hundred and thirty feet. It was the first artificial ice rink ever built in Canada and is of semi-fireproof construction. Its cost of erection was two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. Actual work was begun August 1, 1911, and the rink was opened to the public on December 20th of the same year. There were two hundred and thirty-two men employed on the work and the building was completed without injury to a man. Although the number employed was not so large in building the Columbia River bridge, this work was finished with the same remarkable record. Mr. Gillett values the lives of his workmen as he does his own and never permits them to take risks that can be avoided. He has always steadfastly adhered to this rule with the result that it is seldom that an accident occurs in his building operations. Since leaving Nelson in 1910 he has made Vancouver his home, and upon completing the arena his work has been largely confined to northern British Columbia, where he principally engages in the building of wharfs for the Dominion government. Since April, 1913, he has been principally engaged with building numerous government wharfs on the Queen Charlotte islands.

On December 7, 1892, at Twillingate, Newfoundland, Mr. Gillett was married to Miss Susan Elizabeth Young, who died in Nelson, February 8, 1908. On April 19, 1909, Mr. Gillett married, at Rossland, British Columbia, Miss A. Beatrice Hobbs, of Brandon, Mani-

toba, and to them two daughters have been born, Margery Beatrice and Georgia Vivian.

Mr. Gillett is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of Nelson Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., and a charter member and recording secretary of the Loyal Orange Lodge at Nelson. The importance of his work in opening the resources of the province to the world can hardly be estimated today, and in that relation he must be considered one of the most useful men in British Columbia. He is patriotic to the core, ever interested in worthy public enterprises, and considers the general welfare as of greater importance than individual prosperity. It is, however, but natural that financial independence has come to Mr. Gillett as the result of his extensive operations, which were ever guided by extraordinary executive ability and good judgment, and it is therefore not surprising that he is to be counted today among the most substantial men of the city and province. He enjoys to a great extent the good-will and confidence of the public, the government, those who employ him and especially those whom he employs and for whose safety he feels as responsible as a father. It is this trait of his character which stands out above all else and begets general admiration.

Frances E. Herring

Arthur and Frances Elizabeth Herring

ARTHUR AND FRANCES ELIZABETH HERRING are well known residents of New Westminster. The former was born in Clyde, Ontario, in 1848, and the latter was born at Kings Lynn, Norfolk, England. Mrs. Herring is descended in the maternal line from the Salmons, of Norfolk, of whom Rear Admiral Sir Geoffrey Salmon was at one time the head.

Mr. Herring pursued his education in Heald's College, San Francisco, and in the San Francisco pharmacy. Mrs. Herring was educated at Reading, Berkshire, England, and won a first class A certificate in British Columbia in 1876, and also the Bishop of Canterbury's prize for bible knowledge and church history. Mr. Herring came to the northwest, engaged in business as a chemist and druggist, and Mrs. Herring, arriving in New Westminster in 1874, became a teacher in the school at Fort Langley.

The school that Mrs. Herring taught from 1875 to 1878, at the old Hudson's Bay post, Fort Langley, was a large one-room frame building with a cottage attached and with few exceptions the pupils were Indians and half-breeds. They were very apt pupils and quick to grasp all knowledge and especially the white man's way of doing things. Besides the regular routine of school work she taught the girls knitting, crochet and various kinds of needle work. Mrs. Herring had a piano in the spacious living room of the cottage and it was a treat which she often gave them to have them all in her sitting room play for them and teach them to sing. Many of them had good voices and all were fond of music. Many of the boys of her school have learned trades and others farming and are very successful residents of the Langley district and Fraser valley. The present Chief Joe and his sister, children of old Chief Casimir of the Langley tribe, were among her students.

Mr. and Mrs. Herring have watched with interest the progress of events which have shaped the annals of this province and have been active in connection with many movements which have had to do with the upbuilding and advancement of it. In 1877 Mr. Herring established at New Westminster the only wholesale and retail drug house

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on the mainland of British Columbia and took high rank among the business men of the northwest. The trade supplied reached from Plumper Pass to Cariboo and all the goods were of course, in that early day, transported by water or pack train. Their stock of goods often exceeded thirty thousand dollars in value. All the heavy goods were purchased and shipped from England by way of Cape Horn. They therefore had to be ordered one year in advance and all these items meant much work and in the conduct of this extensive business Mrs. Herring took a most active part. In this modern age it is of especial interest to note that the cost of transportation of goods all the way from England to Victoria was only equal to the charge for carrying from Victoria to New Westminster.

Mr. Herring was a member of the city council of New Westminster for fifteen years and thus aided in shaping the public policy in connection with municipal affairs. Mrs. Herring has been very active in the support of equal rights for women and is well known as the associate editor of Commonwealth and was correspondent to the Toronto Globe when Mr. Willison was manager. She has written many stories which have appeared in magazines of England, Canada and the United States and is the author of six books. All of her first books were written from data collected and preserved by her for many years. The settings and people (nearly all of whom actually lived) in some of these stories date as far back as fifty years ago, while, of course, some of the happenings took place in quite recent years.

The first of all her books which is entitled Canadian Camp Life was published in London in 1900. It is a well written story of the simple camp life of a Canadian family and their interesting experiences at the sea shore with just enough romance interwoven to make it captivating. It was well received and many readers and critics, not knowing what the author had in store for them, urged that she should follow it with another.

Among the People of British Columbia, (with the red, white, yellow and brown) is the appropriate title of the second book which Mrs. Herring issued. It is not only a picturesque description of the peoples of this great coast country but imparts more good clean knowledge of pioneer life as it actually existed in our province for many years than is usually found in a work combining real life and fiction. It is in this book that she so beautifully pictures the awe-inspiring Passion Play which was given at Chilliwack by the Indians of the coast tribes as a thanksgiving. His Lordship, Bishop Dontonwill, O. M. I., a sincere friend of Mrs. Herring and to whom she is grateful for many of the authentic facts used in her books, was one of the

founders of the Passion Play and it was owing to the accuracy and beauty of expression with which this book was written that his Lordship took one hundred copies which he presented as special prizes to the boys of St. Louis College and the girls of the convent.

In 1904, T. Fisher Unwin of London, who published her first two books, offered to the public a third book by Mrs. Herring. In the Pathless West with soldiers, pioneers, miners and savages is the title of this truly thrilling tale of pioneer and Indian life. It vividly describes some of the many cruel practices of the Indians, their escapades with the soldiers, miners and pioneers, as the title implies, and also brings out the forms of recreation, entertainment and pleasure they indulged in and enjoyed in those earliest of early days.

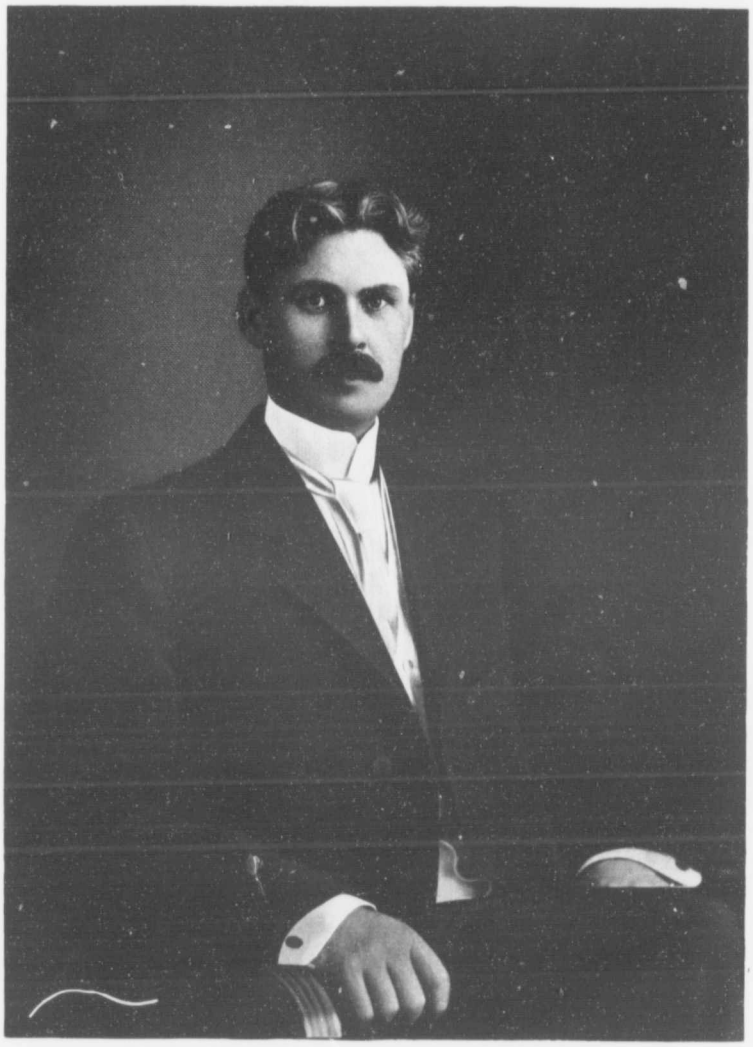
Nan, and Other Pioneer Women of the West which is just off the press (1913) is the fourth and last edition of her growing list of successes. Nan is the engrossing story of a family crossing the plains to take their stand with the soldiers of fortune in the California gold rush in '49. This volume also includes ten interesting short stories of the life of as many other pioneer girls and women of that age. One may say there was nothing extraordinary in the life of those women but they need only to read this book to be convinced that there were many wholesome thrills and happenings and that the way in which the writer has framed the settings and pictured the quaint characters makes the most delightful reading.

Ena, in England, a story of English life, will be published in 1913, and its sequel, Ena in Hawaii, recording her travels in the Hawaiian islands, will be respectfully submitted to the public in 1914. Remembering the pen-pictures of Nan and many others of the characters that Mrs. Herring has so skillfully portrayed we are sure that Ena will be equally entrancing. Her last book, The Gold Miners, now in the hands of the publisher, is a story of the gold miners in the Cariboo country of British Columbia and the gold fields of California and is a sequel to her second book, which was accepted with so much favor, In the Pathless West. We feel no hesitancy in saying that we believe this will be the crowning work of Mrs. Herring's life. She takes extreme pleasure in announcing that this greatest of all her good stories will contain a charming preface written by one of her warmest friends from the pioneer days to the present, His Honor, Judge F. W. Howay.

Mr. and Mrs. Herring have become the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Dr. A. F. C. Herring, who married Miss Emily Margaret McGuire and has two children, a son and a daughter; Sidney, who wedded Sarah Ann Tidy; Mabel Harriett Frances, the

wife of Dr. G. T. Wilson, a son of James Wilson, who was for many years superintendent of telegraph for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a grandson of the late Lieutenant Governor McInnes of British Columbia; and Victor, a civil engineer with the Great Northern Railway, in their New Westminster offices.

Mrs. Herring is not only a prominent figure in literary circles but has also taken an active part in musical development in the northwest. She was a member of the Cathedral choir in New Westminster for many years and played the organ there on the first Sunday she spent in the northwest. She was much beloved by the Indians and half-breed children at Langley among whom her influence worked much good. In the early period of their residence in this province Mr. and Mrs. Herring found delightful recreation in horseback riding and camping trips, continuing the latter to the present time. For twenty-two consecutive years they have camped on the shores of Boundary bay. She was also an active factor in private theatricals and choral unions. She has ever been noted for her tact, displayed in hospitality, and her remarkable devotion to children and young people. For some years she taught a bible class of young women and enjoyed the fullest extent of their love and confidence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Herring have had much to do with the development of the northwest along the lines leading to educational and moral progress and æsthetic culture, and the importance of their individuality has been a potent force for good in the province.

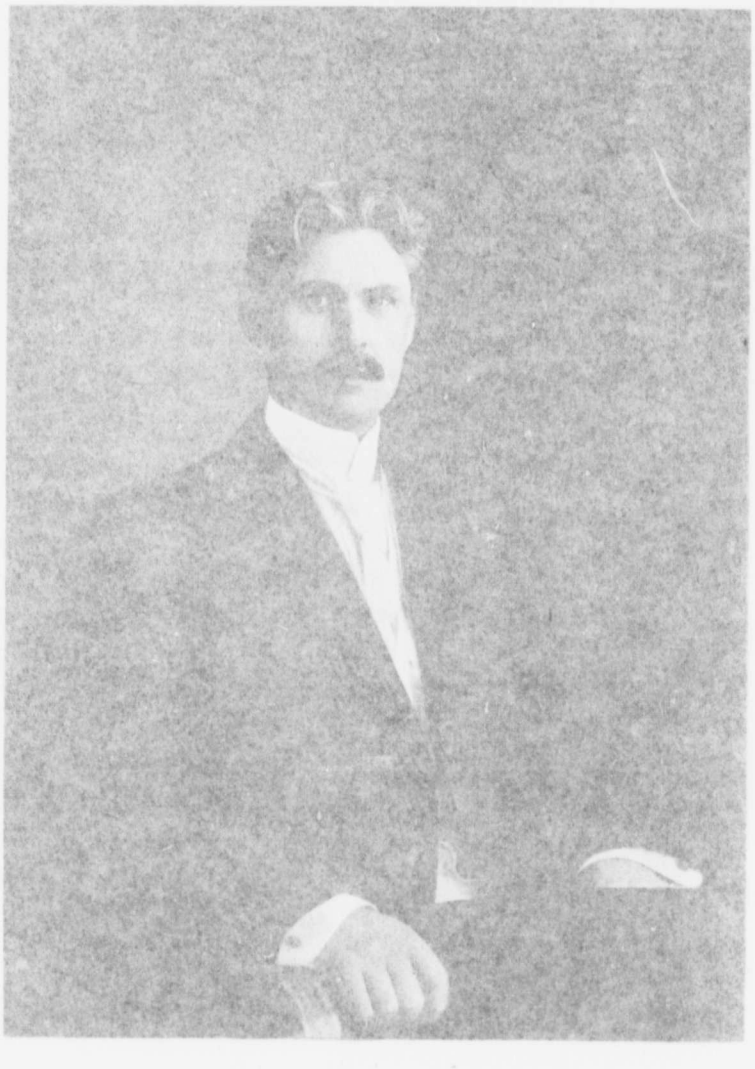


Geo. Telford

George Telford, D. D. S.

THE advanced and enlightened methods which in the past twenty-five years have practically revolutionized dental surgery find a progressive and successful exponent in Dr. George Telford, who since 1901 has practiced in Vancouver, winning since that time a large and representative patronage in recognition of his superior merit and ability. He was born in Valens, Wentworth county, Ontario, November 19, 1876, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Tennant) Telford, the former a native of Carlisle, England, and the latter of Ontario, being of Scotch parentage. Throughout all his years of activity Mr. Telford has been engaged in farming.

In the public schools of his native county Dr. Telford acquired his early education. Leaving Ontario he came to British Columbia in 1892, locating first in Chemainus, where he attended the public school. Later, he moved to Chilliwack, where continuing his studies he took a teacher's certificate. For a time he worked on the farm of G. R. Ashwell, after which he turned his attention to bookkeeping, being employed by the Knight Brothers in their lumber mill at Popcum. From there he went into the business as an employe of the Canadian Pacific Railway and from there to Nanaimo, where he was engaged in transfer business, being employed by Wells and Emerson of that place. Following this he entered the employ of the Bank of British Columbia as a clerk and worked in those institutions at Kaslo and Sandon. Having determined, however, to practice dentistry, he entered the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1898 and was graduated in 1901, with the degree of D. D. S. Immediately after, he came to Vancouver and opened an office here, where he has been in active practice since that time. That he has been successful is evidenced by the large and representative patronage of which he is now in control, a patronage which increases yearly as his reputation grows and his skill and ability became more widely known. In addition to being a dentist of great ability and prominence Dr. Telford is also a student of his profession from a scientific viewpoint, keeping in touch with its most advanced thought and contributing to its development by his own study and



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research. His office is equipped with all the latest improved appliances and he has accomplished some notable work in dentistry, making his profession a source of benefit to others, as it is an object of continuous interest to himself. He is a director of the Burrard Sanitarium and a member of the College of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia and the Vancouver Dental Society, and his ability is widely recognized in professional circles.

On the first of July, 1902, Dr. Telford was united in marriage to Miss Ada M. Templer of Chilliwack. They have two children, Marion Verona and Harold Stuart. Dr. Telford is a member of the First Baptist church and belongs to the Commercial Club, taking a deep interest in everything which tends toward the further development of the city. Although a stanch liberal he is not an active politician, his professional duties occupying a great deal of his time, but his cooperation can always be relied upon to further measures of reform and progress. His work has marked a distinct advance in methods of dental practice in Vancouver and in his ability, comprehensive knowledge of his profession and interest in it he possesses the guarantees of continued progress and ultimate distinction in his chosen field.

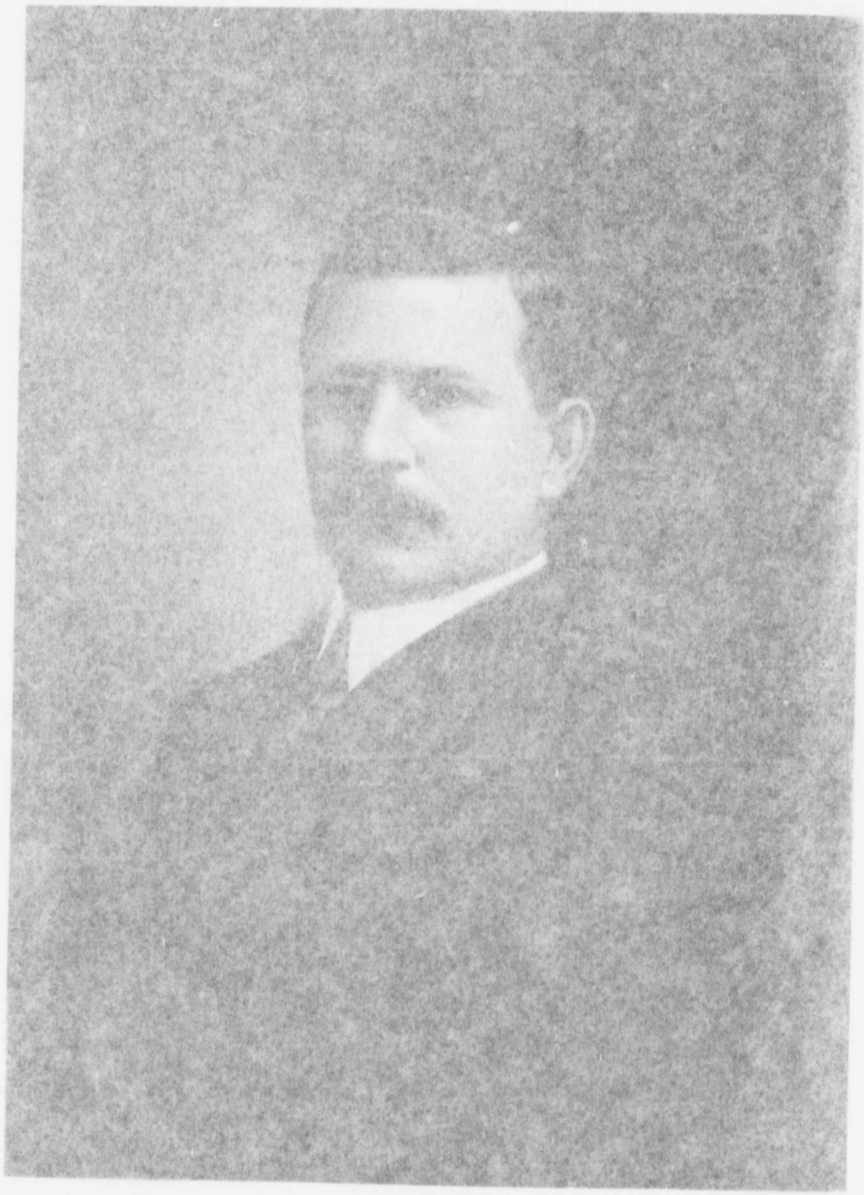
Geo. H. Ledingham

George W. Ledingham

AS A member of the firm of Ledingham & Cooper, George W. Ledingham plays an important part in the civic improvement of Vancouver. Making street paving their specialty, they have done probably more than any other private corporation in making the city the modern metropolis it is today. While this work brings Mr. Ledingham individual prosperity, he is largely moved by his public spirit in executing his contracts to the best advantage of the community and always gives full value received, if not better. Patriotic to the core, Mr. Ledingham also offered his services to his country in the Boer war and distinguished himself in that conflict, participating in many battles.

Born in Dornoch, Ontario, on January 7, 1875, George W. Ledingham is a son of William and Elsbeth Anna (Appleby) Ledingham, the former a native of Barnyard of Delgatty, Aberdeen, Scotland. The father came to Canada as a boy with his parents, who settled in Ontario. He was reared in that province and there engaged in farming in Bentinck township until his death in 1893. He married Elsbeth Anna Appleby, a native Canadian, whose parents had emigrated from England to the Dominion. Both parents were highly esteemed in their neighborhood and greatly respected by all who knew them.

George W. Ledingham was educated in the public schools of Bentinck township, Ontario, and after finishing his course found employment on the farms of that township until 1898, when the spirit of the west moved him to seek the opportunities of Manitoba, where he also worked along agricultural lines until 1899. In that year he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he was variously employed until February, 1900, when he enlisted for the South African war and served in that conflict with Lord Strathcona's Horse, under Colonel Steele, until 1901, when he returned to Vancouver, remaining for a year. In 1902 he reenlisted in the Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles and served until the end of the war, receiving his honorable discharge as senior sergeant of D Troop. He participated in many hard-fought battles, enduring many hardships, and could ever be found in the front ranks of those brave and courageous boys



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who had gone forth to preserve the unity of South Africa and to maintain the prestige of the empire. Mr. Ledingham then returned to Vancouver, occupying himself along various lines and waiting for the right chance to present itself for a successful career. In 1905 he entered the employ of the city government as foreman of concrete construction work and continued in that capacity for two years, when he formed a partnership with Thomas Scott, city superintendent of concrete construction work. They not only engaged merely as home builders, however, but early recognizing the possibilities of the cement business, followed it in this city, which then entered upon a term of development which has lasted to this day and has by no means reached its end. For some time Mr. Scott and Mr. Ledingham were familiar figures on work undertaken for the city, but after four or five years devoted to hard work Mr. Scott, having turned his earnings into real estate, retired and prepared for a trip to England. During those four or five years the firm laid the foundation of their present extensive business.

Mr. Ledingham did not follow the example of his partner, having other ambitions for himself. For two seasons he carried on the work alone and then admitted to a partnership C. E. Cooper, A. M. C. S., C. E., who had served the city for several years and also acted as consulting engineer in South Vancouver. Ever since the firm of Ledingham & Cooper has been in business, and as time has passed, its contracts have grown in size and importance. They successfully handled a sewer contract in Point Grey, necessitating an expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars, and a contract of the same value on Hastings street, Vancouver. They also had a large contract on Keefer street, this city, and one exceeding fifty thousand dollars on Hornby street. Ledingham & Cooper have laid many miles of concrete sidewalk in the past years. During the time that he was alone he put down something like one hundred miles, besides carrying out other important projects. They also have the railroad contract for eleven miles on Cowichan Lake for the Canadian Northern Railway. Ledingham & Cooper employ a large number of men and always make efforts to obtain the best which can be possibly secured. Their equipment is most up-to-date and their machinery of the latest pattern. The enormous and profitable business which they now conduct has come to them on merit alone, and the prosperous condition of the firm is largely due to the efforts and the ability of Mr. Ledingham. The business office of the firm is maintained at 16-17 Inns of Court building. The firm of Ledingham & Cooper is keeping its foremost place amid a healthy yet severe competition, and that it maintains its

place is largely due to the experience of Mr. Ledingham, which he gained as a capable foreman, and the knowledge of Mr. Cooper as a civil engineer. There could be no men more fit than these two in executing any, even the most intricate or extensive contract. The reputation which both enjoy is also evidence of the high opinion in which both men are held by those who are able to judge. There has never been a time when cement work, as put down by Ledingham & Cooper, has been so much in demand in Vancouver as now, and there is every assurance that the present demand will not only continue but increase. The demand for cement sidewalks and cement-paved streets is growing with the development of the province and with the increase of traffic in the city streets, and good streets, well paved, are absolutely essential to take care of the increased traffic. That Mr. Ledingham's work, therefore, is not only accruing to his own benefit but is of vast importance to the city and a factor in its growth, is self-evident.

At Chesley, Ontario, on Christmas day of 1903, Mr. Ledingham was united in marriage to Miss Helen Maud Reavely, a daughter of James G. and Margaret (Grant) Reavely, the former a native of the lowlands, having been born at Berwick, Scotland, and the latter at Aberdeen. They came to Canada with their respective parents, the father's parents settling near Dundas, Beverly township, Ontario, while the parents of the mother made location where the city of Hamilton now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Reavely were married in 1870. The father in the beginning of his career was engaged in farming in Beverly, Ontario, as a boy and in 1857, at the age of seventeen, moved to Gray county, that province, where he continued along agricultural lines until 1886, when he moved to Chesley, where he engaged in the woolen mill business for ten years. He then engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, being so profitably occupied until 1912, when he retired from active work. The mother of Mrs. Ledingham passed away in 1911.

Mrs. Ledingham, after completing her education, engaged for some time in school teaching and then became assistant to her father in the furniture and undertaking business. She holds two diplomas for a commercial course and has the unique distinction of holding a diploma for embalming having assisted her father in that work up to the time of her marriage. She has decided business qualifications and is a great help to her husband, who discusses with her often his business transactions and profits by her sound advice. An excellent wife and mother, she has created a home atmosphere which is happy in every respect and she hospitably entertains the many friends of the

family. She is popular in social circles on account of her many accomplishments and is a favorite in the best homes of the city. She is also active in charitable work and in connection with the Presbyterian church does much toward alleviating the needs of the poor and unfortunate. She is a member of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ledingham have three children, Eula Winifred, Bruce Reavely and Glen Wallace.

It is but natural that a man who is so closely connected with the upbuilding of the city as Mr. Ledingham should have branched out, and he is today connected with various important financial interests which not only are important as to the profits they return to the stockholders but in the growth and expansion of the city. In politics Mr. Ledingham is a liberal and, although he has never found time to actively participate in the affairs of the government, is ever interested in matters that affect the public welfare. He is a member of the Imperial Life Association and an ex-treasurer and member of Vancouver Lodge, No. 1328, Independent Order of Foresters. He has always shown a marked fondness for, and has appreciated, the value of athletic exercise and is president of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Athletic Club. Like his wife, he is a member of the Presbyterian church. A man of wide experience in business, thoroughly familiar with local conditions, and of that progressive western type of the Canadian empire builder, Mr. Ledingham has become one of the commanding figures in the life of Vancouver and has made for himself a name which is inseparably interwoven with the growth of the Terminal City.

W. L. Williams

William Thwaites Williams

WILLIAM THWAITES WILLIAMS, one of the foremost merchants of Victoria, British Columbia, and otherwise prominent in commercial and real-estate circles, is widely known in this city in connection with J. N. Harvey, Ltd., of which he serves as vice president, and as the president of the City Land Company. A native of England, he was born in Leeds, February 6, 1869, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Williams, of Welsh extraction. The Williams are direct descendants of Roger Williams, the historic settler who came to Rhode Island in Puritan days. Mrs. Elizabeth Williams was a sister of David Spencer, of Spencer's Ltd., the foremost dry-goods house of the Canadian west.

William Thwaites Williams was brought to British Columbia at the age of ten years, the family making their way via Panama to Victoria, where he received his primary education in the public schools, graduating in due time from the high school. After laying aside his text-books he became connected with his father's clothing and furnishing establishment, the latter having embarked in that business in 1882. Mr. Williams worked his way from a humble position to one of large responsibility. Although the initial start was out in a small way the store subsequently became, under the management of William T. Williams, one of the largest in Victoria and in 1911 was sold to J. N. Harvey, Ltd., our subject becoming a director and the vice president of this corporation. J. N. Harvey, Ltd., also maintain a large clothing establishment at Vancouver. As the years have passed Mr. Williams has extended his interests to other fields and he is now also president of the City Land Company of Victoria which conducts a large real-estate business. One of the substantial men of the town, Mr. Williams enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him and through his business ability has not only attained personal prosperity but has contributed in no mean measure to the general growth and advancement. He is a member of the Victoria Board of Trade and has been connected with this organization for a number of years.

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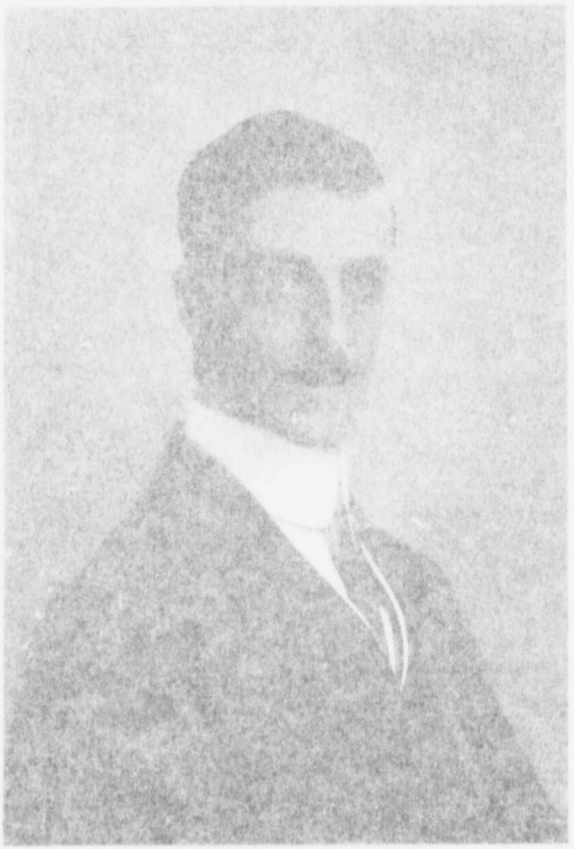
On April 17, 1912, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Jean Orr, the wedding taking place at Duncan, British Columbia. Her father, the late Oscar Orr, was for many years Indian agent at Battleford, Saskatchewan. Politically Mr. Williams is a conservative, stanchly advocating the principles of that party. He has always taken an interest in military affairs and for some years served as a member of the old Fifth Regiment of Volunteers, in Company No. 4, commanded by the late Captain Smallfield. His fraternal relations are with Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., while he cultivates social relationships and indulges in sports and outdoor life through the Pacific Club, the Victoria Hunt Club, Victoria Yacht Club, Victoria Cricket Club, Victoria Golf Club, Victoria Tennis Club, and Arion Club, the latter connections giving indication of his means of recreation. A resident of Victoria during a period comprising nearly thirty-four years, Mr. Williams has witnessed the wonderful changes that have taken place here as primitive conditions have given way to the onward march of civilization and has not only been an interested witness of, but a cooperant and helpful factor in bringing about, this transformation.

E. W. Crompton

Robert Walter Crompton

ROBERT WALTER CROMPTON, engaged in the general brokerage business in Victoria as senior partner in the firm of Crompton & Barton, was born in Liverpool, England, September 6, 1880, and comes of an old English family, his parents being William and Rebecca Louise Crompton. For several years he was a student in a private college at Liverpool and when his text-books were put aside, the time having arrived for him to make his start in life on his own account, he turned his attention to Manitoba, for the reports which had reached him concerning the western country were favorable and convinced him that he would there find the opportunities which he sought. When the long voyage across the Atlantic was completed he continued his journey into the interior of the country and for a time was engaged in farming in that province, but subsequently turned his attention to the banking business, filling the position of accountant. He resigned there in 1910 in order to come to Victoria, after which he spent nine months in the employ of Pemberton & Son, large real-estate dealers and investors. On the expiration of that period he embarked in business on his own account, being joined by William S. Barton under the firm style of Crompton & Barton, general brokers. They have since been associated in the conduct of a business of growing importance. They have been found thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising and the firm today enjoys an enviable reputation by reason of the progressive methods and unfaltering industry of the partners. They are also agents for the Union Bank building, in which they have their office. Their clientage is large and their real-estate department and their insurance business has also reached extensive and profitable proportions. Their business methods are such as will ever bear close investigation and scrutiny, there being not a single esoteric phase in all their dealings. Mr. Crompton also has other business interests, being one of the directors and the secretary of the New Method Laundry.

On the 4th of September, 1912, in Victoria, Mr. Crompton was married to Miss Eleanor S. Robson, a daughter of G. R. and Martha Robson. Her father was identified with the Hudson's Bay Company



Robert Walter Crompton

ROBERT WALTER CROMPTON, engaged in the general brokerage business in Victoria as senior partner in the firm of Crompton & Barton, was born in Liverpool, England, September 15, 1885, and comes of an old English family, his parents being William and Rebecca Louise Crompton. For several years he was a student in a private college at Liverpool and when his textbooks were put aside, the time having arrived for him to make his initial start in life on his own account, he turned his attention to Manitoba, for the reports which had reached him concerning the western country were favorable and convinced him that he would there find the opportunities which he sought. When the long voyage across the Atlantic was completed he continued his journey into the interior of the country and for a time was engaged in farming in that province, but subsequently turned his attention to the banking business, filling the position of accountant. He resigned there in 1910 in order to come to Victoria, after which he spent nine months in the employ of Pemberton & Son, large real-estate dealers and investors. On the expiration of that period he embarked in business on his own account, being joined by William S. Barton under the firm style of Crompton & Barton, general brokers. They have since been associated in the conduct of a business of growing importance. They have been found thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising and the firm today enjoys an enviable reputation by reason of the progressive methods and unfaltering industry of the partners. They are also agents for the Union Bank building, in which they have their office. Their clientage is large and their real-estate department and their insurance business has also reached extensive and profitable proportions. Their business methods are such as will ever bear close investigation and scrutiny, there being not a single esoteric phase in all their dealings. Mr. Crompton also has other business interests, being one of the directors and the secretary of the New Method Laundry.

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for about a quarter of a century and is now retired upon a pension. Mr. Crompton has at all times been interested in measures for the general good wherever he has lived and is a public-spirited citizen. For several years while in Manitoba he was a member of the Board of Trade. He now belongs to the Progressive Club of Victoria, of which he is one of the directors. His political views are in accord with the principles of the conservative party and he is a member of the Church of England, in which he is serving as warden. His interests in life are thus varied and his activities cover a wide scope but are always found on the side of progress and improvement.

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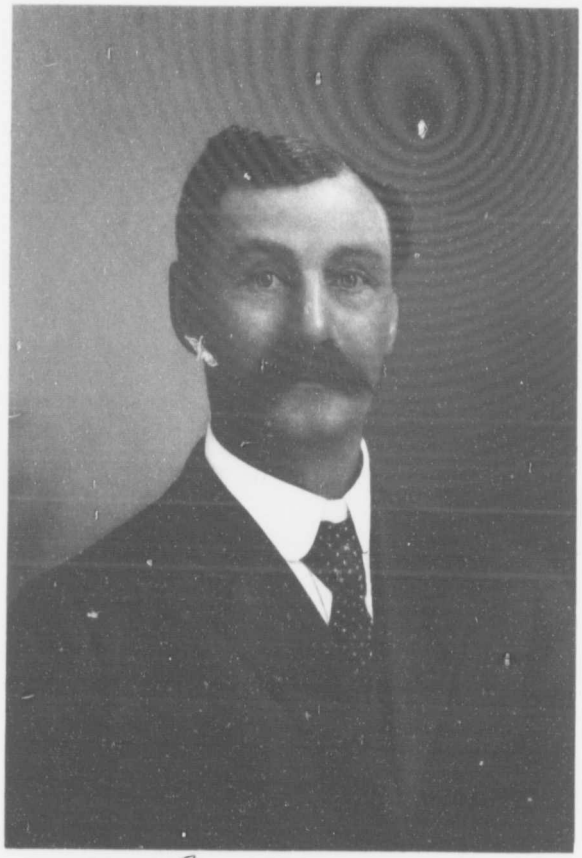
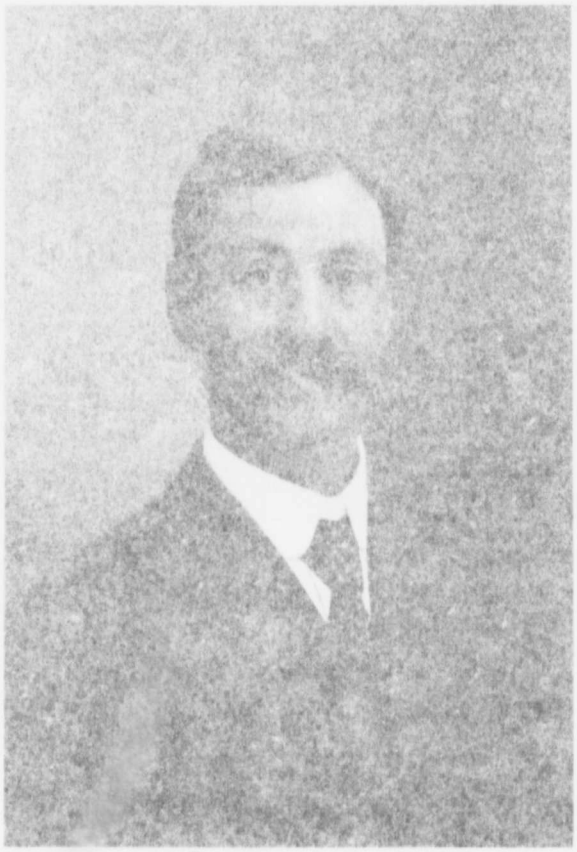


Jno. Bayliss

William Baylis

WILLIAM BAYLIS is prominently identified with mercantile interests of Victoria as the owner of the Hollywood Grocery, a profitable business which he founded and which by his energy and efficiency he built up to its present gratifying proportions. He was born in Bagington Hall, Warwickshire, England, December 8, 1862, the second of four sons in a family of seven children born to John and Sarah (Commander) Baylis, natives of that county. The father followed the nursery business there until his death, which occurred in 1900 when he was sixty-nine years of age. His wife survived him until 1904, dying at the age of sixty-nine.

William Baylis acquired his education in the public schools of Northampton, England, and after laying aside his books joined the Twentieth Hussars, serving for twelve years as a non-commissioned officer and retiring as sergeant major in September, 1889. In the same year he came to Canada and located at Lake Dauphin, Manitoba, where he was engaged in farming until 1896, when he moved to Winnipeg, becoming manager of the Manitoba Club. This position he retained until 1899 when he was made manager of the Queens Hotel at Moose Jaw, resigning this position in 1903 and coming to Victoria where he has since remained. Upon his arrival here he became manager of the Badmington Club and he held that position until he purchased the Queens Hotel, operating this until 1909 when he disposed of his interest in the enterprise and turned his attention to the grocery business, his establishment at the corner of Richmond road and Lillian street being situated on a portion of the farm which he had formerly operated as a poultry farm. Mr. Baylis is practically the founder of intensive poultry raising in this section and is a recognized authority upon this subject. For several years he lectured all over British Columbia at Farmers' Institutes as a representative of the provincial government and he edited the British Columbia Poultry Journal for a long period. His own farm has now been subdivided into high class residential lots but he has not by any means abandoned his interests in scientific poultry raising and is regarded as one of the most able authorities upon this subject in the



Wm Bayles

William Baylis

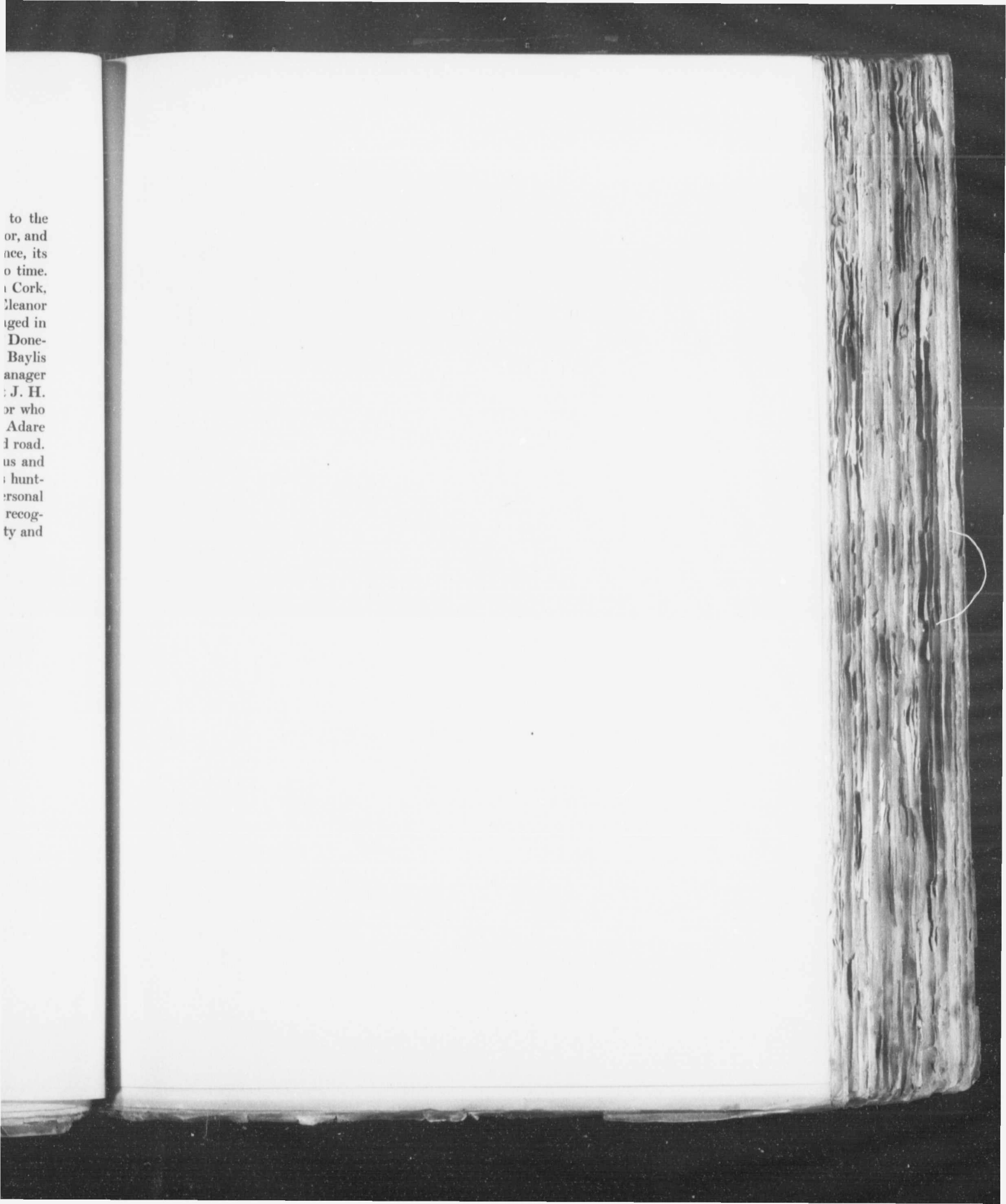
WILLIAM BAYLIS is prominently connected with mercantile interests of Victoria as the proprietor of the Hollywood Grocery, a profitable enterprise which he founded and which by his energy and ability he built up to its present gratifying proportions. He was born in Bagington Hall, Warwickshire, England, December 8, 1862, the second of four sons in a family of seven children born to John and Sarah (Commander) Baylis, natives of that locality. The father followed the nursery business there until his death which occurred in 1900 when he was sixty-nine years of age. His wife survived him until 1904, dying at the age of sixty-nine.

William Baylis acquired his education in the public schools of Wolverhampton, England, and after laying aside his books joined the Twentieth Hussars, serving for twelve years as a non-commissioned officer and retiring as sergeant major in September, 1889. In that year he came to Canada and located at Lake Dauphin, Manitoba, where he engaged in farming until 1896, when he moved to Winnipeg, becoming manager of the Manitoba Club. This position he retained until 1900 when he was made manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel at Moose Jaw, resigning this position in 1901 and moving to Victoria where he has since remained. Upon his arrival he became manager of the Badmington Club and he held this position until 1904 when he purchased the Queens Hotel, managing this until 1909. At this time he disposed of his interest in the enterprise and turned his attention to the grocery business, his establishment at the corner of Fairfield road and Lillian street being situated on a portion of ten acres which he had formerly operated as a poultry farm. Mr. Baylis is practically the founder of intensive poultry raising in this section and is a recognized authority upon this subject. For several years he lectured all over British Columbia at Farmers' Institutes as a representative of the provincial government and he edited the British Columbia Poultry Journal for a long period. His own farm has now been subdivided into high class residential lots but he has not by any means abandoned his interests in scientific poultry raising and is regarded as one of the most able authorities upon this subject in the

province. A great deal of his attention is, however, given to the development of the Hollywood Grocery of which he is proprietor, and the business has constantly increased in volume and importance, its growth necessitating an enlargement of quarters from time to time.

In September, 1884, Mr. Baylis was united in marriage in Cork, Ireland, to Miss Theresa Willis, a daughter of John and Eleanor (Synan) Willis, natives of that locality where the father engaged in merchandising. The mother was a descendant of the Synans of Doneraile, whose ancestors date back to 1077 A. D. Mr. and Mrs. Baylis have three children: Frank, who is a partner in and acts as manager of his father's grocery business; Mary, who married Lieutenant J. H. Nankivell of the English Royal Navy; and Charles, a surveyor who makes his home in Victoria. The Baylis residence is called Adare Lodge and is an attractive and well improved home on Fairfield road.

Mr. Baylis is well known in social circles, being a courteous and affable gentleman, fond of all kinds of outdoor sports such as hunting, fishing, boating and horseback riding. His sterling personal worth has gained him many friends in Victoria and his name is recognized and respected in business circles as a synonym for integrity and straightforward dealing.



W. H. Elson

William Henry Quiggan Elson

WILLIAM HENRY QUIGGAN ELSON, superintendent of districts 1 and 3 and the New Westminster lines of the British Columbia Electric Railway, was born in London, Ontario, on the 18th of August, 1862, a son of John and Margaret A. (Quiggan) Elson, the former a native of Devonshire and the latter of the Isle of Man. Originally the Elson family came from Kent. Coming to Canada in early life, the parents were married in London, Ontario, and in 1880 they removed to southern Manitoba, where the mother passed away in 1883. The father is still living there upon the farm at the age of seventy-eight years.

The youthful experiences of William Elson were those which usually fall to the lot of the lad who has good home guidance and who depends upon the public schools for his educational opportunities. He received thorough training in the schools of London, Ontario, and in 1879 made his home in that city with an uncle, J. D. Saunby, who was proprietor of the Black Friars flour mills there. It was his intention to learn the milling business but two years convinced him that it was not a congenial occupation and in 1881 he joined his parents in southern Manitoba, spending three years at home. In 1884 he went to western Alberta and on to eastern British Columbia and became identified with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway over the western slope of the mountains, working westward from Eagle Pass to Beaver Month. Through this district is found some of the most difficult engineering work over the line. In the fall of 1884 he returned to Manitoba and the following spring enlisted in Winnipeg as a member of the Moose Mountain Scouts under Captain George Bole. With that command he took part in the Riel rebellion and in recognition of his services received from the government a half section of county land and a medal. In August of the same year he entered the employ of the Northwest Coal & Navigation Company as fireman, running on a train from Dunmore to Lethbridge. In January, 1886, he was promoted to the position of conductor and thus served until June 7, 1887, when he left the employ of the company and again came west, entering the service of the Canadian Pacific

W. D. Black

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Railway at Donald on the 17th of June as a brakeman. In November, 1889, he was promoted to freight conductor and in January, 1891, was made passenger conductor. He was on the run from Sproats Landing to Nelson in the Kootenay country from June, 1890, until July, 1892, and on the 19th of July of the latter year, when he left there, he was presented with a gold watch, chain and charm by the citizens of Nelson in recognition of his popularity, his genial good nature and his efficient service, all this being indicative of the friendship entertained for him. At that time he returned to the main line, being on the run from Kamloops to Donald and from Kamloops to Field and Laggan, the divisional points of the road being changed at different times. In April, 1903, he was promoted to the important position of train master at Revelstoke, filling that place until March, 1910, when he resigned and entered the service of the British Columbia Electric Company as train master. In May, 1911, he was appointed superintendent, in which important capacity he is now serving. His long experience in railway circles qualified him highly for the important duties that now devolve upon him. New Westminster claims him as a representative and valued citizen and he has many friends not only here but in the different localities in which he has lived and through the districts in which he has traveled.

On the 25th of June, 1900, Mr. Elson was married to Mrs. Margaret Ann Nelles, nee Richardson, of Dorchester, Ontario. Mrs. Elson is a member of the Church of England and Mr. Elson attends its services and contributes to its support. In politics he is a liberal and he is fraternally well known as a Mason and Odd Fellow, his membership being in Mountain Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M., at Golden, British Columbia, and in the Selkirk Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., at Revelstoke. He is a most democratic man, genial and kindly in spirit, and is one of the most capable men on the operating staff of the British Columbia Electric. His smile is contagious and he sheds around him much of the sunshine of life.

Alexander Mac Donald, D.D.,
Bishop of Victoria

Rt. Rev. Alexander MacDonald

RT. REV. ALEXANDER MacDONALD, bishop of Victoria, author, educator, orator and [illegible] gandist, as well as one of the greatest individual [illegible] in the spread of the Catholic religion on Vancouver [illegible] and adjacent islands, was born to Inverness county, Cape Breton Island, February 18, 1858. He [illegible] Finlay and Catherine (Beaton) MacDonald, both natives of [illegible] sland, the paternal and maternal grandparents having been [illegible] Scotland.

[illegible] xander MacDonald acquired his education in the common [illegible] of his native county and later attended St. Francis Xavier's [illegible] at Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Subsequently he went to Rome, [illegible] in that city in 1879, and studied at the Propaganda College, [illegible] he took his course in philosophy and theology, pursuing his [illegible] there for five years. On the 8th of March, 1883, the same year [illegible] he took his degree, he was ordained to the Catholic priesthood [illegible] St. John Lateran church in Rome, by Cardinal Parocchi, and [illegible] following July returned to Canada, settling in Nova Scotia, [illegible] he was appointed teacher of Latin and philosophy at St. Francis Xavier College, serving in that capacity for nineteen years and [illegible] during that time a wide reputation for ability as an educator. [illegible] he was appointed vicar general of his diocese and three years [illegible] was given charge of St. Andrew's parish at Antigonish county, Nova Scotia. Over this congregation he presided until [illegible] when he was appointed bishop of Victoria with jurisdiction over Vancouver and adjacent islands. In this high position, [illegible] more and more notable with the passing years and has been [illegible] of great good to the cause of Catholicity, for Bishop MacDonald possesses talents which make his activities more than usually effective and which give his ability a more than ordinary scope. He [illegible] many people through his powerful sermons, for he is known [illegible] of the most able pulpit orators in British Columbia and his [illegible] is still farther extended owing to the wide circulation of the excellent religious books of which he is the author. Among these may be mentioned: "The Symbol of the Apostles," a history of the

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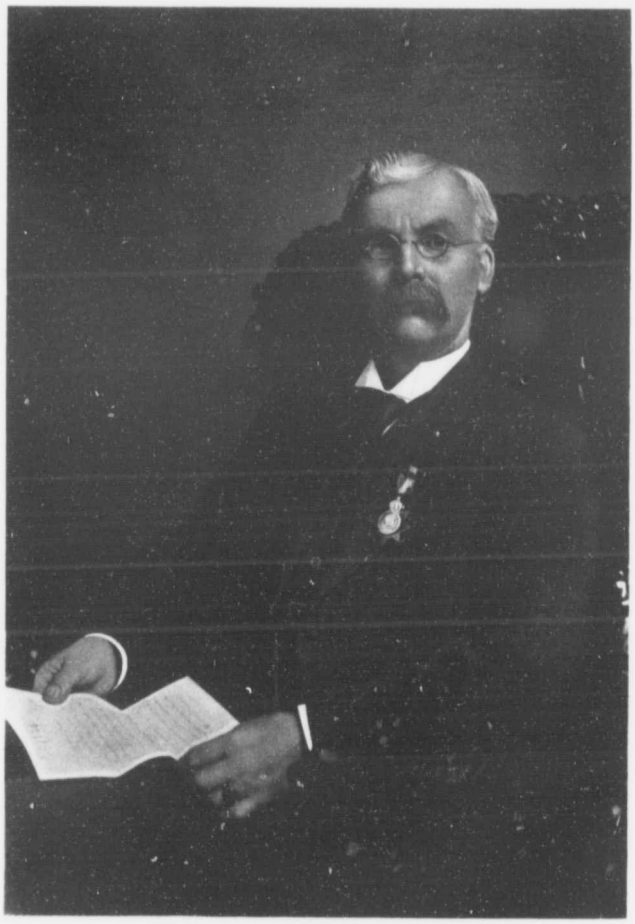
Apostles creed, which has attracted the attention and interest not only of the Catholic world but of the Protestant as well; "The Symbol in Sermons," a course of sermons on the creed; "The Sacrifice of the Mass"; "Religious Questions of the Day," a work on four volumes, treating on various subjects; "The Sacraments"; and "The Mercies of the Sacred Heart." He possesses a simple, direct and telling style and the faculty of making his message reach the hearts of the people as well as satisfy scholars and doctrinists. Bishop MacDonald is a man great in his simplicity, his unselfish spirit and his kindliness of heart, qualities which are rarely found in men of this period, especially when combined with scholarly attainments and executive ability. They have endeared him greatly to his people, among whom he has accomplished so much consecrated work, and he holds their love in large measure as he does also the respect and confidence of people of all denominations.



Walter Erwin

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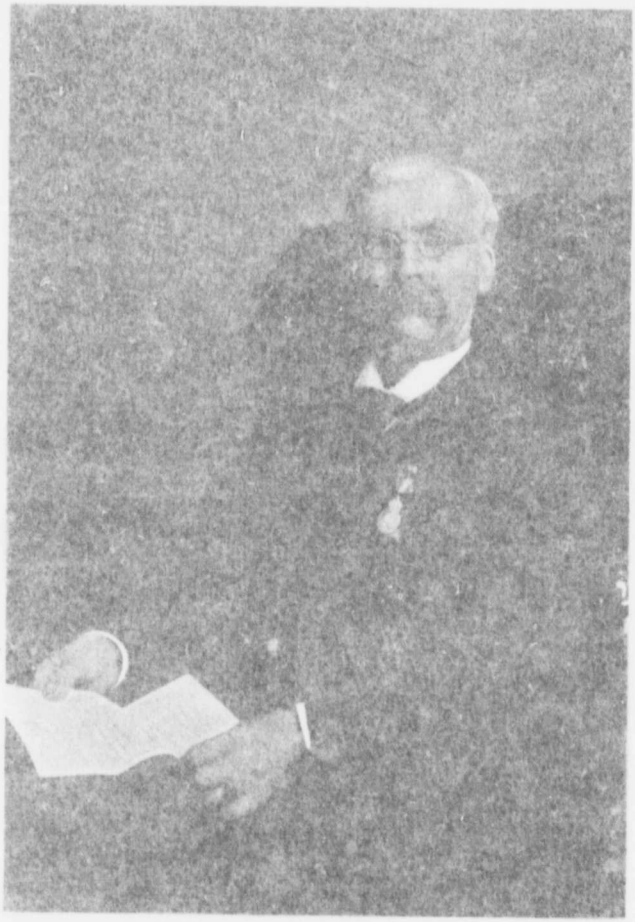
WALTER ERWIN, who came to Vancouver when the community was yet known as Granville and who was from very early times connected with the lighthouse service at Point Atkinson, remaining in that connection for thirty years, is now living in retirement, having laid aside the cares of active life after a long, useful and honorable career. He was born in Peterboro, Ontario, August 13, 1853, and is a son of George Erwin, who for many years followed the sea, and his wife Rachel, both of whom have passed away. Walter Erwin acquired a limited education in the public schools of his native city and at an early age laid aside his books in order to gain his own livelihood at farm labor. On the 3d of April, 1872, he left Ontario and went to Chicago, Illinois, whence after a short stay he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he spent a few months. From there he went to Denver, Colorado, and after half a year pushed westward to San Francisco, where he took passage aboard the old steamship, Prince Albert, to Victoria. He arrived in the latter city in May, 1878, but remained only a short time, starting to Vancouver, which was then known as Granville. He spent the next two months engaged in steamboating in the vicinity and then returned to the city, where he has since remained an honored and respected resident. He worked for a few years in the adjoining woods and then, in 1880, joined the lighthouse service at Point Atkinson, retaining this connection for thirty years thereafter, and being found always prompt, trustworthy and reliable in the discharge of his duties. When he first took charge there were but a few sailing vessels coming and going from the port, and he saw the shipping interests of Vancouver develop to magnificent proportions during his years of service. He watched, in fact, the entire growth of the city, witnessing its transformation from a small town into one of the important communities on the Pacific coast. On the occasion of his retirement, in 1910, after thirty years of valuable and faithful service as lighthouse keeper at Point Atkinson, he was presented by Mayor Taylor of Vancouver, representing the Dominion government, with a silver star, embossed and mounted with a replica of



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the crown, attached to the British colors, and inscribed "For Faithful Service," which he received with a letter, from which the following quotations are taken:

"The Hon. Mr. Templeman, minister of the department of marine and fisheries for the Dominion government, has requested me to present to you this imperial service medal, awarded in recognition of your long and faithful service as lighthouse keeper at Point Atkinson, and I can assure you that I feel proud of the fact that I have been entrusted with the duty of representing the Dominion government on this occasion. You have seen the shipping of the port of Vancouver develop to such an extent during the thirty years you served the government in the capacity of lighthouse keeper that we now have vessels from almost every part of the world calling here to discharge their valuable cargoes and to take aboard for distribution to the ports of various countries our products in return; and you have also seen the great wave of progress that has swept over this province, especially over the peninsula upon which Greater Vancouver is situated, transforming what was practically a tract of virgin forest land into a thriving city, with its environments occupied by a large and prosperous community. As lighthouse keeper you have performed a great and useful service in safeguarding vessels from shipwreck and in directing them into the magnificent harbor of Burrard inlet, where no matter how the elements may rage on the stormbeaten coast of British Columbia they can safely ride and discharge their cargoes immune from tempest. Strict attention to duty has earned you the esteem of the officials of your department and merited the decoration which I now have so much pleasure in pinning on your breast."

Mr. Erwin married, on the 13th of January, 1879, Miss Jane Ternan, a daughter of Gregory and Jane Ternan, both of whom were born in Ireland and both of whom have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin have one daughter, Effie Jane, who is now Mrs. J. B. Silverthorne, of Vancouver. Mr. Erwin is a member of the Methodist church and is connected fraternally with Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., to which he has belonged for thirty-five years, being today one of the oldest members. He is also affiliated with the Orange Association, in which he has held membership since he was a young man. Mr. Erwin loves the sea, upon which he has looked out from his lighthouse for so many years, and he, moreover, understands its commercial possibilities, having studied them at first hand. He is just completing a fine stone residence on the corner of Second avenue and Vine street, Ketsilano, where he intends to spend his remaining days. A fine view of the bay can be had from there and he can look out from his

home toward the old lighthouse, where he spent so many years. He is well and favorably known in Vancouver and has a wide circle of friends to whom his sterling qualities of mind and character have greatly endeared him.

W. A. Lunsford

William Atkinson Lewthwaite

AMONG the active business men of Victoria is numbered William A. Lewthwaite, realty dealer in farm lands. He was born September 2, 1867, in Cumberland, England, and is the second eldest of eight sons in a family of twelve children, his parents being George and Margaret (Atkinson) Lewthwaite, who were also natives of Cumberland. The father was a landowner there and his death occurred in June, 1912, when he had reached the age of seventy-six years. His wife survives and is now residing in London.

W. A. Lewthwaite was educated in the Gigleswick grammar school in Yorkshire, England, and came to Canada in June, 1884, at which time he took up his abode at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. He was then a young man of seventeen years. For about a year after his arrival he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and subsequently followed various occupations until 1898. He next located in Vancouver and his previous success in his undertakings enabled him to engage in the wholesale produce business. He also took over the supplying contract of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which he held from 1894 until 1902. Returning to Saskatchewan, Mr. Lewthwaite then engaged in the colonization of the lands of that province, with headquarters at Minneapolis until 1906. He followed practical methods in bringing to the people of the States a correct knowledge of the value, worth and possibilities of the Saskatchewan, and his efforts were an important element in advancing the settlement of that part of the country. In 1906 he promoted the Northern Valley Land Company, Ltd., of which he is still managing director. The company specializes in farm lands in the central valleys of British Columbia, its object being to acquire the lands and in many cases improve them so that they can be utilized at once for farming purposes by incoming settlers. Mr. Lewthwaite was also prominently identified with the Scott Land Company, of St. Paul, from 1904 until 1906, that company doing colonization work on a very extensive scale, their chief points of operation being Milestone, Saskatchewan; Stettler, Alberta; Strathcona, Alberta; and Quill Lake, Saskatchewan, colonizing in those years about one million, seven hundred thousand acres of land,

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during which time they used their own train to transport settlers from Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota. A large percentage of those settlers are now financially independent or very well to do and many have been enabled to retire to private life. In addition to the operations previously indicated Mr. Lewthwaite has been and is associated with English investors in acquiring acreage in the vicinity of Victoria and business properties in the city. It is his purpose to acquire a tract of land comprising eleven thousand acres on Vancouver island with a view to clearing it and putting settlers upon farms already prepared for cultivation. The land will be adapted to fruit-raising and will be divided into ten and twenty acre tracts. It is the intention of the company to put a portable sawmill on the property and use a part of the timber for erecting farm buildings. In all his projects Mr. Lewthwaite looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future and builds not only for the present but for the time to come, looking ever to the substantial and permanent improvement of the district.

On the 28th of January, 1896, in Vancouver, occurred the marriage of Mr. Lewthwaite and Miss Margaret Armstrong, a daughter of William Armstrong, a native of Ontario, who is now living retired in Vancouver. The children of this marriage are: Violet, who is attending St. George's School in Victoria; Inez and Noelle, who are also students in the same school; and Helen, who is a musical prodigy. She is only six years of age, yet she has displayed marked talent along musical lines, her ability ranking her with many performers of three times her age. Her talent will be cultivated, and it is not difficult to predict for her a most successful future in musical circles.

Mr. Lewthwaite has recently completed a beautiful home in Uplands. It commands a fine view over the bay, and across to the Olympic mountains, and is situated in the midst of an acre of ground. Mr. Lewthwaite's favorite recreations are hunting and motoring. He has driven his car through practically all accessible portions of the province, including Vancouver island, and is very happy when at the wheel. He belongs to the Automobile Club of Victoria, to the Pacific Club, and also to the Commercial Club of Vancouver. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and his religious faith is that of the Church of England. His life is guided by high and honorable principles, which are manifest at once in his business dealings and in his relations to society and his citizenship.

Hugh M. Fraser

Hugh Murray Fraser

HUGH MURRAY FRASER [illegible] McKay, was one of the organizers of the firm of Dow, Fraser & Company, Ltd., conducting a [illegible] real estate, insurance and financial brokerage business, in which connection they have carried on large operations. Mr. Fraser was born in Stratford, Ontario, December 28, 1868, and is a son of John M. and Janet (Stewart) Fraser, the former a native of the city of Perth, Scotland. As a boy of nine years the father sailed from Scotland to Canada with his parents and family to join a colony already established in Perth county, Ontario. Cholera broke out on shipboard and the father, mother and all other members of the family died save John M. Fraser, who was taken into the family of John Murray, who reared him and whose name, Murray, was given to the subject of this review, Hugh Murray Fraser. After reaching manhood John M. Fraser engaged in the dry-goods business at Stratford for a half century and then retired, handing over the business to a son, who still continues in the old family stand at Stratford. Mr. Fraser was a successful man in every sense of the term. He seemed to possess intuitive wisdom and judgment in regard to business transactions, combined with an enterprising and progressive spirit that made his store one of the foremost establishments in that line in Stratford. Moreover, Mr. Fraser was thoroughly reliable in all his dealings and no man ever had reason to question his honesty and integrity in business transactions. His many substantial qualities won for him the respect and good-will of all. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Janet Stewart, was a daughter of John Stewart, whose ancestors also emigrated from Perthshire, Scotland, to Perth county, Ontario.

Hugh M. Fraser, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of Stratford, Ontario, after which he entered the employ of his father in the dry-goods business. In 1887 he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was connected with the dry-goods interests of various large department stores until 1893, when he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company in the dry-goods department of their store in that city.

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Hugh Murray Fraser

HUGH MURRAY FRASER, of McKay, was one of the organizers of the firm of Dow, Fraser & Company, Ltd., conducting a general real-estate, insurance and financial brokerage business, in which connection they have carried on large operations. Mr. Fraser was born in Stratford, Ontario, December 28, 1866, and is a son of John M. and Janet (Stewart) Fraser, the former a native of the city of Perth, Scotland. As a boy of nine years the father sailed from Scotland to Canada with his parents and family to join a colony already established in Perth county, Ontario. Cholera broke out on shipboard and the father, mother and all other members of the family died save John M. Fraser, who was taken into the family of John Murray, who reared him and whose name, Murray, was given to the subject of this review, Hugh Murray Fraser. After reaching manhood John M. Fraser engaged in the dry-goods business at Stratford for a half century and then retired, turning over the business to a son, who still continues it. He and his wife still reside at Stratford. Mr. Fraser was a successful man in every sense of the term. He seemed to possess intuitive wisdom and judgment in regard to business transactions, combined with an enterprising and progressive spirit that made his store one of the foremost establishments in that line in Stratford. Moreover, Mr. Fraser was thoroughly reliable in all his dealings and no man ever had reason to question his honesty and integrity in business transactions. His many substantial qualities won for him the respect and good-will of all. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Janet Stewart, was a daughter of John Stewart, whose ancestors also emigrated from Perthshire, Scotland, to Perth county, Ontario.

Hugh M. Fraser, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of Stratford, Ontario, after which he entered the employ of his father in the dry-goods business. In 1887 he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was connected with the dry-goods interests of various large department stores until 1895, when he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company in the dry-goods department of their store in that city.

then under the management of H. T. Lockyear. After a short time Mr. Fraser was sent to Calgary, Alberta, to take over the management of the dry-goods department of the Hudson's Bay store at that place. He continued there for three years and was then returned to Vancouver. Realizing the promise of growth in the city and believing that real-estate values would rapidly increase and other property investments would prove profitable, he resigned from the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company and entered the real-estate business in Vancouver in 1900, organizing the firm of Dow, Fraser & Company, Ltd., of which he became president. This company has become one of the foremost in its line in western Canada. They conduct a general real-estate, insurance and financial brokerage business and are a trust company as well. They are and always have been large operators and their slogan "at it here since 1900" is a familiar one to the residents of British Columbia. Mr. Fraser continued as president of the company until 1910, when he resigned and retired from active business to look after his personal affairs, which include large real-estate holdings.

He has always been active in matters pertaining to the growth and development of this city and province and his labors have been of a practicable and effective character. In 1905 he took up his residence at what is now McKay, in Burnaby, a suburb of Vancouver, when that district was still a veritable wilderness. It is today a beautiful residence section, dotted with attractive homes standing in the midst of beautiful, well kept lawns. Mr. Fraser has been very active in the development of this section, has realized its possibilities and has labored indefatigably for the attainment of the end desired. He has also been an earnest worker for municipal interests, and has been active in politics in Burnaby. He gives his allegiance to the liberal party and is now filling the office of president of the Liberal Association of Burnaby.

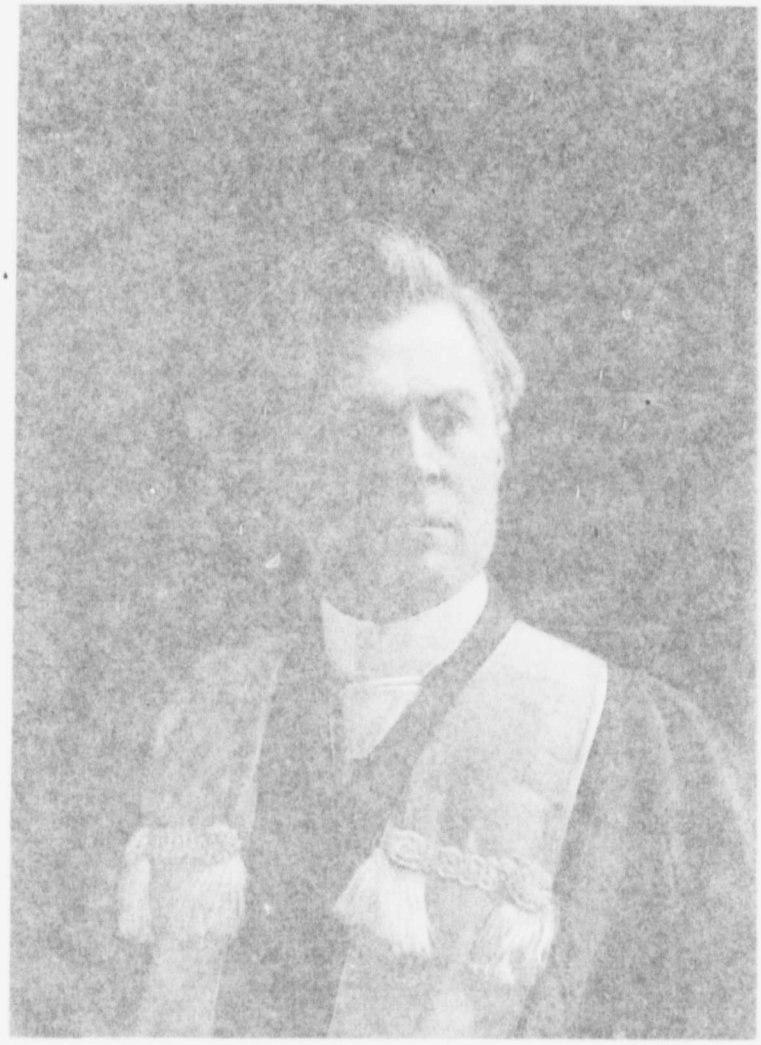
On the 8th of June, 1892, Mr. Fraser was united in marriage to Miss Helen Rigg, a daughter of Robert Rigg, of Stratford, Ontario, where he was engaged in the contracting business. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser hold membership in the Presbyterian church. Theirs is a pleasant home and its hospitality is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

Robt Telford

Robert Telford, M. D., C. M., F. R. C. S. (C.)

A THOROUGH and comprehensive knowledge of the underlying principles of medicine, a comprehensive and an appreciation of the true meaning of life and its ultimate purposes, the interest of the scientist and the conscientiousness of the true physician, form the secret of the success of Dr. Robert Telford and have made him one of the most able and prominent members of the medical profession in Vancouver. Specializing in surgery, he controls an important practice in the city and the high regard in which he is held by the general public and his professional associates testifies to his skill and ability, which are further evidenced in the excellent results which have attended his labors. He was born in Beverly township, Wentworth county, Ontario, on the 13th of June, 1869, a son of Robert and Mary (Stewart) Telford, the former a native of Carlisle, England, and the latter of Ontario, of Scotch parentage. Throughout his entire active career the father followed farming in Wentworth county and he and his wife still make their home in that section.

The public schools of his native region afforded Dr. Telford his early educational opportunities and he afterward attended collegiate institute in Hamilton, Ontario. Following this he came to 1891 to British Columbia where, after taking a position as teacher in the public schools on Vancouver island for three years, during that time he entered McGill University in Montreal and in the spring of 1898 graduated in medicine from that institution, soon afterward taking up the practice of his profession in Vancouver, British Columbia. He he remained for one year after which he went to Chemainus where he did able work as physician at the mills of the Chemainus Lumber Company for three years. During the autumn and fall of 1902 he spent five months at post-graduate work in Chicago and Montreal and he has never considered his medical education complete, remaining always a close and earnest student of the underlying principles of medicine and keeping constantly in touch with the most advanced and progressive professional thought. In 1902 he returned to British Columbia and settled in Vancouver where he again turned his attention to general practice, building up in two years a large and



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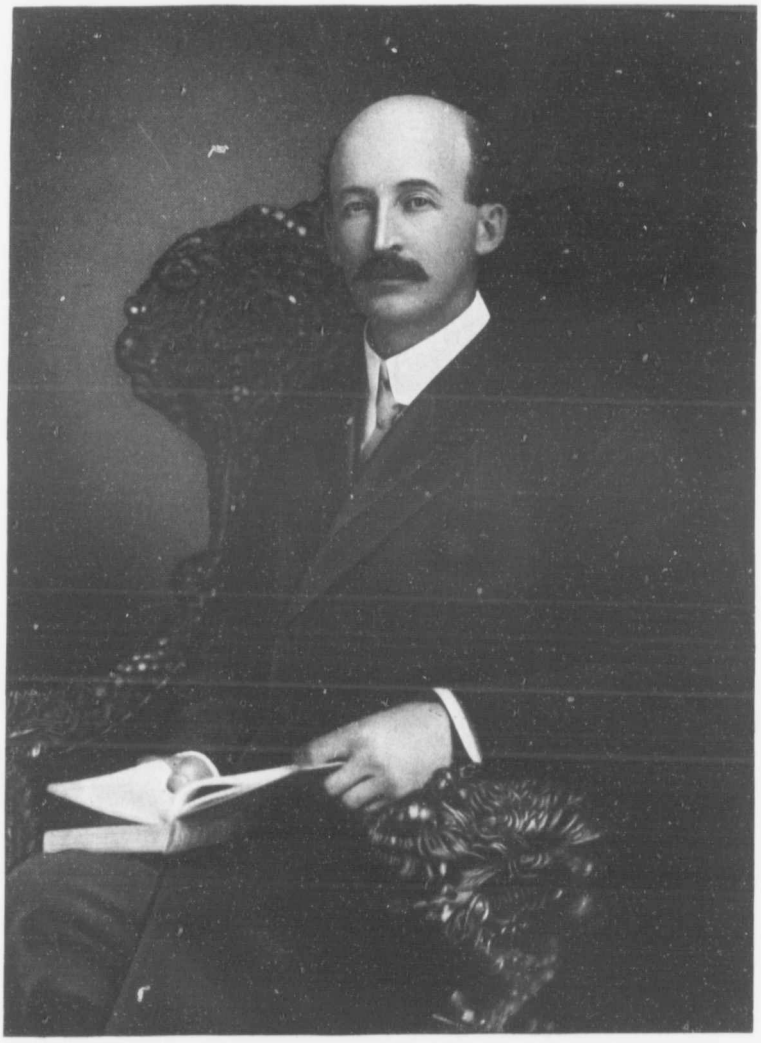
The public schools of his native region afforded Dr. Telford his early educational opportunities and he afterward attended collegiate institute in Hamilton, Ontario. Following this he came in 1891 to British Columbia where, after taking a teacher's certificate, he taught in the public schools on Vancouver island for three years. At the end of that time he entered McGill University in Montreal and in the spring of 1898 graduated in medicine from that institution, immediately afterward taking up the practice of his profession in Nanaimo, British Columbia. He he remained for one year after which he went to Chemainus where he did able work as physician at the mills of the Chemainus Lumber Company for three years. During the summer and fall of 1902 he spent five months at post-graduate work in Chicago and Montreal and he has never considered his medical education complete, remaining always a close and earnest student of the underlying principles of medicine and keeping constantly in touch with the most advanced and progressive professional thought. In 1902 he returned to British Columbia and settled in Vancouver where he again turned his attention to general practice, building up in two years a large and

representative patronage and winning a high and honored place in medical circles of the city. With Dr. Telford as with all true scientists, increasing knowledge brought with it the desire to go still further into fields of medical research, the desire to advance in his profession and to exhaust its utmost possibilities, for he believed that with his selection of medicine as a life work he had assumed responsibilities which could be fulfilled only by constant study, individual research and the exhaustive development of his best powers and talents. With a view therefore to increasing his proficiency in his chosen field he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he entered the Royal College of Surgeons, taking a special course in surgery and obtaining from the institution the degree of F. R. C. S. Since that time, while maintaining a general practice, he has specialized in surgery, and has accomplished some remarkable results along this line, combining with his exhaustive knowledge of the principles which underlie successful surgical operations, the delicacy of touch, the steady hand, the clear head, the self-confidence and the courage which are indispensable elements in the surgeon's equipment. With his increasing reputation his practice has grown steadily and it has reached extensive and important proportions at the present time. He is undoubtedly one of the most brilliant, able and successful professional men in Vancouver and his prominence is the mere outward sign of superior merit and accomplishments.

Dr. Telford is the proprietor of Burrard Sanitarium, an institution which he erected in 1903 and which he has since successfully conducted, finding here a place where his own medical theories may be followed and their value demonstrated and filling also a long-felt want in the city. He has other valuable property in Vancouver and upon a portion of it is erecting a modern, ten-story, reinforced concrete apartment house, which when completed will contain one hundred and twenty furnished apartments. It is his intention later to carry the building through to Georgia street and this will double the size of the original structure, making a total of two hundred and forty apartments.

On the 29th of July, 1902, Dr. Telford was united in marriage in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Vancouver, to Miss Ella Maude Monroe, a daughter of Daniel Monroe of the British Canadian Lumber Corporation of this city. They have become the parents of four children: Gordon Donald, Douglas, Jean Roberta and Kenneth Monroe. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Telford is connected fraternally with Temple Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Duncan, British Columbia, and belongs to the Loyal Orange Lodge and the Order of Foresters. Although not active as an office seeker he

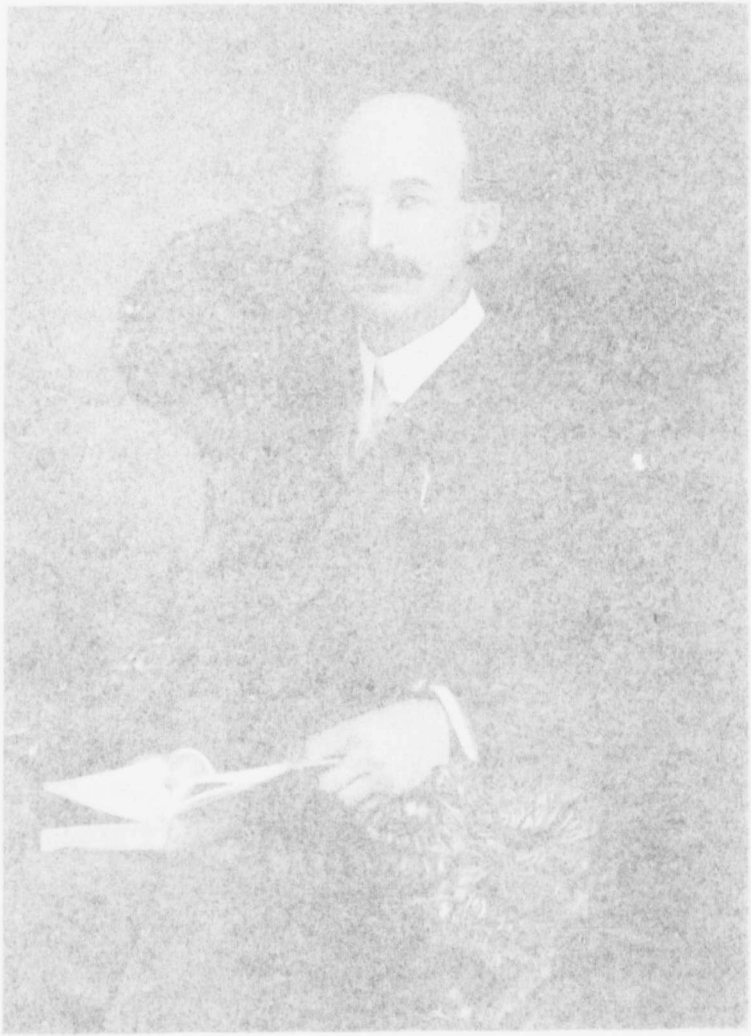
takes an intelligent interest in politics and gives his hearty and ready cooperation to all projects and measures for community advancement. His attention is, however, largely centered upon his profession, of which he is one of the most able representatives in the city, his close conformity to high standards of medical ethics gaining him the regard of his professional brethren and his important accomplishments in the field of medicine and surgery winning for him a high standing with the local public.



John MacKay

Rev. John MacKay, D. D., B. A.

AS PRINCIPAL of Westminster Hall, Vancouver, one of the leading theological colleges of British Columbia, Rev. John MacKay occupies a distinguished position among the educators of the province. He was born at Kintore, Ontario, June 1, 1870, and is a son of Hector and Christina MacKay, pioneers of [illegible] county, that province. John MacKay in the acquirement of his education attended both the county and high schools at Owen Sound, subsequently entering Toronto University, from which he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of B. A. After leaving high school, however, and prior to attending university, he taught school for two years at Holyrood, Ontario, and then went to Detroit, Michigan, where he entered the employ of Stanley, Smith & Company, wholesale coal dealers, remaining with that firm as a traveling salesman until 1893, in which year he matriculated in the University of Toronto. At his graduation in 1899 he was awarded the governor general's gold medal and as the first vice president of the literary society was the only man in the entire history of the university to win the highest scholastic honors and at the same time to receive the highest elective honor. MacKay subsequently went to Scotland, where he graduated from the Glasgow United Free Church College in Glasgow, in 1901. In 1901 he was one of a party of scholars under Professor George Adam Smith to visit Egypt and Palestine and spent several months studying there. In 1908 the honor of D. D. (honoris causa) was conferred upon him by the Presbyterian College of Montreal. From 1901 until 1908 Mr. MacKay was pastor of Crescent Presbyterian church of Montreal, coming in the latter year to Vancouver, British Columbia, to enter upon his present position in connection with Westminster Hall. He has done much toward making the college one of the foremost in the Dominion and exerts his best powers and ability to prepare the young men under his charge for the ministerial profession. At Montreal, Rev. MacKay was for four years chaplain of the Montreal Rowing Club, a life governor of the General Hospital and of the MacKay Institution for the Blind, and since coming to Vancouver has served as chaplain of the Seventy-second Highlanders. He



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is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of Mt. Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and also holds membership with the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, Toronto chapter. Dr. MacKay is the organizer and president of Western Residential Schools, Ltd., capital five hundred thousand dollars, which conducts Braemar School for Girls and Langara School for Boys, both situated on Shaughnessy Heights. He is a member of the International Peace Centenary Association and of the Industrial Peace Association of Canada, and is president of the Canadian Club of Vancouver. He is also a member of the University Club of Vancouver and the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club.

On April 3, 1907, Rev. MacKay was married at Toronto, Ontario, to Miss Leila Julie Sampson, a daughter of W. A. and Julie Sampson. For many years W. A. Sampson was manager of the Bank of Commerce at Woodstock, Ontario. Mrs. MacKay passed away in the spring of 1913, leaving one son, Armour MacKay, five years of age. A zealous Presbyterian, Rev. John MacKay finds in his position all the opportunity for exercising his strong faith and spreading the principles in which he believes, and in this connection has become one of the most able and successful representatives of his church, and yet, while loyal to his faith he is catholic in his sympathies and enjoys the respect and confidence of all denominations and is active in every form of religious cooperation in the city and nation.

Dr. MacKay has published a volume of sermons, "Religion as Friendship with God," and a small volume on Palestine, "Summer Days in the Holy Land," both of which have been well received.

L. J. Mahon

Charles Edwin Mahon

IT HAS been said that this is the age of the young man, a fact which finds verification especially in the west, for it has been the young men of enterprise and ambition who have sought the opportunities of the growing and growing western country. They have not hesitated to sever the ties which have bound them to the [illegible] in which youth has been passed in order to gain the broader [illegible] offered elsewhere. Of this class Charles Edwin Mahon [illegible] representative, and as agent for real estate, insurance, loans and [illegible] lands he has built up a business of gratifying proportions. [illegible] born at Paisley, Bruce county, Ontario, March 1, 1872, and [illegible] of William and Elizabeth Mahon, pioneer settlers of that [illegible] who were well known there.

[illegible] E. Mahon spent his early life on his father's farm. His [illegible] in the public schools of Bruce county was very limited as he [illegible] to depend upon himself. When a boy of only fifteen he [illegible] full charge of the farm as his father was ill, continuing so [illegible] years, and the heavy load thus falling upon his shoulders [illegible] resolve as soon as the opportunity offered to go into another [illegible] fraught with lesser hardships and to set himself up inde-

That the hard school of experience through which he [illegible], however, had a beneficial effect upon his later life the [illegible] marked success is the best proof. In preparation for a [illegible] he underwent training in the Canada Business College [illegible], Ontario, from which he was graduated with the class of [illegible] the following year he went to Seattle, Washington, where [illegible] in clerking for two years. At that time, at a summons of the [illegible] father he returned to Paisley, Ontario, where he acted as [illegible] there for two years. His desire, however, to engage in busi- [illegible] on his own account was ever foremost with him and, carefully [illegible] his earnings he was at length enabled to purchase a stock of [illegible], boots and shoes in 1895. Thus he became identified with the [illegible] interests of Paisley, where he continued in merchandising [illegible] 1897, when he removed to Langdon, North Dakota. He was [illegible] employed in the lumber and hardware business for about ten

L. O'Mahon

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IT HAS been said that this is the age of the young man, a fact which finds verification especially in the west, for it has been the young men of enterprise and ambition who have sought the opportunities of the great and growing western country. They have not hesitated to sever the ties which have bound them to the districts in which youth has been passed in order to gain the broader opportunities offered elsewhere. Of this class Charles Edwin Mahon is a representative, and as agent for real estate, insurance, loans and timber lands he has built up a business of gratifying proportions. He was born at Paisley, Bruce county, Ontario, March 1, 1872, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Mahon, pioneer settlers of that district, who were well known there.

Charles E. Mahon spent his early life on his father's farm. His education in the public schools of Bruce county was very limited as he had early to depend upon himself. When a boy of only fifteen he had to take full charge of the farm as his father was ill, continuing so for three years, and the heavy load thus falling upon his shoulders made him resolve as soon as the opportunity offered to go into another business fraught with lesser hardships and to set himself up independently. That the hard school of experience through which he passed has, however, had a beneficial effect upon his later life thereof his present marked success is the best proof. To prepare for a commercial career he underwent training in the Canada Business College at Chatham, Ontario, from which he was graduated with the class of 1890, and the following year he went to Seattle, Washington, where he engaged in clerking for two years. At that time on account of the illness of his father he returned to Paisley, Ontario, where he acted as clerk in a store for two years. His desire, however, to engage in business on his own account was ever foremost with him and, carefully saving his earnings he was at length enabled to purchase a stock of groceries, boots and shoes in 1895. Thus he became identified with the commercial interests of Paisley, where he continued in merchandising until 1897, when he removed to Langdon, North Dakota. He was there employed in the lumber and hardware business for about ten

years, and in 1907 he came to Vancouver, where he established a real-estate and timber land business. In this he is still engaged, having no partner, although he still uses the style of C. E. Mahon & Company. He handles real estate, insurance, loans and timber lands and has built up a business of gratifying proportions, acquainting himself thoroughly with property values, both in the city and in the forest districts, while he is equally conversant with the various phases of the loan and insurance business. His industry, determination and indefatigable energy have been salient features in his success.

On the 17th of January, 1900, Mr. Mahon was united in marriage, in Paisley, Ontario, to Miss Nellie I. Steele, a daughter of Samuel and Isabella Steele, the former a veteran of the Fenian raid. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mahon have been born six children, William S., Gladys Evelyn, Harold Stratton, Lois Jean, Charles Norman and Thelma Hall. The last two are twins.

Mr. Mahon gives his political support to the conservative party and in January, 1913, was elected an alderman of Vancouver, in which position he is exercising his official prerogatives in support of various projects and movements which have to do with the upbuilding and welfare of the city. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Vancouver Commercial Club. He had no especial advantages at the outset of his career, but has steadily worked his way upward as the years have gone by, and whatever success he has achieved has come to him as the reward of ability, intelligently directed.

Russ W. Orr

Lewis David Orr

IN REAL ESTATE circles in Vancouver the firm of Orr & Ebbage, Limited, occupies a prominent position because of the nature and importance of their business, which has been a direct contributing factor to the improvement and upbuilding of the city along lines of substantial growth and advancement. Mr. Orr was born in Georgetown, Ontario, February 6, 1879. His parents were also natives of that province and on the paternal side he comes of Irish ancestors and on the maternal of English. In the public schools of Acton, Ontario, he began his education and later became a high school student in Georgetown. As he approached the age when it seemed wise that he should decide upon a life work he took up the study of pharmacy in the Ontario College of Pharmacy of Toronto University, and completed the pharmaceutical course by graduation with the class of 1898, with the degree of Ph. B. from Toronto University. He then went to New York city, where he followed his profession until February, 1900, when he came to Vancouver, and here thinking to find a broader and more profitable field in real-estate dealing he opened an office at No. 336 Cambie street and entered actively into the real-estate business as the junior member of the firm name of Lewis D. Orr & Company. The business was continued until the first of the year 1910, when Mr. Orr formed a partnership company with an old schoolmate and friend, Edward Ebbage, under the firm style of Orr & Ebbage, Limited, financial, real-estate and insurance agents. Mr. Ebbage is president of the firm and Mr. Orr secretary-treasurer. In this connection they are handling Ontario Heights, a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway reserve, which they opened in the beginning of the present year and are now developing. They either sell vacant property or erect homes on the lots for their owners. This bids fair to become the residence section "de luxe" of South Vancouver, and all property is sold under building restrictions. Only one block north of the tract is Little Mountain park, which, with the exception of Stanley, is the finest park in the city. The firm are putting forth a strenuous effort to meet every requirement of a fine residential district and their sales here have

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been made to a class of people who feel pride in keeping up the standard established by the firm. Early in 1912 Mr. Ebbage established an office in North Vancouver, which is now a branch office of the present firm of Orr & Ebbage, Limited. The company also have extensive holdings on Lulu island in North Vancouver and likewise in West Vancouver. The partners are both enterprising, alert, energetic and wide-awake young business men, who are making continuous progress in their chosen field of labor.

Mr. Orr is a member of the Progress Club and the British Columbia Golf and Country Club and has social qualities which make him popular in these organizations.

P. J. Kennedy

Thomas L. Kennedy

IT IS on all sides conceded that the real-estate business, more than any other, contributes to the growth and upbuilding of a community, and the success, rapid and expansion of a city is often due to an enterprising real-estate man who will stimulate interest in property, will keep alive transfers and transactions and will draw outside capital and new settlers to a community. Such a man is Thomas L. Kennedy of North Vancouver, who for some time has been one of the leading real-estate dealers of this community and also has made an enviable record in a public capacity as a member of the city board of aldermen.

Mr. Kennedy was born in New Brunswick on July 1, 1866, a son of Samuel and Louisa (McKenzie) Kennedy, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of New Brunswick, of Scotch ancestry. The father was brought to Canada by his parents when about ten years of age, the latter settling in New Brunswick. There he attained manhood and engaged in farming but in 1906 the opportunities of British Columbia decided him to locate in North Vancouver, where he and his wife are now living retired.

Thomas L. Kennedy was reared at home and acquired his education in the public schools of New Brunswick, supplementing the same with a business course in the Ontario Business College which he took in the winter of 1892-3. Mr. Kennedy spent his young manhood in New Brunswick engaged in farming and lumbering but in 1892 came to Ontario, spending the following winter in Toronto and in the spring of 1893 removed to British Columbia, where he spent the following year in the lumber woods. In 1894 he located in North Vancouver, being among the pioneers of that thriving city. With the exception of about three and a half years spent in the Yukon gold fields he has made his home in North Vancouver since that time. In the spring of 1901 Mr. Kennedy with others proceeded to the Yukon country, where he remained for about three and a half years, but finding nothing that panned out successfully beyond a good salary, he returned to North Vancouver and there engaged in general contracting in company with P. A. Atkin. For the past

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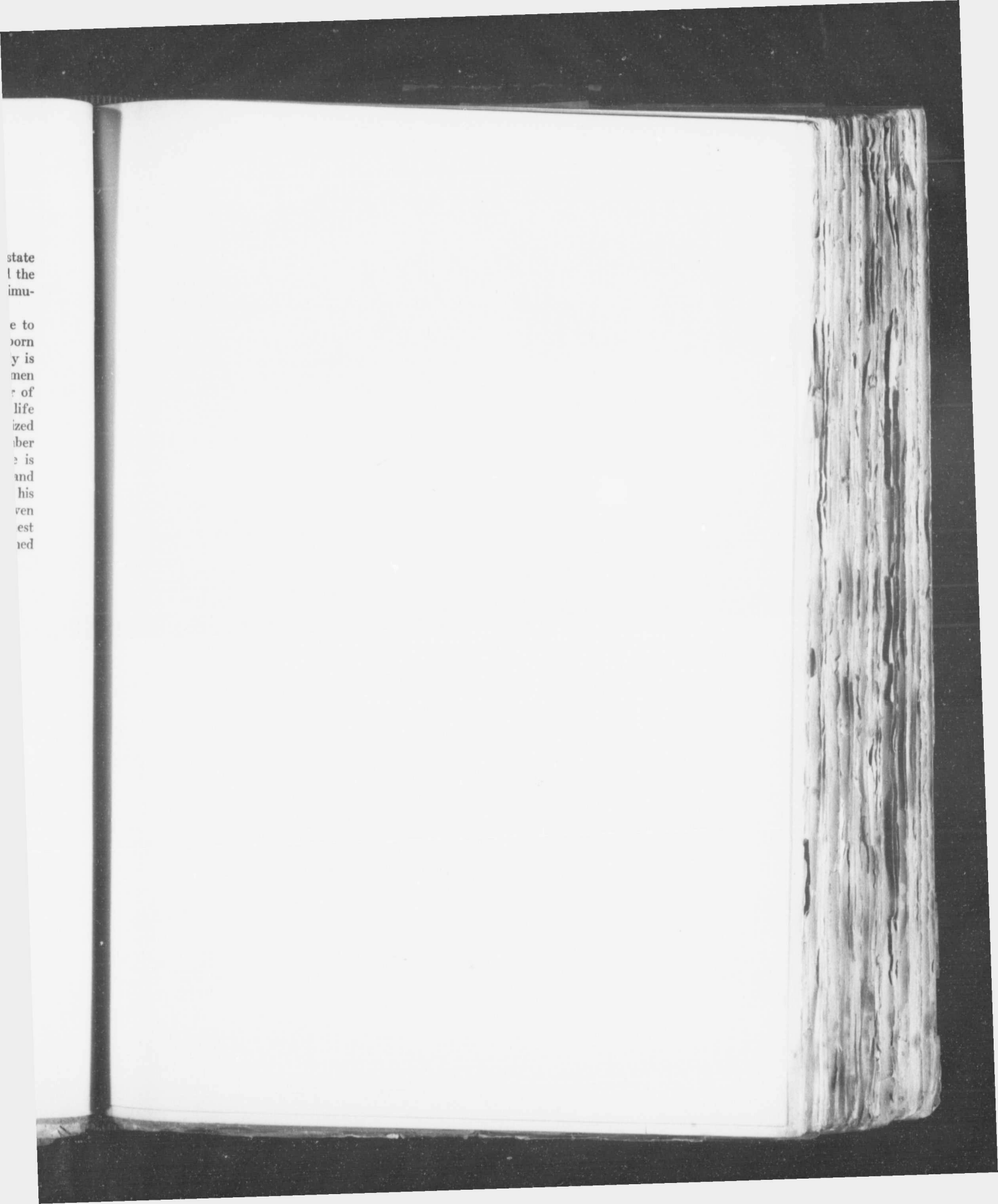
three years, however, he has devoted his attention to the real-estate business and along this line success has attended his efforts and the development and expansion of North Vancouver has been stimulated through his labors.

On February 1, 1911, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Mary Muriel Bartrem, of Ottawa, and to them has been born one child, Everett Bartrem McKenzie. Politically Mr. Kennedy is independent. He is a member of the present board of city aldermen and has been instrumental in instituting or promoting a number of beneficial measures. In that capacity as well as in his private life he has done much to promote worthy enterprises and is recognized as a forceful element in the community. Fraternally he is a member of North Vancouver Lodge, No. 40, Knights of Pythias. He is liberal in his support of the churches and charitable institutions and is ever ready to give a helping hand to those in need, although his aid is given unostentatiously and often his beneficiaries do not even know who was their friend in need. A man true in character, honest in his actions, able and vigorous, he is highly respected and esteemed and has many friends.



Walter R. Dochrill

Walter R. Dockrill

BY VIRTUE of his position as secretary and general manager of the Empire Stevedoring & Contracting Company of Vancouver, Walter R. Dockrill holds a prominent place in business circles of this city, and his prestige has come as a direct result of his executive ability, his executive power and the [illegible] which has guided and controlled all the activities of his career. He was born at Florence, Ontario, on the 31st of May, 1878, a son of Joseph and Maria Dockrill, the former for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits but now living retired at Port Moody, British Columbia.

The public schools of New Westminster afforded Walter R. Dockrill his early educational opportunities and he was afterward a student in the high school of that city. After his graduation he served an apprenticeship in the drug business under D. S. Curtis, of New Westminster, and upon obtaining his diploma he engaged in business for himself at Ashcroft, afterward at Barkerville, remaining in the north for [illegible] and then returned to the coast, becoming identified with various business enterprises. Eventually, however, he entered the employ of the Northwestern Stevedoring & Contracting Company at Crofton, Vancouver island, as [illegible] and capable work in their interests for [illegible] In order to again engage in business for himself, he entered the advantageous field of which he was quick to make practical and profitable use. He engaged in stevedoring, loading timber and [illegible] and so rapidly and steadily did his enterprise expand that [illegible] incorporated it under the name of the Empire Stevedoring & Contracting Company, with offices in all the principal ports of British Columbia, of which he is president and general manager. Thus it may be seen that one of the large and important business concerns of the city owes its foundation, its development and its continued progress to his initiative spirit, his practical business judgment, his energy and enterprise, for he has given almost all of his time and attention to the business since its organization and is now in control of extensive interests along this line. He is respected in business circles

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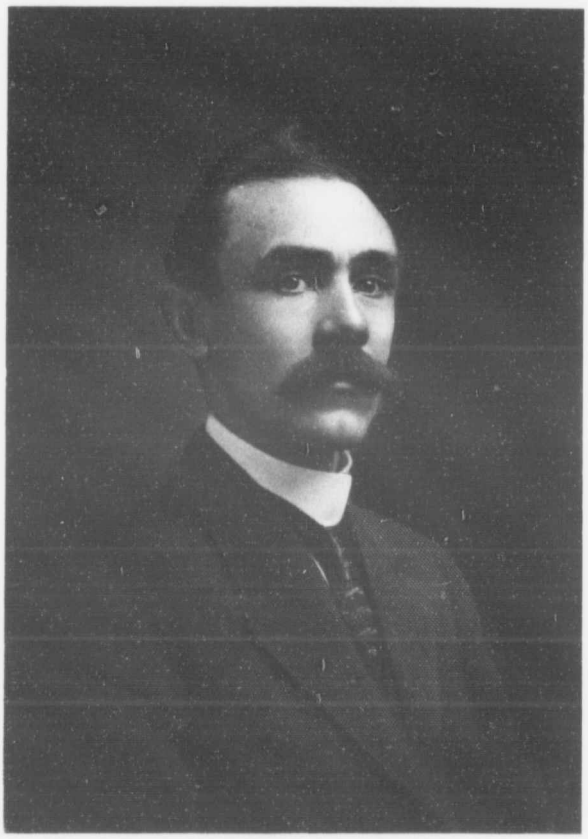
The public schools of New Westminster afforded Walter R. Dockrill his early educational opportunities and he was afterward a student in the high school of that city. After his graduation he served an apprenticeship in the drug business under D. S. Curtis, of New Westminster, and upon obtaining his diploma he engaged in business for himself at Atlin and afterward at Dawson, Yukon, remaining in the north four years and building up a large and profitable enterprise. Eventually, however, he sold the drug stores and entered the employ of the Northwestern Smelting & Refining Company at Crofton, Vancouver island, as an expert analyst, doing efficient and capable work in their interests for four years. He resigned in order to again engage in business for himself, recognizing an advantageous field of which he was quick to make practical and profitable use. He engaged in stevedoring, loading lumber at Chemainus, and so rapidly and steadily did his enterprise expand that in 1910 he incorporated it under the name of the Empire Stevedoring & Contracting Company, with offices in all the principal ports of British Columbia, of which he is president and general manager. Thus it may be seen that one of the large and important business concerns of the city owes its foundation, its development and its continued progress to his initiative spirit, his practical business judgment, his energy and enterprise, for he has given almost all of his time and attention to the business since its organization and is now in control of extensive interests along this line. He is respected in business circles

of the city as a man of experience, ability and personality—a man to be reckoned with in the development of any business transaction with which he is connected.

In 1902 Mr. Dockrill was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Palmer, a daughter of E. J. and Mary E. Palmer of Chemainus, British Columbia, the former vice president and general manager of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company of that city, and also a director in the Canadian Collieries, Ltd., and the Wallace Fisheries, Ltd. Mr. and Mrs. Dockrill have three children: Caroline, Elizabeth and Francis, all of whom are attending school. The family reside on the Crescent, Shaughnessy Heights. They are members of the Church of England and politically Mr. Dockrill gives his allegiance to the conservative party. He is a charter member of the Arctic Brotherhood and president of the Marine Association of British Columbia. He belongs to the Terminal City Club and the Vancouver Board of Trade and is always ready to cooperate in any movement to advance the city's material prosperity. Although he is devoted to his business affairs and able in their conduct, he nevertheless is an ardent advocate of all kinds of outdoor sports and is an enthusiastic fisherman and hunter. He is fond also of lacrosse and motoring and spends a great number of his leisure hours in these recreations. Although still a young man he has already proven himself forceful and powerful in the world of business and he possesses in his well developed faculties of mind a guarantee of continued progress and ultimate distinction.

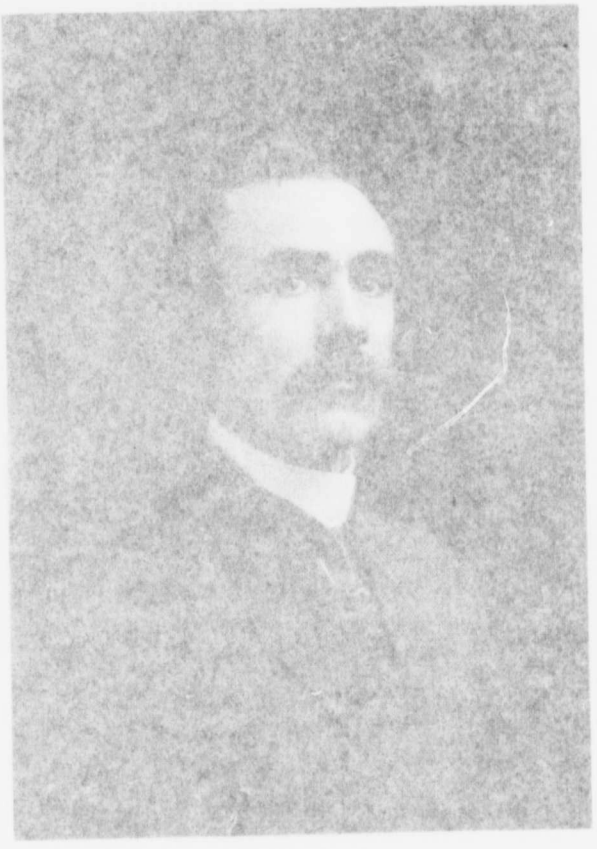


T. S. Baxter

Truman Smith Baxter

IN COMMERCIAL and political circles of Vancouver the name of Truman Smith Baxter is well known. He is now mayor of the city, in which connection he is giving to Vancouver a public-spirited and progressive administration looking to the present welfare and future development of the city. He was born on a farm near Carlingford, in Fullerton township, Perth county, Ontario, November 24, 1867, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Smith) Baxter, the former a native of Ontario and the latter of Cornwall, England. The paternal grandfather came from New York to Ontario at the time of the Revolutionary war, being numbered among the United Empire Loyalists, and settled near Carlingford. The son, Richard Baxter, was reared in Perth county and after arriving at years of maturity took up the occupation of farming, to which he had been reared. He followed that pursuit for many years and eventually sold his property near Carlingford and removed to Merritton, Ontario, settling near Niagara, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1907. In that year he retired and removed to Toronto, where he now resides. His wife died when her son Truman was but fourteen years of age.

In the public schools of his native county Truman S. Baxter began his education and afterward attended the high school at Carlingford, Ontario. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for three years in his native province. In the spring of 1890 he came to Vancouver, where he has since made his home. His first position in Vancouver was in the employ of the Hastings mill on False creek, then often spoken of as the Sawdust mill. After a time he went to the Royal City mill and still later was employed at the Heaps mill on False creek, which was destroyed by fire some years afterward. During the first year of his residence here Mr. Baxter was employed on the grading of streets and was also a night fireman. He then began studying for a first-class teachers' certificate in connection with J. A. Fraser, the present member of parliament for Cariboo. Upon obtaining his certificate he secured a school and for seven years



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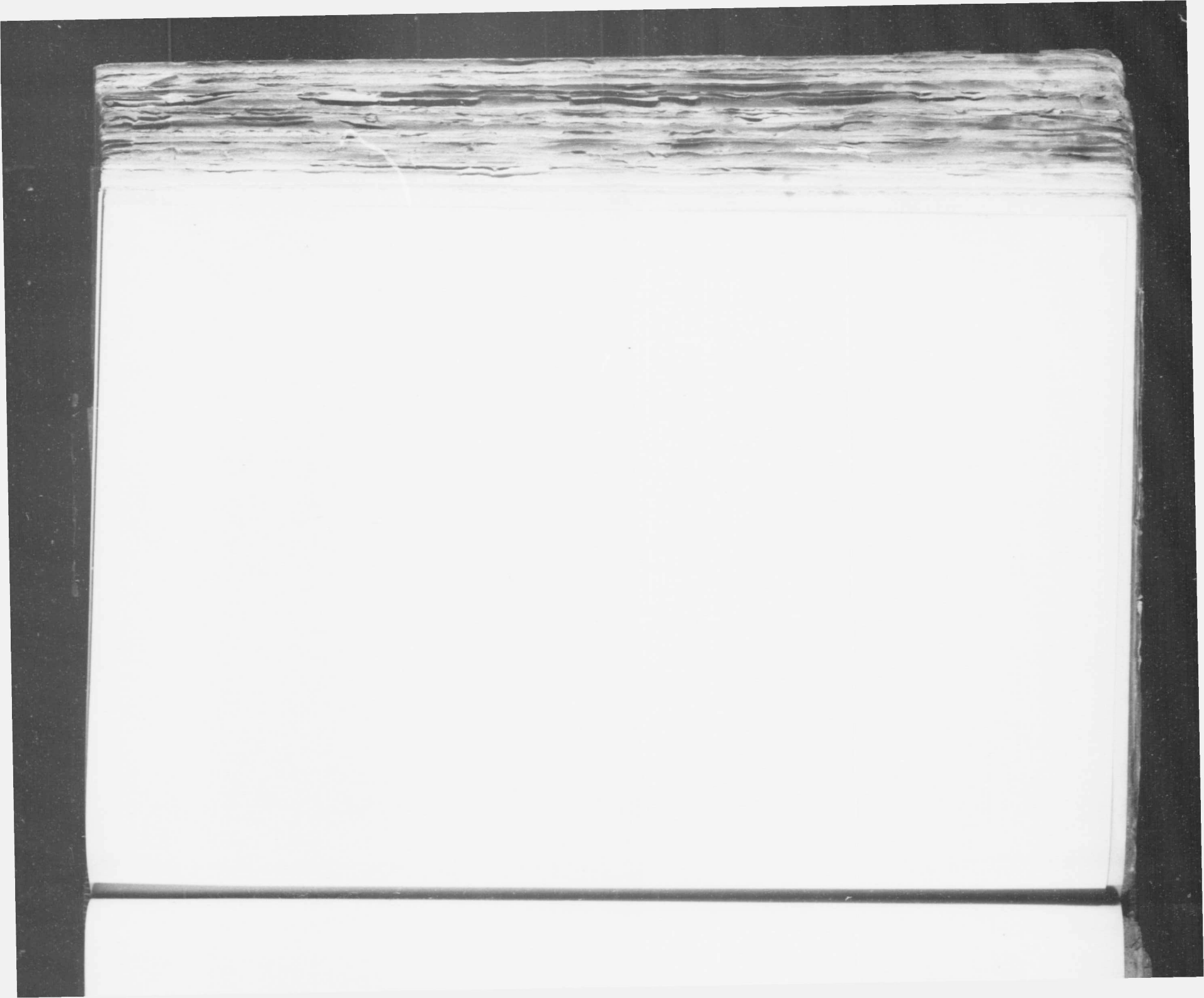
In the public schools of his native county Truman Smith Baxter began his education and afterward attended the high school at Stratford, Ontario. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for three years in his native province, and in the spring of 1890 he came to Vancouver, where he has since made his home. His first position in Vancouver was in the old Leamy & Kyle mill on False creek, then often spoken of as the Red Mill. After a time he went to the Royal City mill and still later was employed in the Heaps mill on False creek, which was destroyed by fire soon afterward. During the first year of his residence here Mr. Baxter was employed on the grading of streets and was also a longshoreman. He then began studying for a first-class teachers' certificate in connection with J. A. Fraser, the present member of parliament for Cariboo. Upon obtaining his certificate he secured a school and for seven years

was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of Vancouver. When he retired from the educational field he was the first assistant of the Mount Pleasant school. He next took up the study of law and after five years was called to the bar. He practiced for nearly three years in partnership with L. B. McLellan and William Savage. Turning his attention to commercial pursuits he, in partnership with Peter Wright, purchased the furniture store of G. W. Hutchins at Main and Hastings streets, where the business is still conducted under the name of Baxter & Wright. They carry one of the finest and most complete lines of furniture, carpets, etc., in the city, and their trade is large and growing. Their business has ever been conducted upon the policy that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement, and they have ever held to high standards in the personnel of the house, in the line of goods carried and in the character of the service rendered to the public. Mr. Baxter has thus gained an enviable place in business circles of Vancouver and has done not a little to further commercial activity here.

In politics Mr. Baxter has always been a liberal and his party, recognizing his capability and his fitness for office, has called him to several local positions. In 1900 he served in the city council as alderman for ward 5 and served the same ward again in 1905, 1906 and 1912. In January, 1913, he was elected mayor of Vancouver regardless of political allegiance. He holds to the high standard that in municipal offices politics should not figure, and as long as he fills the position of mayor political connections will have no bearing upon the office or the exercise of his official prerogatives. He seeks ever the public good and his methods are practical and beneficial. He works toward high ideals and in large measure has achieved the purposes for which he strives. He worked most untiringly in his efforts to carry the Canadian Northern agreement re False creek and was successful in having it indorsed by a very large majority of his fellow citizens. Many of his acts will stand to his credit and for the good of the city.

At Lulu Island, in 1893, Mr. Baxter was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Whiteside, a daughter of John Whiteside and a sister of Thomas Whiteside, who for two years represented ward 5 in the city council. They have four children: Ernest, Fred, Harold and Marguerite. Mr. Baxter is an enthusiastic motorist and in his car finds much of his recreation. He belongs to the Loyal Orange lodge and to various civic and social clubs. He is a member of the Board of Trade and is connected with the Progress, Terminal City, Commercial and Automobile Clubs, in all of which he is popular with the

membership. His energy and his industry, his capability and his public spirit have brought him to a prominent position in commercial and political circles, and Vancouver honors him as one of her representative men.



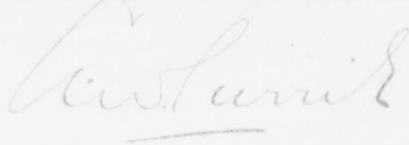
Wm. Lamb

Colonel Arthur William Currie

THE west is essentially the land of big things—great in area, in projects for development, in opportunities for achievement—and it produces big men out of the crucible of endeavor. But with all its natural advantages tending to make easy of accomplishment that measure of material success which is the dream of every ambitious man, it is not a land where the strong weak. No; while there is opportunity in abundance, effort, courage and stamina are essentials if anything worth while is to be secured. The career of the subject of this sketch—Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Currie—is a striking illustration of the truth of the foregoing. His life and achievements in this golden land of promise contain a lesson for the thousands of young men who have come—and are yet to come from the four corners of the earth—a lesson of what pluck and industry may accomplish if backed by an imperishable faith in the future greatness of their adopted country.

It was in 1894—that period of almost world-wide depression—that young Currie, then only eighteen years of age, came to British Columbia. [illegible] guided him in his simple home [illegible] the ways of the westerner. But [illegible] that extent handicapped, he possessed a [illegible] cheerfulness, due to his Irish ancestry, [illegible] hope in the future.

It was not surprising, therefore, that after a [illegible] in teaching the young idea at public schools [illegible] at Victoria—the young Ontarian, even when a [illegible] Columbian, should cast off the shackles which kept him, [illegible] and confined" in a narrow environment, and embark in business. This he did in the year 1900, when he associated himself with J. S. H. Matson, of the Colonist, now one of the foremost men in British Columbia in commercial enterprises. They engaged in the life insurance business. This partnership continued until 1906, and so rapid was his success in that particular field of endeavor that Mr. Currie was made provincial manager of the National Life Assurance Company.



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It was in 1894—that period of almost world-wide depression—that young Currie, then only eighteen years of age, a mere stripling, came to British Columbia, fresh from the refining influences which surrounded him in his simple home life on an Ontario farm and unskilled in the ways of the westerner. But while thus unsophisticated, and to that extent handicapped, he possessed a rich asset, a disposition to cheerfulness, due to his Irish ancestry and unbounded faith and hope in the future.

It was not surprising, therefore, that after a period of "hard grind," in teaching the young idea at public schools—first at Sidney and later at Victoria—the young Ontarian, even when a stanch British Columbian, should cast off the shackles which kept him "cribbed, cabined and confined" in a narrow environment, and embark in business. This he did in the year 1900, when he associated himself with J. S. H. Matson, of the Colonist, now one of the foremost men in British Columbia in commercial enterprises. They engaged in the life insurance business. This partnership continued until 1906, and so rapid was his success in that particular field of endeavor that Mr. Currie was made provincial manager of the National Life Assurance Company.

This important post he held for two years with every credit to himself and profit and advantage to the company, but finding his range of opportunity too narrow for his ambition, he then joined R. A. Power and formed the partnership which continues to this day—Currie & Power, with commodious office premises on Douglas street, dealing in all branches of the insurance business besides having a very large connection in their real estate department—handling almost exclusively inside and residential property.

During this period of change and expansion Colonel Currie has of course seen Victoria grow out of the swaddling clothes of a mere village and don the more ambitious and better-fitting garments of one of the great commercial ports of the north Pacific, and it was but natural that in the interim the subject of this sketch should have himself reaped some of the reward which properly belongs to those who are so fortunate as "to be in on the ground floor." Happily this has proved the case and Colonel Currie possesses much property in Victoria and surrounding districts.

But Colonel Currie's career, aside from success in business, has one other phase which should serve as a light and example to the youth of this country. This is a sane Imperialism which early led him to take up military training for the defense of flag and empire should the occasion ever demand. Joining the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery, as a gunner, in 1897, he displayed such proficiency and aptitude for the pursuit of military tactics that his promotion was rapid. He received his commission as lieutenant in 1900, and was then advanced successively to captain, major and lieutenant-colonel—this latter post, which he now holds, having been assumed in 1909. Colonel Currie has always taken the keenest interest in military affairs and to no small degree he has stimulated a similar interest not only among his associates in the various corps with which he has been identified, but among the youth of the city. During his command of the regiment it has been first in general proficiency for three years. He is now one of the vice presidents of the Canadian Artillery Association. He has always taken the liveliest interest in rifle shooting, and since 1906 has been president of the B. C. Rifle Association. He is a member of the council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

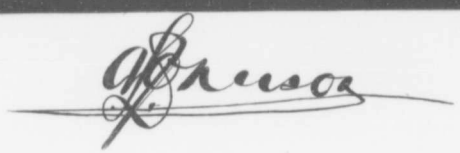
In politics Colonel Currie is a liberal. He was formerly president of the Young Liberal Club and is at present a member of the executive of the Liberal Association. He is a fluent speaker.

In 1901 Colonel Currie married Miss Lucy Chaworth Musters, a native of Comox, Vancouver island, of English parentage, and the union has been blessed with two children, Marjorie and Garner.

Colonel Currie is a member of the Pacific Club and an adherent of the Church of England. He is a prominent member of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is past district deputy grand master.

If one were writing a mere "Who's Who in Western Canada" it would be sufficient to say that the subject of this sketch was born in Napperton, Ontario, in 1875, son of William Garner Currie, a native of Ontario and of Irish-Scotch parentage, his grandfather having came from Ireland and settled in the eastern province in 1830. His father was a successful and prosperous farmer and held numerous public offices prior to his death in 1891. His mother was Jane Patterson, a native of Ontario, of Scotch parentage and still living at the old home. The Colonel was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools and at Strathroy Collegiate Institute. Later he matriculated in Toronto University but attended school only a comparatively short time. At an early age the lure of the west proved too much and he answered the call, to what purpose has been set out as above.

Personally Colonel Currie is a fine type of the stalwart young Canadian. Standing over six feet in height, of commanding presence, with clear steel-blue eyes and fresh complexion, he is a fine specimen of clean, western manhood—and those who know him best feel that his best days are yet ahead of him and that British Columbia will hear more of Colonel Arthur William Currie.



Arthur Livingstone Johnson, B. A., M. D., C. M.

THE name of Dr. Arthur Livingstone Johnson has become to be regarded in Vancouver as a synonym for municipal progress and growth, for he is not only a most able and successful physician and surgeon but is also one of the greatest influential forces in the promotion of progressive public projects. Throughout his entire life he has directed his efforts where public betterment has led the way and he stands today among those who have achieved prominence as men of marked ability and substantial worth in this part of British Columbia. He was born in Annapolis county, Nova Scotia, about 1883 and is a son of Rev. Johnson, D. D., editor of The Wesleyan, who is a native of Pictou county and one of seven brothers, all of whom have reached positions of prominence in Nova Scotia.

Dr. Arthur L. Johnson acquired his early education in the public and high schools of his native province and afterward entered Mount Allison University, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. A. He then entered McGill University, specializing in the department of medicine, and he received his medical degree with the class of 1908. His vacation months during this time were spent in Europe, his time being devoted to newspaper work in England, Germany and Norway, and upon his graduation from McGill his ability was recognized in his appointment to the position of house surgeon in the Montreal General Hospital, an office which he retained until 1909. During this time he identified himself with furthering the interests of progressive municipal government, being a leader in the movement to adopt the commission form of civic government in Montreal and organizing a committee to study and report upon methods in use in the older cities of eastern Canada. In recognition of his competent services in this regard he was selected to appear before the private bills committee at Victoria in February, 1912.

Dr. Johnson commenced his professional practice in Vancouver three years ago and now ranks among the leading physicians of the city, his ability and knowledge having drawn to him an extensive and representative clientage. He has always remained a student of medical science, and through reading, investigation and research keeps

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in touch with the most advanced professional thought, his ability being evidenced in the excellent results which have followed his labors. Aside from his professional interests he has taken an active part in promoting the progress and development of the city and supports the measures and movements for the public good. A stanch liberal, he has figured prominently in the affairs of the local party organization and his recent paper before the meeting of the Ward Six Liberal Association, "The Greatest of Great Liberals, William Ewart Gladstone," was not only most highly instructive and ably given but at the same time proved ample evidence of Dr. Johnson's high ideals of citizenship.

Dr. Johnson's wife was in her maidenhood Miss Lena Heartz, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, and was a classmate of her husband at Mount Allison University, completing her course with the class of 1903 and receiving the degree of B. A. A man of broad culture, Dr. Johnson is particularly fond of music and is found to be a ready assistant in furthering musical interests in Vancouver. While in Montreal he was soloist in St. Paul's and Emmanuel Congregational churches and he was later a member of the choir quartette in Rue de Berri church in Paris. He is an ardent curler and a member of the Vancouver Curling Club. Broad-minded and liberal in his views, he has wrought along lines of the greatest good to the greatest number and Vancouver has profited by his efforts along many fields of endeavor, his unbending integrity, his sense of his professional responsibilities, his loyal and far-sighted public spirit constituting him a citizen whose worth is widely acknowledged.

T. J. Williams

Frederick James Williams

A SPIRIT of enterprise, progress and public [illegible] always by unbounded faith in the future growth and greatness of New Westminster, has actuated Frederick James Williams in the important work he has done for the city and in all the activities of his career as a real-estate dealer—activities which have resulted in placing him among the most capable and successful business men of the city. For the past five years he has been connected with the real-estate department of the Dominion Trust Company and his private land holdings are likewise extensive. He was born in Grafton, Carleton county, New Brunswick, in 1878, and is a son of Hayden and Teresa (Phillips) Ham, both of whom died when their son was still an infant. At the age of four he was adopted by Lambert and Sarah Williams, whose name he assumed, the former a prosperous farmer of Knowlford, Carleton county, New Brunswick.

Frederick J. Williams secured the [illegible] usual among farmers children, attending the country schools and [illegible] ing his time between his books and work upon his adopted father's farm. After reaching maturity, however, he felt the [illegible] and came to the Pacific coast, working as a common laborer in various parts of the country, drifting from northern Alaska to British Columbia and eventually settling in New Westminster, where he built up his home shortly before the great fire that wiped out a large portion of the city. He remained only a short time, however, after his return, for he was obliged to return to New Brunswick on account of the illness of his adopted father, who shortly afterward passed away. Responsibility for the care and management of the property devolved upon Frederick J. Williams, who assumed it, carrying, developing the farm along modern and progressive lines. By the exercise of economy and industry he was able to add to his holdings from time to time until he finally became the largest landowner in the neighborhood and was the proprietor of the best equipped and most highly improved farm in the locality. He continued to make his home in Carleton county for eight years but at the end of that time sold his holdings and with the proceeds as a starting capital returned

F. H. Williams

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Frederick J. Williams acquired the education usual among farmers' children, attending the country schools and at an early age dividing his time between his books and work upon his adopted father's farm. After reaching maturity, however, he felt the lure of the west and came to the Pacific coast, working as a common laborer in various parts of the country, drifting from northern Alaska to British Columbia and eventually settling in New Westminster, where he took up his home shortly before the great fire that wiped out a large section of the city. He remained only a short time, however, at this period, for he was obliged to return to New Brunswick on account of the illness of his adopted father, who shortly afterward passed away. Responsibility for the care and management of the homestead devolved upon Frederick J. Williams, who assumed it manfully, developing the farm along modern and progressive lines. By the exercise of economy and industry he was able to add to his holdings from time to time until he finally became the largest landowner in the neighborhood and was the proprietor of the best equipped and most highly improved farm in the locality. He continued to make his home in Carleton county for eight years but at the end of that time sold his holdings and with the proceeds as a starting capital returned

to New Westminster, where he had in the short period of his former residence recognized unusual business opportunities. He invested his money in prairie lands and in this way has become identified with the real-estate business, in which he has since continued. He is at present engaged in the real-estate department of the Dominion Trust Company and as a private dealer has engaged extensively in buying property upon which he builds improvements, later selling at a substantial profit. At present he is interested with others in the development of a tract of land within the city limits upon which a great number of modern bungalows have been erected and other improvements made, the addition promising to be one of the most attractive in the Royal city. Mr. Williams has in addition a half interest in a one thousand acre ranch in the northern part of the province, owns one thousand acres of prairie lands and has other extensive holdings in all portions of British Columbia. He is a stockholders in the Bank of Vancouver. In New Westminster he is known as a careful, able and far-sighted business man whose interests are always capably conducted, whose sagacity is far-reaching and whose activities are ever directed first for the benefit of the community in which he resides and afterward for the advancement of his individual prosperity.

Mr. Williams married Miss Laura Margison, a daughter of Charles T. and Elizabeth Margison, the former a wealthy farmer of Knoxford, Carleton county, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one daughter, Gladys Winifred, aged three years. The family residence is at No. 533 Ash street. Mr. Williams is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association and takes great delight in the facilities which the organization offers for athletics and other indoor and outdoor sports. He is president of the Hockey Club of the Young Men's Christian Association and is an enthusiastic hunter and motorist, spending a great many of his leisure hours in these recreations. He gives his political allegiance to the liberal party, and fraternally is connected with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. A man of brains, personality and ambition, he has steadily directed his talents into channels of general advancement and his expanding powers have for many years past proven elements in growth. No project for the betterment of New Westminster lacks his hearty cooperation and intelligent support and his faith in the city, in its present opportunities and its future progress is one of its valuable municipal assets.

Davidson Johnston

David William Johnston

ON THE roster of city officials of Kerrisdale appears the name of David William Johnston, a young man of great ability and promise, now serving in a creditable and able way as municipal engineer. He was born in Ayr, Scotland, August 21, 1887, and is a son of Joseph and Marie (McFarland) Johnston, of that locality. He acquired his early education in Ayr Academy and later attended Glasgow Technical College, Glasgow, Scotland, after which he became mechanical engineer in the employ of Napier Brothers, marine engineers, Hyde Park street, Glasgow. After remaining with them for six months he was articled to J. and H. V. Eaglesham, consulting civil engineers and architects at Ayr, and he retained this connection for five years, becoming during that time well versed in the underlying principles of his profession and an expert practical workman. He then entered the employ of John Young, A. M., I. C. E., city engineer of Ayr, with whom he remained until 1908, when he moved to Canada, locating in Victoria, British Columbia, where for six months he was associated with C. H. Topp, city engineer, on the proposed Sooke Lake water supply project. He then went to New Westminster and for six months had charge there of the office of H. Neville Smith. In 1908, upon the incorporation of the municipality of Point Grey, he became municipal city engineer and this office he still holds. Mr. Johnston has large improvements under his supervision this year, included in which are two miles of paved roads and ten and a half miles of sewer construction, these two undertakings alone costing the municipality five hundred and thirty thousand dollars. He is considered unusually able in the profession to which he has devoted his entire active career, supplementing excellent training by practical experience. The duties of his present office are discharged promptly, systematically and in a capable manner and are unquestionably in the hands of a man who is not only an expert civil engineer but also a reliable and far-sighted business man.

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ber of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and is connected fraternally with Mount Lebanon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Point Grey, the first Masonic lodge to be organized in that municipality. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He is still a young man, with opportunity before him to advance far in his profession, and the future undoubtedly holds for him important accomplishments along that line.

David Main

David Main

DAVID MAIN is one of the well-known and substantial citizens of Vancouver, where for many years he has been engaged in the building business, but practically spends his time in looking after his extensive realty holdings. He came to this city in 1886 and, with the exception of a few years spent in the Yukon, British Columbia, has been a resident of Vancouver ever since. He was born in Nairn, Scotland, December 18, 1863, Mr. Main is a son of Robert Bunker Main and Margaret (Ian) Main, both of Nairn, Scotland. The parents of our subject spent their entire lives in their native town. Robert Bunker Main was a sea captain, and a man of independent spirit and strong character, successful and greatly esteemed. At the age of seventy-three years he died suddenly of apoplexy, passing away after four hours of illness. His wife survived him for about nine years, her demise occurring when she had attained the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Main was the youngest but one of a family of eleven, seven of whom grew to maturity.

Having received a public-school education in Nairn, Mr. Main was then apprenticed to the carpenter's trade and served for the full term of five years. As soon as his apprenticeship was completed he went to America, believing that greater opportunities were to be found on this side of the Atlantic. Arriving in Pennsylvania in March, 1887, he followed his trade in Philadelphia and throughout the state for four years. While there he was appointed head carpenter on board the state training ship Saratoga. In March, 1891, he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and followed his trade until 1898. In that year he left his family in this city. Then making his way to northern British Columbia he contracted as a carpenter and builder in Atlin and White Horse during the years 1898 to 1900. While in Atlin he built the government houses, the Bank of British North America buildings, the Kootenay Hotel and many other works. In the fall of 1900 he built scows for himself, loaded them with lumber in Atlin and crossed the lakes to White Horse, where lumber was very scarce, costing sixty dollars per thousand feet in Atlin and bringing one hundred and forty dollars per thousand in White Horse. These

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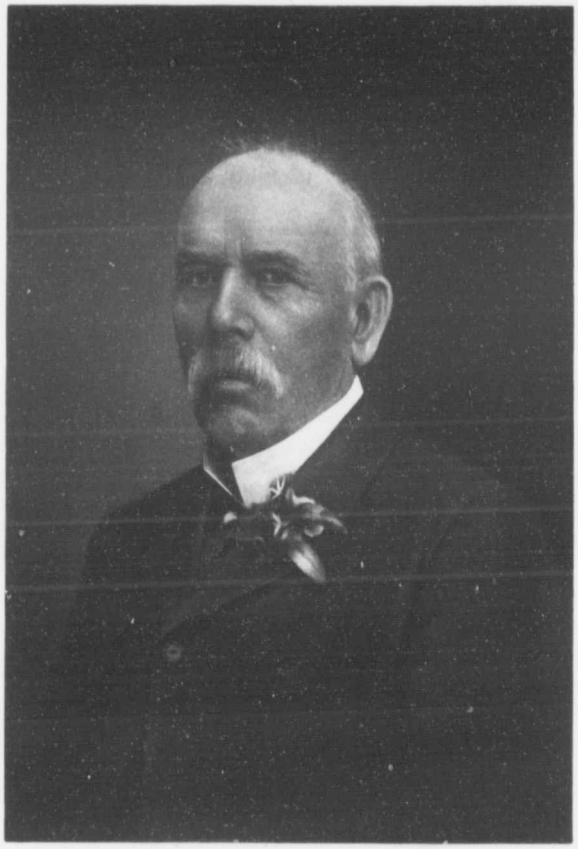
were the first loaded scows to go down the river from Atlin. The oars, which were forty-five feet long with eleven inch blades, made from small trees, were used for steering purposes. At White Horse he built the hospital and the Presbyterian church. He remained in the far north until 1902, when he returned to Vancouver. Upon his arrival here he entered the employ of Messrs. McKenzie Brothers as their shore carpenter and remained with them until the fall of 1904. He then formed a partnership with T. G. McBride, engaging in the building-material business, and so continued successfully until August, 1911, when he dissolved the partnership. He has since been largely engaged in looking after his private interests. The success of David Main proves the value of close application and steady work, for he has attained to a substantial place among the residents of Vancouver by doing the work nearest at hand in the best way possible. He has ever been upright in all his dealings and, therefore, has won a fair measure of success.

Mr. Main has been married three times. On the 20th of February, 1891, he wedded Janet Mein Main, by whom he had two sons, Robert and James, who are strong and stalwart lads of much promise, standing almost six feet in height. They are now being educated abroad. The wife and mother passed away suddenly on the 8th of October, 1895, and on the 13th of December, 1901, at Kamloops, British Columbia, Mr. Main married Janet Ian. Unto them was born a son, William Ian, who is at home. On the 11th of January, 1908, after a lingering illness, the mother was called to her final rest. Mr. Main returned to his native land and on the 21st of February, 1912, was there united in marriage to Miss Helen Ross, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Simpson) Ross, of Burghead, Scotland. Her father was a man widely and favorably known in his native section as a successful fish curer. His demise occurred at Burghead, where the mother still resides at the ripe old age of eighty-four. They reared a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom are yet living. Mrs. Helen Main is a lady of many accomplishments and excellent traits of character and has won the love and esteem of all who know her.

In his political views Mr. Main is liberal and has always interested himself in politics. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, holding membership in Court Burrard, No. 347. As a member of the Presbyterian church he has always taken an active interest in matters concerning it. Quietly pursuing his course, Mr. Main has made his mark in the world and has ever done his full share as a citizen of his community. He is a public-spirited man in the best sense of the word, loyal to his city, to its traditions and to its interests.



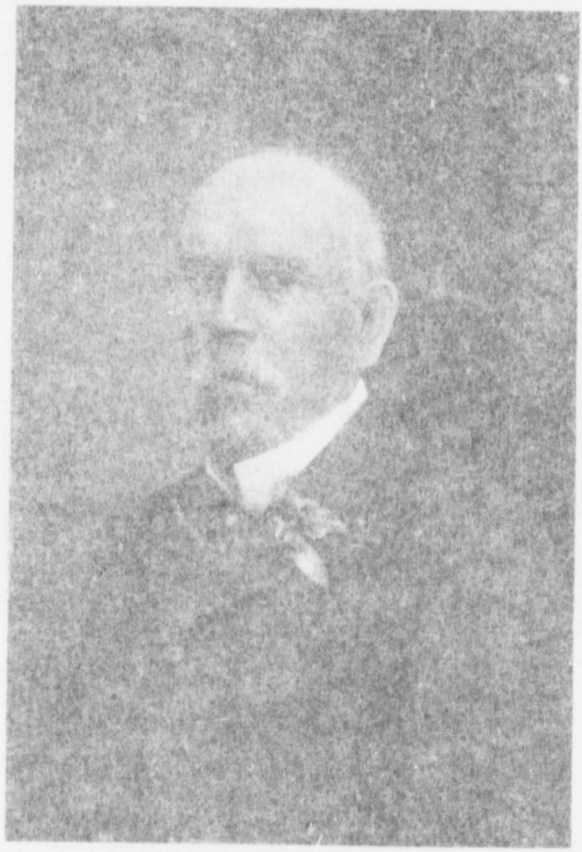
M. W. Trowbridge M.D.

Hon. Montague William Tyrwhitt-Drake

ONE of the most memorable figures in the political, professional and general public life of the province of British Columbia was Hon. Montague William Tyrwhitt-Drake, who came to the province in 1859, and who from that time until his death left the impress of his ability upon provincial history. He was for many years connected with official life as a member of the legislature and in other capacities, proving himself a capable, progressive and far-sighted statesman. In the profession of law he gained a position of eminence among the leading barristers of the province and his work in this field he also made the basis of public service through the successful conduct of a great deal of important government litigation. He was raised to the bench of the supreme court in 1889, serving capably and conscientiously until 1904.

Judge Tyrwhitt-Drake was born at Kings Walden, Hertfordshire, England, January 20, 1830, and was the second son of the Rev. George Tyrwhitt-Drake, a representative of an old country family of Shardeloes, Buckinghamshire, but descended originally from a brother of Sir Francis Drake, the famous seaman of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Hon. Montague Tyrwhitt-Drake [illegible] Charterhouse school, London, and was subsequently [illegible] in England in 1851. Eight years later he came to [illegible] making the journey by way of the isthmus of [illegible] as a pioneer in the province in 1859. For a short time he [illegible] placer mining in the Cariboo country, but, meeting with little success, he came to Victoria and resumed the practice of his profession, in which each year brought him increasing prominence. He was for two years in partnership with Attorney General Cary and from the beginning of his career was connected with notable litigation. His ability in law brought him prominently before the people of Victoria and he soon became very active in public affairs, serving from 1868 to 1870 as a member of the legislative council for the city. Two years later he became a member of the board of education and in 1877 was elected mayor of the city, his administration being still remembered



Mr. Tyrrell's Desk

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on account of the constructive, businesslike and progressive policy by which it was characterized. In 1873 Judge Tyrwhitt-Drake was made a member of the British Columbia bar and ten years later was made queen's counsel. In the same year he represented Victoria as a member of the legislative assembly, holding his seat in that body until 1886 and serving from 1883 to 1884 as president of the executive council. During all of this time his prominence in law had kept pace with his advancement in public life. He was known as a strong, able and forceful practitioner, learned in his profession, practical in the application of his knowledge and possessed of incisive, keen and analytical powers of mind. His practice reached extensive proportions, connecting him with a number of important cases, and in 1887 he was employed by the Dominion government as its counsel in the matter of the first seizure of the Canadian sealing schooners. He laid out the lines on which the case should be fought and these were followed throughout the controversy, the report of the arbitration committee at Paris sustaining the Canadian representatives. Judge Tyrwhitt-Drake was elevated to the bench of the supreme court of British Columbia in 1889, retiring in 1904 after an honorable and worthy judicial career.

In 1862 Judge Tyrwhitt-Drake was united in marriage to Miss Joanna Tolmie, a daughter of James Tolmie, of Ardersier, Scotland. Mrs. Tyrwhitt-Drake passed away in 1901 and is survived by four daughters and a son, the latter, Brian H. Tyrwhitt-Drake, being registrar of the supreme court. A more extended mention of his career appears on another page in this work. Judge Montague Tyrwhitt-Drake died in Victoria April 19, 1908, his death marking the passing of one of British Columbia's most honored pioneer citizens and a man whose career forms an important chapter in the legislative, judicial and professional history of the province.

M. McFarland

Captain M. Neelin Garland

CAPTAIN M. NEELIN GARLAND [illegible] conver, has various business interests, in the [illegible] ment and control of which he displays [illegible] judgment and unfaltering perseverance. He was born in Carleton county, Ontario, and is a son of Edward and Mary Ann (Neelin) Garland, the former a native of Surrey, England, and the latter of the north of Ireland. In early life they became residents of Carleton county, Ontario, where they were among the pioneer settlers and lived there throughout their remaining days. Carleton county has nearly always been represented in the Dominion parliament by some member of this family, and there is a most creditable public record associated with the family name.

After attending the public schools Captain M. Neelin Garland continued his education at Belleville College in Belleville, Ontario, from which he was graduated. He was engaged in mining in Ontario until 1894, when he came to British Columbia. He mined on the Fraser river from 1894 to 1898, when he went to the Yukon [illegible] initiative and there staked what was known as the Mac [illegible] claim concession. The following year he [illegible] of the British American Corporation [illegible] properties at White Horse, Yukon Territory, [illegible] those which usually came in connection [illegible] brought him intimate knowledge of that [illegible] He resigned in 1900 and returned to Vancouver, [illegible] he has been engaged in the timber and [illegible] interested in organizing several successful [illegible] director of the Nimkish Lake Logging Company, Limited, being also largely interested in British Columbia farm lands in which he has extensive investments. Whatever success he has attained has been due to his own labors, as he early recognized the truth that there is no royal road to wealth and that there is no substitute for hard work. Thus it was that he bent his energies to accomplishment of the tasks assigned him, and with the passing years has advanced step by step toward the goal of prosperity. His investments in business affairs cover

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a wide scope and he is connected with many important business projects. Varied are the interests which have claimed his attention, having to do with business affairs, the duties of citizenship and public obligations. His support of any movement has ever been prompted by a conscientious belief in its advisibility and he attacks everything in which he is interested with a contagious enthusiasm.

Captain Garland served with the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards at Ottawa and won the rank of captain in C School, Toronto, his commission dating from the 31st of October, 1889. He votes the conservative ticket and is keenly interested in Dominion and provincial politics. Every measure that goes to the upbuilding or development of the country, and particularly British Columbia, is sure of his earnest and hearty support. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the Vancouver Club; the Jericho Country Club; the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, and the Canadian Military Institute, at Toronto. His religious faith is that of the Anglican church.

Captain Garland was married in 1909 to Miss Mary Agnes Lyons, only daughter of John R. Lyons, J. P., of Rochdale, Lancashire, England.

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Willis A. G. Elliott

Victor Alexander George Eliot

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Victor A. G. Eliot pursued his education in Marlborough College of England from 1898 until 1902 and then became a student at Trinity College, Oxford, where he spent two years. He made his initial step in the business circles of the northwest as a clerk in the bank of Montreal at Victoria and afterward occupied a clerical position with the British American Trust Company, Limited, in this city. He turned his attention to the brokerage business as senior partner in the firm of Eliot & Bromley, of Victoria, and afterward became a partner in the firm of Bevan, Gore & Eliot, which is affiliated with the Western Dominion Land & Investment Company. He is now managing director of the latter and also a director of the British Investments, Limited. The Western Dominion Land & Investment Company, Limited, is interested in three hundred acres of land on Vad Inlet, on the south side of the Saanich peninsula, about eleven miles from Victoria. This property is being subdivided into small tracts suitable for settlers who intend to engage in market gardening or mixed farming. The company also handles a considerable amount of English capital for investment in mortgages, agreements of sale, real estate and industrial concerns. They hold seats on the Victoria, Vancouver and Spokane stock exchanges and are in close touch with the real-estate and money market of the province. The main office of the company is located in Vancouver, under the management of C. H.

Yours truly C. W. Eliot

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Gore, while the Victoria office is under the management of Victor A. G. Eliot. The company's London address is 11 Haymarket and the office in the metropolis is in charge of Gerald C. Torrens, while a branch office is located at Sidney, on Vancouver island, and is in charge of Mr. Oldfield, at which point he is handling a large tract of land that has been subdivided into business and residential lots, known as the Brethour subdivision. A portion of this is industrial property, having water frontage facilities, and the remainder is high class residential property, all being handled on the easy payment plan. The company has also acquired large interests in the Bulkley Valley and Fort George districts, which they are subdividing into small blocks suitable for gardening and mixed farming. The company also has large holdings of inside business property in Victoria and Vancouver. Their efforts have been a most important factor in the upbuilding of the town of Sidney, which has been termed "the town with a future." It is fast becoming a great manufacturing and industrial center. Another notable work which is being accomplished by the Western Dominion Land & Investment Company, Limited, is the development of Brentwood, an attractive residential suburb situated on the British Columbia electric line, within eleven miles of the center of Victoria. With its splendid water front and rolling ground, it offers excellent advantages to builders of beautiful homes who desire an ideal climate as well as building sites. In all of his work in connection with the company Mr. Eliot manifests a most progressive spirit and his labors have been an important element in the success of the corporation with which he is connected.

Mr. Eliot was united in marriage to Miss Grace Edith Langley, a daughter of Walter Langley, of Basque Ranche, Ashcroft, British Columbia. Their marriage was celebrated in London, England, May 6, 1907. They are members of the Church of England and Mr. Eliot gives his political allegiance to the conservative party but is not an active party worker. He is a member of the Board of Trade and is interested in every movement not only for the benefit and upbuilding of Victoria but of the entire province. The social activities of his life feature largely in connection with the Union Club, the Victoria Golf Club, the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club and the Cowichan Country Club.

Wm A. McCinley

William A. McConkey, M. D.

DR. WILLIAM A. McCONKEY, physician of Vancouver, was born at Consecon, Prince Edward county, Ontario, October 12, 1871, a son of Andrew and Esther Jane (Arthur) McConkey, the former a native of Belfast, Ireland, and the latter of Ontario. They were married in Ontario and were residents of Consecon, where Andrew McConkey devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

Andrew McConkey, father of Dr. McConkey, came to Canada in 1860 from Newry, County Down, Ireland. He married Esther Arthur in 1868 and of this union Dr. William A. McConkey is the second son. The grandfather of Dr. McConkey, on the maternal side, Matthew Arthur, arrived in Prince Edward county, Ontario, with his two brothers, Hugh and George, about 1824, coming from Newry, Ireland. At that place his father, Matthew Arthur, had settled after leaving his birthplace in Scotland owing to the disturbed state of his family to his marriage with an Irish girl, Ann Wood. There the great-grandfather became a landowner and prospered. His son Matthew, with other members of the family, also settled shortly afterward, settled in Prince Edward county, Ontario. There he married Mary Byers, a daughter of Captain Byers of the Inniskillen Dragoons, of Londonderry, and the Arthur family became extensive landowners in their adopted country. Numbers of them have since emigrated to many parts of the United States. Stalwart sons took active parts in the Klondike, the gold rush of '49 and the early exploration of the Yukon and Alaska. The others have since become distinguished in the different professions and in mercantile life. The Arthur name controls one of the foremost in Ontario. Descendants in British Columbia at the present time are Dr. William A. McConkey, of this sketch, and his brothers John and Arthur, of Vancouver, and Dr. C. Arthur, of Nelson.

Dr. McConkey obtained his public-school education at Consecon, Ontario, and took his high-school course at Trenton and Cobourg.

Wm A. McConkey

William A. McConkey, M. D.

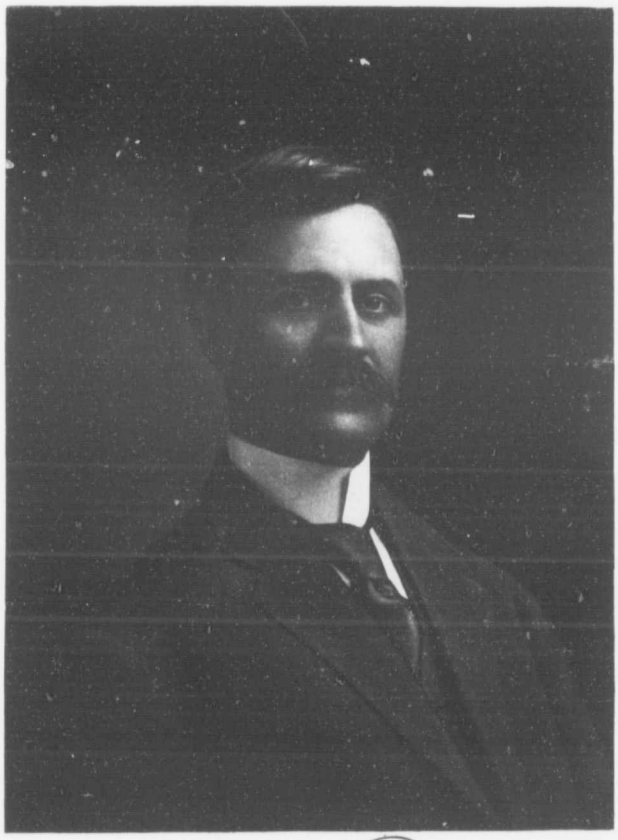
DR. WILLIAM A. McCONKEY, a physician of Vancouver, was born at Consecon, Prince Edward county, Ontario, October 12, 1875, a son of Andrew and Esther Jane (Arthur) McConkey, the former a native of Belfast, Ireland, and the latter of Ontario. They were married in Ontario and were thereafter residents of Consecon, where Andrew McConkey devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

Andrew McConkey, father of Dr. McConkey, came to Canada about 1860 from Newry, County Down, Ireland. He married Esther Jane Arthur in 1868 and of this union Dr. William A. McConkey is the third son. The grandfather of Dr. McConkey, on the maternal side, Matthew Arthur, arrived in Prince Edward county, Ontario, with his two brothers, Hugh and George, about 1824, coming from Doogry, Ireland. At that place his father, Matthew Arthur, had settled after leaving his birthplace in Scotland owing to the disapproval of his family to his marriage with an Irish girl, Ann MacWilliams. There the great-grandfather became a landowner and merchant. His son Matthew, with other members of the family who followed shortly afterward, settled in Prince Edward county, Ontario. There he married Mary Byers, a daughter of Captain "Billy" Byers, of the Inniskillen Dragoons, of Londonderry, Ireland. This Arthur family became extensive landowners in their adopted country. A number of them have since emigrated to many parts of Canada and the United States. Stalwart sons took active parts in the Fenian raids, the gold rush of '49 and the early exploration of British Columbia and Alaska. The others have since become distinguished in the different professions and in mercantile life. The family is now considered one of the foremost in Ontario. Descendants in British Columbia at the present time are Dr. William A. McConkey, of this sketch, and his brothers John and Arthur, of Vancouver, and Dr. E. C. Arthur, of Nelson.

Dr. McConkey obtained his public-school education at Consecon, Ontario, and took his high-school course at Trenton and Cobourg,

Ontario, and Brandon, Manitoba. After teaching in various parts of that province he entered the Manitoba Medical College in 1902, graduating in 1906. Coming to British Columbia, he acted as interne at the Vancouver General Hospital for one year and after practicing for a short time at Atlin, this province, returned to Vancouver, where he has since been engaged in general medical practice. Among those associations in which he takes an interest are the University Club and the Vancouver Medical Association.

In 1908, in Vancouver, Dr. McConkey married Miss Mary Elizabeth Sibbald, of Winnipeg, who is an honor graduate in arts in Manitoba University. They have two children, Kathleen Florence and Arthur Sibbald McConkey. Mrs. McConkey is descended on the father's side from a distinguished family of Scotland who owned extensive estates in Perthshire. Her ancestors were prominent in the army and navy and were stanch Royalists, taking active parts in the civil wars in Great Britain in the time of Charles I and Charles II. One of these, Colonel William Sibbald, was one of the five most distinguished officers selected for execution with Montrose after the failure of his descent upon Scotland in the interests of Charles II. The family estates in Perthshire were confiscated by Cromwell with those of other Royalists. Descendants have continued to take an active part in naval service. One was a midshipman on the flagship Victory at the time of the battle of Trafalgar. Another captain, James Sibbald, of the Royal Navy, saw some active service and conducted himself with courage. One member of the family was knighted for conspicuous courage in battle. A seal with the coat of arms (a drawn sword and the words "sae bauld") is in the possession of that branch of the family now in Vancouver. Representatives of the family are now practicing law and medicine in Edinburgh, while others, among them Mrs. McConkey's father and grandfather, were pioneers in the middle west before the building of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Mrs. McConkey's mother was a daughter of Robert Black, a landowner of Scotland and afterward of Ontario and Manitoba. Mrs. McConkey is president of the Pioneer Political Equality League of British Columbia, a member of the University Women's Club since its inception in Vancouver, and is a clear, logical and convincing speaker. Dr. and Mrs. McConkey are members of and active workers in the Westminster Presbyterian church, contributing generously to its support and taking a helpful interest in its various departments. Dr. McConkey independently supports the candidates whom in his judgment he considers best qualified for office.

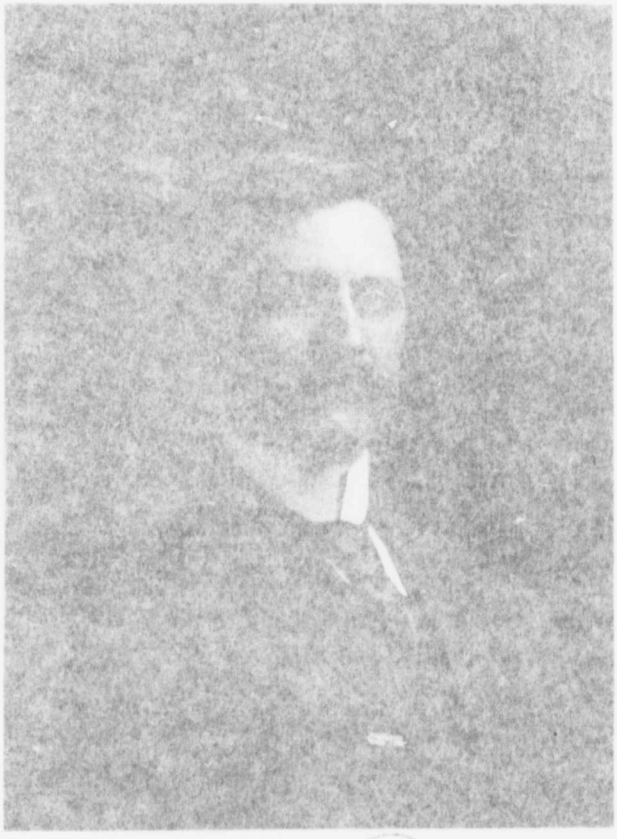


A. E. Hauta

Albert Edward Planta

AMONG the public-spirited citizens of Nanaimo to whose energy and enterprise must be attributed the excellent progress and stable development of the city is numbered Albert Edward Planta. For many years he has been ranked among the foremost business men of the town, the interests of which he has most ably furthered by his efficient discharge of various official duties, ranking from member of the school board to that of mayor. He is a native of Australia, his birth having occurred at Adelaide on the 11th of December, 1868, and his parents being Joseph Phrys and Margaret [illegible] Planta. The father came to British Columbia in 1870, locating at New Westminster, where he engaged in teaching school. Among his pupils were many who have since figured prominently in the business and official life of British Columbia, including such men as the Honorable Sir Richard McBride, premier, and Judge McInnis. Later he was appointed to the faculty of the collegiate school at Victoria, where he remained for several years, removing from there to Nanaimo. Here he became associated with the Vancouver Coal Company, being identified with this enterprise until appointed to the office of stipendiary magistrate, in which capacity he served until his death in 1914. The mother is also deceased, her demise having occurred in 1896.

Albert Edward Planta, who with his mother and other members of the family moved to British Columbia in 1879, was eleven years of age when brought to the province and acquired his education in the public schools of Nanaimo. Having early decided upon a commercial career, he terminated his student days at the age of fifteen years and secured a position in a drug store. At the expiration of an apprenticeship of two years, he entered the employ of Dr. Chiness, the company surgeon of Nanaimo. He entered upon the duties of the latter position some three years prior to the Doctor's death, following which he identified himself with insurance and real-estate interests of the city. This proved to be a very profitable venture and he became the head of a large and thriving business which he successfully conducted until 1911, when he sold his interests to the Dominion Trust Company, of which he is manager. He has been entrusted with the handling of



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extensive property interests and has negotiated many of the most important transfers effected of recent years. His long connection with the business has made him not only thoroughly familiar with local realty interests and property values but he is widely informed on northwestern lands generally, his opinion in this particular field being regarded as that of an authority.

On the 3d of June, 1890, Mr. Planta was united in marriage to Miss Amy Gordon, a daughter of the late Hon. D. W. Gordon, M. P., and Emma (Webb) Gordon. Of this marriage have been born four children: Edward S. L., a civil engineer in the survey corps of the Western Fuel Company; and Clive M., Albert Murray and Robin, all yet at home.

The family hold membership in the Church of England, and fraternally Mr. Planta is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Foresters. Politically he is a conservative and takes an active interest in all public affairs, particularly those of a local nature. He first became identified with public life in 1894, when he was elected to the office of alderman, in which capacity he served for eight years. During that time he took an active interest in the water system, then in course of construction, and enthusiastically cooperated in forwarding various other progressive movements. At the expiration of his period of office he was elected mayor, and during the six years of his incumbency the present sewerage system was installed. The more important streets of the city were paved at that time, cement sidewalks were laid, and many minor improvements inaugurated, which not only enhanced the appearance of the city, but greatly augmented property values. At the present time he is chairman of the school board, on which he has served for many years, giving the same efficient and capable service here as has characterized him in the discharge of his various other official duties. His reputation has spread beyond his immediate vicinity and he has been called to offices of more than local importance, having served in 1910 as president of the Association of Trustees of the Schools of British Columbia, and for two years was president of the Union of Municipalities of British Columbia. In addition to his other services he has for years been discharging the duties of justice of the peace and he is also a notary public. Mr. Planta stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens, both as a business man and public official, possessing those qualities which win him the confidence of those with whom he has dealings and he so meets his responsibilities and discharges his obligations as to retain the respect of all honorable and upright men.

Michael Costello

Michael Costello

MICHAEL COSTELLO was in his day one of the important men of British Columbia, where in earlier years he was not only prominently connected with the hotel business in Vancouver, of which city he was a pioneer, but also showed decided business qualifications in carefully placing his investments and becoming extensively engaged in the fisheries business and canning industry. He not only operated a large plant at New Westminster but also owned canneries in Steveston, besides having important interests in Alaska, having become the president of the Alaska Fisheries Union. In Vancouver he was long known and popular as the host of the Eagle, Glasgow and Commercial Hotels, which he successively built and conducted. His business connections were all important in character and, more than that, his business record was an unassailable one. In social circles he occupied a prominent position and was beloved for his geniality, his open-heartedness and his loyalty.

Mr. Costello was a native of Connaught, Ireland, and when a young man crossed the Atlantic to the United States, where he enlisted for military service in the Union army during the Civil war. He was captured and for some time confined in the noted Libby prison. He continued his residence on that side of the border until 1884, when he made his way to British Columbia, where he settled, securing a stock farm on the site of what is now Oak Bay. He also spent some time in Victoria. He came to Vancouver before the fire of 1886, which destroyed the greater part of the city, and soon after the memorable conflagration erected the Eagle Hotel, which he successfully conducted for some time. He then ran the Glasgow, well known in its day, and then built the Commercial Hotel, of which he remained the popular proprietor. Realizing the bright future in store for Vancouver, he judiciously invested in real estate and other property, the increase in value in conjunction with the growth of the city making his holdings highly profitable. Active and energetic, Mr. Costello, however, was not content with drawing a handsome income from his real estate holdings and business investments but soon turned to other lines of activity, perceiving in the fishery business a field which promised gratifying

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returns. He built the Columbia Packing Company buildings in New Westminster, which concern he owned and conducted independently of the British Columbia Canneries. They froze their fish at his plant and shipped it in that state far and wide, doing a profitable business. Mr. Costello also owned four canneries at Steveston besides having valuable interests in Alaska. In his later years the fisheries business and salmon-canning industry took up much of his time and in this line he was in partnership with ex-Alderman McMorran. Something of the extent of his business and his prominence in connection with the canning industry is indicated in the fact that he was president of the Alaska Fisheries Union, which was organized through his efforts.

Mr. Costello was married in Winona, Minnesota, in May, 1878, to Miss Kate Murray, a daughter of John Murray, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom four are living: Helen, the wife of J. F. McAllister, of Portland, Oregon; Mabel, who married Claude Stringer, of Oakland, California; Frank, who assists in the hotel work and also looks after the other business interests of the family; and Harry, attending school. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 14th of October, 1901, Mr. Costello was called from this life after but a few days' illness. He passed away at his home in Mount Pleasant, where he had built one of the first houses, which still stands and is in use. His widow, with her two sons, now resides at No. 1103 Pendrell street, Vancouver.

The religious faith of Mr. Costello was that of the Roman Catholic church and his political views were in accord with the conservative party. His business ability and clear insight into conditions and affairs of the city and province made him prominent in politics, in which he became an active force. Being well known and very popular on account of his geniality and open-heartedness, his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his value, elected him a member of the city council, on which he served during the years 1889 and 1890 and during which time he was chairman of the police committee. He also had the honor of serving as park commissioner of Vancouver for several years. He always took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the general welfare and was highly esteemed because of his devotion to the general good as well as by reason of his personal worth. At his demise one of the local papers said of him: "Genial as a companion, open-hearted and loyal as a friend, patriotic as a citizen and enterprising as a business man, the passing of Michael Costello will leave a void in both the social and business life of the community."

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Dick

Archibald Dick

ARCHIBALD DICK, who is living retired at Nanaimo, was formerly mine inspector, in which capacity he served for thirty years. He was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, on Christmas day, 1840, [illegible] parents, James and Sarah (Muir) Dick, emigrated to British Columbia during the pioneer days, the mother, who passed away in 1877, being the first to be buried in the Nanaimo cemetery. She was survived until 1888 by the father, who was engaged in mining.

Archibald Dick was reared at home and educated in the parish schools of Scotland, which he attended until ten years of age. Being considered old enough to become a wage earner he then entered the mines, where he was employed until he was twenty-five. Believing that conditions in America would more readily enable him to realize his ambitions of financial independence, he took passage on a sailing vessel for British Columbia. He came around the Horn and one hundred and sixty-nine days had elapsed before the vessel reached Victoria, during which time Mr. Dick never left shipboard. He continued his journey to Nanaimo, where he entered the employ of the Vancouver Coal Company, working in their mines until after the discovery of gold in the Cariboo district in 1862, when he went to try his luck at prospecting. He remained in the gold fields until 1867, having been there during the season that was known as the "long night" coming on shortly after twelve o'clock noon and continuing until five in the morning. Upon his return to Nanaimo he entered the employ of the Baynes Sound Mining Company, having charge of their mines on Vancouver island until 1880. In the latter year he was appointed mine inspector and continued to discharge the duties of that position until 1910. At the time of Mr. Dick's arrival, this section of the northwest bore little resemblance to the British Columbia of today, with its well tilled farms, prosperous cities and thriving towns. What is now the site of the city of Vancouver was then a wilderness, and there more than fifty years ago his brother sank a bore over six hundred feet deep, looking for coal.

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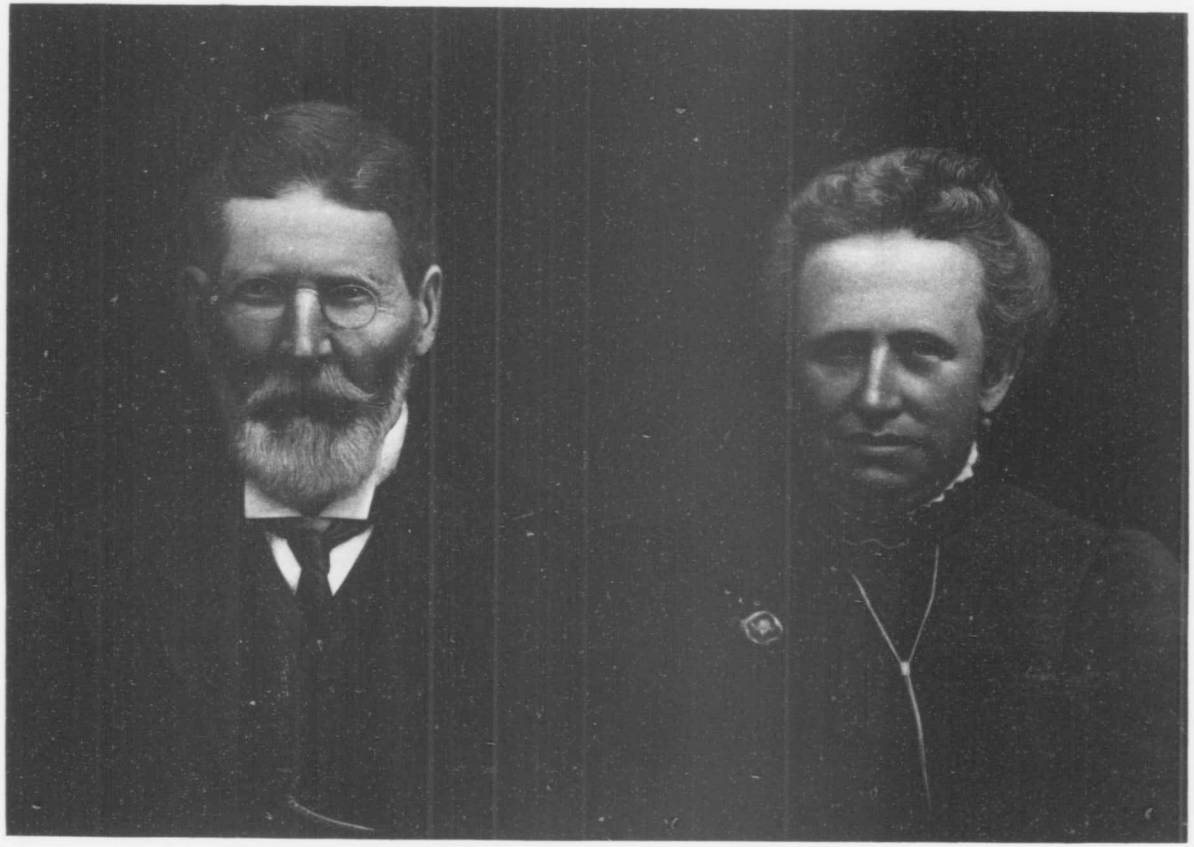
On the 1st of January, 1879, Mr. Dick was married to Miss Elizabeth Clara Westwood, a daughter of William and Fannie Westwood. She was born when her parents were crossing the plains to California with ox teams, whence they later came to British Columbia. The grandfather of Mrs. Dick, Joseph Westwood, participated in the battle of Waterloo and with his wife and family later came to America. His first wife died in St. Louis, Missouri, and he subsequently married her sister. They made their way to the Pacific coast and there the grandfather took up six hundred acres of land at Vallejo, California, where they remained for two or three years, at the end of which period they came to Victoria, British Columbia. This was about the year 1859. In 1861 the grandfather removed to Nanaimo and here he passed away in about 1888 at the venerable age of ninety-six years. The grandmother died in Victoria and found her last resting place in the Old cemetery of that city. William and Fannie Westwood, the parents of Mrs. Dick, while crossing the plains to California, were delayed by the Mormons, who kept them for two years in Salt Lake City and would not permit them to move on, as they were good musicians, and the Mormons made them play in their tabernacle. They and their party were finally rescued by General Harney, who was going from the east to California with a company of soldiers. They located in Victoria, where her father, who passed away in 1872, built and operated the first brewery. Later, however, he engaged in farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Dick were born eight children: James, who is a head bookkeeper and resides at Extension, Nanaimo; Fannie, teaching school at Cranbrook; William, in the government conservation department at Ottawa; Archie, a master mechanic and now a government inspector for Alberta; Sarah, residing at Victoria; Clara Belle, at home; Vallejo, a locomotive engineer at Extension; and John, at home, who is attending high school.

Mr. Dick is well informed on the pioneer history of the northwest, particularly that portion of it dealing with the development of the mining industry, with which he has been identified during the greater portion of his residence, covering a period of more than forty-six years. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., of Cranbrook. He is widely known in this section of the province and has hosts of friends who esteem him for his high qualities of character, and it is significant that those who know him longest speak of him in the most enthusiastic terms.



David Evans

Margaret M. Evans

David Evans

FOR more than a quarter of a century the energies of David Evans have been devoted to diversified farming and dairying in the vicinity of Sorrento, where he owns a hundred acres of fertile land in the development of which he has met with a good measure of success. He was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, in June, 1843, and is a son of James and Mary Evans, likewise natives of Wales, where they passed their entire lives.

The son of a farmer, David Evans was reared in the simple manner of the country folk of that section, being given such advantages as fell to the lot of the majority of lads with whom he associated. He attended school until he was fifteen, and when not engaged with his studies assisted with the work about the farm. The son of hard-working people, he early had instilled in him the habits of thrift and industry which have characterized him through life and won him such success as he has enjoyed. Upon leaving school he diligently applied himself to mastering the problems of practical agriculture, under the direction of his father, whom he assisted with the duties of the farm until he was nineteen. The colonies had long had a strong fascination for him, as in common with the majority of youths he longed to pursue his career under new conditions and amid different surroundings from those in which he was born. Therefore about 1862, he left home and took passage for British Columbia. As none of the transcontinental railways had yet been thought of he had to make the trip by way of Panama and San Francisco, with Victoria as his destination. They made the journey in about six weeks,—excellent time for that period even under the most favorable conditions. The first three years of his residence in this country were passed in Victoria, where he followed any occupation which afforded him an opportunity of making an honest living. At the expiration of that time he came to Duncan and took up a hundred acres of timber land. He cut the trees by hand and hauled them away with an ox team, the work progressing slowly owing to primitive methods. However, he worked early and late in his efforts to hurry operations and during the period of his residence brought a large portion of the tract under cultivation. At the end of five years he turned the place over to his brother, James Evans, who had recently come from California. For some time thereafter he

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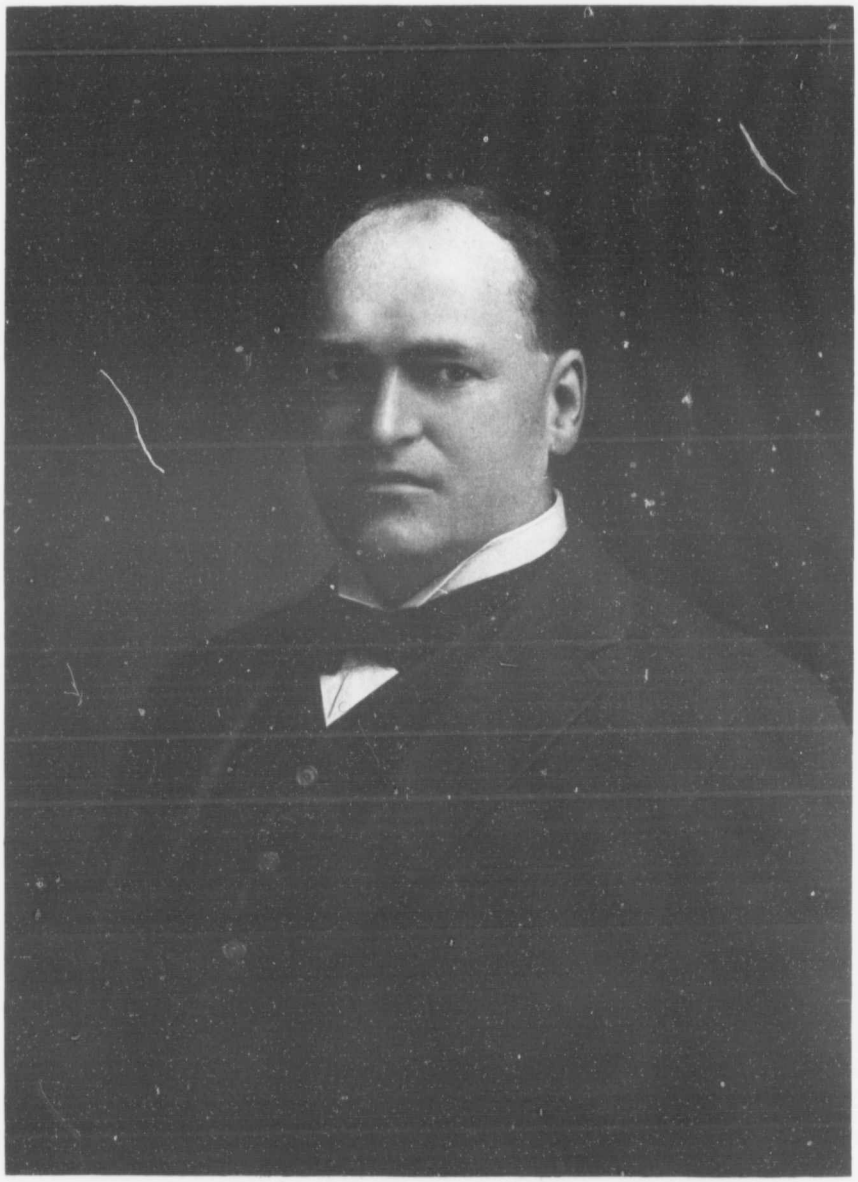
worked in the lumber woods, but he subsequently returned to this section and took up another hundred acres of wild land at Somenos. This was likewise covered with a dense growth of timber and its clearing involved the most severe labor. He had resolved to establish a home here, however, and applied himself to his undertaking with the determination of purpose which brings results. As soon as he had placed a portion of his holding under cultivation he bought some cattle and engaged in the dairy business, having been the first settler to ship milk to Nanaimo. He engaged in dairying and diversified farming with a good measure of success, continuing active until a year or so ago. Mr. Evans has of recent years erected a larger, modernly appointed, substantial house to take the place of the log cabin he first built on his homestead, and he has added further to its value by a number of other improvements.

In April, 1878, Mr. Evans married Miss Margaret McLay, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Crawford) McLay, natives of Scotland. They came to British Columbia among its earliest pioneers, in 1862, but subsequently crossed the border to California, in which state they made their home for several years, returning to British Columbia in 1873 and making settlement in the Cowichan valley. Mr. McLay at one time owned five to six hundred acres of land but has since disposed of some of the property. Three hundred and ten acres, however, are still retained in the family. Mrs. McLay is deceased and her husband now makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Evans. The latter became the parents of eleven children: Harry; Bessie, who married Thomas Costley, of Cowichan; Robert, who wedded a Miss Bishop, of Victoria; James; John; Esther, the wife of John Costley, of Somenos; Mary Ann, deceased, who was the wife of William Nicholson, of Ontario; and William, George, Robina and Margaret.

Mr. Evans is one of the well known pioneers of this section, having located here long before the railroad was built and many years before the town of Duncan was established. He has never figured conspicuously in public affairs but is recognized as one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of his community by reason of the encouragement he has accorded the various movements inaugurated to promote the development of the country and advance the welfare of its citizens. His residence covers the great formative period in the history of this district, the transformation of which he has witnessed from practically a forest to one of the richest agricultural sections in the province and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has been one of those who has contributed his full share and more in forwarding this development.



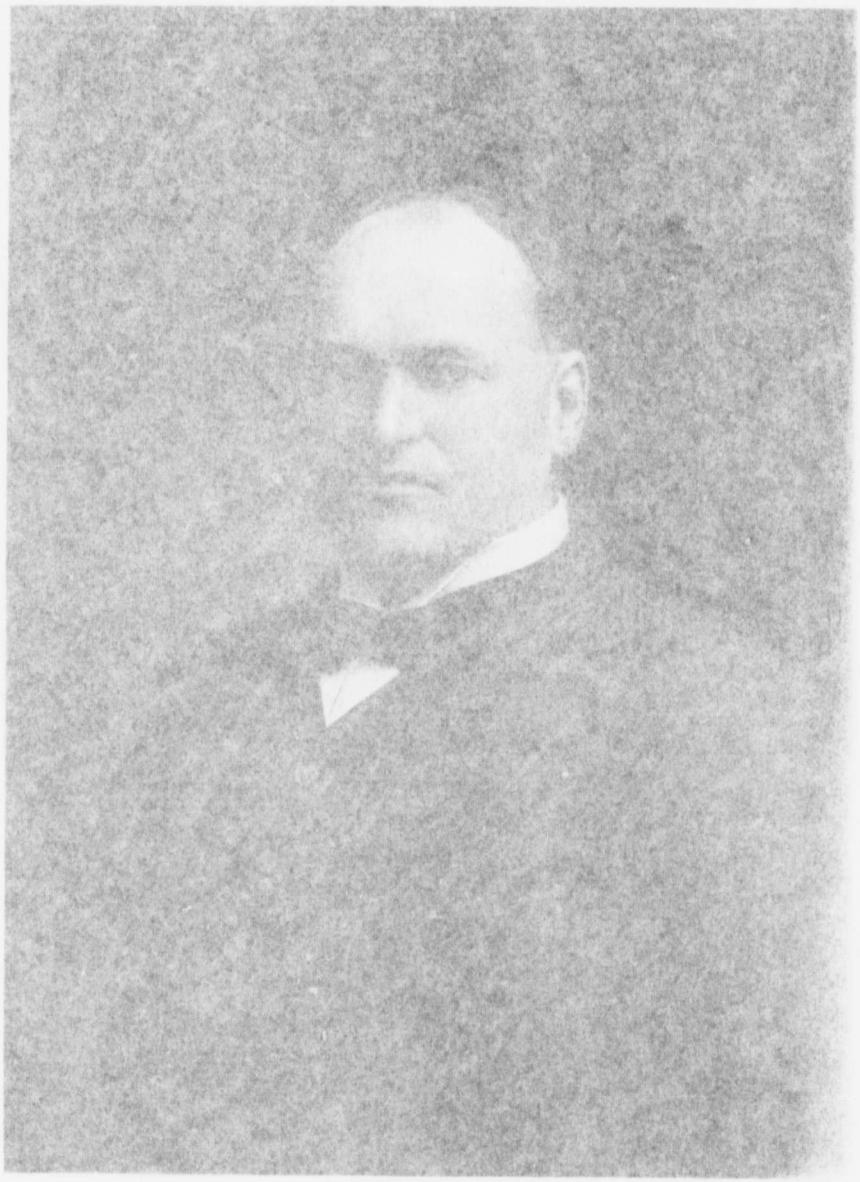
W. Richard Brockway.

W. Denham Verschoyle

W. DENHAM VERSCHOYLE, [illegible] engineer whose advancement to [illegible] position in business circles has been the direct result of the wise use of time, talent and opportunities, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, August 7, 1866, [illegible] being Richard John and Mary Verschoyle, the former a landowner of Ireland.

In private schools of England, W. Denham Verschoyle pursued his education and attended Kingsley College in north Devonshire. On putting aside his text-books in 1886 he went to Australia and afterward to New Zealand where he practiced his profession of mining engineer until 1891. In that year he went to South America where he remained for a short time and about 1892 arrived in British Columbia. For several years he continued his professional labors here, employed as a consulting engineer, and in 1895 he went to China where he was general manager of the Wei-Hai-Wei Gold Mining Company for a number of years. He then resigned his position and returned to England where he engaged in scientific work in the field of chemistry and general physics until 1904, when he came to Vancouver. His interests and his activities here [illegible] of extensive [illegible] importance and he now has large holdings in British Columbia realty and is connected with various important [illegible] of the Pacific & Hudson's Bay Railroad and general manager of the Port of Bella Coola, Ltd., a company which was organized for the purpose of developing the port at that place.

On the 27th of September, 1910, in Sligo, Ireland, Mr. Verschoyle was united in marriage to Miss Tole, a daughter of [illegible] and Fannie MacDonnell, of Dundalk, Ireland. Her father was formerly connected with the Dundalk Hospital and in addition had a large and lucrative private practice. Mr. and Mrs. Verschoyle have one son, Derek. Mr. Verschoyle is not interested in politics except in the broadest manner, having always preferred to concentrate his energies upon the business interests and duties which have claimed his time and attention. At any one point in his career he [illegible] reached the possibility for successful accomplishment at that point. Upon the



W. Burkard Woodcock.

W. Denham Verschoyle

W. DENHAM VERSCHOYLE, a Vancouver capitalist whose advancement to his present prominent position in business circles has been the direct result of the wise use of time, talent and opportunities, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, August 7, 1869, his parents being Richard John and Mary Verschoyle, the former a landowner of Ireland.

In private schools of England, W. Denham Verschoyle pursued his education and attended Kingsley College in north Devonshire. On putting aside his text-books in 1886 he went to Australia and afterward to New Zealand where he practiced his profession of mining engineer until 1891. In that year he went to South America where he remained for a short time and about 1892 arrived in British Columbia. For several years he continued his professional labors here, employed as a consulting engineer, and in 1895 he went to China where he was general manager of the Wei-Hai-Wei Gold Mining Company for a number of years. He then resigned his position and returned to England where he engaged in scientific work in the field of chemistry and general physics until 1910, when he came to Vancouver. His interests and his activities have been of constantly growing value and importance and he now has large holdings in British Columbia realty and is connected with various important corporations, being president of the Pacific & Hudson's Bay Railroad and general manager of the Port of Bella Coola, Ltd., a company which was organized for the purpose of developing the port at that place.

On the 27th of September, 1910, in Sligo, Ireland, Mr. Verschoyle was united in marriage to Miss Iole, a daughter of Dr. Hercules and Fannie MacDonnell, of Dundalk, Ireland. Her father was connected with the Dundalk Hospital and in addition had a large and lucrative private practice. Mr. and Mrs. Verschoyle have one son, Derek. Mr. Verschoyle is not interested in politics except in the very broadest manner, having always preferred to concentrate his energies upon the business interests and duties which have claimed his time and attention. At any one point in his career he seems to have reached the possibility for successful accomplishment at that point. Upon the

basis of scientific knowledge and broad practical experience he has builded his success, becoming an acknowledged authority upon many professional problems and gradually advancing until he ranks with Vancouver's capitalists. His position in professional circles is indicated by the fact that he is fellow of the Chemical Society of London, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Institute of Mining Engineers and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

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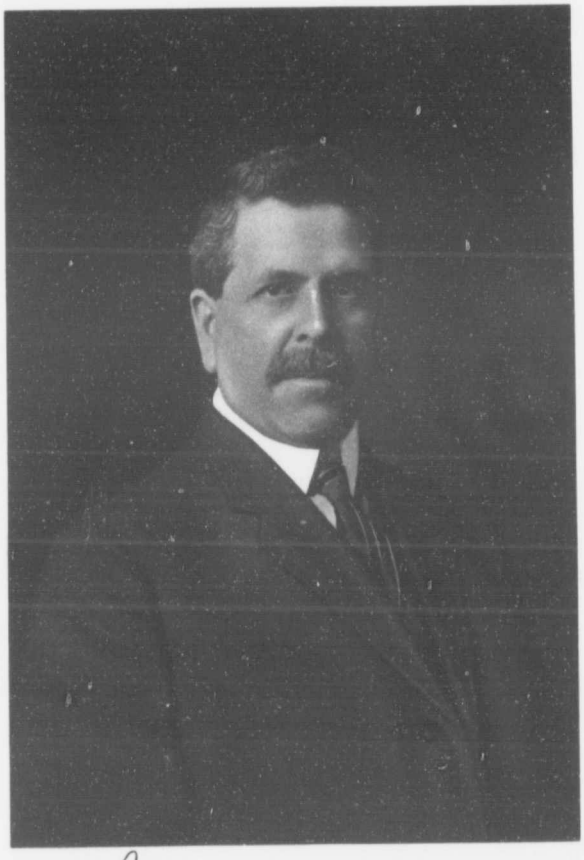
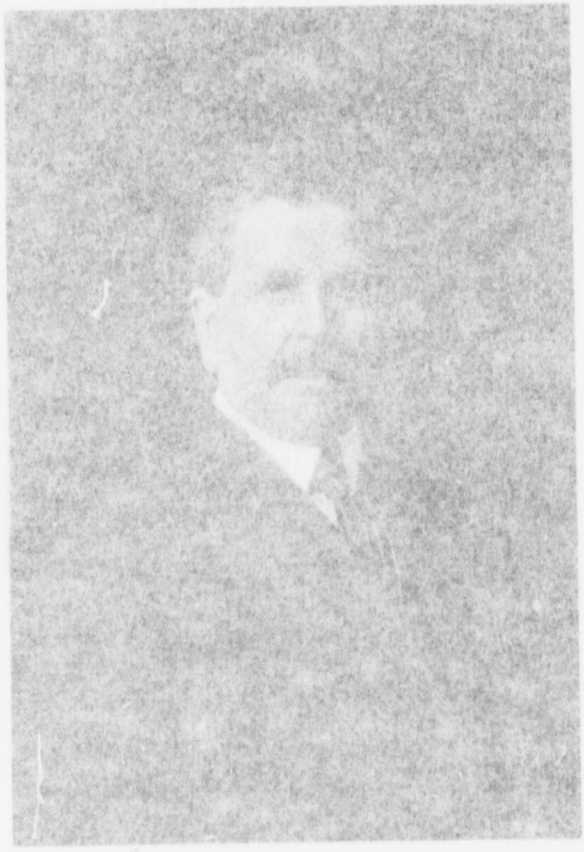


Geo Shaw

John Shaw

JOHN SHAW needs no introduction to the citizens of Nanaimo, for he has resided in this city for over thirty years and has been prominently connected with public affairs since 1898, filling various positions of trust and honor in a way which reflects credit upon his ability and his public spirit. He is now serving his second term as mayor of the city and his work in this office has met with widespread approval, being directed always by a broad and unselfish regard for the people's interests. He was born in Manchester, England, July 4, 1863, and is a son of Alexander and Ann (Rowan) Shaw, who went to Ontario in 1870, remaining there for nine years, at the end of which time they came to British Columbia. Both are of Scotch extraction and are making their home at Nanaimo, the father having reached the age of eighty and the mother that of seventy-eight years.

John Shaw began his early education in the public schools of Manchester, England, and continuing in Canada attended high school in Wentworth county, Ontario, and came to Nanaimo, British Columbia, graduating from the latter institution in 1882. After having made his home here he taught for twenty-six years in the public schools of this city, and his ability carried him forward into important educational work, as is evidenced by the fact that he was for a time principal of the Nanaimo schools. He also received a government appointment as the [illegible] and he has continued to fill this office since that time. In addition to his duties as a member of the city council he has served as mayor of the city, and his administrations have been characterized by the accomplishment of a great deal of constructive and progressive work for the city's interests. He has proven capable, reliable and resourceful in the discharge of his duties, never placing personal benefit before the general good and giving his aid and influence to measures of reform and progress. He has held other posts of responsibility and trust, having been school trustee, secretary of the hospital board, director of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, inspector of weights



Leo Shaw

John Shaw

JOHN SHAW needs no introduction to the citizens of Nanaimo, for he has resided in the city for over thirty years and has been prominently connected with public affairs since 1898, filling various positions of trust and honor in a way which reflects credit upon his ability and his public spirit. He is now serving his second term as mayor of the city and his work in this office has met with widespread approval, being directed always by a loyal and sincere regard for the people's interests. He was born in Manchester, England, July 4, 1863, and is a son of Alexander and Ann (Rowan) Shaw, who went to Ontario in 1870, remaining there for nine years, at the end of which time they came to British Columbia. Both are of Scotch extraction and are making their home at Nanaimo, the father having reached the age of eighty and the mother that of seventy-eight years.

John Shaw began his early education in the public schools of Manchester, England, and continuing in Canada attended high school in Bruce county, Ontario, and also in Nanaimo, British Columbia, graduating from the latter institution in 1882. After laying aside his books he taught for twenty-six years in the schools of this city and his ability carried him forward into important relations with educational interests, as is evidenced by the fact that he was for twenty-one years principal of the Nanaimo schools. He abandoned teaching when, in 1908, he received a government appointment in the inland revenue office, and he has continued to fill this office since that time. To its duties he adds those of mayor of the city, serving his second term, and his two administrations have been characterized by the successful completion of a great deal of constructive and progressive work in the city's interests. He has proven capable, reliable and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, never placing personal benefit before the general good and giving his aid and influence to measures of reform and progress. He has held other posts of responsibility and trust, having been school trustee, secretary of the hospital board, director of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, inspector of weights

and measures, alderman, excise officer and gas inspector, and his official career has been varied in service and faultless in honor.

In 1887 Mr. Shaw was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Lesley Haggart, a daughter of James and Isabel Haggart, the former for many years manager of the mines in the Wellington district. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have two children: Lesley Isabel, who is now Mrs. Newburry, of Vancouver; and Herbert Clyde, who is studying law.

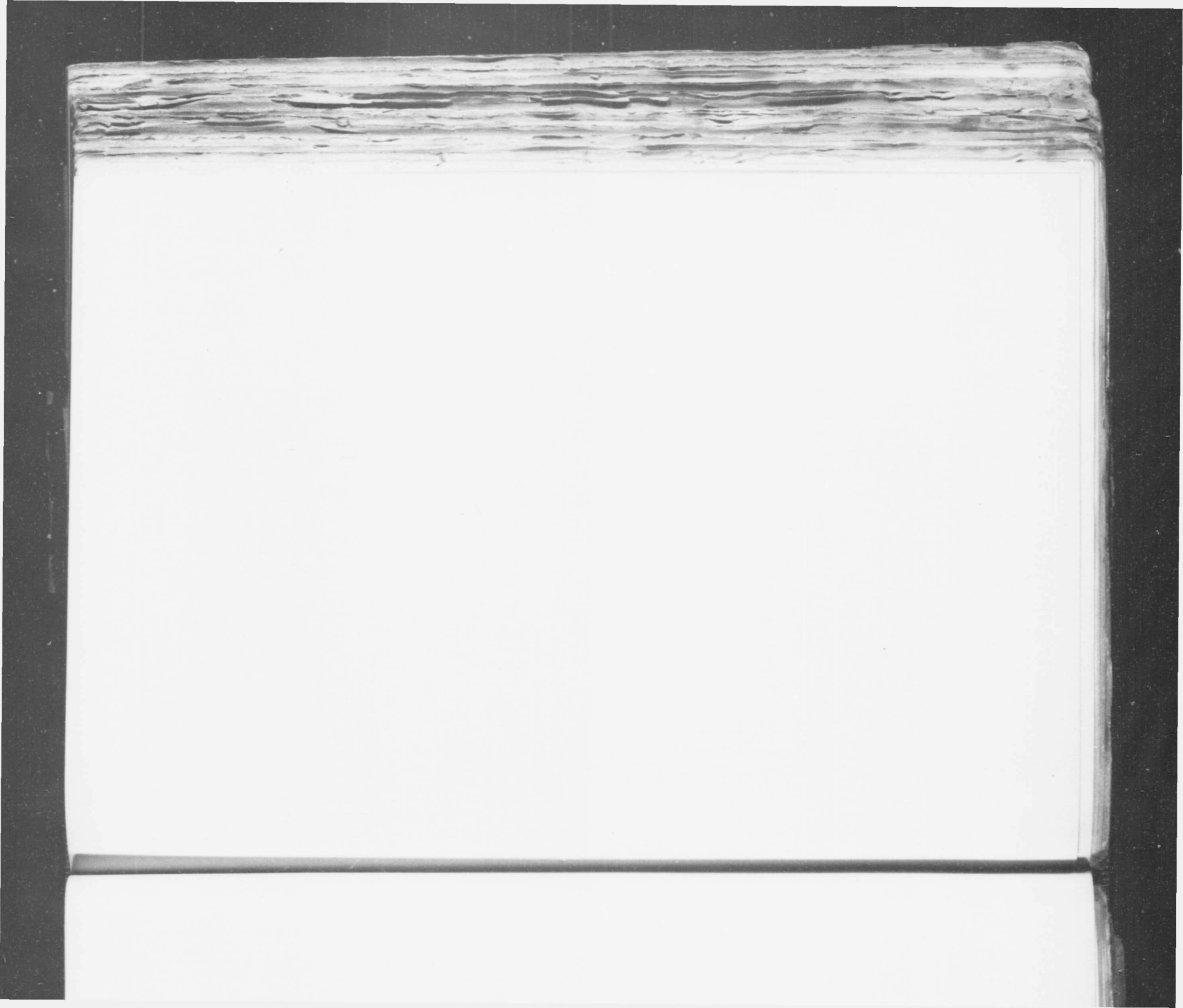
Mr. Shaw is connected fraternally with Ashlar Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry according to the Scottish Rite and is identified with the Royal Arch Masons and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Victoria. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, is a director and secretary of the Nanaimo Club and president of the Nanaimo Literary and Athletic Association. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and in his younger days was an accomplished athlete and today takes great delight in motoring. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church and in his political views he is independent. He has lived in Nanaimo for over thirty years and during that time has become one of the most prominent and substantial men of the city, his ability carrying him forward into important official relations and his personal worth and sterling qualities of mind and character gaining him the respect and esteem of all who are associated with him.

Alexander Shaw

ALEXANDER SHAW, of Nanaimo, has been prominently identified with the development of the rich mineral resources of the country, with its educational opportunities and its moral progress. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, March 23, 1833, and followed the life of a farmer and shepherd until 1859, when he traveled to Manchester, where he associated himself with the cotton factories. He was married in 1860 to Miss Ann Rowan, of Inverary, Argyleshire, Scotland, and they became the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are yet living.

Mr. Shaw arrived in Canada in 1870, settling in Ontario, where he became connected with the Great Western Railway. He made his way to British Columbia in 1877 in the interests of the great transcontinental railway and the following year he discovered the Queen silver mine near Yale. He has traveled the entire length and breadth of Vancouver island and has located many valuable mineral claims. In fact he is largely familiar with the topographical conditions and the resources of the country, being able to speak with authority upon the island and its condition.

For the past quarter of a century Mr. Shaw has taught school on Vancouver island and has been a Sunday-school teacher for about sixty years, thus contributing much to the intellectual and moral progress of the community. In his younger days he was a very active member of the Manchester Volunteers and was a Queen's Cup man in 1867 at Wimbledon. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, to which he has ever been most loyal, and in politics he is a liberal of the old school. He takes a very active interest in topics of all kinds relating to his adopted province and has ever been most loyal to its interests and its welfare. His declining days are spent mostly in his garden, of which he is justly proud, and he has carried off various prizes at the agricultural exhibitions.



C. M. Mapes

Clarence Mawson Marpole

EXTENSIVE business interests are under the careful and intelligent guidance of Clarence Mawson Marpole, a member of The Marpole-Marpole Company, Limited, agents for the government of British Columbia for the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd. Well formulated plans, carefully executed, [illegible] the basis of their growing success and his [illegible] achievement has placed Mr. Marpole among the representative and [illegible] men of his adopted city. He was born at Barrie, Ontario, [illegible], 1878. His father, Richard Marpole, the present general executive assistant for British Columbia of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was born in Wales, June 8, 1850, a son of Richard and Eleanor [illegible] Marpole, who were also natives of the little rock-ribbed [illegible] of Wales, where the father engaged in merchandising and [illegible] forward in farming. Richard Marpole was educated in the schools [illegible] Wales and of Glasgow, Scotland, and at the age of sixteen years entered upon his business career in connection with railroad [illegible]. For [illegible] he represented English railroads but afterward [illegible] the world and represented the Northern Pacific [illegible] until he became connected with the Canadian Pacific [illegible] contractor, and in 1882 was made a member of the [illegible] that company as assistant manager of construction [illegible] branch and Nipissing division of the main line. He [illegible] superintendent of construction and operation of the Lake Superior division and was transferred to the Pacific division in the same capacity in 1886. In 1897 he became general superintendent of the Pacific division and continued in that capacity until 1907, when he was made general executive assistant for British Columbia and so continues at the present time. Thus step by step he has advanced, the recognition of his ability bringing him larger responsibilities in more important positions until he is today a prominent figure in railway circles of Canada. He is also vice president of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company. It is a notable fact in his career that what he has undertaken he has carried forward to successful completion and that obstacles and difficulties in his path seem but to serve as an impetus

C. M. Moore

Clarence Mawson Marpole

EXTENSIVE business interests are under the careful and intelligent guidance of Clarence Mawson Marpole, a member of The Macdonald-Marpole Company, Limited, agents for the mainland of British Columbia for the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd. Well formulated plans, carefully executed, constitute the basis of their growing success and his successful achievement has placed Mr. Marpole among the representative and honored business men of his adopted city. He was born at Barrie, Ontario, March 4, 1878. His father, Richard Marpole, the present general executive assistant for British Columbia of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was born in Wales, June 8, 1850, a son of Richard and Eleanor (Evans) Marpole, who were also natives of the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, where the father engaged in merchandising and afterward in farming. Richard Marpole was educated in the schools of Wales and of Glasgow, Scotland, and at the age of sixteen years entered upon his business career in connection with railroading. For a time he represented English railroads but afterward came to the new world and represented the Northern Railway of Canada. In 1881 he became connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway as a contractor, and in 1882 was made a member of the official staff of that company as assistant manager of construction on the Algoma branch and Nipissing division of the main line. He next became superintendent of construction and operation of the Lake Superior division and was transferred to the Pacific division in the same capacity in 1886. In 1897 he became general superintendent of the Pacific division and continued in that capacity until 1907, when he was made general executive assistant for British Columbia and so continues to the present time. Thus step by step he has advanced, the recognition of his ability bringing him larger responsibilities in more arduous positions until he is today a prominent figure in railway circles of Canada. He is also vice president of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company. It is a notable fact in his career that what he has undertaken he has carried forward to successful completion and that obstacles and difficulties in his path seem but to serve as an impetus

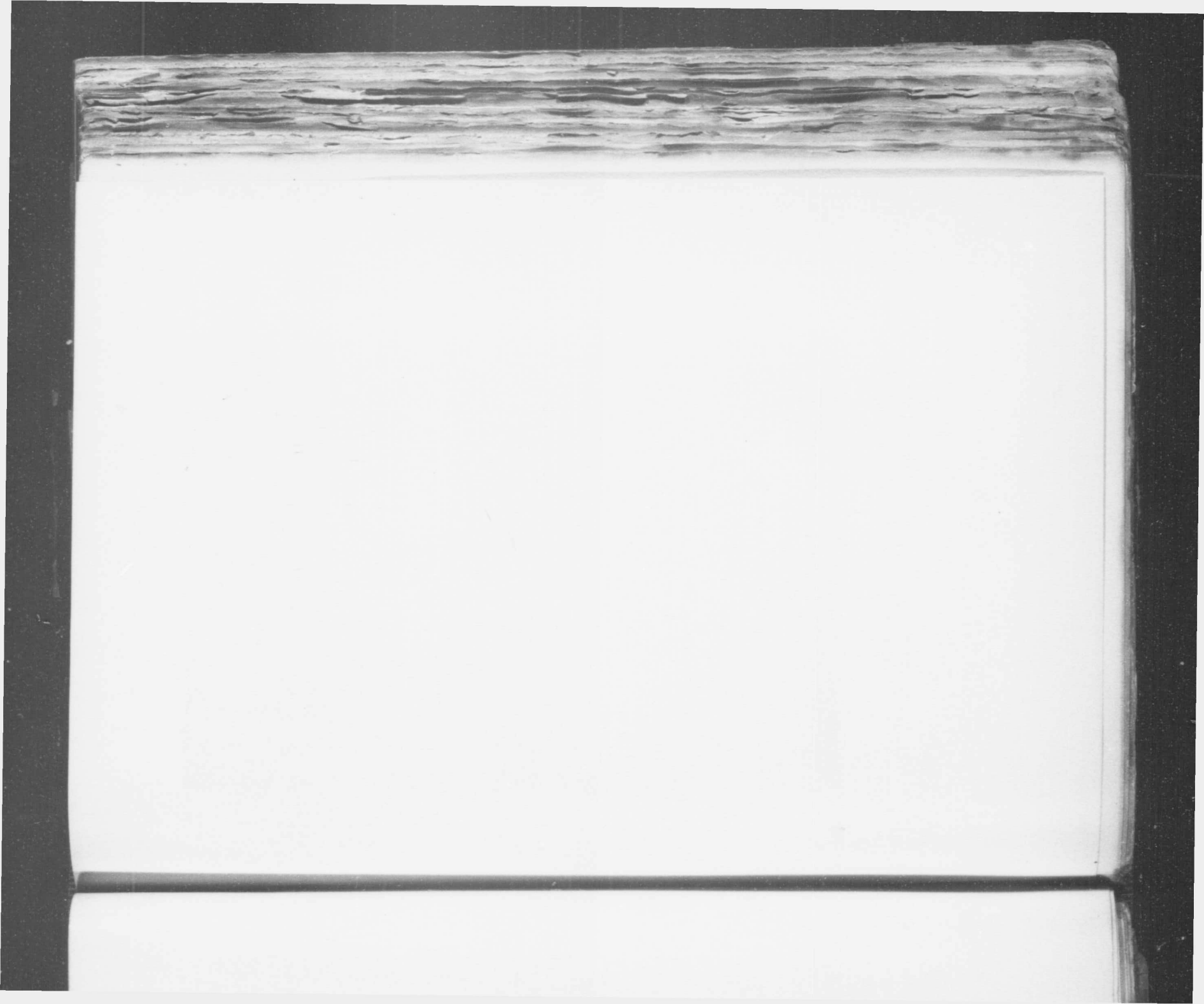
for renewed effort. He has been and is still an important factor, through his operations in railway development, in the growth of British Columbia. He has studied the country and its conditions from many standpoints and has advocated the extension of railways into those sections the rich natural resources of which constitute a promising field for labor and for settlement. All this has brought him wide knowledge concerning Canada and especially of the west and he has lectured in England on the resources of the province, thus exploiting its advantages and its opportunities. While abroad in June, 1908, he was presented to Their Majesties, the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra, at Windsor Castle. Aside from his important business activities which have constituted so valuable a factor in the settlement and improvement of the west he has done much active work along lines that have furthered the general welfare and promoted public progress, and is now the president of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of British Columbia. His efforts in that direction are of untold value in checking the ravages of the white plague and altogether his life work has been of signal service to mankind.

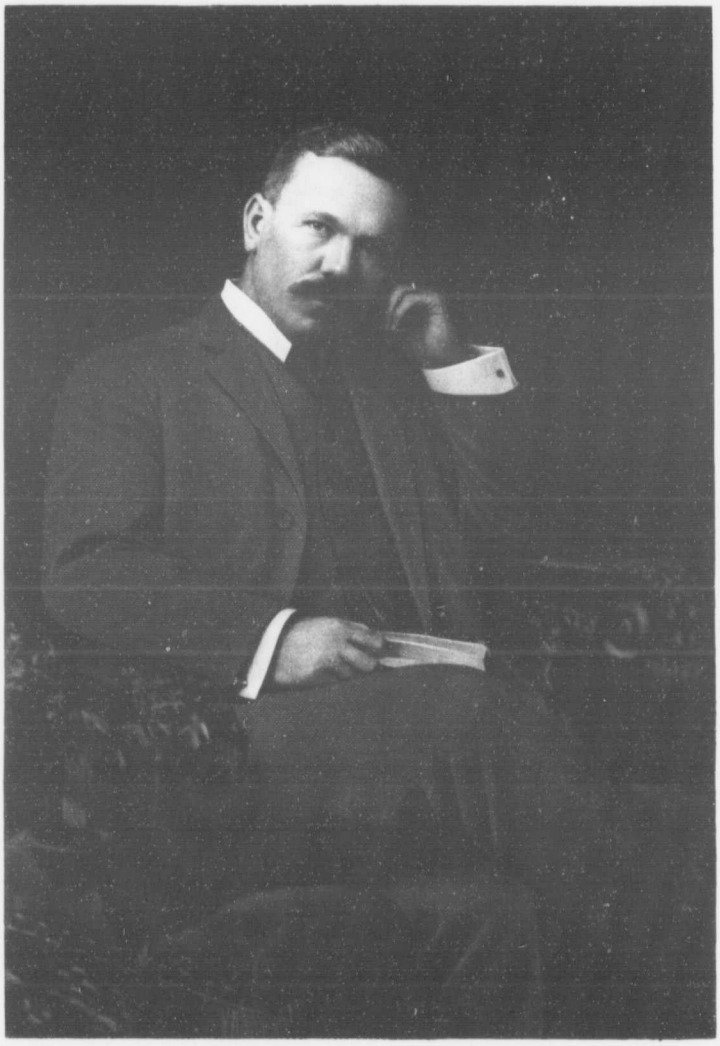
Clarence Mawson Marpole was educated in the public schools of Kamloops, British Columbia, and in Wetham College at Vancouver and in Victoria College, being a graduate of the last named. Following his graduation he became an employe of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the engineering department in 1894 and there remained until 1897, when he was transferred to the passenger department, where he remained until 1899. He then became associated with George E. Macdonald in the formation of the firm of G. E. Macdonald & Company, the business being conducted under that style until 1901, when incorporation papers were taken out under the title of The Macdonald-Marpole Company, Limited, of which Mr. Marpole is the president. They have a fully paid in capital of one hundred thousand dollars. This company acts as agent for the mainland of British Columbia for the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd. The main offices and two branch houses are located in Vancouver. They handle all the coal required by the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver island, the transportation of this coal being managed by the Vancouver Tug & Barge Company, Ltd., a subsidiary corporation. This company has large storage bunkers on False creek and on Burrard Inlet, the latter being the point at which all coal required by the Canadian Pacific Railroad is loaded through the bunkers into the cars. Their retail business is handled from their yards on Main street and they conduct the most extensive coal business in Vancouver. The Macdonald-Marpole Company, Limited, is also largely interested in

the Bermuda Steamship Company and the Vancouver Dredging & Salvage Company, and aside from this Mr. Marpole has other financial interests. His business affairs are of far-reaching importance and extensive in volume. His plans are always well formulated and have their basis in sound business judgment, keen perception and a ready discrimination between the essential and nonessential. In 1912 Mr. Marpole promoted the organization of the British Columbia Breweries, Limited, which effected the consolidation of the breweries of Vancouver, Nanaimo and Cumberland. He became the managing director of the new organization and so continues to the present time. He is also president of the Vancouver Tug & Barge Company, Ltd., as well as being an officer and director in other financial and commercial enterprises, and he has holdings in the oil fields of the Midway district of California.

On the 11th of December, 1901, Mr. Marpole was married to Miss Mary Gifford Edmonds, a daughter of the late Henry Valentine and Jane Fortune (Kemp) Edmonds, of New Westminster, British Columbia, the former a pioneer and one of the foremost citizens of this province, of whom more extended mention will be found on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Marpole have one child, Harry Gifford.

Mr. Marpole has ever done his part in matters of civic development and has sought the general welfare along many lines in which he has been a hearty cooperant. He is now a member of the board of directors of the Vancouver General Hospital. In politics he is independent and not active. Fraternally he is connected with Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and the Chapter, R. A. M., and his religious faith is that of the Anglican church. He is interested in various club and social affairs of the city, belonging to the Vancouver, Terminal City, Western, Vancouver Royal Yacht, Vancouver Rowing and Vancouver Athletic Clubs of Vancouver, and the Union Club of Victoria. Since making a start in the business world Mr. Marpole has made excellent use of his time and his opportunities and is regarded as one of Vancouver's prosperous citizens, achieving what he has undertaken and marking out a course that others may well follow if they desire to attain prosperity. Moreover, his efforts, reaching out along constantly ramifying lines, have been of marked value as a factor in the general welfare of the city and province.





Stephen Jones

Stephen Jones

NONE of the representative men [illegible] have a better right to a place [illegible] subject of this sketch—Stephen [illegible] were seeking an outstanding figure [illegible] markable body of young men who [illegible] still doing so much to direct the [illegible] development, one could make no mistake in selecting [illegible] for that distinction, for it is but the bare truth to say that he [illegible] respect to Victoria, been a pioneer in enterprise—and so [illegible] results shown his foresight in business matters that he enjoys a [illegible] reputation for sound judgment.

Mr. Jones is essentially a man of action. With even a cursory knowledge of his character and temperament it is easy to conclude that in any walk of life he would have won a foremost position. A restless energy, keen insight, a deliberateness in judgment and an unbounded ability will are elements in his make-up, whose sum total is responsible for his amazing success in commercial life.

Mr. Jones, while he has large [illegible] elsewhere in the province and is [illegible] is best known as the proprietor of [illegible] really marvelous success which attended [illegible] build up a great hotel in Victoria which [illegible] day reputation as one of the most shrewd [illegible] Canada.

Victoria was not much of a city in 1869, [illegible] then a mere lad, assumed charge of the [illegible] Yates street, then a very unpretentious build[illegible] previously been conducted by his father. [illegible] trusted with this responsibility for a week [illegible] improvements, and not many months elapsed [illegible] ing for enlarged premises; and, from then [illegible] expansion in such rapid succession as to startle [illegible] city, whose extreme conservatism, while [illegible] the early days, was in marked contrast to the [illegible] man about whom these lines are written. [illegible] a wise shave

Stephen Jones

Stephen Jones

NONE of the representative men of British Columbia have a better right to a place in this volume than the subject of this sketch—Stephen Jones. If one were seeking an outstanding figure amongst the remarkable body of young men who have done and are still doing so much to direct the course of western development, one could make no mistake in selecting this gentleman for that distinction, for it is but the bare truth to say that he has, in respect to Victoria, been a pioneer in enterprise—and so well have results shown his foresight in business matters that he enjoys a wide reputation for sound judgment.

Mr. Jones is essentially a man of action. With even a cursory knowledge of his character and temperament it is easy to conclude that in any walk of life he would have won a foremost position. A restless energy, keen insight, a deliberateness in judgment and an indomitable will are elements in his make-up, where rests the responsibility for his amazing success in commercial life.

Mr. Jones, while he has large property interests in Vancouver and elsewhere in the province and is identified with a score of enterprises, is best known as the proprietor of the Dominion Hotel. It was the really marvelous success which attended the efforts of Mr. Jones to build up a great hotel in Victoria which earned for him his present-day reputation as one of the most shrewd business men in western Canada.

Victoria was not much of a city in 1889, the year that Mr. Jones, then a mere lad, assumed charge of the Dominion Hotel on upper Yates street, then a very unpretentious building, having some time previously been conducted by his father. But he had not been entrusted with this responsibility for a week before he began to make improvements, and not many months elapsed before he began arranging for enlarged premises; and, from then on, expansion followed expansion in such rapid succession as to startle the old-timers of the city, whose extreme conservatism, while characteristic of Victoria in the early days, was in marked contrast to the enthusiasm of the young man about whom these lines are written. With many a wise shake

of the head they predicted disaster, but success followed success until today not only is the "Dominion" known from ocean to ocean as the standard of hotels in its class, but its owner is reckoned among the wealthy men in the wealthiest city, per capita, on the continent.

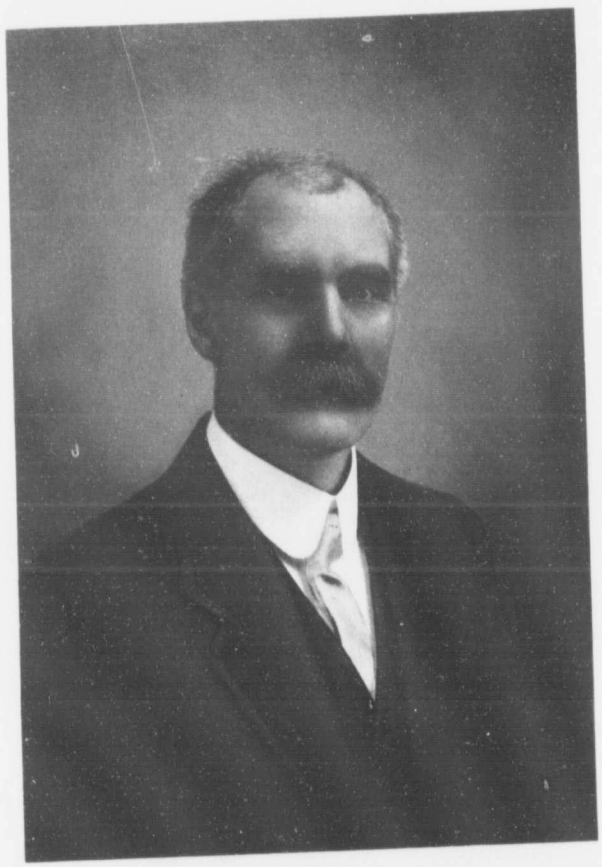
A native of the province of Ontario, Mr. Jones was born in Clinton, in the county of Huron, July 7, 1869, his parents being Stephen and Elizabeth Jones, representatives of an old Irish family. They removed westward to Victoria in 1872, and Stephen, then three years of age, was reared under the parental roof. After concluding his education in 1887 he joined with his father in the work of conducting the International Hotel at Esquimalt, then an important British naval base on the north Pacific. Two years later found him back at Victoria in charge of the Dominion, with the results as related.

Mr. Jones' father, the late Stephen Jones, was one of the best known sturdy pioneers of the province. Coming here when conditions were very much in the rough, he adapted himself so well to his environment and made such good use of his opportunities that he acquired a competency prior to his demise and left a host of friends who never tired of telling of his kindly heart, so characteristic of Irishmen the world over.

Mr. Jones, of this review, married in 1910 Miss Eliza Margaret Thompson, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Thompson, of Cornwall, Ontario. The two children of the marriage are Stephen and Howard. The family residence is on Douglas street, adjoining and overlooking one of the most delightful portions of Beacon Hill park. Here Mr. Jones has created one of the most charming homes to be found in western America. Not only is the residence of palatial proportions, but it sets in grounds where the art of the gardener has been employed to full advantage, and the many friends whom Mr. and Mrs. Jones take occasion to entertain here never tire of singing the praises of what easily constitutes one of the most beautiful residential estates in the city.

Though on every ground eminently qualified for it, Mr. Jones has declined every offer to seek public honors, contenting himself with the management of his many commercial enterprises. He never fails, however, to lend his services to every movement calculated to advance the interests of Victoria. He is identified with the Victoria Board of Trade and for two years was a member of the council of that body. He was one of the founders of the Tourist Association of the city, which for a number of years did such good work in making known the attractions and advantages of this charming section of Vancouver island.

Mr. Jones is a life member of the Pacific Club and is a very active member of the Masonic order, serving at the present time as chairman of the Masonic Temple Association. He is a past master of Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1, of Victoria, and is (1912-13) potentate of Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.



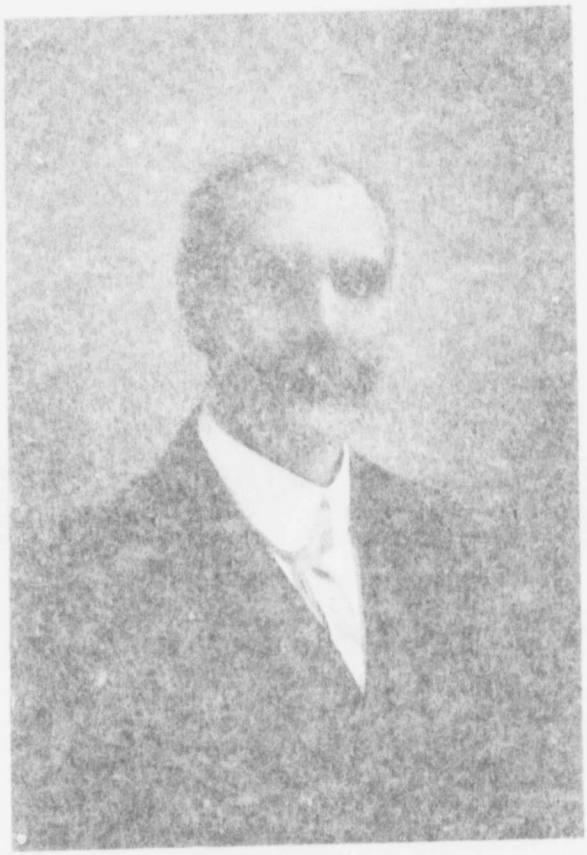
J. W. Thomas

Julius Martin Fromme

PIONEER and empire builder may well be written over the life record of Julius Martin Fromme, the first settler and founder of Lynn Valley, British Columbia. Ever since the inception of the town he has participated in its upbuilding and in various lines has given evidence of his public spirit, his enterprise and his ability. More credit is due to him as he has attained to a substantial position through his own efforts and without particular advantages of birth or outside help. A sturdy son of Nova Scotia, he was born in Cumberland county, November 26, 1857, his parents being Julius Henry and Louise Fromme. The father was of German extraction and settled in eastern Canada in pioneer days, there engaging in farming. In that part of the Dominion both parents passed away.

Julius M. Fromme was educated in the public schools of Nova Scotia and as his parents were in straitened circumstances was compelled to abandon his lessons at the age of twelve in order to assist his father in clearing and cultivating the home farm, in which work he continued until he reached his majority. At the age of twenty-one he crossed the border, going to Pennsylvania, and for three years engaged at work of various kinds in different states. On June 6, 1885, he came to Port Moody, British Columbia, where he made ties for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. For ten years he acted as foreman for the Hastings Mill Company and, his experience giving him confidence, he then formed the Lynn Valley Lumber Company, Limited, of which he is still the principal stockholder and president. From the beginning this company has flourished, its trade connections ever extending under the efficient guidance of Mr. Fromme.

About eleven years ago Mr. Fromme preempted a homestead in the Lynn Valley, a property which has since become very valuable and is now platted in town lots. Lynn Valley is about three miles east of North Vancouver and when Mr. Fromme settled there there was no evidence of what the future held in store for the place. However, he had confidence in the locality and results have proven that his judgment was correct. When he settled here provisions had still to be carted to the place under great difficulties, and the place has



J. M. Thomme

Julius Martin Fromme

PIONEER and empire builder may well be written over the life record of Julius Martin Fromme, the first settler and founder of Lynn Valley, British Columbia. Ever since the inception of the town he has participated in its upbuilding and in various lines has given evidence of his public spirit his enterprise and his ability. More credit is due to him as he has attained to a substantial position through his own efforts and without particular advantages of birth or outside help. A sturdy son of Nova Scotia, he was born in Cumberland county, November 26, 1857, his parents being Julius Henry and Louise Fromme. The father was of German extraction and settled in eastern Canada in pioneer days, there engaging in farming. In that part of the Dominion both parents passed away.

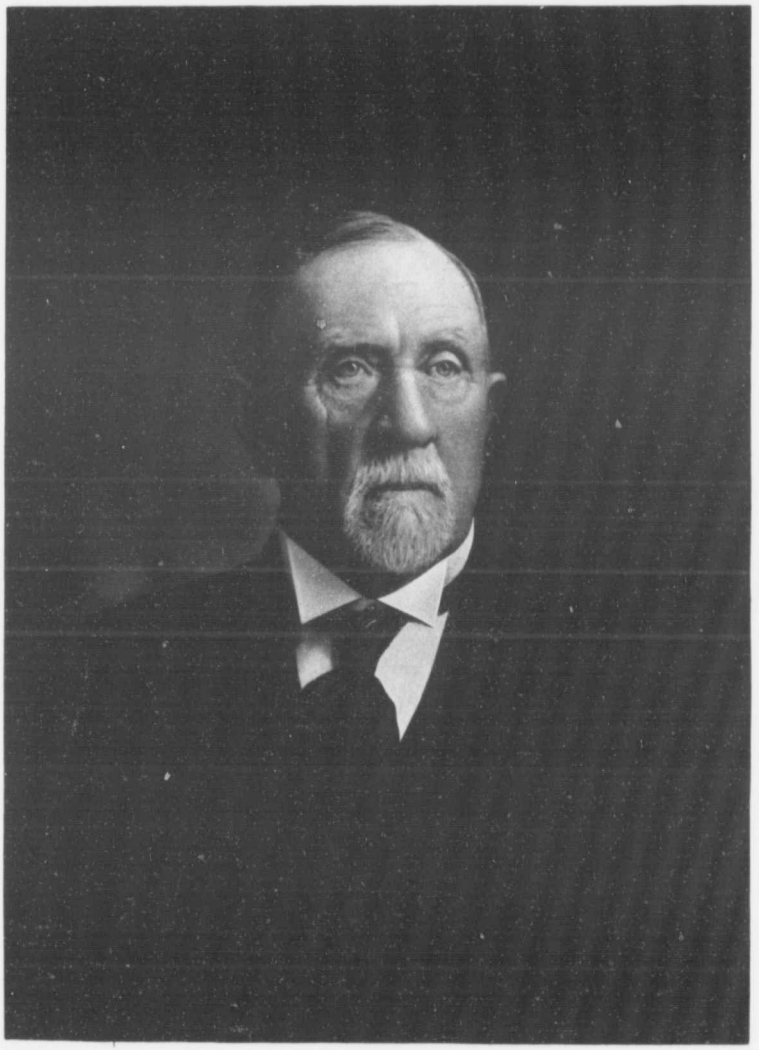
Julius M. Fromme was educated in the public schools of Nova Scotia and as his parents were in straitened circumstances was compelled to abandon his lessons at the age of twelve in order to assist his father in clearing and cultivating the home farm, in which work he continued until he reached his majority. At the age of twenty-one he crossed the border, going to Pennsylvania, and for three years engaged at work of various kinds in different states. On June 6, 1883, he came to Port Moody, British Columbia, where he made ties for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. For ten years he acted as foreman for the Hastings Mill Company and, his experience giving him confidence, he then formed the Lynn Valley Lumber Company, Limited, of which he is still the principal stockholder and president. From the beginning this company has flourished, its trade connections ever extending under the efficient guidance of Mr. Fromme.

About eleven years ago Mr. Fromme preempted a homestead in the Lynn Valley, a property which has since become very valuable and is now platted in town lots. Lynn Valley is about three miles east of North Vancouver and when Mr. Fromme settled there, there was no evidence of what the future held in store for the place. However, he had confidence in the locality and results have proven that his judgment was correct. When he settled here provisions had still to be carted to the place under great difficulties, and the place has

become the wonder of the district, now enjoying all modern improvements, such as electric lights, street car service, telephones, and handsome churches, much of which has come about through the incessant efforts of our subject. Mr. Fromme has been president of his lumber company for six years and has been on the North Shore for about sixteen.

Mr. Fromme was united in marriage to Miss Martha Cook and to them have been born four children: Margaret Louise, Harold Cook, Vere Elizabeth and Julia Henrietta. The two eldest are attending school in Lynn Valley.

Mr. Fromme is strong in the expression of his religious views, being a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is prominent as member of the board of managers, as a director and as treasurer. He does not belong to any society, finding true happiness at his own fireside, and when not engaged in business spends his time with his wife and children. Charitable, public-spirited and progressive, he participates in all lines of interest that touch his life and is ever ready to give his share of time and money in the promotion of worthy public enterprises. He is fond of outdoor sports and although past the age for taking an active part in many that demand the agility of youth, can still enjoy all that thrills in a good game of lacrosse. He is highly respected and esteemed in his community, where his counsel is often sought by men in all positions, who recognize his wisdom and sagacity and esteem him as a pioneer and a man who as willingly devotes himself to the general cause as to the accumulation of individual wealth.

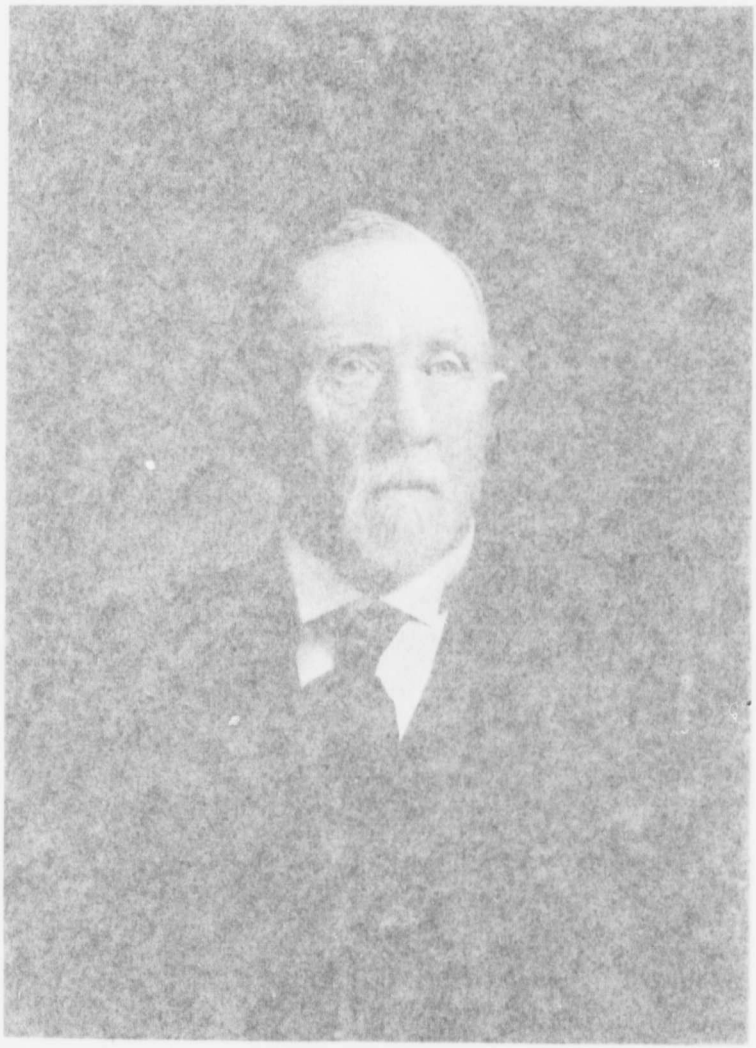


Michael C. Brown

Michael Costin Brown

IF ANY one desires a correct and interesting account of early mining experiences in the northwest, he has but to talk with Michael Costin Brown, known to all old-time British Columbia miners as Mike Brown, who has prospected in every known camp in the province, and is familiar with every phase of mining life in the Pacific Coast country of the north. The knowledge that he gained from actual experience enables him to speak with authority upon matters relating to the history of the country. Moreover, as a hotel proprietor, he gained a wide acquaintance and popularity and none begrudge him the success which now enables him, in the evening of life, to live retired. He makes his home in Victoria at the age of seventy-four years, his birth having occurred in Waterford, Ireland, September 29, 1839, a son of Patrick and Mary (Costin) Brown, deceased. The father was a farmer and cattle dealer.

The son spent his youthful days under the parental roof and was educated in the parish school, and in the night school conducted by his father at his home. When eleven years of age, Michael Brown came with his mother and other members of the family to Cincinnati, Ohio, in about the year 1850. He remained in that city for [illegible] and then went to California, traveling by way of [illegible] wall, thence to Panama and on to San Francisco [illegible] the steamer Golden Gate. He remained in the [illegible] for about five months, after which time he proceeded [illegible] Oregon, in the fall of 1859. There he engaged [illegible] for a short time, when he went to The Dalles [illegible] a hotel at Walla Walla. When he reached The Dalles [illegible] met with a government surveying party who [illegible] found gold in the Similkameen. This led Mr. Brown to change his plans, and with a partner he went into the country where the gold was discovered and prospected, but with poor results. He next went to the Thompson river, and afterward to Quesnel, where he found gold, mining from six to ten dollars a day. [illegible] creek was so named by Mr. Brown after William, or Bill Dietz, one of Mr. Brown's party.



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The son spent his youthful days under the parental roof and was educated in the parish school, and in the night school conducted by his father at his home. When eleven years of age, Michael C. Brown came with his mother and other members of the family to Cleveland, Ohio, in about the year 1850. He remained in that city for six years and then went to California, traveling by way of New York to Aspinwall, thence to Panama and on to San Francisco, as a passenger on the steamer Golden Gate. He remained in the California metropolis for about five months, after which time he proceeded to Portland, Oregon, in the fall of 1859. There he engaged in the hotel business for a short time, when he went to The Dalles, expecting to open a hotel at Walla Walla. When he reached The Dalles, however, he met with a government surveying party who reported having found gold in the Similkameen. This led Mr. Brown to change his plans, and with a partner he went into the country where the gold was discovered and prospected, but with poor results. He next went to the Thompson river, and afterward to Quesnel, where he found gold, mining from six to ten dollars a day. Williams creek was so named by Mr. Brown after William, or Bill Dietz, one of Mr. Brown's party.

This was in the spring of 1861. Mr. Brown had the first patented and registered claim on Williams creek and has the credit of being the discoverer of that district, where later he sold his share of the claim for twenty-five hundred dollars. On the return trip to Portland, Oregon, he met Governor Douglas, at Harrison river, who, upon Mr. Brown's advice, abandoned the proposed trail into the Similkameen and had built the famous wagon road from Yale into the Cariboo. In the spring of 1862, Mr. Brown purchased a pack train at Portland and returned to the Cariboo, carrying with him, eight thousand pounds of provisions, and there he sold flour at a dollar and a quarter per pound; beans at a dollar and a half; bacon at a dollar and a half; dried apples for the same price; and tobacco at two dollars and a half. He continued to pack all that summer, from the Falls of Quesnel to Antler and Williams creeks. In the autumn of the same year he lost forty-two head of horses in a snow storm.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Brown built a store on Williams creek, which he conducted until the spring of 1864, when he sold out. This building, thirty by sixty feet and one story in height, cost four thousand, five hundred dollars, the high cost being accounted for by the fact that all the lumber was whip-sawed and carpenters were paid sixteen dollars, laborers ten dollars per day, and nails were two dollars and fifty cents per pound. The same year he again engaged in mining in the Cariboo and in the fall of 1865, he came to Victoria. While in this city, he heard of the gold discovery on French creek in the Big Bend country and went to those diggings in the spring of 1866. On his journeys into this wild and unknown country, he suffered untold hardships and great privations. He was often both hungry and cold, and he had to go without shoes and other necessities, sometimes, because it was difficult to obtain supplies and because luck seemed against him and he could not make the purchases. Every phase of mining life is familiar to him and no camp of British Columbia is unknown to him, for in every one he has prospected. In 1867 he went to the Cariboo and 1868 finds him at Lightning creek, where he had to whip-saw lumber for his flumes. In 1870 in the Peace River country, he prospected on Germansen and Manson creeks, and on one of his claims on Manson creek took out nine thousand dollars. In 1874 he went into the Cassiar country, where he once more engaged in the hotel business, returning later to Victoria.

He was, for a quarter of a century, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel in this city and in 1897 he went to the Yukon, where he engaged in the hotel business at Dawson. His hotel, the Melbourne, was the

principal one there and he conducted it for three years, but left the Yukon in 1904, having gained from his well directed business affairs sufficient capital to enable him to live retired in the evening of life. He has acquired considerable real estate in Victoria and this yields to him a substantial financial return.

On the 11th of November, 1879, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Murray, a daughter of James and Mary (O'Laughlin) Murray, the former a man of brilliant parts and a Victoria pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom four are living. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church; in politics he is independent; and in fraternal relations is a United Workman. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He has seen many men killed and drowned in his travels and he tells many interesting tales of kindnesses shown to each other by the early settlers, as well as of the hardships of those times. The series of stories of British Columbia mining camps of the early days "Odd Talks with Old Timers," which appeared in the "Province" some years ago were largely stories of Mr. Brown's personal experiences in all sections of the province, and are thrilling narratives of the adventures, hardships, successes, narrow escapes and romance of the pioneer prospector. Mr. Brown has lived to see remarkable changes as the years have passed on, for the work of man has wrought a marvelous transformation in the northwest, seeds of civilization which were long since planted, having borne rich fruit.

A. H. Mitchell

Andrew Henry Mitchell

AMONG the younger generation of business men in Victoria who have founded a desirable and substantial success upon untiring energy, enterprise and well directed ambition is numbered Andrew Henry Mitchell, controlling a large and important business as a general contractor and builder. He was born at Aberdeenshire, Scotland, May 19, 1882, and is the fourth son in a family of seven children born to James and Agnes (Watson) Mitchell, also natives of that region, where both the paternal and maternal grandparents of the subject of this review were born. The father emigrated to Canada in 1873 and located in the vicinity of Toronto, Ontario, where for three years he engaged in farming. At the end of that time he returned to his old home in Scotland, resuming there his agricultural pursuits.

Andrew Henry Mitchell acquired his education in the public schools of Aberdeenshire and at the age of sixteen had made his debut and for two years thereafter assisted his father on the farm. In 1900 he began learning the carpentering and building trade and after four years emigrated to Canada, locating at Toronto, Ontario. There he followed his trade there for a short time and then went to Calgary, Alberta, and then to Regina, Saskatchewan, engaging in contracting and building in both places. In July, 1907, he left Regina and located in Victoria, where he established himself as a general contractor and builder. He took offices on Fort street, moved from there to the Pemberton building and finally, in May, 1913, secured his present offices in the Sayward building. Acting both as principal and agent, he carries on a general contracting and building business and has erected a great many of the large business structures and residences in the city, a number of which he designed himself. These include the Morris residence located on Beach drive, the E. D. Grierson house on Pemberton road and the W. W. Blair home on Beach drive, and these are representative of the class and style of residential structures handled by Mr. Mitchell. He erected also the Deans block on Fort street, the Haynes block and the Dominion Bank addition, as well as many other of the most important business structures in Victoria.

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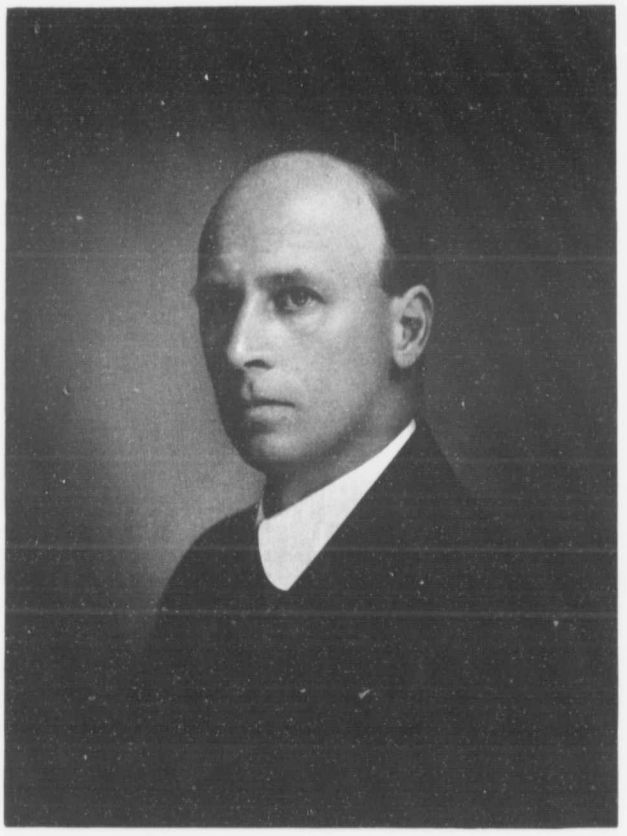
Andrew Henry Mitchell acquired his education in the public schools of Aberdeenshire and at the age of sixteen laid aside his books and for two years thereafter assisted his father on the farm. In 1900 he began learning the carpentering and building trade and after four years emigrated to Canada, locating in Toronto in 1904. He followed his trade there for a short time moving later to Calgary, Alberta, and then to Regina, Saskatchewan, engaging in carpentering and building in both places. In July, 1907, he left Regina and located in Victoria, where he established himself as a general contractor and builder. He took offices on Fort street, moved from there to the Pemberton building and finally, in May, 1913, secured his present offices in the Sayward building. Acting both as principal and agent, he carries on a general contracting and building business and has erected a great many of the large business structures and residences in the city, a number of which he designed himself. These include the Morris residence located on Beach drive, the E. D. Grierson house on Pemberton road and the W. W. Blair home on Beach drive, and these are representative of the class and style of residential structures handled by Mr. Mitchell. He erected also the Deans block on Fort street, the Haynes block and the Dominion Bank addition, as well as many other of the most important business structures in Victoria.

He also builds houses on lots which he owns himself, selling these on easy installments, and his success in his chosen line of work places him among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in this locality. Aside from the contracting and building business he is financially interested in several of the most important industrial and commercial enterprises in Victoria and his ability is recognized and respected in business circles.

On the 22d of March, 1911, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Edith Thomson, a daughter of William and Emma (Jennings) Thomson the former a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the latter of Birmingham, England. The father emigrated to Canada in 1886 and for a number of years was manager of a powder company at Nanaimo, Vancouver island, retaining this position until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1904. His wife survives him and makes her home in Victoria.

Fraternally Mr. Mitchell is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he belongs to the Builders Exchange and the Camosun Club. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and he is a member of the local conservative association, taking an active interest in public affairs without being active as an office seeker. He was for three years a member of the Second Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, stationed at Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He and his wife are members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and are well known in social circles of the city. Mrs. Mitchell is a lover of flowers and spends a great deal of time in her garden, being an enthusiastic horticulturist. Mr. Mitchell is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and is especially interested in hunting and motoring, recreations in which he spends many of his leisure hours. Although still a young man, he is without question an important factor in the business life of Victoria. His prosperity has come as the result of close application and thorough knowledge of his special line of work, combined with up-to-date and honorable methods, which have secured for him the confidence and respect of his associates and all who have had any dealings with him. Judged by his past attainments, his future is promising and will no doubt be marked by continued progress and important accomplishments.



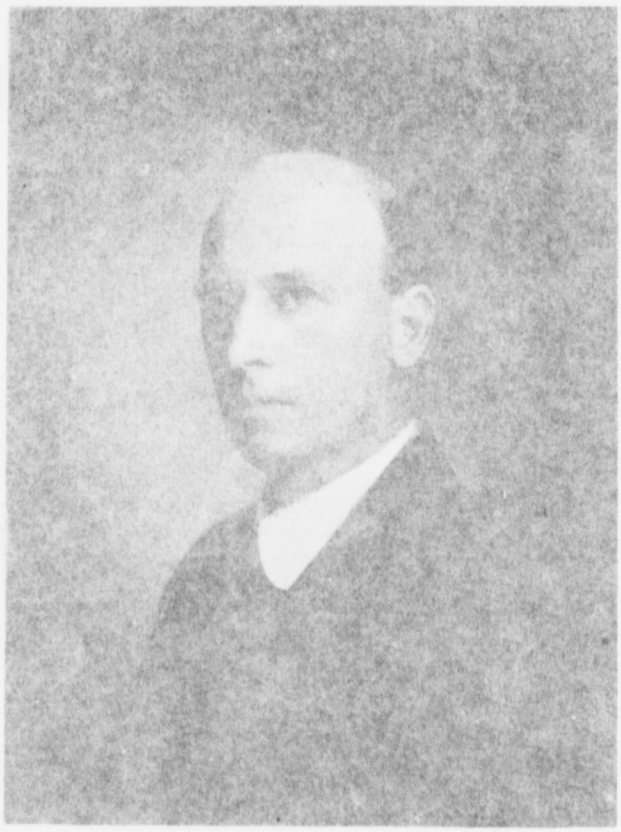
W. R. Simpson

Harry Percy Simpson

PROMINENTLY connected with various business and corporate interests of Victoria, Harry Percy Simpson figures as one of the leading citizens of the city, his ability and energy having carried him forward into important executive and official positions. He was born in Plymouth, England, October 18, 1872, and is a son of David Charles and Caroline (Penn) Simpson, the latter a descendant of William Penn. The father was for many years in the navy department of the government civil service in England but is now living retired.

Harry Percy Simpson acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and in Mannamead College, Plymouth. He emigrated to America in 1891, settling first in Manitoba, where for eight years he engaged in farming. He moved to Winnipeg in 1899 and entered into partnership with D. A. Ross under the firm name of D. A. Ross & Company, financial agents. In 1906 they dissolved partnership and Mr. Simpson came to British Columbia, where he has since been a prominent factor in business affairs. His interests extend to many fields, he being connected through investment and official service with some of the most important concerns in the city and province. He is president of the Canadian Terminal Elevator Company, Ltd., managing director and secretary of the North British Columbia Exploration Company, Ltd., and a director in the British Columbia & Suburban Properties, Ltd., and of the Canadian Shipbuilding & Marine Railway Company, Ltd. All of his interests are carefully and conservatively conducted and have brought him gratifying and well deserved success.

On the 27th of April, 1898, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Mr. Simpson was united in marriage to Miss Violet Anne de Kerrison de St. Martin, daughter of the late Gustave Francis de St. Martin, of Madras, India, who was a member of the East India Company. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have become the parents of two children, Helene St. Martin and Philip Charles Penn. Mr. Simpson is a member of the Anglican church and gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He holds membership in the Carleton Club of Winnipeg, the Western



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and the Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs of Vancouver and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. He is well known in social circles of Victoria and in business is known to be clear-sighted, progressive and reliable, a valued factor in the business life of the city.

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Victoria
reliable,

W. K. Hall. M.D.

William Kendall Hall, M. D.

DR. WILLIAM KENDALL HALL, of Ebarne, British Columbia, enjoys a high reputation among his colleagues and an extensive patronage in the city of his residence and the surrounding district. He has been engaged in practice in Ebarne for about five years and in that time has gained the confidence of the community to a remarkable extent. Born in Hull, Quebec, on February 2, 1876, he is a son of Richard and Agnes Hall, the former an able civil engineer and a graduate of McGill University. After leaving that institution the father became a sawmill contractor and among others built the Gilmore sawmill at Toronto, at the time of its construction the largest in Canada. The parents are now living at No. 2325 Third avenue, West Vancouver.

Dr. William K. Hall was educated in the public schools and Upper Canada College and completed his professional training at the Manitoba Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1900. To improve his learning by practical experience he served as an interne for one year in the General Hospital and remained another year in Winnipeg, subsequently doing much of the medical work in the railroad construction camps of McKenzie & Mann. Two years were spent in this connection. He then successfully practiced for four years in Grand View, Manitoba, but in 1908 came to British Columbia and established himself at Ebarne, where ever since opening his office he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Capable, earnest and conscientious, he gives the greatest care and attention to his patients, is careful in diagnosis and exceptional in the application of remedies. The humane quality in his character is an important asset to his work and has made for him many friends.

Dr. Hall was united in marriage at Calgary to Miss Carolyn Avis, a daughter of George Avis, deceased, and Anna Avis, who now makes her home in Calgary. Mrs. Hall's father was for many years prominent as a lumberman in Ontario and after his death the mother removed to Calgary, where she now has resided for about four years. Dr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of one daughter, Avis Margaret.

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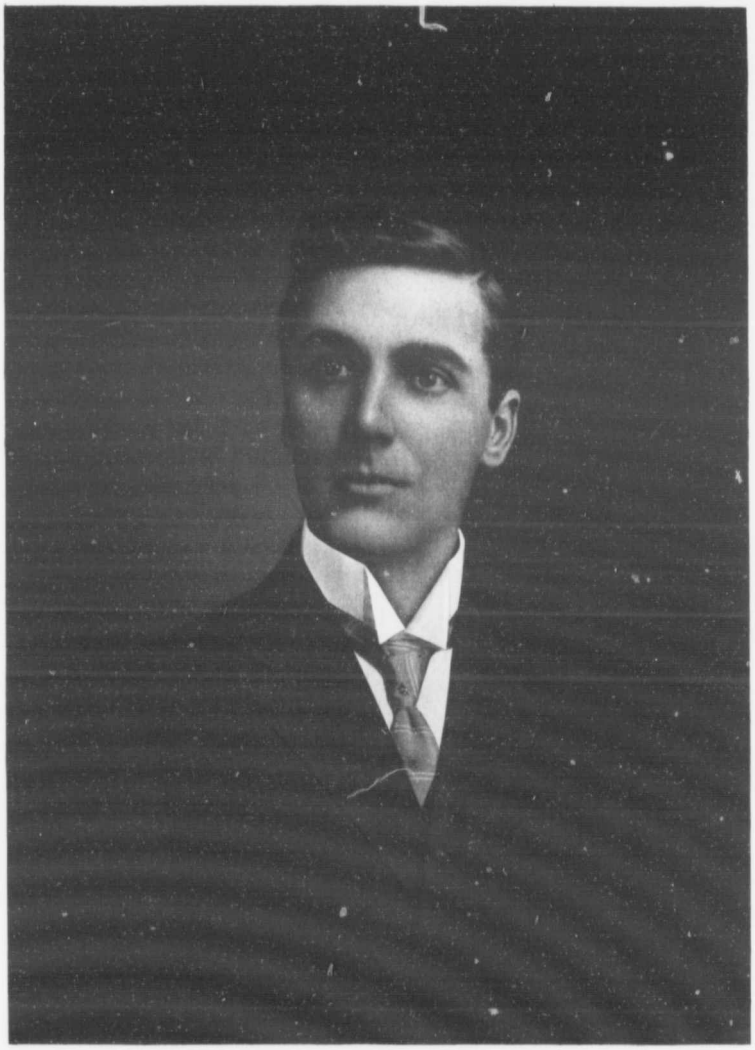
Dr. Hall is medical health officer of Point Grey municipality, discharging his duties with circumspection and doing everything in his power to improve health conditions. He is also medical examiner of schools. He is a member of the British Columbia Medical Society. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Recognizing the value of suitable recreation, he takes a great interest in outdoor sports, deriving from this source new energy for his onerous duties. Since he has become a resident of Eburne the interests of this town have become his interests and he is ever concerned in the welfare of the city and its inhabitants.



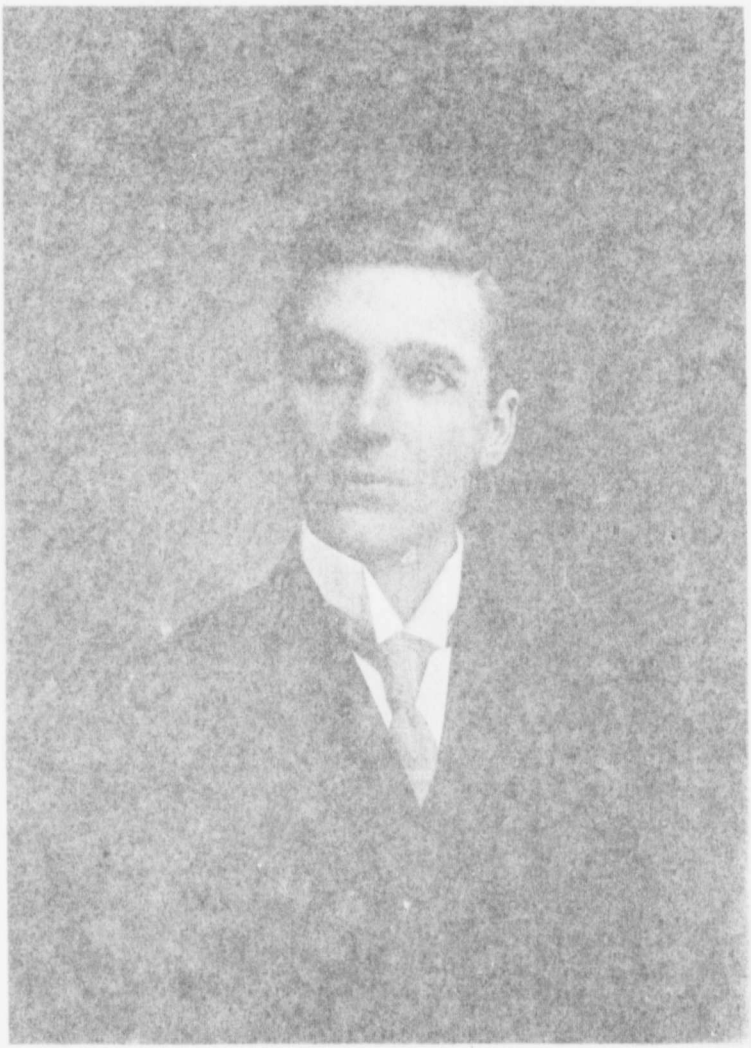
John C. Thorn

John Charles Thorn

JOHN CHARLES THORN, since 1911 president and managing director of J. C. Thorn & Company, Ltd., and numbered among the most enterprising, able and progressive of the younger generation of business men in Vancouver, was born in London, England, March 16, 1881, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Thorn, the latter of whom has passed away.

John C. Thorn acquired his education in King's College, London, and after laying aside his books held a position with the Poplar Borrough Council, from 1900 to 1902. In the latter year he crossed the Atlantic and settled in Brandon, Manitoba. In 1908 he moved to Vancouver and here took up real-estate operations, acting also as a financial agent. When J. C. Thorn & Company, Ltd., was incorporated in 1911 he was chosen president and managing director and this office he still holds. His energy, ability and resourcefulness have been important factors in the development of the concern, which is now numbered among the leading enterprises of its kind in Vancouver. Their business has grown so rapidly that they recently had to enlarge their suite of offices in the Metropolitan building. In their line they are one of the largest concerns in the province, thoroughly alive to business conditions and extensive advertisers, doing large volumes of business in loans, investments, real estate, improved and unimproved, and similar lines. Their business connections extend all over the world and they have patrons and have concluded successful deals with people in Belgium, France, England and many various cities in India.

On the 4th of July, 1906, in Brandon, Manitoba, Mr. Thorn was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Sweet, a daughter of Fred Sweet, of that city, and they have become the parents of a son, Donald. Mr. Thorn belongs to the Baptist church and is a supporter of the his political beliefs. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and he was for four and a half years a member of the First City of London Rifle Corps. He is also a member of the Legion of Frontiersmen of Vancouver, and is lieutenant of the Royal Irish



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Fusiliers, newly organized here. His attention, however, is largely concentrated upon his business affairs, which are so ably conducted that, although he is yet a young man, he is numbered among the substantial and representative business men of the city.

John Raymond

John Raymond

SUCCESS attained by enterprising and honorable methods in former years now enables John Raymond to live retired. He makes his home in Victoria, where for a long period he figured prominently in industrial and commercial circles. He was born on the island of Guernsey, June 22, 1848, a son of Augustine and Dinah (Head) Raymond. The father was the owner of a paper mill and also of stone quarries. Both he and his wife are deceased.

John Raymond was educated in the public schools of his native place, but his opportunities were somewhat limited, owing to the fact that he left school at the age of eleven years to work with his father in the quarries. He was thus employed for a decade when he started out independently. Leaving home, he made his way to Jersey and after a short time removed to London, Ontario, where he became connected with the lime business. He began working for Robert Summers for a low wage. The place was sold three times while he worked there, and each time it was made a condition of the sale that he remain. By frugal and careful management he saved a considerable sum and finally, in connection with Mr. Skuse, he purchased the business, which he conducted for three years. At the end of that time, because of a disagreement with his partner, he sold his interest at a great sacrifice. He then determined to come to the coast and by way of San Francisco reached Victoria in 1886. Seeing opportunities in his own line of business he visited several localities in search of limestone, both on the island and on the mainland, and finally located at the place known as Raymond's Crossing. There he established a business in a small way. At that time there were several engaged in the lime business, but Mr. Raymond's enterprising and progressive methods enabled him to develop his trade to such an extent that he was able to buy out his competitors. It is true that he encountered many difficulties and hardships, but he overcame all obstacles by persistent effort and at length received the reward of his earnest and persistent labor.

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In order to buy out some of his competitors he was forced to borrow money at twelve per cent interest, but he succeeded in discharging all of his indebtedness and in placing his enterprise upon a profitable basis. He supplied lime for all building purposes in Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and many places on the mainland. He also entered into an agreement with brick manufacturers to take over and market their product at eight dollars per thousand. Previous to this agreement they were getting but five dollars per thousand. Mr. Raymond was successful in this project and had entire control of the brick market for the following three years.

He controlled the market on lime and brick and built up a business of mammoth proportions. At length, contented with the success which was his, he disposed of his business in 1911 to Evans, Coleman & Evans. He had been fortunate in securing water frontage on which he had built his wharfs. These he sold to the Canadian Pacific Railroad at a handsome price. He still retains what is known as the Far wharfs, which he owns in connection with the cement company.

In 1867, Mr. Raymond was married to Miss Elizabeth Donnelly, a daughter of James and Mary (Doyle) Donnelly, natives of the isle of Jersey, who are deceased. Mrs. Raymond passed away in 1903. In the family were two sons, one of whom is deceased, and four daughters. The surviving son, Percy Augustine, now manages his father's business affairs.

Mr. Raymond is a member of the Church of England and he is affiliated with the United Workmen. In politics he is a conservative. He greatly enjoys fishing, and travel has also been one of his chief sources of recreation. He makes his home at No. 419 Belleville street. For twenty-seven years he has lived in Victoria and has acquired considerable property. He has seen wonderful changes during this period and he is greatly and helpfully interested in the welfare and upbuilding of the city and all who know him speak of him in terms of high regard. It is difficult to believe that he has reached the age of three score years and ten, for he seems a man of much younger age. His has been an active and useful life, wrought with results, and he enjoys the respect and esteem of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

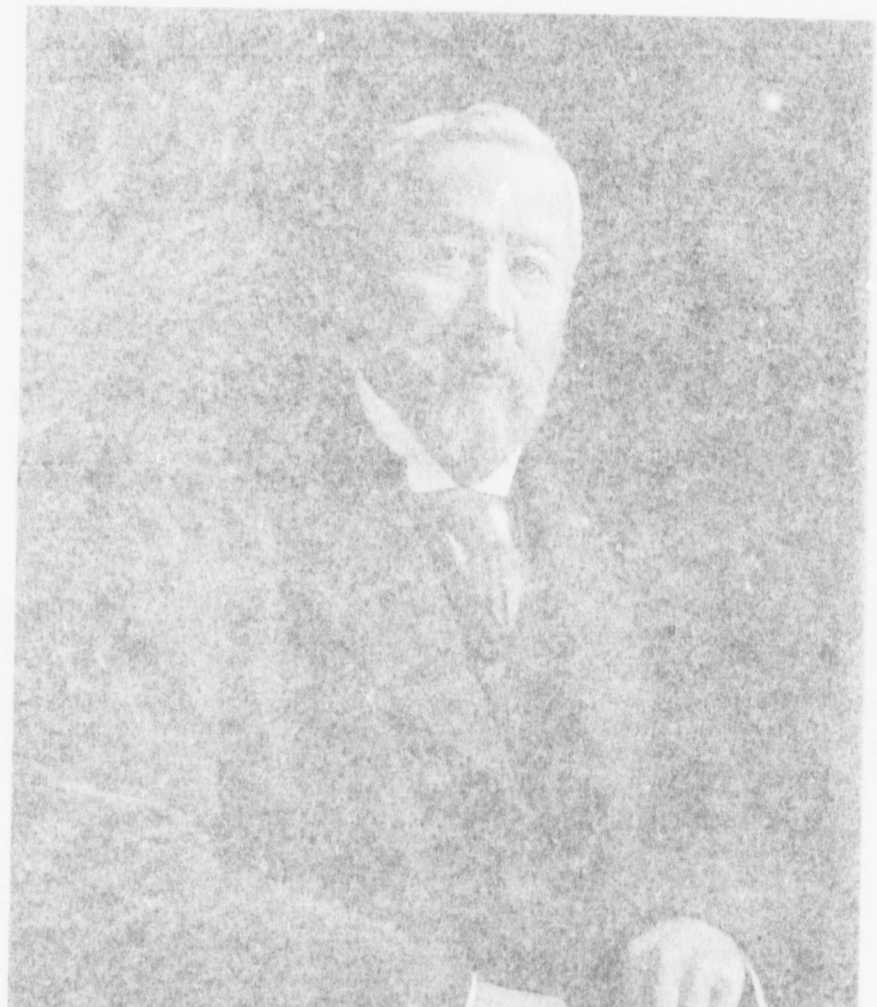
William J. Roper

William James Roper

WILLIAM JAMES ROPER, for half a century one of the most prominent figures in British Columbia's development and one of the fast vanishing band of hardy pioneers who blazed the trails and made possible the marvelous advancement of later years, was a native of Dorsetshire, England, where he was born May 5, 1841. He was educated at Sherbourne College, Somerset, England. In 1862 he was attracted to British Columbia, as were many others who have risen to places of prominence in the province, by the gold excitement in the Cariboo country. In the spring of that year he sailed from Southampton, coming via Panama to San Francisco on the old steamer Golden Age; thence to Victoria by the steamer Sierra Nevada. Arriving in Victoria, he remained for about a month, when he took passage in the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Beaver, to New Westminster, proceeding thence by Port Douglas and Lillooet and on across the mountains into the Cariboo. Mr. Roper spent the following years in the district prospecting and mining, much of the time being spent on Williams creek, meeting with some success in his ventures and enduring the hardships and privation of the rough life, characteristic of the early mining camps, where food supplies were packed in on [illegible] found ready sale at one dollar and a half per pound, and [illegible] not obtainable at any price. In 1866 he went to the Kootenay country, locating on Wild Horse creek, where he spent [illegible] returning to Victoria later that year. He next went to [illegible] where he found employment at packing and teaming.

The succeeding year he established the 108 Mile [illegible] on the Cariboo road, but the venture proved a failure, and he again turned his attention to the business of packing and teaming for the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1871 he again determined to take up ranching, and began with a government preemption claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Kamloops, British Columbia. Two years later he purchased the Cherry Creek Ranch and from year to year added to his



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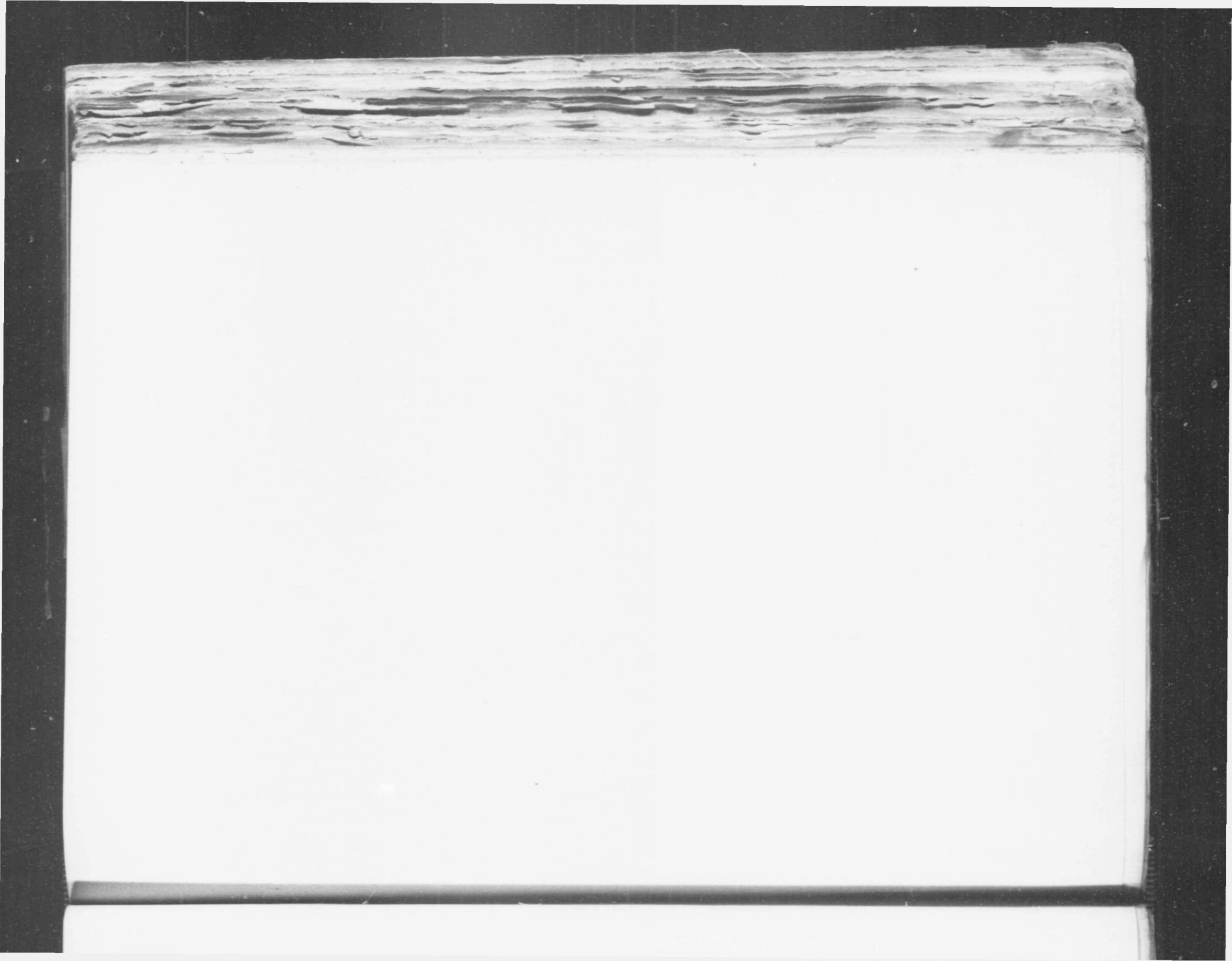
holdings until the acreage reached fifteen thousand, together with a tract of equal size held under lease; the property was developed into one of the finest stock ranches of western Canada, producing thousands of cattle and horses, and becoming noted for its splendid herds of Hereford cattle and Cleveland bay and Clydesdale horses. In 1910 after nearly fifty years of successful and useful activity, Mr. Roper disposed of his large interests to the Canadian Brazilian Trust Company and retired from business activities. Following a period of travel abroad, he came to Victoria, taking up his residence at Oak Bay, where his home, "Sherbourne," commands a magnificent view of land and sea. In 1899 Mr. Roper married Edith Grace Marescaux, of England.

Mr. Roper is a Mason and his religious affiliations are with the Church of England. While residing at Kamloops he became one of the founders and contributed liberally to the Kamloops Hospital. He served for some time as president of the Pioneer Society.

In politics he is a stanch conservative, and for many years took an active part in party councils, but steadfastly refused to become a candidate for any office, although repeatedly urged to do so.

His interest in all healthful out-of-door sports has always been keen, in his younger days being a football and cricket player of considerable skill, and during his ranching days was noted as a clever driver of fast horses, and was also a devotee of the rod and gun. He has been, almost since its organization, a member of the Union Club of Victoria. Mr. Roper's various experiences and activities in British Columbia might be briefly summed up as a half century of good citizenship. A half century in which he has seen a wild frontier transformed into a happy, prosperous community and its struggling villages developed into splendid modern cities with all the comforts and most of the luxuries of the old world. He, like others of the sturdy pioneers, faced the hardships of early days and privations which would now be considered almost unendurable, setting an example of thrift and industry that might well be emulated by following generations. Genial, generous, kindly, Mr. Roper is a fine type of the men who have given to the far west its reputation for openhanded hospitality and the stories of whose lives form the most thrilling chapters of its history. Self-made and successful through industry and sound business judgment, he is spending the latter years of a ripe old age surrounded by the friends and comforts that have come as a reward of an earnest and useful career of active helpfulness in the development of Canada's fairest province.



A. F. Holmes

Simon Fraser Tolmie

DR. SIMON FRASER TOLMIE is a prominent veterinary surgeon in Victoria and has attained high standing in his profession and has attained high standing in his profession as is evidenced by the fact that he is now serving as chief inspector for British Columbia as chief inspector of the health of animals for the Dominion branch for the Dominion department of agriculture at this point and as British Columbian representative of the Dominion live stock commissioner. Dr. Tolmie is a native of Victoria, born on the 19th of January, 1867, a son of William Fraser and Jane (Work) Tolmie. The father came from his native Scotland to America in 1832 as surgeon in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver, Washington. A more extended mention of his career is found on another page in this work.

Dr. Simon Fraser Tolmie acquired his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Victoria and also attended collegiate institute in this city. He then turned his attention to the raising of pure-bred live stock and to general farming upon his father's property at Cloverdale, becoming interested in a line of work with which he has been to some extent connected since that time. Fond of animals, he determined upon the study of veterinary surgery and accordingly went to Toronto, where he entered the Ontario Veterinary College, from which he received the degree of V. S. in 1893. The same year he began to practice his profession in Victoria, opening offices on Johnson street. In 1898 he was made provincial veterinary inspector and in 1904 chief inspector of the health of animals for the province for British Columbia, of the Dominion department of agriculture. He resigned the former position in 1906 in order to accept that of British Columbian representative of the Dominion live stock commissioner, in addition to that of chief inspector for the Province. The duties of his two offices are discharged capably and conscientiously and in a manner which reflects credit not only upon his professional business and administrative ability but upon his public spirit as well. Aside from his profession Dr. Tolmie is engaged extensively in raising pure-bred live stock. Braefoot Farm, of which he is owner, comprises one hundred and eighty-seven acres and is well equipped and

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Simon Fraser Tolmie, V. S.

DR. SIMON FRASER TOLMIE is a practicing veterinary surgeon in Victoria and that he is capable in his profession and has attained high distinction in it is evidenced by the fact that he is now serving British Columbia as chief inspector of the health of animals branch for the Dominion department of agriculture, and as British Columbian representative of the Dominion live stock commissioner. Dr. Tolmie is a native of Victoria, born on the 25th of January, 1867, a son of William Fraser and Jane (Work) Tolmie. The father came from his native Scotland to America in 1832 as surgeon in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver, Washington. A more extended mention of his career is found on another page in this work.

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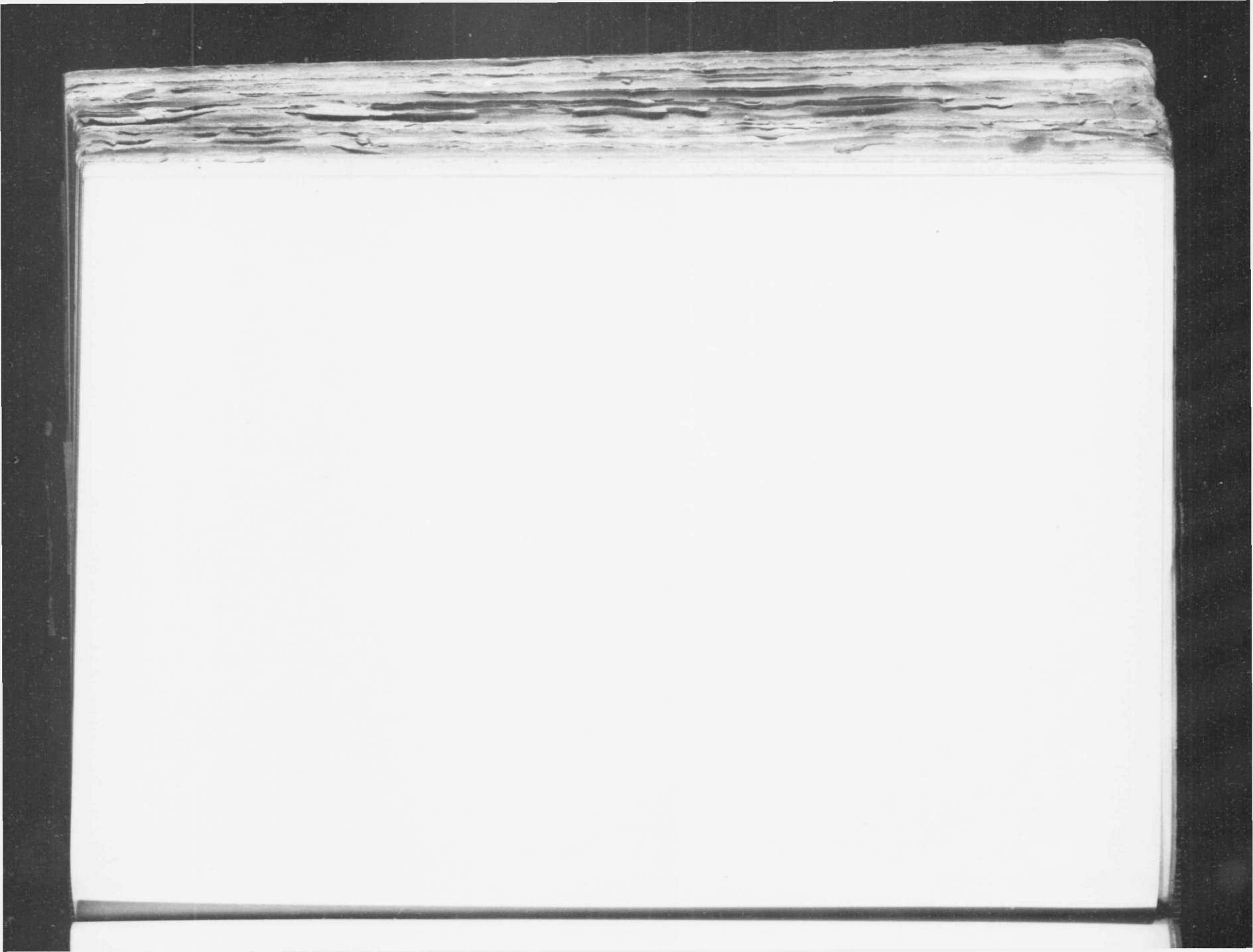
highly improved, reflecting everywhere the careful supervision which he bestows upon it and there he engages extensively in breeding Holstein cattle, Yorkshire swine and raising Leghorn chickens.

On the 6th of February, 1894, in Victoria, Dr. Tolmie was united in marriage to Miss Annie Harrap, a daughter of Edward and Caroline (Liddell) Harrap, natives of England. After they emigrated to Canada, the parents settled in Ontario where the father engaged in the general merchandise business until 1890. He then moved to British Columbia, and turned his attention to farming near Victoria, following this occupation until his death in 1903. His wife survives him and makes her home in the city. Dr. and Mrs. Tolmie became the parents of four children: Jean, who was born December 16, 1894; John Wende, whose birth occurred April 17, 1898; Carolyn May, born September 29, 1900; and William Fraser, born November 21, 1905.

Dr. Tolmie is a member of the committee on agriculture of the Victoria Board of Trade; is president of the British Columbia Veterinary Association; was for five years British Columbia secretary of the American Veterinary Association; was elected president of the British Columbia Agricultural Association in 1911 and 1912, and was elected again, in 1913, by acclamation. He also owns Riverdale Farm at Enderly, British Columbia, which he has stocked with pure-bred Shropshire sheep. He belongs to the Pacific Club of Victoria and the Vancouver Island Development Association and is connected with the Woodmen of the World, Knights of the Maccabees and the Native Sons of British Columbia. In social circles he is known as an affable and courteous gentleman of powerful physique and commanding presence, while in professional and business fields his unusual ability has gained him high standing and gratifying recognition. His services are very much in demand as an expert judge of live stock at the various exhibitions and fairs.



Harry M. McKane

Harry McAdoo Grahame

HARRY M. GRAHAME, a representative [illegible] British Columbia's most prominent [illegible] and for many years an important [illegible] ness life of Victoria and western Canada, [illegible] tically his entire lifetime has been spent [illegible] Londonderry, Ireland, where he was [illegible] the son of James Allan Grahame, late chief commissioner [illegible] orable Hudson's Bay Company, extended mention [illegible] be found elsewhere in this work. His mother, Mary, a daughter [illegible] he late Honorable John Work, (Wark former spelling) [illegible] ner of the Hudson's Bay Company, and one of the original members [illegible] of the legislative council of the crown colony, is still a resident [illegible] oria.

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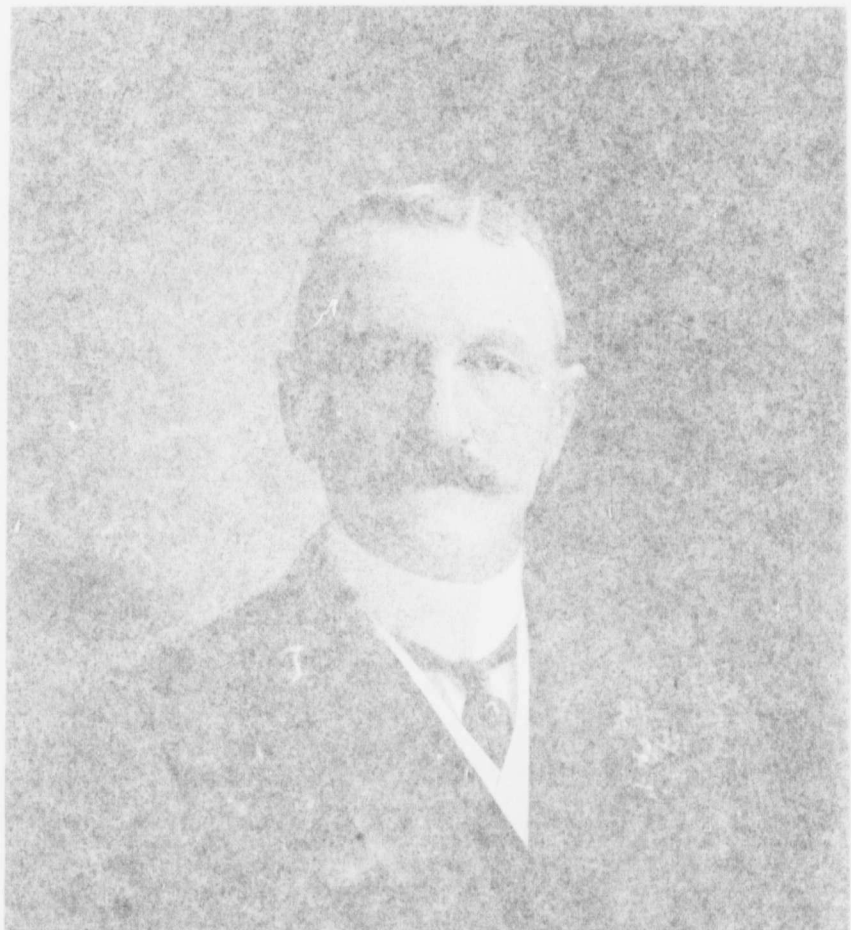


Harry M. Graham

Harry McAdoo Grahame

HARRY M. GRAHAME, a representative of one of British Columbia's most prominent pioneer families and for many years an important factor in the business life of Victoria and western Canada, where practically his entire lifetime has been spent, is a native of Londonderry, Ireland, where he was born June 7, 1861, the son of James Allan Grahame, late chief commissioner of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, extended mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. His mother, Mary, a daughter of the late Honorable John Work, (Wark former spelling) chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and one of the original members of the legislative council of the crown colony, is still a resident of Victoria.

Harry M. Grahame was brought to Canada when an infant of four weeks, traveling via St. Paul and Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) to Norway House, then under his father's charge, and where the family remained until 1866. After passing the winter of that year in eastern Canada they began the journey via New York and Panama to Victoria, arriving here in 1867, spending the next winter in that place, and the year following at Fort St. James on Stuart's lake. In 1869 Mr. Grahame, Sr., was summoned to England on business and was accompanied by Harry M. for the purpose of attending school. The journey was made via San Francisco to New York over the just completed Union and Central Pacific Railways and passage taken on the "China," of the Cunard line. Arriving in Great Britain he at once entered "The Nest Academy," at Jedburgh, County Roxborough, Scotland, where many others, sons of Hudson's Bay Company officers, and boys from the various colonies of the empire were in attendance. The school, situated on a street called "The Bow," running towards the River Jed, stood directly opposite the entrance to historic Jedburgh Abbey, and had for its head master George Fyfe, M. A., LL. D., of Edinburgh University. Here Mr. Grahame finished the academic course, and in 1877 matriculated at Edinburgh University with the intention of pursuing a course in medicine.

On account of his youth it was thought best that he take the arts course first and during the winter of 1877 and 1878 he attended the classes of Professors Blaikie and Sellar, also those in botany and chemistry. In the spring of 1878 it was decided that he go out to Montreal where his parents were and continue his studies at McGill. He did not like the latter proposal and through the influence of Lord Strathcona (then Mr. Donald A. Smith) he entered the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, remaining there until 1881, when he was assigned to the bank's Winnipeg branch.

In 1883 he resigned to enter the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company service, being stationed for a short time at Calgary, under the late Chief Factor Richard Hardisty (afterwards senator), and the following year was at Edmonton under Chief Factor James McDougall. In the autumn of 1884 he was transferred to Fort Chipewyan, Athabasca district, leaving on the 11th of September and proceeding to Athabasca Landing, thence by York Boat up the Athabasca and Lesser Slave rivers, across Lesser Slave lake and the Portage to the junction of Peace and Smoky rivers, and having had as one of his traveling companions, Mr. H. B. Round, now a resident of Victoria, and then accountant of Peace River district and stationed at Dunvegan. Chief Trader William E. Traill was in charge of Lesser Slave Lake post, and arrangements were made for Mr. Grahame to proceed to his destination by raft which he did leaving the Landing on the 16th of October after waiting for delayed freight from the British Columbia side of the mountains, his only companion being a Cree Indian, and having a cargo of some sixty pieces of goods for Vermilion. At Wolverine or Carcajou Point, about one hundred and sixty miles from Vermilion, further travel by water was blocked by floating ice. A cache of the cargo was made and the journey through the wilderness on foot with packs in deep snow without snowshoes was resumed and Fort Vermilion reached without serious mishap, passing Elmore's camp on the way. Elmore was a free trader, and had got stuck in his boat in the ice; he had passed Mr. Grahame's camp some time before and had decided to winter with his family having all his goods ashore and proceed in spring.

Chief Trader Henry J. Moberly, then in charge of Fort Vermilion, advised him to remain until the despatch of the winter packet, which was done, and he finally arrived at Fort Chipewyan on Christmas Eve, 1884, after having stopped a day en route at Red River post, then under Jr. Chief Trader Alexander MacKenzie, known to old timers as "Black" MacKenzie. The trip occupied three months and a half from the time he left Edmonton, and was an eye-opener.

The Athabasca district was at this time in charge of Chief Factor Roderick MacFarlane, and Mr. Grahame took up the work of district accountant and second in charge at headquarters, traveling extensively throughout the district in the course of his regular duties. He remained in this connection serving also under Factor Roderick Ross, Chief Factor James McDougall and Factor William Morrison McKay, M. D., who severally succeeded Mr. MacFarlane as district managers, until 1890, when he returned for a visit home via the Athabasca river, then and now the main transport and travel route, to Edmonton and the Canadian Pacific Railway to Victoria. During a fortnight's stay, he tendered his resignation, which was not accepted as his contract extended another year and he returned to the north at once, traveling by way of Athabasca Landing and canoeing down the Athabasca river to his destination, arriving late in October. In 1891 he severed his connection with the Hudson's Bay Company, going to Winnipeg at the request of Chief Factor Julian S. Camsell, in charge of the MacKenzie River district, to close up the accounts of that district, returning to Victoria on completion of the work.

In February, 1892, he entered the office of Lowenburg, Harris & Company, real-estate, financial and insurance agents, and managed the fire insurance department of the business for the succeeding seven years. In 1899 he took over the business which he conducted for five years, and then disposed of.

Outside of business Mr. Grahame's activities have been numerous. He served for some time as a director of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, and represented for three years the north ward, in the city council, also serving as acting mayor. During his service in the council he was one of the strongest advocates of making over the James Bay Flats to the Canadian Pacific Railway, of the building of the causeway, of the acquisition of the Gorge park, and of modernizing the city by starting paved streets, concrete sidewalks, etc. While police commissioner he secured the first horse patrol wagon for the force being supported only by a brother commissioner and being opposed by the mayor and entire council. He secured his point by a forcible memorandum to the then Attorney General Hon. Charles Wilson. As a member of the Board of Trade he served on the council and arbitration committees. He was for seven years consular agent for France at the port of Victoria. His military record covers a period of twelve years successively as a private in The Victoria Rifles of Canada, Montreal, corporal in the Winnipeg Field Battery, captain in the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery, Victoria, as well as paymaster and regimental treasurer of the latter.

He is a conservative and a Presbyterian. He became a member of the Masonic order his mother lodge being Vancouver-Quadra, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., G. R. B. C., Victoria; he demitted from this lodge when he became a charter member of Lodge Southern Cross, No. 44, A. F. & A. M., G. R. B. C., Vancouver; he is a member of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 120, G. R. S., Victoria, of Western Gate Preceptory, No. 30, G. R. C., Victoria, of Lodge of Perfection and of Rose Croix Chapter, A. & A. S. R. Vancouver, and is also a charter member of Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Victoria, British Columbia.

He is a member of the Union Club of Victoria. Mr. Grahame finds recreation in all in and outdoor sports, being particularly fond of billiards, shooting, boating, football and cricket, and was for many years well known as a player of the latter two.

Genial, manly, companionable, Mr. Grahame measures up to a high type of citizenship, and his individual worth is an asset to the city and province, where so many years of his life have been spent, and where his friends are numbered by the score.

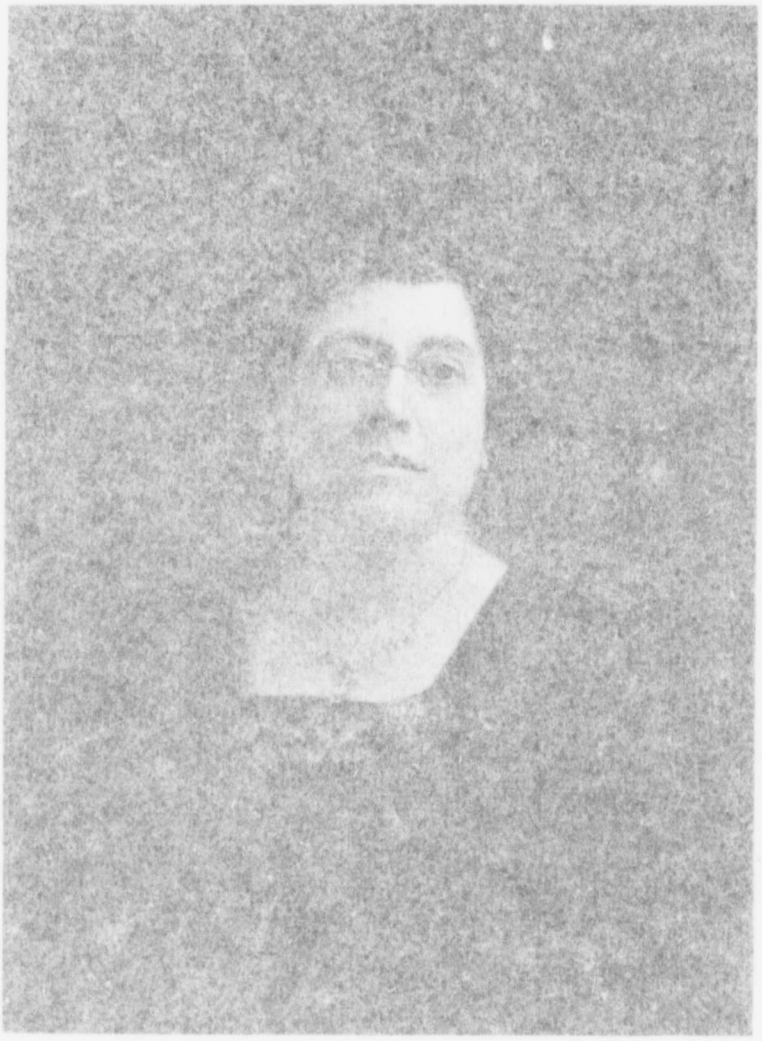
Alice A. Berry

Mrs. Alice H. Berry

MRS. ALICE H. BERRY, managing director of The World at Vancouver, has the distinction of being the only woman who is managing director of a Canadian daily newspaper. She was instrumental in organizing The World Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, and has retained her present position since the reorganization of the company in 1905. She is one of Vancouver's native daughters. Her parents were Jonathan and Margaret (Springer) Miller and her father had the distinction of being Vancouver's first postmaster. Her mother was a daughter of Colonel Benjamin Springer, who was a civil engineer at London, Ontario, and won his title in the Fenian raid. Jonathan Miller was born in Wellington, Ontario, about 1833 and there resided until 1862, when he came to British Columbia and settled in New Westminster, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, with which he was identified for several years. His next venture was in the [illegible] and about 1871 he entered the government service as [illegible] agent to the joint office of tax collector and [illegible] over a large district. He capably and efficiently [illegible] ty until 1886, when the newly incorporated city of Vancouver [illegible] graded a postoffice. He was immediately appointed [illegible] being the first incumbent in that position. In 1872 he removed his family to Vancouver. He continued to act as postmaster until [illegible] serving most faithfully and loyally managed the affairs of the office through the period of its continuous growth for twenty-six years. Following the death of his wife he resigned his position and has since lived retired, now making his home at Long Beach, California. He enjoys remarkable health for one of his years.

In 1889 his daughter, Miss Alice H. Miller, became the wife of Harry A. Berry, who for a number of years was actively identified with the early growth and development of Vancouver. He was born in Brantford, Ontario, and was nine years of age when brought to British Columbia by his parents.

He lived in London, Ontario, until he reached the age of eighteen years, when, upon the advice of a family friend, W. Kelly, he went to the



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Mrs. Alice H. Berry

MRS. ALICE H. BERRY, managing director of The World at Vancouver, has the distinction of being the only woman who is managing director of a Canadian daily newspaper. She was instrumental in organizing The World Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, and has retained her present position since the reorganization of the company in 1905. She is one of Vancouver's native daughters. Her parents were Jonathan and Margaret (Springer) Miller and her father had the distinction of being Vancouver's first postmaster. Her mother was a daughter of Colonel Benjamin Springer, who was a civil engineer at London, Ontario, and won his title in the Fenian raid. Jonathan Miller was born in Wellington, Ontario, about 1833 and there resided until 1862, when he came to British Columbia and settled in New Westminster, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, with which he was identified for several years. His next venture was in the logging business and about 1871 he entered the government service, accepting appointment to the joint office of tax collector and constable with jurisdiction over a large district. He capably and efficiently served in that capacity until 1886, when the newly incorporated city of Vancouver was granted a postoffice. He was immediately appointed postmaster, being the first incumbent in that position. In 1872 he removed his family to Vancouver. He continued to act as postmaster until 1908, having most faithfully and loyally managed the affairs of the office through the period of its continuous growth for twenty-two years. Following the death of his wife he resigned his position and has since lived retired, now making his home at Long Beach, California. He enjoys remarkable health for one of his years.

In 1889 his daughter, Miss Alice H. Miller, became the wife of Harry A. Berry, who for a number of years was widely and popularly known in Vancouver. He was born on Jersey island in 1862 and was nine years of age when brought by his parents to Canada.

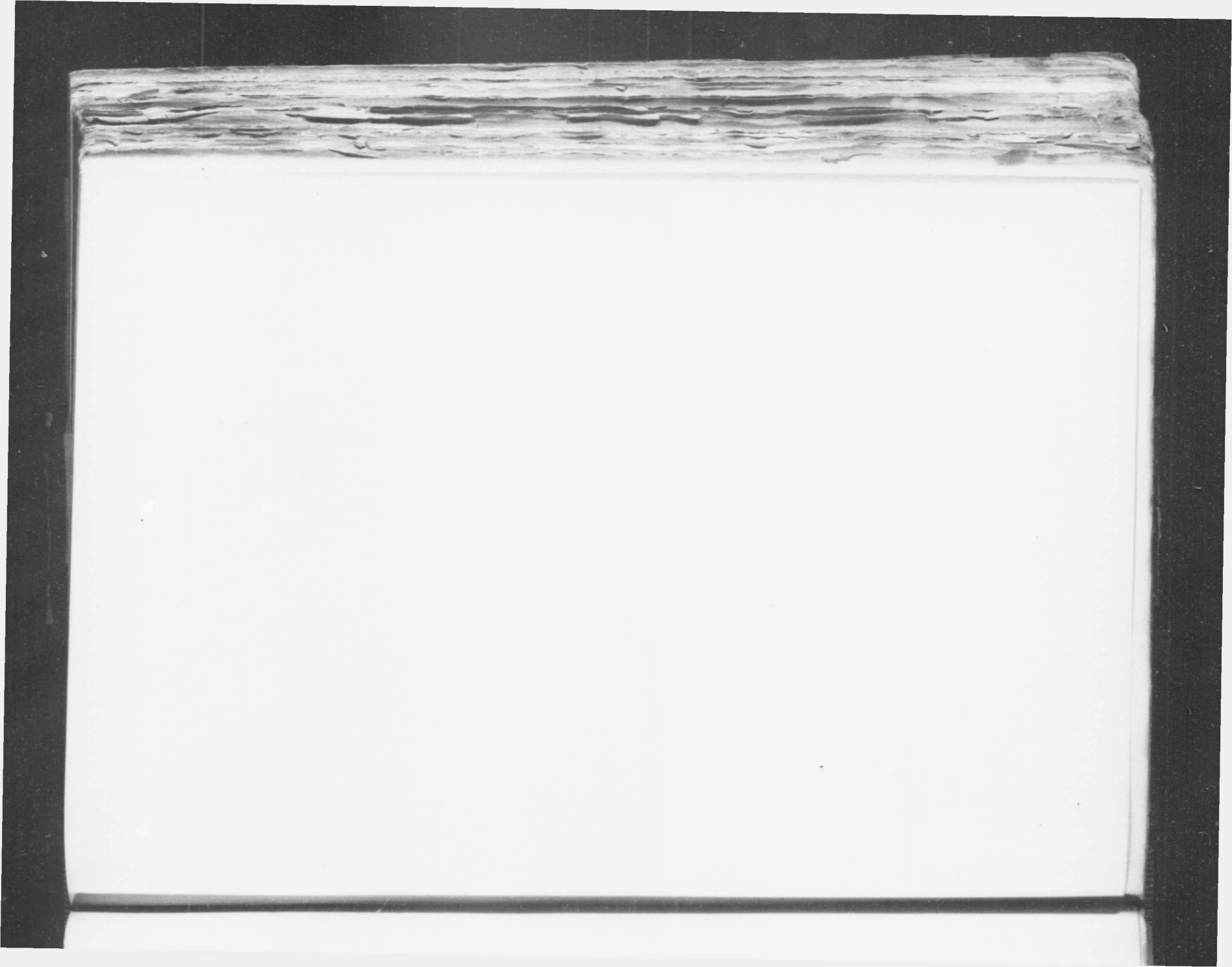
He lived in London, Ontario, until he reached the age of eighteen, when, upon the advice of a family friend, W. Kyle, he removed to the

west, making the journey to the Pacific coast by way of San Francisco, and thence northward to British Columbia. He took a position with the Onderdonks, contractors on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and remained in that connection until the completion of that road to Port Moody. In fact, he had the distinction of being the last man in the Onderdonk employ, auctioneering off all their building equipment at Port Moody. Mr. Berry then removed to Vancouver, where he embarked in business on his own account, making his home in this city to the time of his demise. Mr. Berry was married twice. In 1887 he wedded Alice S. Howay, a daughter of William Howay of New Westminster and a sister of Judge Howay. Mrs. Berry died in 1888, after a short illness, leaving a daughter. As previously stated Mr. Berry was married in 1889 to Miss Alice H. Miller. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, loyal to the teachings and spirit of the craft and at one time he served as master of Mount Hermon Lodge. He took a leading part in amateur sports and athletics, and all who were associated with him delighted in the connection. He died on the 30th of September, 1899.

Following the death of her husband Mrs. Berry, ambitious to make her life one of activity and usefulness, began teaching piano music, to which she devoted four years, being recognized as one of the most able instructors of the city. She then turned her attention to life insurance and for about two years was lady manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada. Her work in this line was most gratifying, and as an organizer she proved notably capable. She organized the insurance departments for the local branches of the Lady Maccabees, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Woodmen of the World. So remarkable was her success in that connection that a leading insurance company gave her charge of its woman's department, and again she proved equal to the task devolving upon her. It was Mrs. Berry who suggested the organizing of a company to purchase The World, which then had a circulation of twenty-three hundred copies. The company was formed, business taken over, and today there are thirty-five thousand subscribers. The present company was formed in 1905 and Mrs. Berry was chosen managing director, which position she still fills, her able guidance, keen business discrimination, progressive methods and unfaltering enterprise being indicated in the substantial success of the paper. The company was compelled to operate in small and undesirable quarters for several years, owing to the fact that no building existed suited to their purposes, but in 1912 when The World building was erected they moved to their present location. Their spacious offices,

press rooms and editorial department are surpassed by no newspaper in western Canada and in keeping therewith the machinery and equipment is all of the newest and most modern type.

Mrs. Berry has three sons, two of whom, Francis Kyle and Harry Archibald, are associated with her on the paper, while the youngest, Jonathan Miller, is attending college with a view to fitting himself for the legal profession. Mrs. Berry is a member of the Atheneum Club and of St. James church. Her life has been one of steady progression. She keeps closely in touch with the policies and the editorials of the paper and is today recognized as one of the representative women of the northwest, her ability winning for her the admiration and high respect of all. She is thoroughly conversant with the leading questions and issues of the day and her broad knowledge makes her a most interesting and entertaining companion.



W. Stewart Wadman

William S. McDonald

WILLIAM S. McDONALD is one of the pioneer contractors of Vancouver, but still very actively engaged in business. He was born at New Glasgow, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, in 1864, a son of Alexander and Jessie (Macgillivray) McDonald, who were also natives of that province. The father was a farmer of Pictou, Canada, where he and his wife maintained their residence until called to the home beyond.

William S. McDonald pursued a public-school education to the age of fifteen years, when he was apprenticed to the stone-cutter's trade, which he followed there until 1884. Then, at the age of twenty years, he came to the Pacific coast, settling at Victoria. He did not remain there, however, but went soon afterward to San Francisco. After a brief period he continued his journey to Fresno, California, where he was engaged in the stone business, spending three years in that state. In March, 1888, he returned to Victoria and thence came to Vancouver. Here he engaged in the stone-cutting business on his own account, forming a partnership with his brother, D. G. McDonald, who was the first stone-cutter to locate in Vancouver, while William S. McDonald was the second. Another brother, Findley McDonald, also was a member of the firm for a short time. After some years William S. McDonald decided to engage in the general contracting business, which he conducted in connection with that of stone-cutting. About that time the partnership was dissolved and in 1903 he entered into partnership with the late Albert Adams under the name of Adams & McDonald. This connection existed for two years. Their first contracts were for the building of the Carnegie library and the Vancouver General Hospital. About 1905 Hugh Wilson purchased Mr. Adams' interest in the business and continued active in the firm until January, 1913, when he retired. Mr. McDonald is now sole proprietor, although the business is still conducted under the old firm title of McDonald & Wilson. In addition to the general contracting end of the business he owns and operates two large stone-cutting plants, the Vancouver one being on Main street and False creek, and the other on

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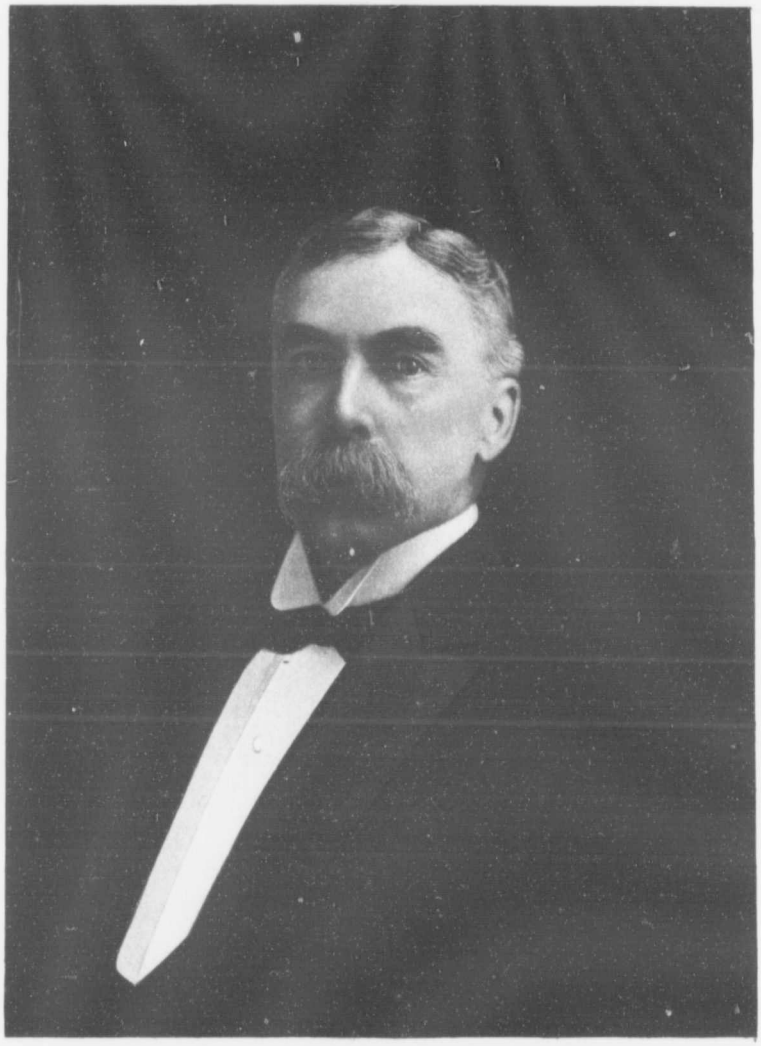
Montreal street in Victoria, in which city a branch office is maintained. Mr. McDonald has erected many of the more important buildings in both Vancouver and Victoria, including the handsome new Vancouver county courthouse, to which he is now erecting a spacious addition. He has also been awarded the contract for a one million dollar addition to the provincial parliament building at Victoria. All this indicates the nature of his work, which in its excellence, durability and finish surpasses that of many other contractors. As he and his brother, D. G. McDonald, were the first stone-cutters in Vancouver, they may truthfully be called the pioneers in the business in the city, having located here when the name of Granville was used and long before its population entitled it to be classed as a city.

In San Francisco, on the 21st of October, 1891, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Louise Buttle, a native of that city, although her father, the late John Buttle, was a pioneer of British Columbia, coming here as a member of the Royal Engineers. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have become the parents of seven children: John Alexander, Clement Harold, Mary Violet, William Ray, Louise Dorothy, Walter Valentine and Jessie Agnes.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and in politics he is a conservative but not an active party worker. He belongs to Western Gate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., has also taken the degrees of Royal Arch Masonry and the Preceptory, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He likewise belongs to the Terminal City and Vancouver Clubs. During his long residence in the northwest he has gained a wide acquaintance in Vancouver, Victoria and other sections of the province, and his name is high on the roll of those whose industry and capability have gained them honorable prosperity.

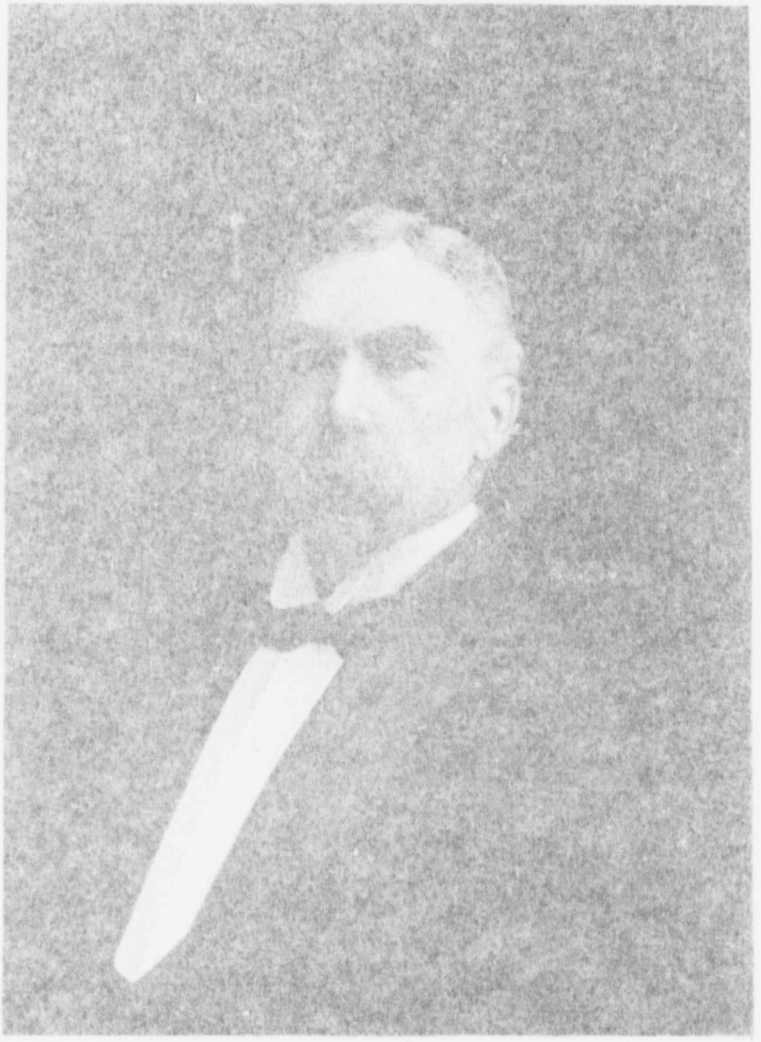


N. H. Gallagher

William Henry Gallagher

IT IS imperative that in the history of Vancouver mention should be made of William Henry Gallagher, one of its pioneer residents. He passed a vote at the first election held in the new city and was closely identified with its growth and progress as a representative of the contracting and building business and later as a general real-estate and financial agent. His memory forms the connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present and he is enabled through actual knowledge to speak authoritatively concerning the events which have figured most prominently in the history of Vancouver, for of these he has been a witness. He was born on a farm in Adjalo township, Simcoe county, Ontario, September 12, 1864, a son of Robert E. and Lucinda (Summerville) Gallagher. The father, who was also born in Adjalo township, and who was an officer in the English army, was a son of John Gallagher, who came from County Down, Ireland, to Canada at an early day and settled in Simcoe county, Ontario, where he located on land belonging to his wife. She was of English birth, the land having been granted her father at a very early date in part lieu of a pension which was also granted and given in recognition of the fact that members of his family had rendered valuable and valorous service in the army. John Gallagher and his family were among the earliest settlers of Simcoe county. He became an extensive landowner in that section and the larger part of the original land grant from the government is still in possession of members of the family. His son, Robert Gallagher, the father of W. H. Gallagher, was reared on his father's farm in Simcoe county and on reaching manhood began farming on his own account, being connected with agricultural pursuits there until his death, which occurred in 1902.

William H. Gallagher pursued his education in the public schools of Toronto, Ontario, and later took a commercial course in Wells' Business College of that city. He was then apprenticed at Toronto to learn the carpenter and house builder's trade, and after complet-



D. W. Gallagher

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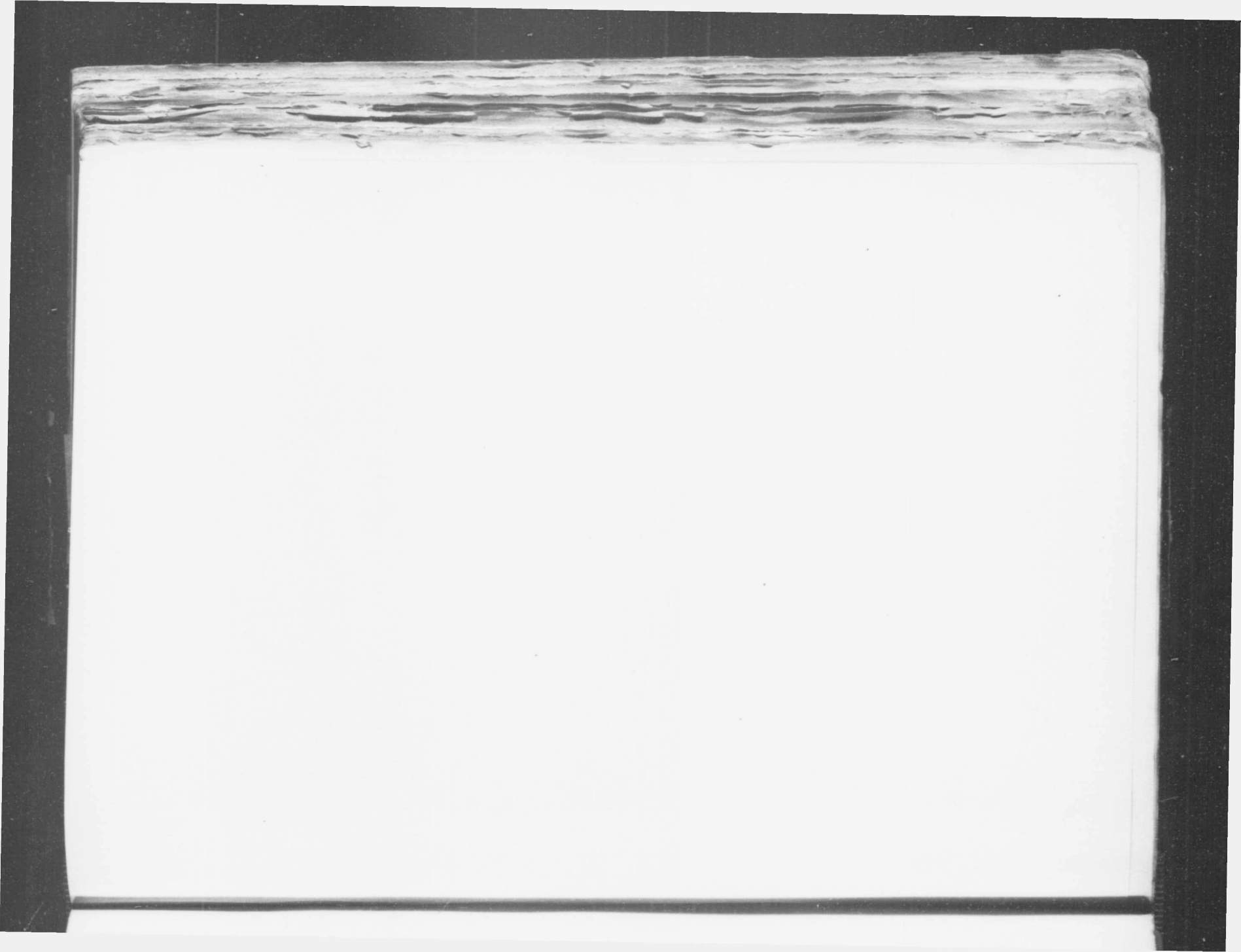
ing his apprenticeship went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1883. There he followed his trade for a time and later was connected with building interests in Wolseley and in Regina, Saskatchewan, being engaged in the general contracting business in the latter city until 1886. During his residence there he practically had charge of one of the divisions of the commissary and transportation department for the government troops engaged in the Riel rebellion of 1885.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Gallagher arrived in British Columbia, settling in Granville, which the same year was incorporated as the city of Vancouver. In the first election held thereafter Mr. Gallagher cast a vote. He immediately became identified with industrial affairs in the new city, taking up the work of contracting and building, and realizing something of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country, he began investing in real estate, believing Vancouver to have a most advantageous situation, which would constitute a feature of its development and growth. He continued actively and successfully in the general contracting business until 1896, when he withdrew from that line to concentrate his entire time and attention upon a general real-estate business, in which he has continued to the present time. Although he has always been alone in business, he has in recent years operated under the name of William H. Gallagher & Company, real-estate and financial brokers and insurance agents. He is thoroughly conversant with every phase of the business in its different departments, carefully formulates his plans, watches for and utilizes opportunities, and in the enterprising and straightforward conduct of his business is meeting with substantial and gratifying returns. He has also been an active factor in manufacturing and commercial circles of the city, and his private interests are varied and extensive.

In 1901 Mr. Gallagher was united in marriage at Milton, Ontario, to Miss Esther Melina Chapman, a daughter of Ephraim Chapman, a farmer of Campbellville, Ontario. The family are adherents of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Gallagher belongs to the Vancouver Athletic Club, of which he is a director. He likewise has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has been an active worker, filling all of the chairs in the local lodge. He has likewise figured in connection with local political interests and represented his ward as alderman in the city council in 1897. He has ever been in the front rank of all movements pertaining to the public welfare, advancement and progress and has held many honorary positions in connection with public and semi-public projects and institutions which have to do with the province's improvement or with

any of those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. There are few indeed who have longer resided in Vancouver than he and none is more entitled to be classed with its public-spirited citizens.



Geo

George Albert McGuire, [illegible]

LIBERAL educational opportunities enabled Dr. George Albert McGuire to begin the practice of medicine and surgery under favorable auspices, in which he actively continued until 1900, when he retired from the profession. [illegible] he had acquired important financial [illegible] as the result of sound judgment in placing his investments and in devoting the greater part of his time and energies to the management of his holdings. He was born upon a farm near Mount Forest, in what is now Egremont township, Ontario, on April 7, 1871, his parents being George and Henrietta (Gardiner) McGuire. The father was a son of Thomas McGuire, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and a British army officer who came to Canada in 1826, first settling in Toronto. Later he made his way to the Queen's Bush, Ontario, where he took up land and began farming. In time he secured large tracts of land and became very prosperous as a result of his efforts. This enabled him to provide handsomely for his sons, to each of whom he gave a large farm, together with [illegible] and all the things necessary for equipment. [illegible] the Queen's Bush was a [illegible] Mr. McGuire had to endure all the hardships and [illegible] pioneer life in order to establish a home in this section of the country and develop his property, but as the years went on his efforts were rewarded with success and, where once hardships were to be met, later comforts and conveniences came to take their place. His wife, whom he married on the Emerald isle, was a native of County Sligo, Ireland.

Their son, George McGuire, was born in Toronto, and as a boy accompanied his parents in their removal to the Queen's Bush, where he grew to manhood, and afterwards engaged in farming until thirty-two years of age. He then turned his attention to the conduct of a general store at Riverstown, Ontario, where he also served as postmaster, continuing in business there until a short time prior to his death, when he removed to Clifford, Ontario, where he died in 1893. He was a thoroughgoing business man, energetic, enterprising and determined, and while he was not a seeker for public office,

George Albert McGuire, D. D. S., M. L. A.

LIBERAL educational opportunities qualified Dr. George Albert McGuire for the attainment of prominence and success in the practice of dentistry, in which he actively continued until 1912 and then retired from the profession. In the meantime he had acquired important financial interests as the result of sound judgment in placing his investments and now devotes the greater part of his time and energies to the management of his holdings. He was born upon a farm near Mount Forest, in what is now Egremont township, Ontario, on April 7, 1871, his parents being George and Henrietta (Gardiner) McGuire. The father was a son of Thomas McGuire, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and a British army officer who came to Canada in 1838, first settling in Toronto. Later he made his way to the Queen's Bush, Ontario, where he took up land and began farming. In time he acquired large tracts of land and became very prosperous as wealth was then measured. This enabled him to provide amply for his six sons, to each of whom he gave a large farm, together with horses, implements and other things necessary for equipment. At the time of his removal to the west, Queen's Bush was a veritable wilderness. Mr. McGuire had to endure all the hardships and privations of pioneer life in order to establish a home in this section of the country and develop his property, but as the years went on his earnest labors were rewarded with success and, where once hardships were his lot, later comforts and conveniences came to take their place. His wife, whom he married on the Emerald isle, was a native of County Sligo, Ireland.

Their son, George McGuire, was born in Toronto, and as a boy accompanied his parents in their removal to the Queen's Bush, where he grew to manhood, and afterwards engaged in farming until thirty-two years of age. He then turned his attention to the conduct of a general store at Riverstown, Ontario, where he also served as postmaster, continuing in business there until a short time prior to his death, when he removed to Clifford, Ontario, where he died in 1883. He was a thoroughgoing business man, energetic, enterprising and determined, and while he was not a seeker for public office,

he was an ardent conservative and an active worker in the interests of that party. He married Henrietta Gardiner, whose father was a school teacher, and Mrs. McGuire also followed that profession for a year or two prior to her marriage. She was born at Kittley's Corners, near Brockville, Ontario, a representative of a prominent family. Several of her brothers are successful agriculturists and reside near Mount Forest. Another brother is the Rev. Robinson Gardiner, now living retired at Hamilton, Ontario, who was for many years prominent as a minister of the gospel, his last charge being at Welland. Still another brother is Francis Gardiner, a leading and successful physician of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Unto George and Henrietta (Gardiner) McGuire were born four children, as follows: Frank W., a general practitioner of medicine in Buffalo, New York; Amanda J., now residing in Buffalo, New York, who is the widow of W. H. Ryan, who died in Vancouver; George Albert, of this review; and Edgar R., a successful surgeon, who is associated with the eminent Dr. Roswell Park, of Buffalo.

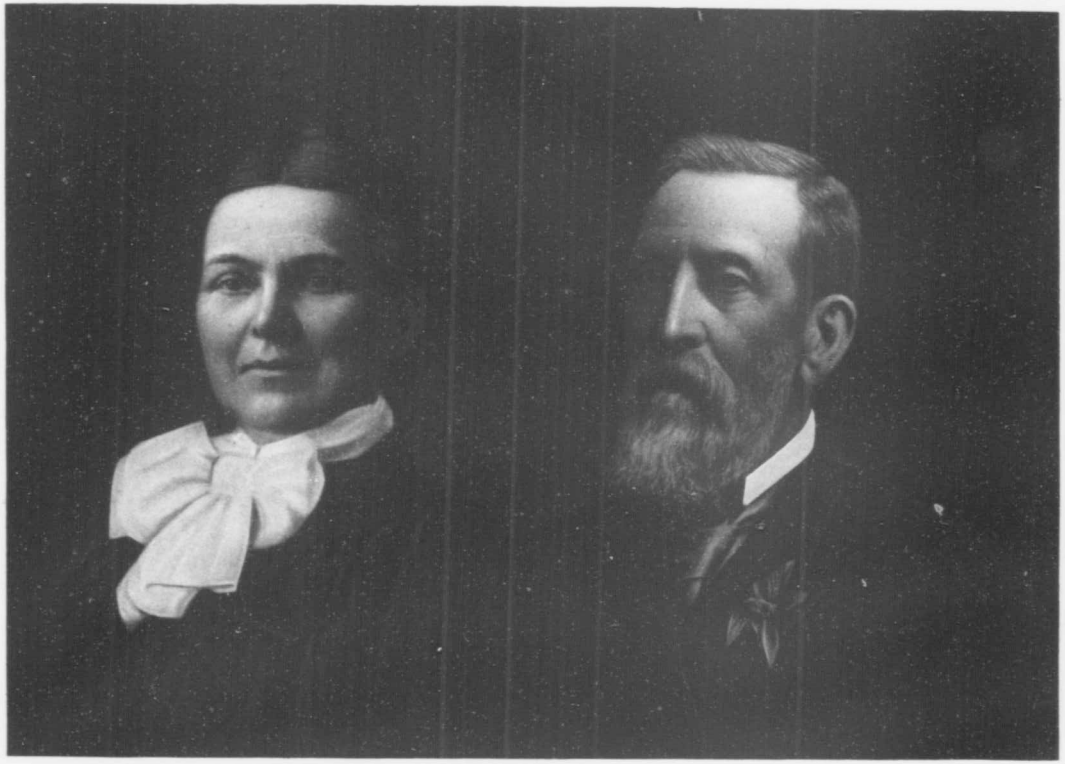
Dr. George A. McGuire pursued his early education in the graded and high schools of Mount Forest, Ontario, and later entered the Royal College of Dental Surgeons at Toronto, where he continued for a year. He then pursued his preparation for the practice of dentistry as a student in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, from which institution he was graduated with the D. D. S. degree in 1892. Immediately afterward he came to British Columbia, locating for practice in Vancouver, where he continued as a capable, prominent and successful follower of his profession until 1912, when he withdrew from active practice to concentrate his energies upon his business interests, which in the meantime had grown to large proportions. He had an extensive practice and was president of the board of dental examiners of British Columbia, but resigned in 1907.

In the meantime Dr. McGuire had become an active factor in promoting the growth and development of British Columbia, and as opportunity had offered made judicious investments in real estate and in business enterprises, and now has large financial interests. He owns much realty and is a director of the Prudential Investment Company and was a director of the Imperial Investment Company, both of Vancouver.

Following in the political footsteps of his father, Dr. McGuire has always been a conservative and active in the party since 1901. His entrance into active politics was purely accidental. Without plan or purpose, he dropped into a conservative meeting, made a

little speech in support of principles in which he firmly believed, and much to his surprise was at a subsequent meeting, a few weeks later, elected president of the Conservative Association at Vancouver. He entered earnestly upon the work which had come to him unsolicited and has since been actively connected with that body, remaining as president of the association up to and through the campaign of 1903. The conservative party had always been in the minority in Vancouver but had been growing in strength, and in 1907, as one of its representatives, he contested the seat for Vancouver in the British Columbia legislature, was elected and has been continuously reelected to that position since. At the last election he was at the head of the poll and is now the senior member. While he never falters in his support of principles or measures in which he believes, he never sacrifices the public welfare to partisanship or places personal aggrandizement before the public good. His name has been prominently mentioned for the position of senator from Vancouver.

At Vancouver, on the 15th of August, 1894, Dr. McGuire was united in marriage to Miss Marie Jennie McLean, a daughter of M. C. and Mary (Allen) McLean. The father came to Vancouver from Madoc, Ontario, and for a time was associated with the lumber firm of Edmunds & Webster. Later he held office in connection with the customs at Vancouver to the time of his retirement from active life, about 1910. Dr. and Mrs. McGuire have two daughters, Stella and Jean. The Doctor belongs to Acacia Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver; to Vancouver Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias; Pacific Council, No. 4, of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and is past grand councilor for the Royal Templars of British Columbia. He is also connected with the Western Club of Vancouver and with the Union Club of Victoria, and his religious faith is indicated in the fact that he is an adherent of the Presbyterian church. Dr. McGuire holds high rank among the forceful and resourceful citizens of Vancouver. He won a position of distinction in professional circles and is now counted one of the enterprising business men whose sound judgment and enterprise have proven the basis of his success. A Greek philosopher once said: "Earn thy reward: the gods give naught to sloth;" and the truth of his admonition has been verified in all the ages which have since run their course. Grasping the eternal principle that industry wins, Dr. McGuire has so directed his efforts, taken advantage of his opportunities and utilized his native powers that he has gained a place among the honored, successful and representative residents of his adopted city.



Mary McCleery Fitzgerald McCleery

Fitzgerald McCleery

ONE of the oldest agriculturists of [illegible] Grey with reference to years of [illegible] is Fitzgerald McCleery, who for [illegible] years has been actively engaged in the [illegible] of his valuable farms, having owned [illegible] island as well as an attractive property on the [illegible] of Point Grey where his home now is. He is of Irish [illegible] his birth having occurred in County Down on a farm which has been occupied by his paternal ancestors for more than two hundred years. His natal day was the 15th of October, 1838, and his parents were Samuel and Margaret (McRoberts) McCleery, both of whom passed their entire lives in the old country. Of their marriage there were born five sons and five daughters, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of our subject and one of his brothers, John Battle McCleery, a resident of Point Grey.

The boyhood and youth of Fitzgerald McCleery were passed on the old McCleery homestead, his education being obtained in the schools of his native land. In company with other young Irishmen, he early resolved to pursue his fortune in the colonies, feeling convinced he would there find greater opportunities which would afford more likelihood of his attaining to [illegible] left home at the age of twenty-three years, and [illegible] for British Columbia, sailing from Southampton [illegible] thence to Victoria by way of Colon, Panama and [illegible] arrived in Esquimalt on April 27, 1862, and on [illegible] May 1, twenty years before the first railroad reached [illegible]

Many wonderful stories regarding the [illegible] Cariboo district resulted in his resolving to try his luck [illegible] Therefore, he and his brother, Samuel, who passed away [illegible] started for the goldfields, walking a distance of [illegible] miles over a trackless wilderness and through [illegible] There they experienced during the succeeding [illegible] the usual vicissitudes of the miner's life, but failing to [illegible] rich discoveries or any which held forth much hope [illegible] Westminster. An uncle, Hugh McRoberts, [illegible]

Fitzgerald McCleery

ONE of the oldest agriculturists of what is now Point Grey with reference to years of continuous residence, is Fitzgerald McCleery, who for nearly fifty-two years has been actively engaged in the development of his valuable farms, having owned one on Sea island as well as an attractive property on the mainland of Point Grey where his home now is. He is of Irish extraction, his birth having occurred in County Down on a farm which had been occupied by his paternal ancestors for more than two hundred years. His natal day was the 15th of October, 1838, and his parents were Samuel and Margaret (McRoberts) McCleery, both of whom passed their entire lives in the old country. Of their marriage there were born five sons and five daughters, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of our subject and one of his brothers, John Bailie McCleery, a resident of Point Grey.

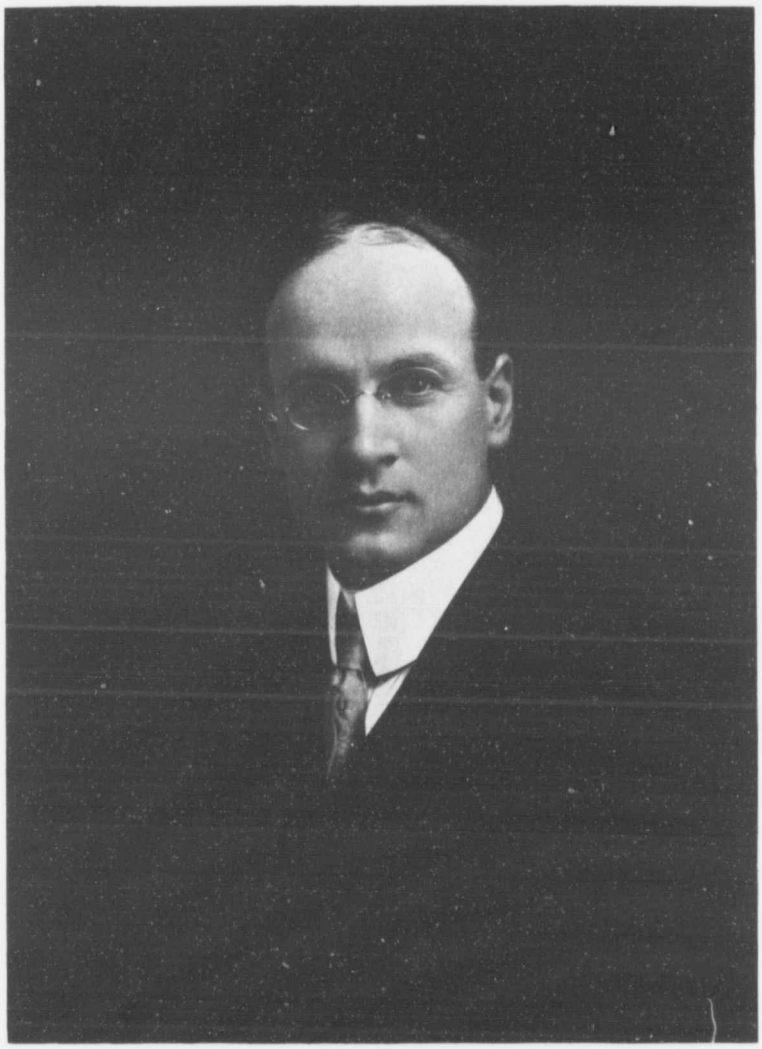
The boyhood and youth of Fitzgerald McCleery were passed on the old McCleery homestead, his education being obtained in the schools of his native land. In common with many of his fellow countrymen, he early resolved to pursue his career in some one of the colonies, feeling convinced he would there find opportunities which would afford more likelihood of his attaining his ambition. He had left home at the age of twenty-three years, and in 1862 he took passage for British Columbia, sailing from Southampton to the West Indies, thence to Victoria by way of Colon, Panama and San Francisco. He arrived in Esquimalt on April 27, 1862, and in New Westminster, May 1, twenty years before the first railroad reached British Columbia. Many wonderful stories regarding the reputed wealth of the Cariboo district resulted in his resolving to try his luck prospecting, therefore, he and his brother, Samuel, who passed away in 1882, started for the goldfields, walking a distance of more than four hundred miles over a trackless wilderness and through dense forests. There they experienced during the succeeding few months the usual vicissitudes of the miner's life, but failing to make any rich discoveries or any which held forth much hope they walked back to Westminster. An uncle, Hugh McRoberts, one of the real pioneers,

owned fourteen hundred acres of land on Sea island, and Fitzgerald and Samuel McCleery entered his employ. Prior to this they assisted in building a trail from New Westminster to Point Grey, being paid for their services thirty dollars per month. From their earnings they managed to save enough money to enable them to purchase four lots in New Westminster. They worked for this uncle for some time, and in September, 1862, each preempted a hundred and sixty acres of land, which formed the nucleus of their farms. Soon after Fitzgerald McCleery extended the boundaries of his place to the higher land by the purchase of an adjoining tract of forty acres for which he paid fifty cents per acre, and today it is worth thousands per acre. On this high ground he built his house and barns. His most striking characteristics are diligence and persistency of purpose, as was substantially manifested during the next few years. Having implicit confidence in his own powers to win success and knowing the soil to be rich and fertile he diligently applied himself to building dykes and drains and preparing his land for cultivation. About this time, induced by Mr. George Black, a prominent Cariboo mining man, he and his brother mortgaged their lots in New Westminster for five hundred dollars, paying twelve dollars and fifty cents per month interest—which had to be paid each month—in order to acquire the money to buy stock. Fitzgerald McCleery then went to Oregon and purchased a horse and fifteen head of cattle, which he shipped by sloops and scows to his farm. There was an increasing demand for milk and butter, and appreciating the large returns to be made thereon he started a dairy, carrying his products to the market at New Westminster, a distance of fourteen miles, in a canoe. This proved to be a very profitable undertaking as he often realized seventy-five cents per pound on his butter. His energies were also devoted to the raising of hay and grain, and when the first steamers were put on the Fraser river in 1868, he began shipping supplies to the logging camps and to Nanaimo. The returns from this venture netted him enough to warrant his buying, in partnership with his brother Samuel, six hundred acres of land on Sea island. This they retained until 1880 when the brothers divided their Sea island land and our subject sold his Sea island tract for twenty dollars per acre, and now it is valued at many hundreds of dollars per acre. In 1892 he purchased six hundred acres in the Okanagan district for twelve thousand dollars, of which he still retains three hundred acres which is occupied and cared for by his eldest daughter. Mr. McCleery's greatest inconvenience in the early days was experienced in getting his products to the market, as until 1883 he was compelled to transport everything by water. In

the latter year the first road was built between his land and what is now the city of Vancouver, at that time known as Gastown. Despite the many obstacles he encountered during the pioneer days, however, he prospered in a most gratifying manner, and is known as one of the wealthy agriculturists of his section. He has spared no labor in the beautifying of his homestead, which is a most desirable place of residence on the Marine drive, about one-half mile from McGee Station. In 1870 the first house occupied on the farm gave place to the old homestead, which in turn gave place to the more commodious residence of today. In 1891 he erected his present modern residence, which contains ten very large rooms, some of which are thirty by forty feet, and the house is now provided with all modern appointments and conveniences. In 1891 he also built a large barn and stable and made other extensive improvements on the place, all of which have added to its general appearance and value. In the late '90s he rented the farm, but after some twelve years he took it back and is again superintending its operation, having resumed his dairying. He is at present supplying the residents of Point Grey with sixty gallons of milk per day, all bottled on his farm. His land is highly productive, as is all that reclaimed land. In 1865 he planted a small tract to potatoes, its first crop, and the next year he sowed on the same space a sack of oats, which, cut green for feed, netted him sixty dollars. During the interim his soil has lost none of its original richness but through the intelligent rotation of crops and careful tilling has been kept in a high state of fertility.

On the 15th of October, 1873, in New Westminster, Mr. McCleery was married to Miss Mary Wood, of Port Rowan, Ontario, and to them were born four children, two of whom, their only sons, died in infancy. One daughter, Miss Theodora Marian, is residing on the farm in the Okanagan, and the other, Miss Margarita Elizabeth, is residing at home with her father, the mother having passed away on the 20th of March, 1903. Mrs. McCleery was the daughter of the Rev. William Wood, a clergyman of the Church of England. She came to New Westminster in 1870. Throughout her entire life she was much interested in church work and moral uplift. Every plan for the betterment of the community found in her an earnest advocate and helper. She willingly shared the hardships of the early days and in every way was a helpmeet for her pioneer husband. His disappointments and successes were as much hers as his. A generous-hearted, kindly-natured woman, she was a lover of all that tended to improve the moral tone of her community and an uncompromising enemy of whiskey.

Mr. McCleery and family are Presbyterians and take an active interest in the work of the church and its various organizations, he having been an elder since the first missionary, Rev. Robert Jamison, came to British Columbia. In earlier life he was interested in local politics and served in the South Vancouver council from 1891 to 1893. Although well past his three score and ten years, he still is a hard worker and has a special fondness for the strenuous labor of clearing land and takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to the farm and its fine herd of cattle. Through all the years of his residence in British Columbia, Mr. McCleery has kept a diary in which the daily happenings of special moment have been faithfully recorded, and this is of much value to those interested in the story of the pioneer days of the province. Samuel McCleery, who for so many years was a partner of his brother Fitzgerald, passed away in 1882, leaving a widow, now Mrs. W. F. Stewart, and a daughter, Mrs. H. B. Barton, of Point Grey. Mr. McCleery has never regretted casting his lot with the pioneers of British Columbia, nor in early having his energies diverted from prospecting to agricultural pursuits, as he has prospered in his undertakings, and has watched with interest from year to year the development of his interests and the increasing returns from his early labor.



H. H. Stevens

Henry H. Stevens

HENRY H. STEVENS, member of the Dominion parliament for Vancouver since 1911 and one of the popular, influential and successful citizens of the province, has left and is leaving the impress of his individuality upon the material development and the political history of the northwest. Forceful, resourceful and keenly alive to existing conditions and the signs of the times, he is ready to meet any emergency with the courage that comes from a right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is just and equitable in affairs relating to the general welfare. A native of Bristol, England, he was born on the 8th of December, 1878, and is a son of S. Richard and Mary J. Stevens.

His education was begun in the schools of England and continued in Ontario, for it was during the period of his youth that he became a resident of the new world. He has been closely identified with the interests of British Columbia since 1894. He was for some years an accountant and broker. For twelve years following his arrival he acted as bookkeeper in Vancouver and in 1906 became manager and chief accountant of the Dominion Trust Company of Vancouver, thus coming into close and prominent relation with financial affairs in the province. He is likewise a director of the Terminal City Water and success has followed his intelligently directed efforts, placing him among the substantial citizens of Vancouver.

It is just twenty years ago since Henry H. Stevens took up residence in British Columbia. In the early pioneer days he like so many others, saw before him great opportunities for his gifts. He like so many others, saw great opportunities for hard work, his desire being to take his share in the building up of a great country. That he was justified in this belief is proved by the fact that he is today one of the most respected men not only in Vancouver but in other parts of Canada where the good work he has done and is doing is intimately known. He saw and felt that in a young country there was abundant scope, not only for his own particular work but for much good work for the public weal. It is unnecessary here to enlarge on his work prior to his entry into civic life. Sufficient to say he identified himself

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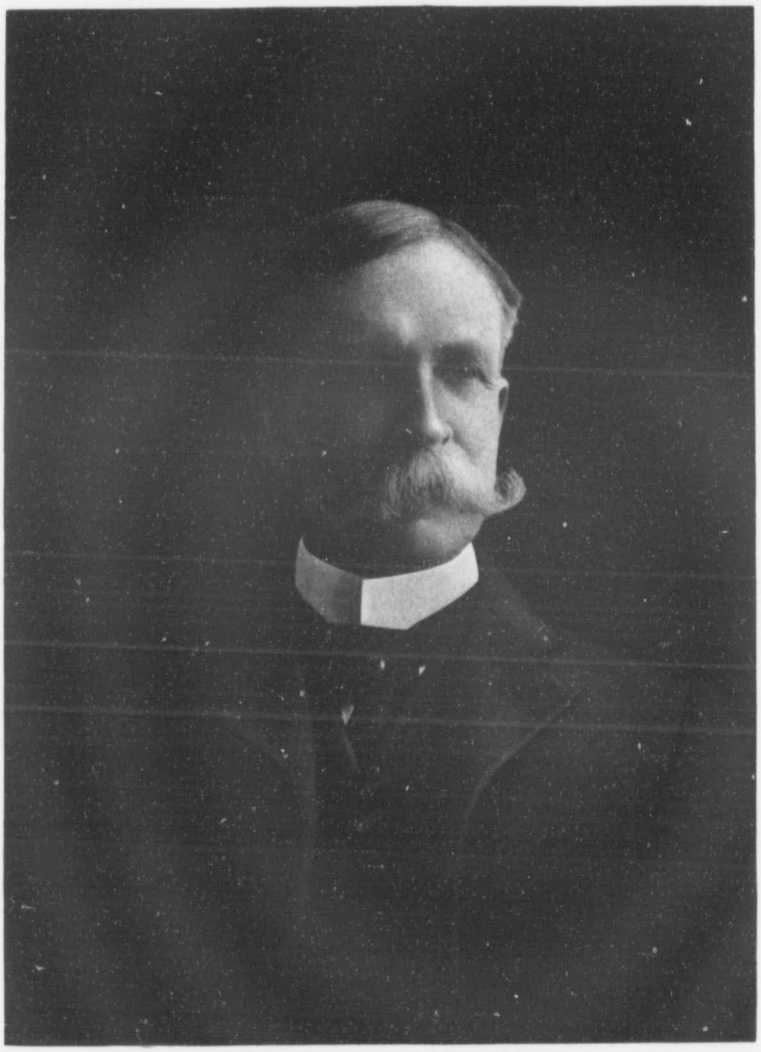
with many of the problems that confront a new country—problems that call for much self-sacrifice on the part of those who possess public spirit. The work he did during these years may be regarded as the preliminary dressing of the ground—the preparation for greater activities not only in matters pertaining to local affairs but work in the larger and wider spheres of politics.

In 1910 Mr. Stevens was elected an alderman of Vancouver. Here he proved himself to be a tireless worker. As chairman of the health committee he worked late and early—the work he did in connection with the joint sewerage scheme being especially valuable. All this was of course good training for one who was to occupy a responsible position in politics. A stanch conservative, and having very decided views on the great question of the year 1911, viz., limited reciprocity with the United States, this gave him the opportunity he sought for. He appealed to the electors of the city of Vancouver to return him as their member in the Dominion parliament and this they did by an overwhelming majority of three thousand two hundred and fifty-six in September, 1911. He fought the election not only on the vital issue of reciprocity but on reforms pressing for solution and legislation. In a striking speech on the eve of the election he did not mince matters. He believed that Canada was facing a race question as serious as the negro problem in the south. He showed that the influx of southern European peoples through the eastern, and Asiatics through the western portals of Canada, was directly due to the lax administration of the Alien Labor Act. He dealt in like manner with the methods adopted by the canneries and their methods of boat rating. It is unnecessary here to dwell at length on his views of reciprocity. Apart from the grave dangers that would ensue if the reciprocity agreement were ratified by the country he shared the views of Mr. Borden that the surest and most effective way of maintaining United States friendship was to be absolutely independent of it. He did not share the view held by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that "Sir John Macdonald had been the Moses of Reciprocity who failed to reach the Promised Land; he would be the Joshua who would lead the people of Canada to the goal." In a leading article on this speech the News-Advertiser said: "One feature of the Vancouver contest is the vigor of Mr. Stevens' campaign and the personal strength developed by the candidate." Speaking of his opponent it went on to say: "It is no disparagement of Mr. Sinkler to say that even apart from the parties and causes which they represent Mr. Stevens is decidedly the more effective public man, both in his grasp of important questions and in capacity to deal with them. . . . This city and port will have in

him an able, well informed and persistent advocate." But it is perhaps more to the point to make some comment on what he has achieved since the opening of the twelfth Dominion parliament of Canada. Mr. Stevens' motto in all his public work during the two years he has represented the city of Vancouver, has been the public weal. In all his platform addresses he keeps clear of personalities. Whatever subject he touches on, he goes straight to the heart of it. There is a ring of sincerity in all he says. It is not mere word painting but an honest attempt to get at the truth and hold fast by it. He is a tireless worker; nothing of the sluggard about him. Endless callers, heavy correspondence, deputations, political meetings, addresses to public bodies—these make up the sum of his work, week in and week out. To predict what the future holds is not the object of this article. This, however, is certain—whatever field of labor he enters he will do his work with a will, having only the one end in view—the common good.

While deeply concerned over questions of national moment, he is equally loyal and aggressive in his support of measures for the benefit of his adopted city. He was the originator of the Greater Vancouver sewerage system and did much to carry it to realization and success. He has also been very active in the plan of harbor development that Vancouver may become a great national port. He is likewise a director of the Carnegie Library of Vancouver. His interests are never of a merely political nature. They reach out along broadening lines that touch the general interests of society and he is thoroughly informed concerning economic and sociological as well as political problems.

In 1905 Mr. Stevens married Miss Gertrude M. Glover. He finds recreation in horseback riding. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his fraternal associations are with the Masons, the Orangemen and the Sons of England. He interests himself greatly in all matters tending toward the betterment of the province and its people, is a forceful speaker and is frequently heard in advocacy of a work for the advancement or safeguarding of the public interests.

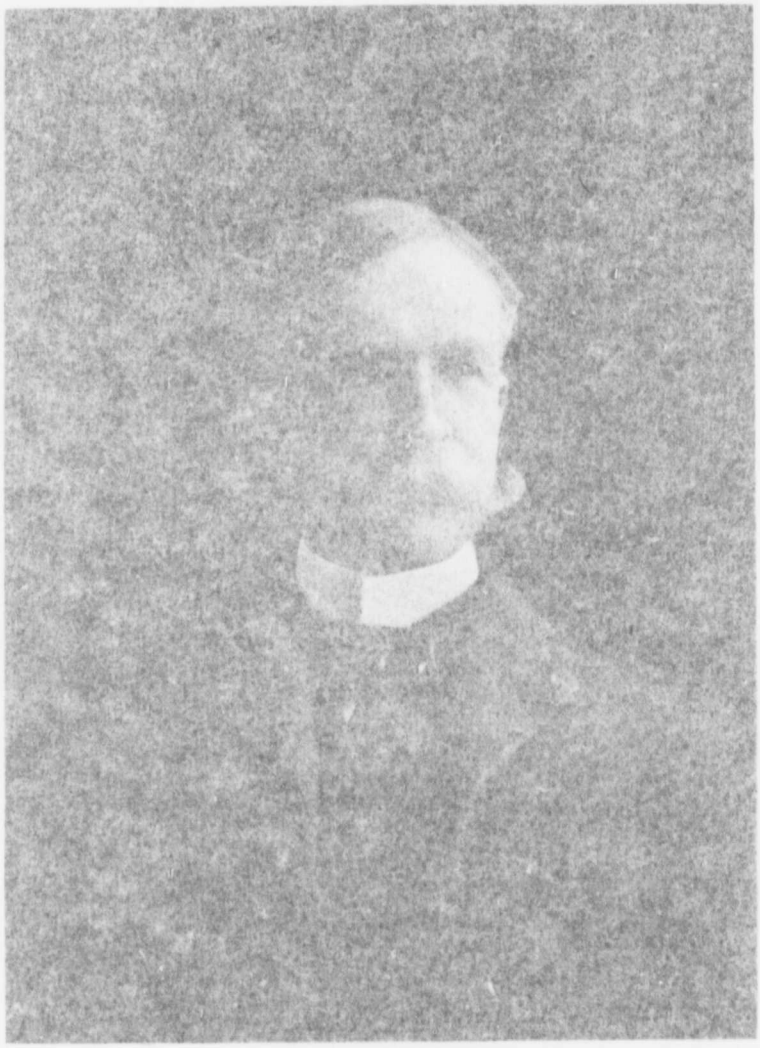


C. A. Beeler

Charles McCulloch Beecher

ONE of the great individual forces in the development of the lumber industry in western Canada was Charles McCulloch Beecher, who from 1885 until the close of his honorable and useful career was connected with lumber and timber interests in British Columbia, his business insight, discrimination and resourcefulness proving valuable factors in the foundation and support of one of the greatest productive industries in this locality. From 1891 until his death Mr. Beecher was vice president and assistant general manager of the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company of Vancouver, an enterprise which his initiative spirit aided in organizing and which his executive ability helped build up to its present large proportions.

Mr. Beecher was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, August 18, 1845, and is a son of Rev. Charles Beecher, a brother of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, New York. Charles McCulloch Beecher acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city and afterward attended Phillips Andover Academy. He later enrolled in Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1865 or 1866. Following the completion of his studies he turned his attention to the lumber business on Lake Simcoe, Ontario, where he remained for several years, learning the business in principle and detail. Afterward he removed to Albany, New York, then a great distributing point, and conducted large yards in the vicinity of the city, afterward managing a similar enterprise in Connecticut. Foreseeing the great development of the Canadian west and the opportunities which this development would bring, he left Connecticut, in 1885, and came to British Columbia, settling in New Westminster. There he allied himself with John Hendry and David McNair in the Royal City Planing Mill Company and his business career thereafter was associated with that of Mr. Hendry. In 1891 the partners removed to Vancouver, where they organized the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, of which Mr. Beecher was made vice president and assistant general manager, responsible positions which he filled until his death, which



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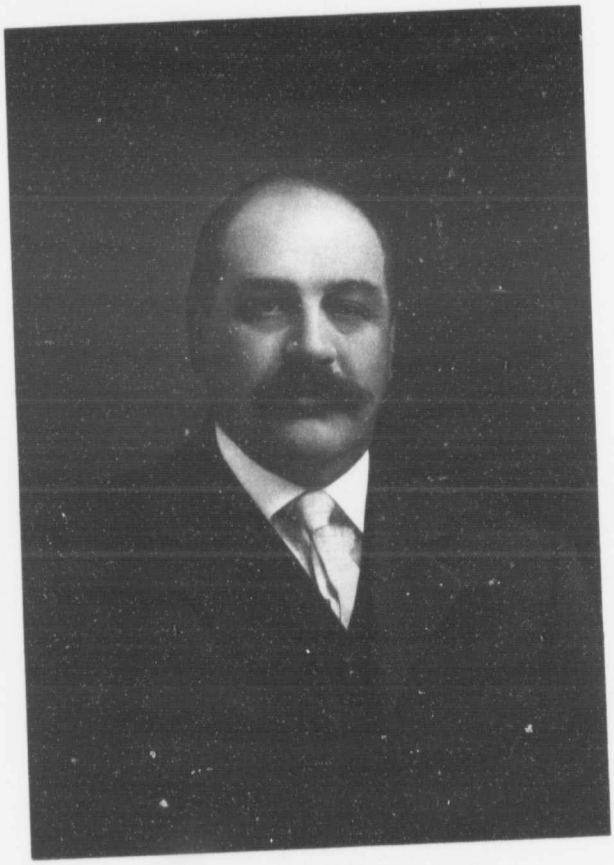
occurred November 14, 1906. He gave a great deal of his time to the development of the trade with the prairie provinces, extending the relations of his company year by year, establishing new connections and promoting to the extent of his great ability the best interests of the concern along all lines. He became very prominent in industrial circles, where his name came to be regarded as a synonym for integrity, well directed activity and constructive ability.

In Albany, New York, Mr. Beecher was united in marriage to Miss Anna Johnson, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Robert L. Johnson, of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher had three children: Richard K., who died in infancy; Frederick L., of Vancouver, and Robert L., a resident of New York city. Frederick L. learned the lumber business under his father, with whom he was associated during the latter's life, and he now continues in the same occupation, being vice president of the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company and one of the directors in that concern. Mrs. Beecher survived her husband until January 12, 1911, passing away in Vancouver.

During his college days Mr. Beecher was a well known athlete, a man of sturdy build and great strength, and his interest in clean manly sports, particularly in Rugby, lacrosse and tennis, continued until his death. He was president of various athletic associations in Vancouver and New Westminster and a member of many sporting clubs. Not only was he enthusiastic in his support of athletics, but it was his constant endeavor to keep all games and contests utterly above taint or suspicion of unfairness and to keep them from deterioration of any sort, manly in the best sense. It was his belief that athletics could and should be conducted with the highest regard for honor. He was a member of the Church of England, an active worker in Christ's church of Vancouver. He was loyal to all those things for which the church stands, ever ready to aid in her work in any way possible and above all thoroughly consistent in his daily life. Although he was not an active politician no movement for the betterment of his city or province lacked his cooperation and hearty support. He was one of a very few who in early times believed in the future of British Columbia and he lived to see his faith justified and to aid to a great extent in the justification. He was public-spirited and progressive in citizenship as well as resourceful and far-sighted in business, and his death was a distinct loss to the province in the ranks of its representative and worthy men.

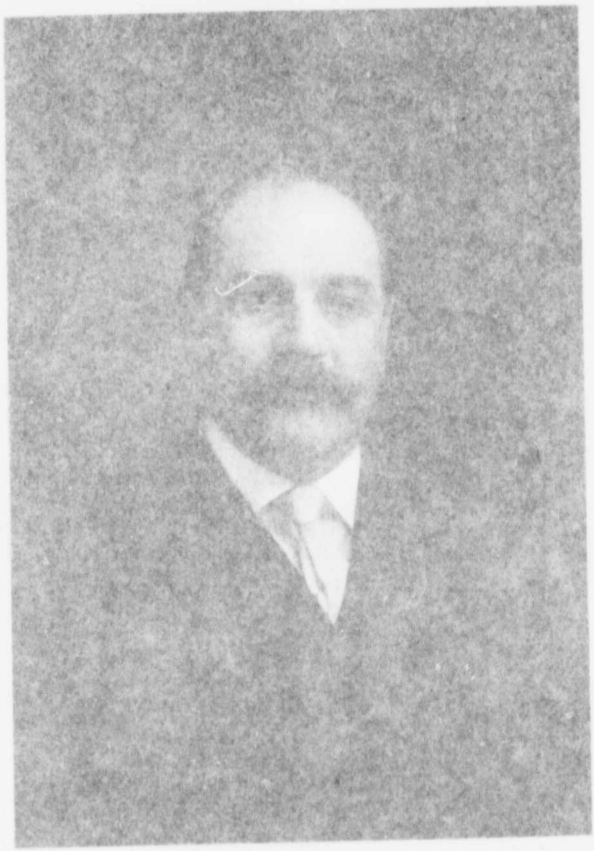


P. F. Scharschmidt

Percy F. Scharschmidt

PERCY F. SCHARSCHMIDT has since 1908 been engaged in the real-estate and contracting business in Vancouver and has built up an extensive and important concern, to which he devotes his entire attention, his close application, his strong purpose and his conservative and honorable business methods constituting the basis of a success which classes him with the leading and representative business men of the city. He was born in Kent, England, July 14, 1868, and is a son of S. T. and Alice (Percival) Scharschmidt, the former a native of the West Indies, where for many generations his people had resided, all, however, being of English lineage. The father was a graduate of King's College, England, and was married in that country. By profession he was an engineer and he was connected with a great deal of important government work, most of his attention being given to the construction of breakwaters, dykes and bridges. He afterward returned to the West Indies and became one of the most prominent engineers on the islands and there he has since resided, although he has now retired from active professional life, making his home at Mandeville.

Percy F. Scharschmidt acquired his early education in the public schools of the south of England and was afterward sent to the Toronto University at Toronto, from which he was graduated in medicine in 1887. He began practice in Nanaimo, British Columbia, and there remained until 1892, after which he abandoned his professional work and after traveling extensively throughout the province went in 1897 to the Yukon territory, where he engaged in prospecting, locating a gold mine which he owned and developed for a short time. In 1898, however, he became superintendent of the White Pass & Yukon Railroad, serving creditably and ably in that office until the spring of 1911, when he came to Vancouver, identifying himself with the real-estate and contracting business, in which he has since continued, controlling now an important and growing trade. He handles all kinds of business and residence property, being especially interested in business blocks, and he has come to be known as an expert judge of land values, a man whose opinion on matters concerning the [illegible]



W. F. Schaarschmidt

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his interests is considered practically infallible in business circles of the city. In Newport, also he is well known, for he has extensive real-estate interests in that community and maintains a branch office there. He has met with substantial success in life, and, carefully directing his activities, has achieved results which are directly attributable to his enterprise and ready utilization of opportunities.

At Victoria, British Columbia, in 1888, Mr. Scharschmidt was united in marriage to Miss Butler, a daughter of Captain George Butler, a pioneer in that city, and they are the parents of four children: Howard, a lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment; Guy, a member of the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles; Winnifred; and Daphne.

Mr. Scharschmidt is a member of the Pacific Club, and his religious views are in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and in 1891 was a candidate for a seat in the provincial parliament, representing Comox, but was defeated. He has, however, always been active in politics and takes an active interest in community development and advancement. He is a veteran of the Riel rebellion, having served through that conflict as a member of the Tenth Battalion of Toronto. A man of high character, his position in the public regard is an enviable one and although he has been in Vancouver but a short time, he has left the impress of his individuality upon its business history, while at all times he is a cooperant factor in measures and movements for the public good.

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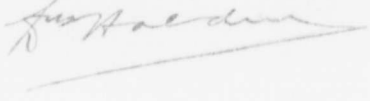
William Holden

WILLIAM HOLDEN, a Vancouver capitalist, has both directly and indirectly contributed to the [illegible] building, progress and improvement of this city. With remarkable prescience and foresight he recognized something of what the future had in store for both the city and province and placed his investments accordingly. His business ability, too, has been manifested in his transactions. He has seen and utilized opportunities that others have passed heedlessly by, holding much property in this section of the province. Especially worthy of mention is the magnificent Holden building, a modern office structure on Hastings street, East, which he owns and is a monument to his capability and enterprise. He was born in Sterling, Ontario, February 7, 1872, a son of Sylvester and Magdalina (Trousdale) Holden. He was reared upon his father's farm and attended the country schools until sixteen years of age. He then entered the employ of W. E. Thompson, of Prescott, Ontario, who was engaged in the exporting business, and later went upon the road as a traveling representative for that house. He spent two years in that way and in 1892 removed to Virden, Manitoba, where he continued for a year. He was afterward a resident of Regina, Saskatchewan, where he spent two years, and during all his residence at both places he was traveling representative for old established houses. In 1895 he returned to his old home at Sterling, Ontario, where he engaged in general merchandising until 1898. He then came to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver, where for seven years he was manager for western Canada of the Federal Life Insurance Company. During that period he studied conditions here, recognized the possibilities, and realizing much of what the future had in store for Vancouver and British Columbia he began investing in real estate and in 1905 established himself in an independent business as a real-estate and general financial broker. He continued to be actively identified with that line of business until 1912, when he retired to look after his personal affairs, having during these years met with substantial success through his wise and judicious investments. In matters of business judgment he is seldom, if ever at



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William Holden

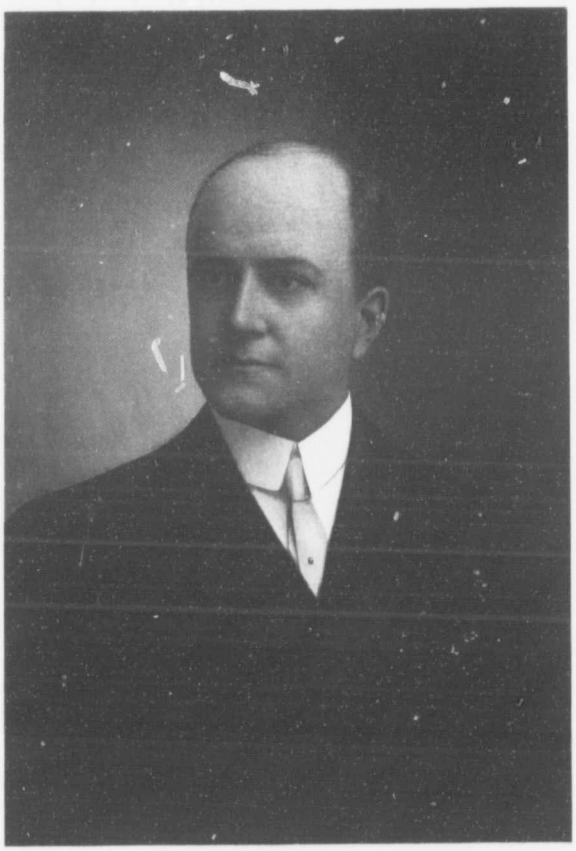
WILLIAM HOLDEN, a Vancouver capitalist, has both directly and indirectly contributed to the upbuilding, progress and improvement of this city. With remarkable prescience and foresight he recognized something of what the future had in store for both the city and province and placed his investments accordingly. His business ability, too, has been manifest in all his transactions. He has seen and utilized opportunities that others have passed heedlessly by, holding much property in this section of the province. Especially worthy of mention is the magnificent Holden building, a modern office structure on Hastings street, East, which he owns and is a monument to his capability and enterprise. He was born in Sterling, Ontario, February 7, 1872, a son of Sylvester and Magdalina (Trousdale) Holden. He was reared upon his father's farm and attended the country schools until sixteen years of age. He then entered the employ of W. E. Thompson, of Prescott, Ontario, who was engaged in the exporting business, and later went upon the road as a traveling representative for that house. He spent two years in that way and in 1892 removed to Virden, Manitoba, where he continued for a year. He was afterward a resident of Regina, Saskatchewan, where he spent two years, and during his residence at both places he was traveling representative for old established houses. In 1895 he returned to his old home at Sterling, Ontario, where he engaged in general merchandising until 1898. He then came to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver, where for seven years he was manager for western Canada of the Federal Life Insurance Company. During that period he studied conditions here, recognized the possibilities, and realizing much of what the future had in store for Vancouver and British Columbia he began investing in real estate and in 1905 established himself in an independent business as a real-estate and general financial broker. He continued to be actively identified with that line of business until 1912, when he retired to look after his personal affairs, having during these years met with substantial success through his wise and judicious investments. In matters of business judgment he is seldom, if ever at

fault, and he had so made his purchases that his property interests have returned to him a most gratifying annual income. He has conducted some very large and important realty deals and has been especially active in handling Vancouver city property. From the first he believed in the future of Vancouver, feeling that destiny had in store something most desirable for the city, and through his operations and as representative of others he has attracted money to the city and brought in much outside capital whereby material interests have been greatly enhanced. He was especially active in handling realty on Granville street, dealing heavily in property there. The development of this thoroughfare as a business street testifies to his good judgment, his keen insight and sagacity. It is frequently said of him that "he made Granville street." Among the more important real-estate transactions which he has conducted in recent times was the purchase for the Great Northern Railway of lands on False creek for terminal purposes. This was perhaps one of the best and most masterly deals ever carried through in this district. In the face of the greatest difficulties and dexterous manipulation of real-estate values by competing roads, and notwithstanding the difficulties surrounding riparian rights, Mr. Holden nevertheless successfully managed the deal in the interests of his clients and brought about a profitable consummation of their plans. Personally he has many large financial interests and owns much real estate, but is now retired from the brokerage business. The splendid Holden building is a monument to his enterprise, business ability and public spirit. It is one of the excellent structures of the city, thoroughly modern and complete in all its appointments and equipments, and is bringing the owner excellent financial returns.

Mr. Holden has been a very active factor in all matters for the growth and development of British Columbia and Vancouver. There has scarcely been a move made in this direction in which he has not been in the foremost rank of the workers, seeking ever the welfare of the community through the upbuilding of the city and through the advancement of all those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride.

On the 2d of August, 1911, Mr. Holden was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Eltham Buscombe of Vancouver, a daughter of H. A. Buscombe, formerly of this city, but now of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Holden is a member of the Board of Trade and is a prominent figure in the social life of the city, holding membership in the Commercial, Canadian and Press Clubs. He has always been a conservative in politics and an earnest, zealous worker for the party. He

has frequently been requested to accept public office, but believing that he could best serve the interests of the city and his party in other ways he has refused. He has perhaps done much more for Vancouver in the manipulation of his business affairs, whereby the welfare and advancement of the city have been promoted. That which he has undertaken he has accomplished; his plans are well formulated and carefully executed, and in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. He believes that opportunity lies before every man, that he might benefit thereby if he but has the will to dare and to do. Along the path of notable business activity, his efforts guided by sound judgment, William Holden has achieved his present gratifying and enviable position, being recognized as one of the ablest business men of Canada.



Jas. L. Lear

James S. Rear

JAMES S. REAR, who enjoys a reputation as one of Vancouver's most successful business men, is president of the North American Securities, Limited, and also the chief executive officer of the Richland Orchard Company. His birth occurred in Toronto, Ontario, in 1870, his father being Dr. William Rear, who practiced medicine in Toronto throughout his active professional career. His demise occurred in Vancouver in 1912.

James S. Rear was first employed by the Ontario government for five years and then resigned his position to become identified with the North American Life Insurance Company as general manager for British Columbia, Washington state and Yukon. In 1904 he resigned the position to accept that of general manager of the Mutual Life of New York for British Columbia, meeting with phenomenal success in all of his work. In 1909 he severed his connection with the Mutual Life to give his personal attention to his large holdings and investments in British Columbia, having been quite heavily interested in the development of farm and fruit lands. He is now president of the North American Securities, Limited, which was organized in July, 1911, and reorganized the following year, and president of the Canadian Title & Mortgage Guarantee Corporation, Limited, of Vancouver. As president he likewise controls the affairs of the Richland Orchard Company, which has large holdings of fine fruit lands under irrigation in the Okanagan valley. He has won a highly gratifying measure of prosperity in his undertakings and has long been numbered among the prominent business men and leading citizens of Vancouver.

Mr. Rear was married in London, Ontario, and has four children, namely: Beryl, Vivian, Carlton and Jack. In politics he is a conservative but not an active party worker. He belongs to the Vancouver, Terminal City, Jericho Country and Vancouver Automobile Clubs and is also a devoted member of Christ church (English).

Jas. A. Rea

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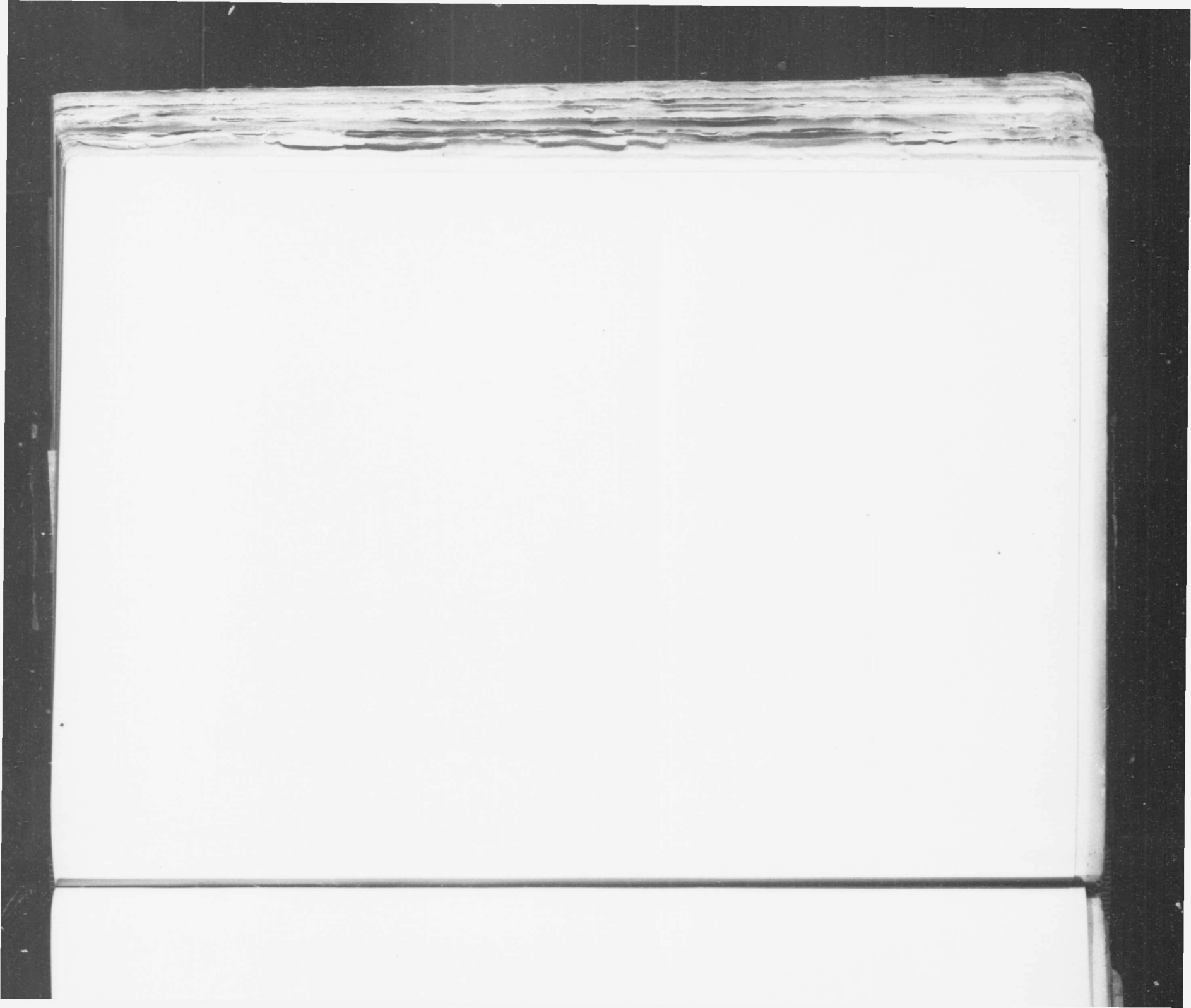

Thomas Robertson

Thomas Robertson

THOMAS ROBERTSON is one of [illegible] agriculturists of the East Delta [illegible] owns a hundred and sixty acres of [illegible] devoting to general farming. He [illegible] county, Ontario, on the 5th of [illegible] a son of Thomas and Isabella [illegible] son. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living [illegible] her home in the state of Indiana.

The early life of Thomas Robertson was in no [illegible] He was reared in the parental home and pursued his [illegible] public schools of his native county until he was twenty years [illegible] Immediately thereafter he started for British Columbia to [illegible] his career, believing that the west afforded better opportunities [illegible] prising young men than could be found in the older [illegible] As there was no railroad west of Winnipeg at that time [illegible] pelled to go to Chicago, thence to Omaha and [illegible] there he took the boat for Victoria and New Westminster. [illegible] after his arrival he went to Langley and [illegible] acres of land at Alder Grove. [illegible] where he prospected and mined for [illegible] ing with very much success for [illegible] eighty acres of land, which forms the [illegible] As it was overflow land it had to be [illegible] be successfully cultivated. After [illegible] portion of his holding he began [illegible] purpose. Operations necessarily [illegible] soft and marshy, the horses often [illegible] and some time elapsed before his [illegible] experiences with the dykes and [illegible] the other pioneers, his efforts [illegible] Each year marked an advance [illegible] ever, and ultimately he had [illegible] was reaping abundant harvests [illegible] labor and persistent efforts. In 1897, he increased his [illegible] the purchase of another eighty acres. It was also [illegible]

Thomas Robertson.

Thomas Robertson

THOMAS ROBERTSON is one of the successful agriculturists of the East Delta district where he owns a hundred and sixty acres of land, which he is devoting to general farming. He was born in Huron county, Ontario, on the 5th of April, 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Isabella (Shievas) Robertson. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living and makes her home in the state of Indiana.

The early life of Thomas Robertson was in no way remarkable. He was reared in the parental home and pursued his education in the public schools of his native county until he was twenty years of age. Immediately thereafter he started for British Columbia to pursue his career, believing that the west afforded better opportunities for enterprising young men than could be found in the older provinces. As there was no railroad west of Winnipeg at that time, he was compelled to go to Chicago, thence to Omaha and San Francisco, where he took the boat for Victoria and New Westminster. Very soon after his arrival he went to Langley and took up a hundred and sixty acres of land at Alder Grove. He next went to the Cariboo district, where he prospected and mined for gold for two years, but not meeting with very much success he returned to the Delta and bought eighty acres of land, which formed the nucleus of his present farm. As it was overflow land it had to be dyked and drained before it could be successfully cultivated. After having constructed dykes along a portion of his holding he began plowing, using three horses for this purpose. Operations necessarily proceeded slowly as the soil was soft and marshy, the horses often sinking to their knees in the mire, and some time elapsed before his entire tract was planted. His early experiences with the dykes and drains were very similar to those of the other pioneers, his efforts oftentimes seeming entirely fruitless. Each year marked an advance in the development of his farm, however, and ultimately he had the entire tract under cultivation and was reaping abundant harvests, which well repaid him for his hard labor and persistent efforts. In 1897, he increased his holdings by the purchase of another eighty acres. It was also wild land and had

to be put through the same process as his first piece. His painstaking efforts and intelligently and systematically directed activities have enabled him to bring his acreage under high cultivation and he is now regarded as one of the most successful agriculturists of his community. Although he is engaging in diversified farming, Mr. Robertson's principal crops are hay, oats and potatoes. He takes great pride in his farm, which is well kept up, and has increased its value by the erection of substantial buildings and the introduction of various modern conveniences consistent with the spirit of progress he manifests in his work.

In January, 1890, Mr. Robertson was married to Miss Maria Thompson of Enniskillen, Ireland, and to them have been born four children. In order of birth they are as follows: Thomas J., Isabella, Mary and Laura, all of whom are at home.

In matters of citizenship Mr. Robertson is public-spirited, taking an active interest in all matters pertaining to the material, intellectual or moral progress of the community, and can be depended upon to support any worthy project. He is an ex-member of the council of Delta municipality, and is now serving on the board of school trustees. A man of honor and integrity in both his business and political relations, Mr. Robertson is held in high regard by his fellow townsmen, many of whom he has known since pioneer days.

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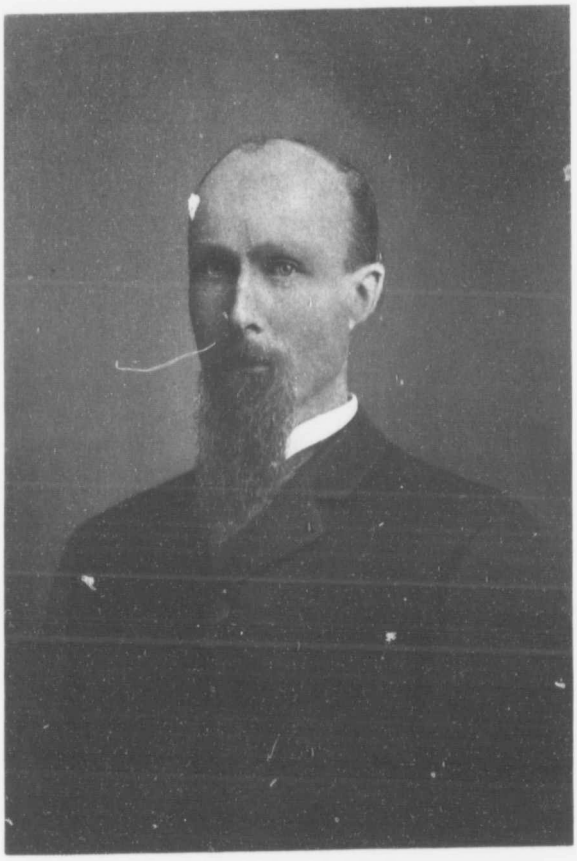

J. B. Elliot

John B. Elliot

THROUGHOUT southern British Columbia the name of John B. Elliot is a familiar one, because of his extensive building operations, because of his genuine cordiality, his good fellowship and his loyalty to friendship. He makes his home in Ladner, but is a native of the province of Quebec, having been born in Orange, in January, 1857, a son of Brown and Jessie (Oliver) Elliot. His ancestors in the paternal and maternal lines came from Roxburghshire, Scotland, the grandparents on both sides bringing their respective families to the new world when the father and mother of John B. Elliot were children. Both the Elliot and Oliver families established their homes in the province of Quebec and it was there that the boyhood days of John B. Elliot were spent, his education being acquired in the common schools of Howick. He remained upon the home farm with his father until nineteen years of age, assisting in the work of the fields and in all other duties in connection with the place. He afterward went to Montreal, where he began learning the carpenter's trade under a Mr. McIntyre, but soon afterward his employer failed in business. Mr. Elliot then went to St. Catharines, Ontario, where he spent three years following the carpenter's trade, working and thus laying the foundation for his success in that line along building lines in later years. On the expiration of the three years spent in Ontario he came to New Westminster, British Columbia. There he at once resumed work as a builder in connection with Mr. Turnbull, in whose employ he had spent some time when in eastern Canada. Business conditions, however, were not good in New Westminster through that summer and Mr. Elliot engaged to work for E. A. Wadhams, who was building a house in the Delta country, on the land now owned by Lieutenant-Governor Patterson. Mr. W. Howay, the father of His Honor, Judge Howay, was in charge of the building and it was under him that Mr. Elliot worked. He afterward made his headquarters in New Westminster while following in various places until 1886, when he returned to his old home in eastern Canada to visit his aged father.

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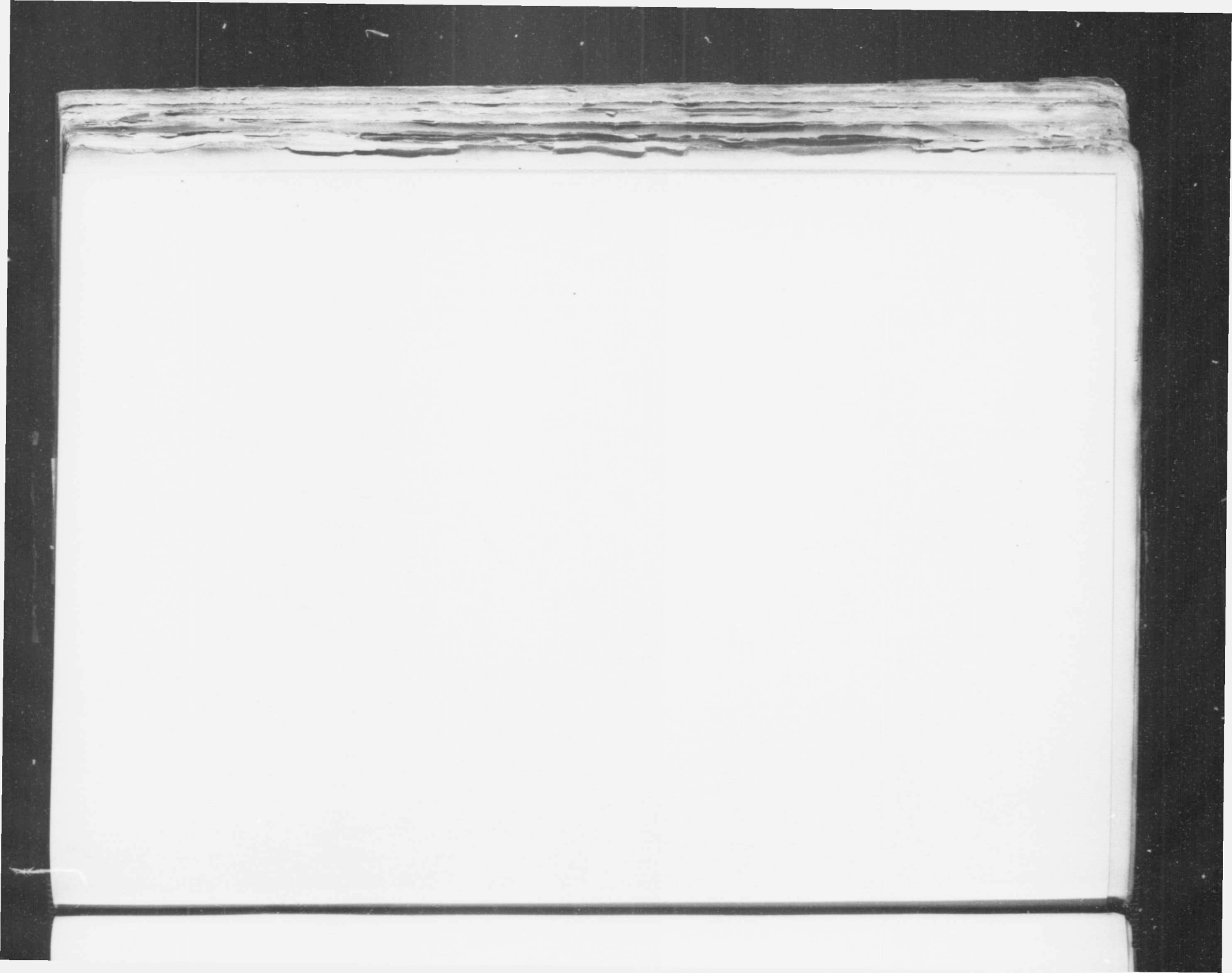
The lure of the far west, however, was upon Mr. Elliot and after a few months he returned to British Columbia. He complied with the request of Thomas McNeely of Ladner to come to this place and build a hotel, erecting the Delta Hotel, still a popular hostelry of Ladner. Since that time he has continued his residence in Ladner and as carpenter and builder has been connected with the most extensive and important building operations of this section, building many of the fine residences in the town and upon the farms in this part of the province. He has recently completed the ten thousand dollar farm residence of Lieutenant-Governor Patterson. The list of other fine homes in the Delta and East Delta districts that he has built includes the Kittson, McNeely and McKee residences. He built the business blocks of McNeely & Lanning and of Fossett & Wilson at Ladner. He has also been the builder of many of the fish canneries along the Fraser river and also some in the far north. Among those in the vicinity of Ladner are the Alexander Ewen Cannery, the Brodie Cannery, the Pacific Coast Cannery, the Beaver Cannery, the Scottish Canadian Cannery and others. In 1895 he erected on the Skeena river the Good Hope Cannery for the Henry Bell-Irving Company and The Aberdeen Cannery for the Findlay, Durham & Brodie Company. His work is always well and conscientiously done and stands as a monument to the skill of the builder. He still continues in active business, is accorded a liberal patronage and has won the substantial and well merited rewards of his labor.

In politics Mr. Elliot is a liberal, but he has never sought nor desired office. He holds membership with the Woodmen of the World and he is a man of many friends, being most widely known and highly respected in southern British Columbia. His manner is genial. In action he is always courteous and kind and his many attractive qualities have made him popular with all who know him.



F. X. McPhillips

Francis Xavier McPhillips, M. D., M. D.

CAPABLE, earnest and conscientious, Dr. Francis Xavier McPhillips has for the past twenty years given his services to the general public of Vancouver as physician and surgeon, having attained a place among the foremost men in the profession in his community. A thorough education and an unusual ability for surgical work have gained for him the enviable place he now occupies and, combined with a kindly nature and a true spirit of helpfulness, have won the confidence of the public.

Dr. McPhillips was born in Richmond Hill, Ontario, June 18, 1866, and is a son of George and Mary (Lavin) McPhillips, both of whom were born in Ireland. The mother was brought to Canada during her childhood, the family settling in York county. George McPhillips was a surveyor by profession, having already been [illegible] in his native isle, and while yet a young man came to [illegible], settling in Toronto, Ontario. A few years later he removed to Richmond Hill, that province, and during this time [illegible] of the district now known as York county under [illegible] ary-general of the Dominion. The father [illegible] and was sent by the Dominion government to [illegible] the first surveying party that entered the [illegible]. The remainder of his life was spent in [illegible] where he made his home mostly at Winnipeg and St. Charles. He passed away at the age of sixty-eight years, while his wife [illegible] seventy-six, her death occurred in St. Charles, Manitoba. The family of Mr. and Mrs. George McPhillips included, besides the Doctor, Albert Edward, of Victoria, who is president of the executive council of British Columbia and is now judge of the court of appeals; Lewis G., who is a prominent barrister and king's counsel at Vancouver, and two other sons, both surveyors in Winnipeg, one of whom [illegible] made the first survey of that city, all ways thereof being [illegible].

Dr. McPhillips was reared at home amid the refining influences of a cultured surroundings and, after his [illegible] at Manitoba College, at Winnipeg, and [illegible]

F. F. Mayfield

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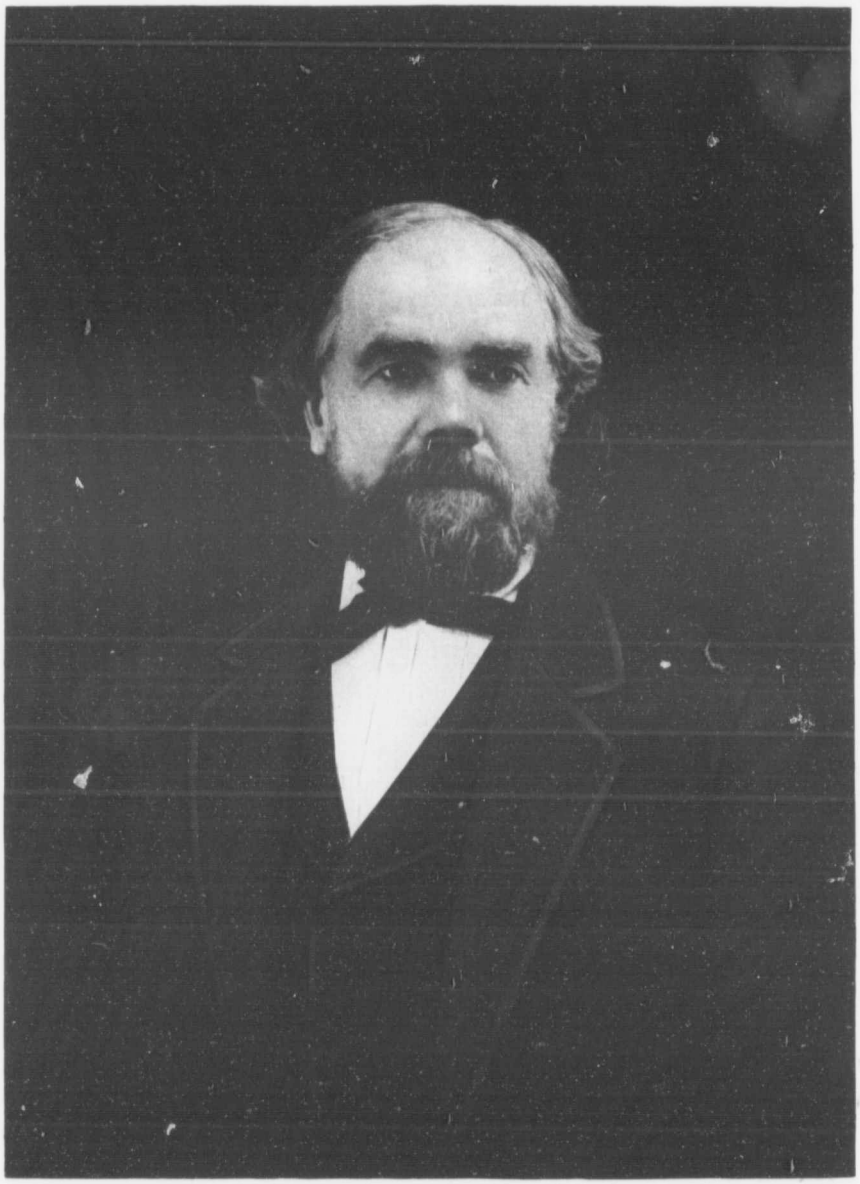
Dr. McPhillips was reared at home amid the refining influences of cultured surroundings and, after his fundamental education, entered Manitoba College, at Winnipeg, and in 1886 graduated from

Manitoba University with the degree of B. A., receiving his M. D. degree from the same college in 1889. He then was appointed railroad surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad on the Manitoba division and held that position until 1893, residing at Miami. In July of that year he came to Vancouver and has since been engaged in practice here. No long novitiate awaited him for he soon demonstrated his ability, specializing in surgery, and he now serves as surgeon to St. Paul's Hospital. He seems to have an intuitive gift for diagnosing his cases, based upon extraordinary experience and wide knowledge, and after coming to a conclusion he seldom makes an error in applying the correct remedy. Many patients have profited by his services and his successful operations have been numerous. At the convocation of the American College of Surgeons held in Chicago on November 13, 1913, Dr. McPhillips was elected one of the Governors.

On June 2, 1897, at Vancouver, Dr. McPhillips married Miss Agatha Dolan, a daughter of John and Agatha Dolan, the former for many years a merchant in Bay City, Michigan. Dr. and Mrs. McPhillips have four children, Dorothy, Nora, Jack and Frances.

The Doctor gives his allegiance to the Roman Catholic church and in that connection is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. Politically he is a conservative and along social lines holds membership in the Vancouver Club. For four years he was a member of the Ninetieth Regiment of Volunteers at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Interested in the welfare of his city along various lines, he has given particular attention to its state of health and by his work has greatly assisted in combating illness and disease. The humane quality in his nature makes him beloved by all who seek his services and the general public and those connected with him in the profession accord him a foremost place among the medical men of the province.



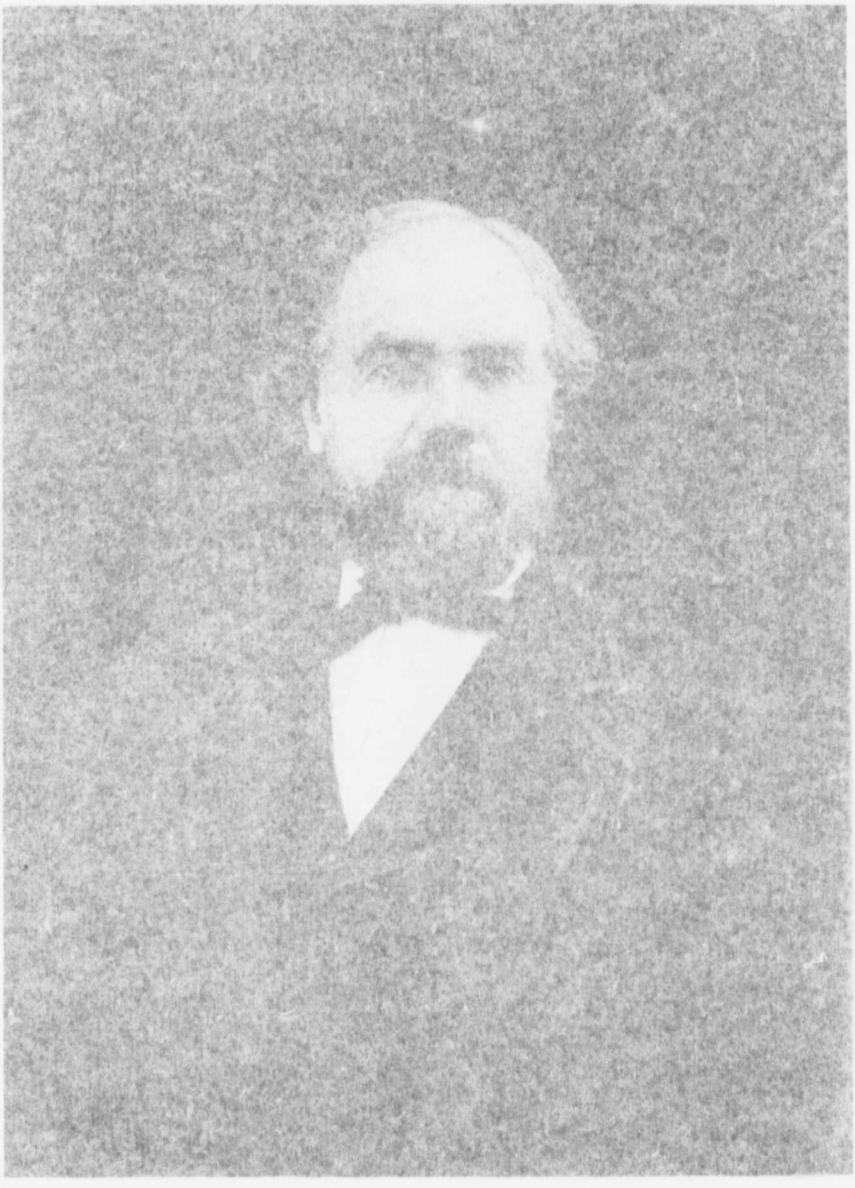
William Irving

Captain William [illegible]

THE name of Captain William [illegible] and vessel owner, is [illegible] early history of British Columbia [illegible] first steamer constructed [illegible] mander and owner of many [illegible] days.

He was born in Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, [illegible] died at New Westminster, British Columbia, August [illegible] an early age he began his sea-going career, sailing to [illegible] the world, while still a young man. In the early 40s he [illegible] the brig "Tuscany," plying between English ports and [illegible] Richard Hoyt and Richard Williams, both of whom [illegible] well known as commanders of Pacific coast vessels, were [illegible] steward, respectively, of the same ship. [illegible] to Oregon, in 1849, as master and part owner [illegible] with which ship he entered the coasting trade [illegible] from San Francisco to the Columbia [illegible] plat of the town of San Francisco [illegible] filed with the United States district [illegible] This plat gave definiteness and [illegible] California metropolis and Oregon [illegible] the Rockies where such a [illegible] This map contained only [illegible] ing index to the marvelous [illegible] coast.

Two years after his arrival at Portland, Captain [illegible] a large tract of land in what is now East [illegible] subsequent growth in that direction added [illegible] His first steamboat venture was when the [illegible] brought on the deck of the "Success" and [illegible] and Portland route. Later he was associated [illegible] the "Express" and various other well [illegible] ing trade. In 1858 he sold his Oregon [illegible] to British Columbia, joining his old partner, Alexander C. Anderson. They at once began the construction of the "Governor Douglas," the



William Evarts

Captain William Irving

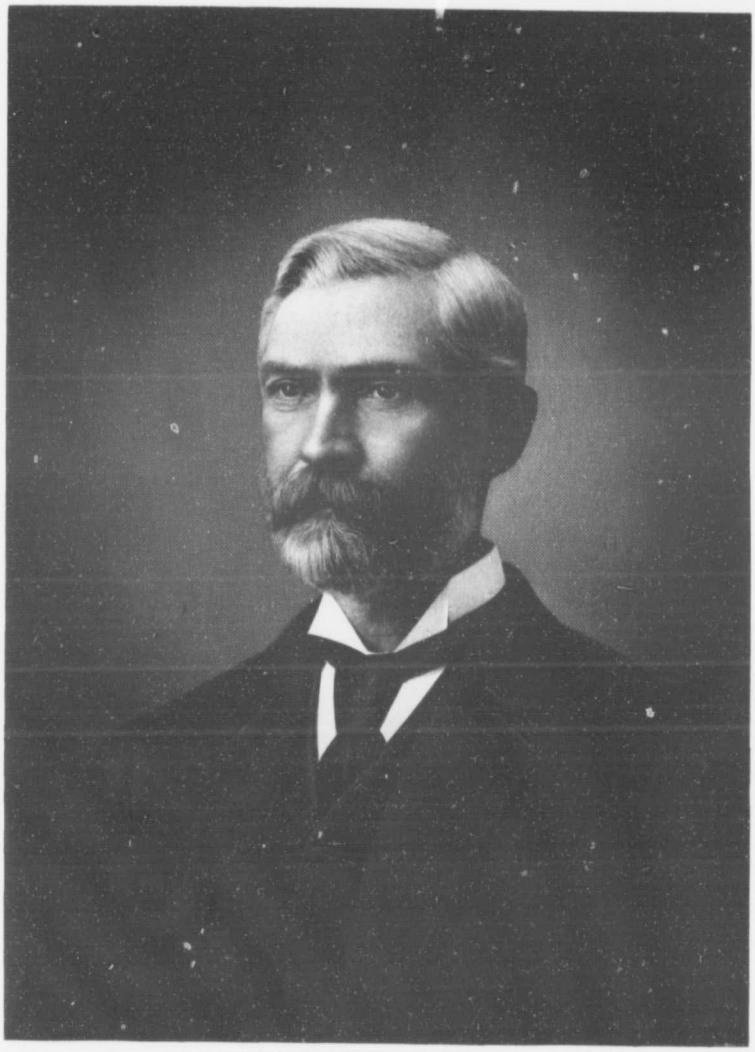
THE name of Captain William Irving, pioneer master and vessel owner, is intimately associated with the early history of British Columbia as builder of the first steamer constructed in the province and as commander and owner of many of the craft of pioneer days.

He was born in Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1816, and died at New Westminster, British Columbia, August 28, 1872. At an early age he began his sea-going career, sailing to all ports of the world, while still a young man. In the early '40s he was mate of the brig "Tuscany," plying between English ports and New York. Richard Hoyt and Richard Williams, both of whom became later well known as commanders of Pacific coast vessels, were captain and steward, respectively, of the same ship. Captain Irving came first to Oregon, in 1849, as master and part owner of the bark "Success," with which ship he entered the coasting trade. On one of his trips from San Francisco to the Columbia in 1849 he carried the original plat of the town of San Francisco to Oregon City, where he had it filed with the United States district court for the territory of Oregon. This plat gave definiteness and validity to real-estate titles in the California metropolis and Oregon City was the only place west of the Rockies where such a record could be made at that early day. This map contained only about fourteen hundred lots and is a striking index to the marvelous strides in development of the Pacific coast.

Two years after his arrival at Portland, Captain Irving purchased a large tract of land in what is now East Portland and the city's subsequent growth in that direction added enormously to its value. His first steamboat venture was when the little "Eagle," which he brought on the deck of the "Success" and placed on the Oregon City and Portland route. Later he was associated with others, purchasing the "Express" and various other well known boats in the river coasting trade. In 1858 he sold his Oregon steamboat interests and came to British Columbia, joining his old partner, Alexander S. Murray. They at once began the construction of the "Governor Douglas," the

first steamer built in British Columbia, following her a short time later with the "Colonel Moody," with which Captain Irving made the first successful trip to Yale in 1861. The following year he disposed of his interest in these two steamers and built the "Reliance," the finest of her time, and owing to the great popularity and energy of her owner, the venture was immediately successful. In 1865 the "Onward" was launched. She represented the utmost in steamship luxury in these waters, and was for many years one of the best known boats of the province, and incidentally was the first command of his son, Captain John Irving.

Almost from the time of his arrival on the Fraser river Captain Irving was engaged in fighting the keenest of competition, but with indomitable will and unflinching determination he emerged from each engagement victorious and at the time of his death stood at the top of his profession, admired even by his business rivals for his rugged honesty and loved by a host of friends, who felt at his death an irreparable loss. In speaking of his many virtues, a pioneer friend said of him, "His purse was always at the disposal of any in need, and his generosity was unrestricted by class, faith, or nationality. He knew no distinction in his bounty and he never allowed a former injury to interfere with a present occasion for timely aid. He was a gentleman in the true sense of the word."



J. M. Reavis.

Hon. Benjamin [illegible]

HON. BENJAMIN [illegible] the early pioneers [illegible] well known in Victoria [illegible] was intimately identified [illegible] growth of his section [illegible] long residence here, [illegible] a century. He was one of the [illegible] faith and confidence in the ultimate [illegible] ada's far western frontier made [illegible] today a possibility, while the story of the [illegible] tures of these pioneers constitute one of the most thrilling [illegible] in the history of British Columbia.

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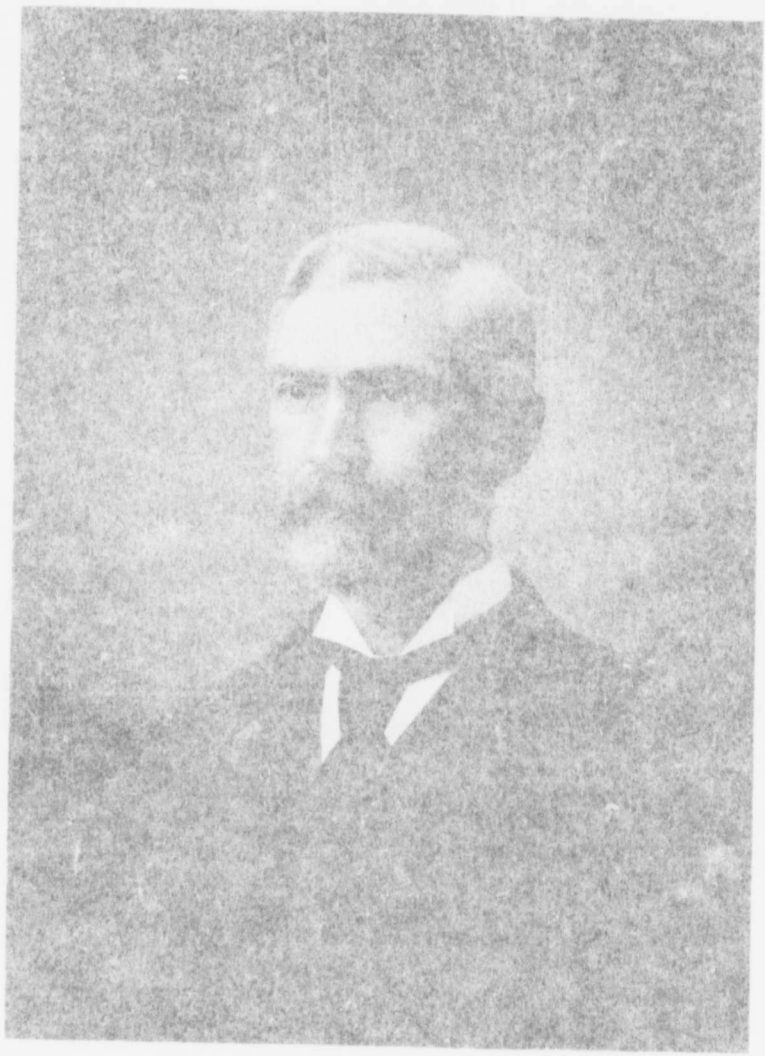


Hon. Benjamin William Pearse

HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAM PEARSE, one of the early pioneers of British Columbia, especially well known in Victoria and on Vancouver island, was intimately identified with the development and growth of his section of the province throughout his long residence here, covering a period of over half a century. He was one of the hardy early comers whose strong faith and confidence in the ultimate destiny of what was then Canada's far western frontier made the highly developed province of today a possibility, while the story of the lives, activities and adventures of these pioneers constitute one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of British Columbia.

Mr. Pearse was born in Devonshire, England, January 19, 1832, and after acquiring his preliminary education in the old country prepared himself for the profession of civil engineering. He came to British Columbia in 1851 when a young man of about twenty years and soon was made surveyor for the crown colony, having won the appointment in competition with over forty other applicants. In this capacity he laid out the city of Victoria and had to do with the erection of a number of the government buildings of the early times. His wide knowledge of affairs caused him to be appointed a member of the executive council of the colony of British Columbia which voted the colony into the confederation of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and it was at this time that the title of Honorable was given him. He served as assistant surveyor general under the late Hon. Joseph D. Pemberton, surveyor general of the province. He laid out most of the public roads of Vancouver island and did valuable exploration work in the more northerly sections of the island. He was largely responsible for the settlement of the Cowichan country and succeeded in gaining the confidence of the formerly savage Indians of that district. For many years after his retirement he was frequently visited by the leaders of the tribe who sought his counsel and advice on various questions arising out of what they deemed encroachment on their rights by the white settlers.

In 1872 he was appointed provincial engineer of the federal works department and the erection of the customs house, postoffice, Northwest Penitentiary, the lighthouse at the entrance to Barclay Sound and various other projects came under his direct supervision. After the union of the colonies and the consequent formation of the province he extended his activities to the mainland, taking charge of the Cariboo road, an important artery of communication with the interior, and in this connection kept up his record as an efficient public official.

His interest in civic affairs was keen and any project the object of which was the furtherance of the city's development was always sure of his hearty support and cooperation. He served for several years as a member of the Victoria city council and for two years was on the sewerage commission which had in charge the installation of the present efficient sewerage system.

Mr. Pearse was twice married, his first wife passing away in 1872. In June, 1876, he married Sarah Jane Palmer of Norfolk, England, a daughter of Henry Palmer, a prominent solicitor of that place. He was a member of the Reformed Episcopal church from its inception and was a close friend and loyal supporter of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge when he organized the Victoria branch of the church.

His faith in the city's future led him to invest largely in real estate and he profited by its subsequent advance in values. In 1860 he built the beautiful residence, Fernwood, and subsequently the surrounding estate was subdivided and became one of the city's finest residential districts. Mr. Pearse's death occurred June 17, 1902, and the announcement of his passing caused expressions of the sincerest regret from the thousands who had known and respected him for his many admirable characteristics of heart and mind and his valuable and unselfish devotion to the upbuilding of the province. His death marked the parting of another link in the rapidly shortening chain of the trail blazers of British Columbia—a chain that bound the primitive past to the progressive present with its splendid development of modern civilization.

Happily Mr. Pearse lived to see and enjoy the fruition of many of the early plans for the later development of the province and to feel the satisfaction of having been an important factor in the transformation of Victoria from a frontier trading post to the beautiful city of the present.

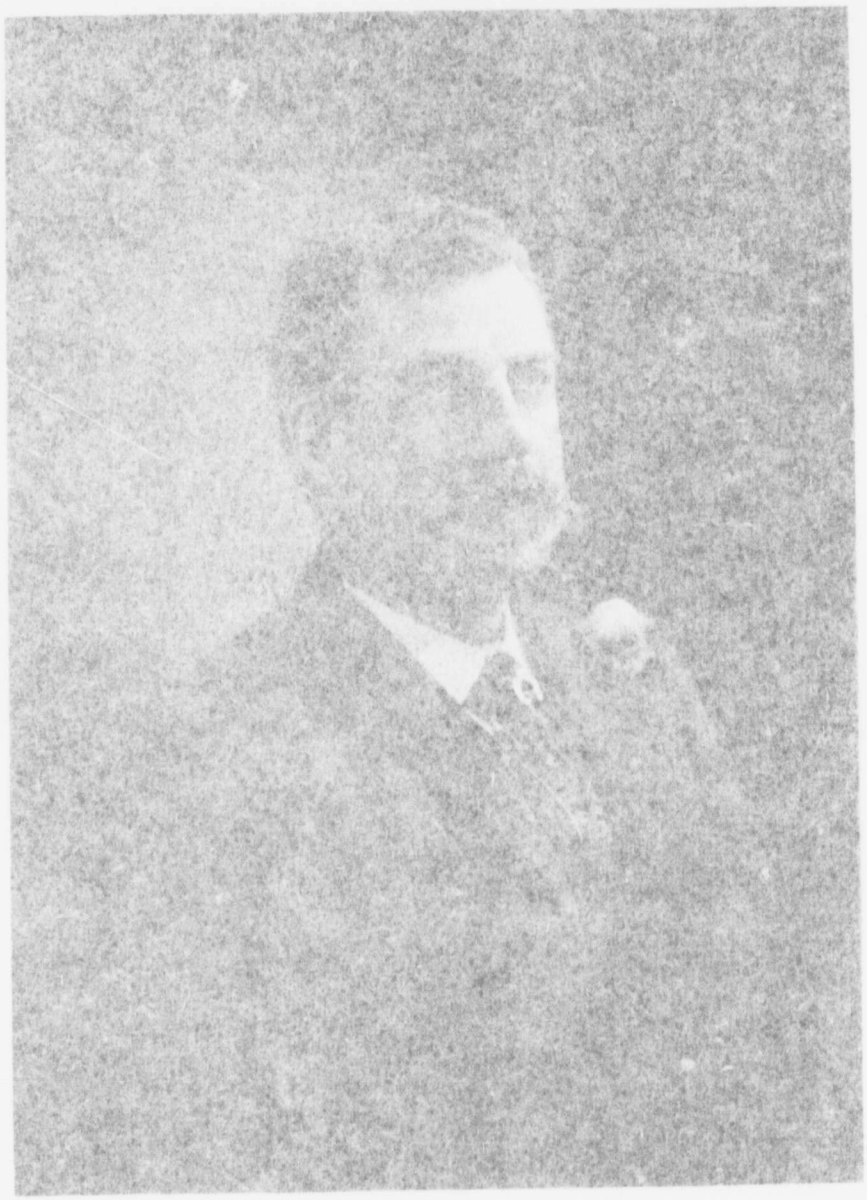
Jas. Irving

Captain John Irving

BRITISH COLUMBIA, the early history of the marine industry in the northwest, has no more picturesque figure than Captain John Irving's entire career afloat and his activities have been a dominant factor in the development of the province's transportation facilities.

He was born in Portland, Oregon, March 21, 1854, a son of the late Captain William and Elizabeth Irving. He came to New Westminster, British Columbia, in 1862 and received his elementary education there and in Victoria. At seventeen he went with his father in the steamboat business and showed such aptitude for the work that he was at twenty years in command of the steamer "Onward." He continued in association with his father until the latter's death in 1872 when he assumed the entire responsibility of the business founded in 1858 by the building of the "Governor Douglas." Under his management numerous steamers were added to the fleet, the "Lillooet," "Hope," "Glenmore," "Onward" and "Royal City" being familiar names to old timers.

Competition at this time was of the hottest kind but Captain Irving was equal to the emergency and came out of each conflict with his organization more perfect than when he entered the fight. In 1874 the famous old "William C. Hunt" was added to the line and plied between Victoria and the Queen City in competition with the Hudson's Bay Company steamer "Princess Louise." In 1881 the "Elizabeth Irving," the finest steamer on the Fraser, built at a cost of over fifty thousand dollars, while making her second trip caught fire at Hope landing and was totally destroyed. In 1883 Captain Irving perfected the organization, with five hundred thousand dollars capital, of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, of which he became the active head. The company, which was a consolidation of the Irving pioneer line and the Hudson's Bay line, took over the steamers "R. P. Rithet," "Princess Louise," "William Irving," "Western Slope," "Enterprise," "Reliance," "Otter," "Maude," "Gertrude," "Yosemite," and later the "Premier," "Islander," "Sardonyx," "Danube" and "Amur" were added to the fleet and the company under the able management of Captain Irving and his asso-



Jno Ireland

Captain John Irving

BRITISH COLUMBIA, the birthplace of the marine industry in the northwest, has been the scene of Captain John Irving's entire active career, and his activities have been a dominant element in the development of the province's transportation facilities.

He was born in Portland, Oregon, November 24, 1854, a son of the late Captain William and Eliza Jane Irving. He came to New Westminster, British Columbia, in 1858, and received his elementary education there and in Victoria. At sixteen he began with his father in the steamboat business and showed such aptitude for the work that he was at twenty years in command of the steamer "Onward." He continued in association with his father until the latter's death in 1872 when he assumed the entire responsibility of the business founded in 1858 by the building of the "Governor Douglas." Under his management numerous steamers were added to the fleet, the "Lillooet," "Hope," "Glenmora," "Onward" and "Royal City" being familiar names to old timers.

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ciates became a dominant factor in Pacific coast water transportation. In 1901 the business and ships of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company were purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and became the nucleus of the present British Columbia Coast Service fleet of steamers operated by that company. In 1890 Captain Irving and his associates organized the Columbia & Kootenai Steam Navigation Company, buying and building a fine line of boats which were placed on the Columbia river, Kootenai river, Arrow lakes and Kootenai lakes, filling a gap in the transportation facilities of that region and adding enormously to its development possibilities. This line was also later absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, becoming a part of its water service.

Captain Irving probably did more than any other in solving the problems of transportation to the Yukon and both he and his ships became as well and popularly known in the north as in the waters of British Columbia, the John Irving Navigation Company, which he founded, operating the steamers "Gleaner," "Reaper" and "Scotia." It proved a highly profitable venture and was sold in 1900 to the White Pass Railway Company. In 1905 he escorted the excursion of the American Institute of Mining Engineers to the Yukon territory and the members of the party were amazed at his intimate knowledge of the country. Said one, "He seemed to know every inch of the country. He was most invaluable and indefatigable and we are mighty sorry to lose him."

Shortly after their return Captain Irving received the following:

"Captain John Irving,

"Victoria, British Columbia.

"Dear Sir: I am instructed to convey to you the thanks of the Council and visiting members and guests of the American Institute of Mining Engineers for your most congenial and helpful companionship during the recent excursion to the Yukon territory. Every member of the party became your personal friend and joins individually in this official acknowledgment.

"By order of the Council,

(Signed) "R. W. Raymond,
"Secretary."

The Song of the Mining Engineers, written by Dr. Raymond on the occasion of their visit to the Yukon, contained this verse:

"And there was Admiral Kafer, a sailor of the sea,
And shiver my tarry toplights but a heart of Oak had he!

And there was another heart of oak for his to lean upon,
The heart I mean that could be seen in the face of Captain John."

June, 1889, on Queen Victoria's anniversary, Captain Irving layed the cornerstone of the First Presbyterian church at Bennett, Yukon, and delivered the principal address of the day in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the pioneers of Christianity in the far north. He said in part:

"It is a most gratifying thought that hand in hand into the frozen regions of the north are entering commerce, civilization, and religion, wedded in inseparable bonds which no power on earth can break asunder.

"Years hence, as man passes through these natural gateways to the north, possibly we may all have passed away, may this edifice still stand as a monument to the pioneers of Christianity in this wilderness of mountain, lake, and stream."

Outside his activities in the transportation field Captain Irving has contributed much to the development of the northwest, his interests in mining, fisheries, and lands, having represented large investments of capital. Politically he has been consistently conservative and prominent in the councils of his party, being for eight years a member of the provincial parliament of British Columbia. He is a member of the Union Club of Victoria, the Arctic Club of Seattle, Vancouver Club, Vancouver, and the Prince Rupert Club, Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

Captain Irving married Jane, daughter of the late Chief Factor Alexander Munro, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and they became the parents of one son and two daughters.

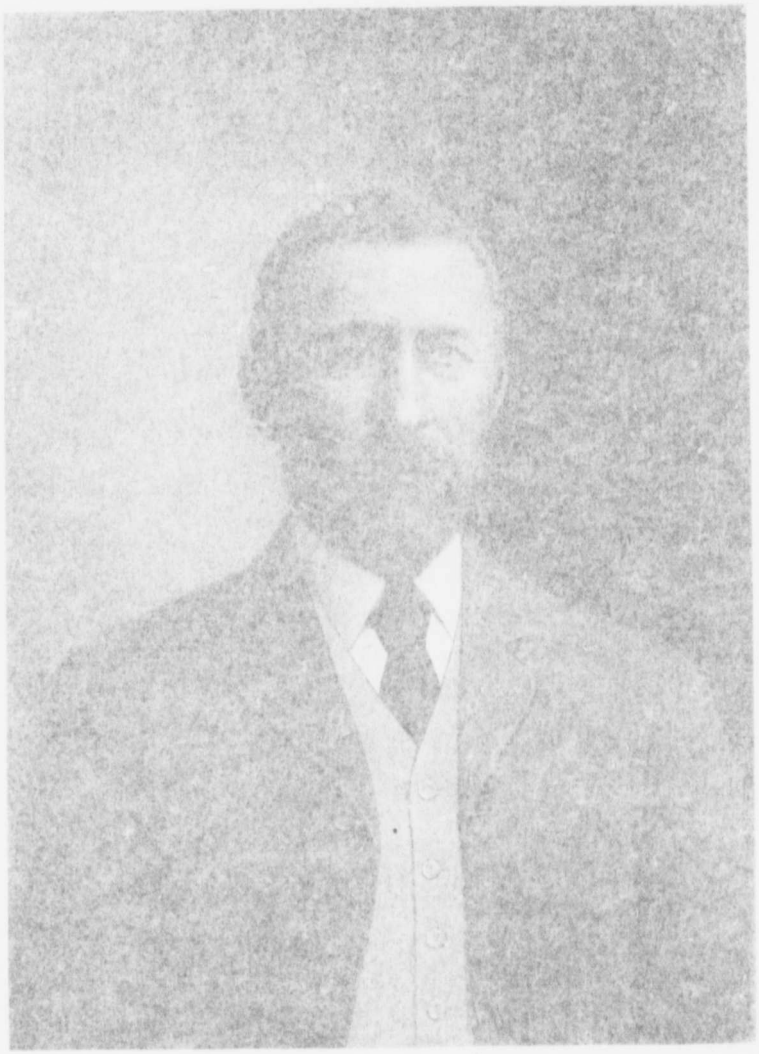
Genial, generous, prosperous—Captain Irving is living in practical retirement from an active business career in which he performed a big man's work, in a big man's way. There are few men more widely acquainted or popular from the Columbia to the Yukon than "Captain John," as he is familiarly known wherever his ships have gone.

Robt. L. Kittson

Robert Edward Kitson

THE passing away on the 27th inst. of Robert Edward Kitson, was felt not only by his immediate neighborhood, but throughout the whole Lillooet district, where for nearly forty years he had been recognized as one of the foremost representative citizens. Not only was he a successful agriculturist and capable man of business, but he possessed the confidence of his fellowmen and figured prominently in local political life for many years. To his enterprising spirit and active effort can be attributed the adoption of more than one measure which contributed in no small degree toward the country's progress and development. All matters pertaining to the welfare of the community enlisted his enthusiastic co-operation, and during the long period of his residence in the district political affairs he filled various offices, ranging from that of justice of the peace to reeve of the district. In each and every position he held were discharged with a rare sense of [illegible] to the public who had intrusted their interests [illegible] safeguard them and execute the [illegible] promptly and capably.

Robert Edward Kitson was a native of [illegible] born in Derrygonelly in the month of [illegible] William and Jane Kitson, who passed [illegible] said isle. His early years were passed [illegible] his education being pursued in the [illegible] he was a youth of eighteen years. [illegible] studies under a private tutor with the intention of preparing for the ministry. Having decided to adopt a commercial career, he soon entered the employ of an uncle who was engaged in the mercantile business, serving an apprenticeship and [illegible] with him for about nine years. A longing to [illegible] resulted in his taking passage for Canada at the expiration of that time, with Quebec as his destination. After a residence of a year or so in the latter city, induced by his brother-in-law, Christopher Brown who had married a twin sister of Mrs. Kitson, he crossed the continent to British Columbia, coming direct to Lillooet. Upon his



Robt. S. Hilton

Robert Edward Kittson

THE passing away on July 29, 1912, of Robert Edward Kittson, was not only a great loss to his immediate neighborhood, but the entire community about Ladner, where for nearly thirty years he had been recognized as one of the district's representative citizens. Not only was he a skilled agriculturist and capable man of business, but he possessed the qualities of leadership and figured prominently in local political life from pioneer days. To his enterprising spirit and active effort can be attributed the adoption of more than one measure which contributed in no small degree toward the country's progress and development. All matters pertaining to the welfare of the community enlisted his enthusiastic cooperation, and during the long period of his connection with political affairs he filled various offices, ranging from that of justice of the peace to reeve of the district. In each and every instance his duties were discharged with a rare sense of conscientious obligation to the public who had intrusted their interests to him, believing he would safeguard them and execute the business connected therewith promptly and capably.

Robert Edward Kittson was a native of Ireland, having been born in Derrygonelly in the month of March, 1855, and a son of William and Jane Kittson, who passed their entire lives on the Emerald isle. His early years were passed in the home of his parents, his education being pursued in the schools of his native city until he was a youth of eighteen years. Subsequently he continued his studies under a private tutor with the intention of preparing for the ministry. Having decided to adopt a commercial career, he then entered the employ of an uncle who was engaged in the mercantile business, serving an apprenticeship and being associated with him for about nine years. A longing to pursue his career in the colonies resulted in his taking passage for Canada at the expiration of that time, with Quebec as his destination. After a residence of a year or so in the latter city, induced by his brother-in-law, Christopher Brown who had married a twin sister of Mrs. Kittson, he crossed the continent to British Columbia, coming direct to Ladner. Upon his

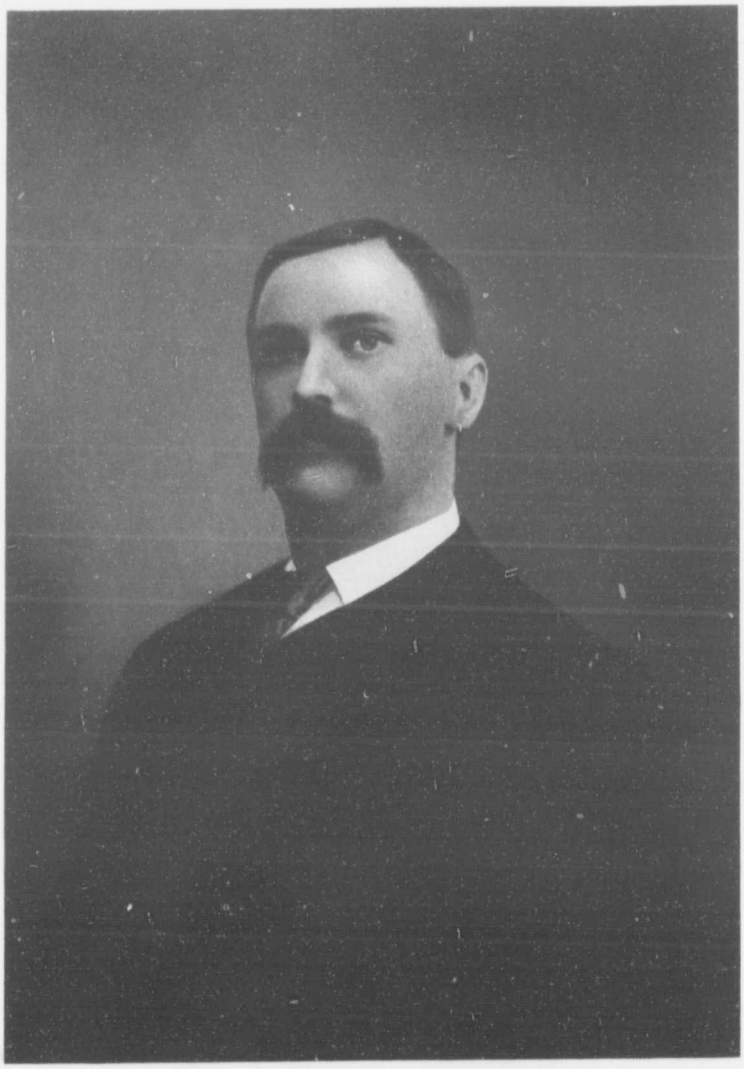
arrival here he purchased from his brother-in-law a farm of two hundred and forty acres and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. His land was not only in a wild state but during a large portion of the year the greater part of it was under water. A man of keen discernment, he readily recognized the country's great natural advantages and had implicit confidence in its rapid development agriculturally and industrially as well as commercially and had no hesitancy in investing his entire proceeds in his farming venture. After placing upon his holdings the necessary buildings for occupancy, he began the construction of drains and dykes, and at the same time began preparations for the cultivation of the land. Owing to the condition of the soil, plowing was a tedious and difficult undertaking and involved the services of several teams of horses. He encountered the usual obstacles and discouragements experienced by all the frontiersmen of this section, but he possessed the fibre of the true pioneer and nothing served to dishearten him or lessen his faith in the final success of his undertaking. On one occasion the incoming sea flooded the farm and the salt water rose to an extent that covered the kitchen floor to a depth of about eight inches. Ultimately he had his entire tract under cultivation, his fields having been planted to hay and such cereals as he deemed best adapted to the soil. As he was practically unfamiliar with farming he had nothing to unlearn in the treatment of the land, which daily presented new problems to the experienced agriculturist, but intelligently applied himself to the mastery of conditions as he found them here, regardless of methods followed elsewhere. In connection with his diversified farming he early engaged in dairying, which likewise netted him lucrative returns, and he also raised some stock. Each year marked an improvement in Mr. Kittson's farm as well as in his circumstances and in 1902 he increased his holdings by the purchase of an adjoining one hundred and sixty acres, disposing of one hundred and sixty acres previously bought, but retained and cultivated the balance of two hundred and forty acres. He had never retired but was still actively engaged in business at the time of his death and was generally recognized as one of the foremost agriculturists and dairymen in the district. Of recent years he had increased the value of his farm by the introduction of various modern conveniences and the erection of several new buildings, including a twelve-room residence, which he built in 1907. It is one of the most attractive farm houses in this vicinity and is equipped with a hot-water heating plant, electric lights and every other convenience of the period, being in every way a model country residence.

On the 9th of August, 1881, Mr. Kittson was married to Miss May Thompson, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, and of the children born to them five are still living. In order of birth they are as follows: Robert Edward; Sadie; Harold; Rudolph; and Mary Eileen, a normal-school student. They are all living at home with their mother and theirs is one of the most highly respected families in the province.

In matters of religious faith Mr. Kittson was a Presbyterian and his widow and children are consistent members of the same denomination. Despite the exactions of his private business, he always found time to take an active and helpful interest in all things affecting the welfare of his community, particularly those of a political nature. He held the office of justice of the peace from the time he settled here until his death, his long period of incumbency bespeaking his fitness for the position and the general efficiency with which he met its requirements. For many years he likewise served in the Delta council, while for a long period he was reeve of the district and he was also a member of the board of school trustees and president of the Board of Trade at the time of his death. In the execution of his official duties he manifested the systematic methods, well defined purpose, promptness and general efficiency which characterized him in his business life and stamped him as a man of more than average resource and capability. His death occurred in Victoria, where he had gone for a pleasure trip with his wife and some friends. He developed pneumonia and after a week's illness passed to his final rest. His death was a shock to the entire community and long felt. He possessed a tender heart and never willingly inflicted pain or suffering.

The Delta Times, in reporting the death and funeral of Robert Kittson, pays him high tribute and speakes of the universal regret which his sudden demise occasioned in that community. Of his life and character it says: "Earnest in all he undertook, with a lively sense of his duties and responsibilities, both private and public, Mr. Kittson received many marks of confidence from his fellow citizens. . . . He was a former president of the Delta Conservative Association, being a strong but fair-minded supporter of conservative principles. A consistent and stanch member of the Presbyterian church, he was held in high regard by his religious associates, who looked up to him as a man of judgment and as one whose life was wholly exemplary." The funeral was one of the largest ever held in that municipality, and interment was at Boundary Bay cemetery. Many regrets were expressed that one so influential in religious and

civic affairs should have been cut off so suddenly and in the prime of life from a sphere in which his work and example had been all for the best interests of the community. Tributes of respect were printed in a number of local papers. Rev. J. J. Hastie, pastor of the Ladner Presbyterian church, who conducted his funeral services, said in part as follows: "There is no work better calculated to lead men to see their dependence upon God than agriculture; the worker there has direct contact with dew, rain and sunshine, hence it is no wonder that from men following that pursuit have arisen some of our most eminent citizens; but when refinement and culture and a reverent soul are added, the worker is far removed from grossness of pleasure. Surely then it is that 'with quietness they work.' We are met today to show our tribute of respect to one who grasped the Divine intention of what life was meant to be. Personally, I may say that there was no one on the Delta with whom I was on closer terms of intimacy, partly, it may have been because he had comparative leisure and partly also, because he was always disposed to converse on higher themes. Into his home, a realm of peace and joy, it was always a stimulus to enter, for the evidences of practical religion were on every hand, filial respect never wanting and harshness banished by joyous endearment."



Joseph Nicholson

Joseph Nicholson

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, [illegible] who have prospered [illegible] Victoria, but have [illegible] and insight that have [illegible] utilize an opportunity [illegible] Columbia, has attained [illegible] development of the [illegible] the Saanich district of Vancouver island, May 6, 1856, a Joseph and Avis (Newman) Nicholson, the former a native and the latter of Illinois. They were married in Ontario, subsequently came by way of New York and Panama to British Columbia, arriving at Esquimalt after a journey of nearly twelve [illegible] in 1862. The father was actively engaged as a [illegible] bridge contractor for many years [illegible] farm in Saanich, where he died [illegible] ripened age of eighty-six years. The [illegible] 14, 1898.

Joseph Nicholson [illegible] district, in the Victoria high [illegible] leaving school he [illegible] and for five years [illegible] superintendent of [illegible] serving in this capacity [illegible] to assume [illegible] developed into [illegible]

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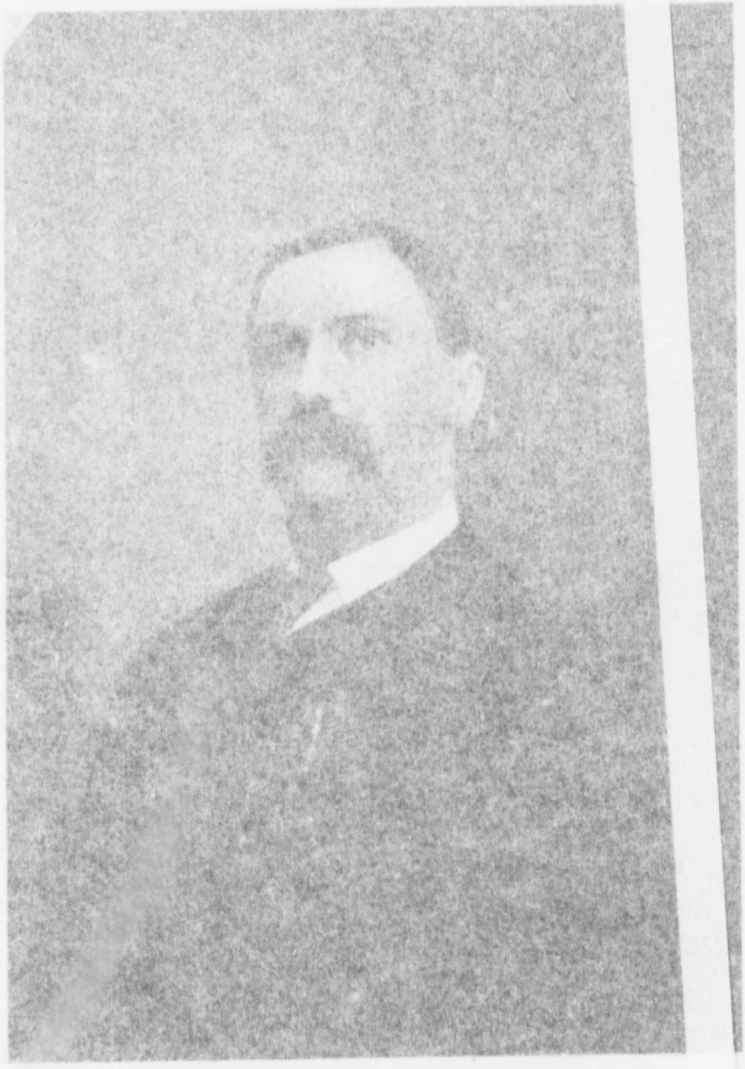


Joseph Nicholson

Joseph Nicholson

JOSEPH NICHOLSON is numbered among those who have prospered through the rise of values of Victoria, but back of all this has been the energy and insight that have enabled him to realize and utilize an opportunity. A native son of British Columbia, his activities have been a distinct asset in the development of the community in which he has lived. He was born in the Saanich district of Vancouver island, May 6, 1868, a son of Joseph and Avis (Newman) Nicholson, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Illinois. They were married in Ontario and subsequently came by way of New York and Panama to British Columbia, arriving at Esquimalt after a journey of neary twelve months in 1862. The father was actively engaged as a road builder and bridge contractor for many years previous to his retirement to his farm in Saanich, where he died January 24, 1909, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The mother's death occurred August 14, 1898.

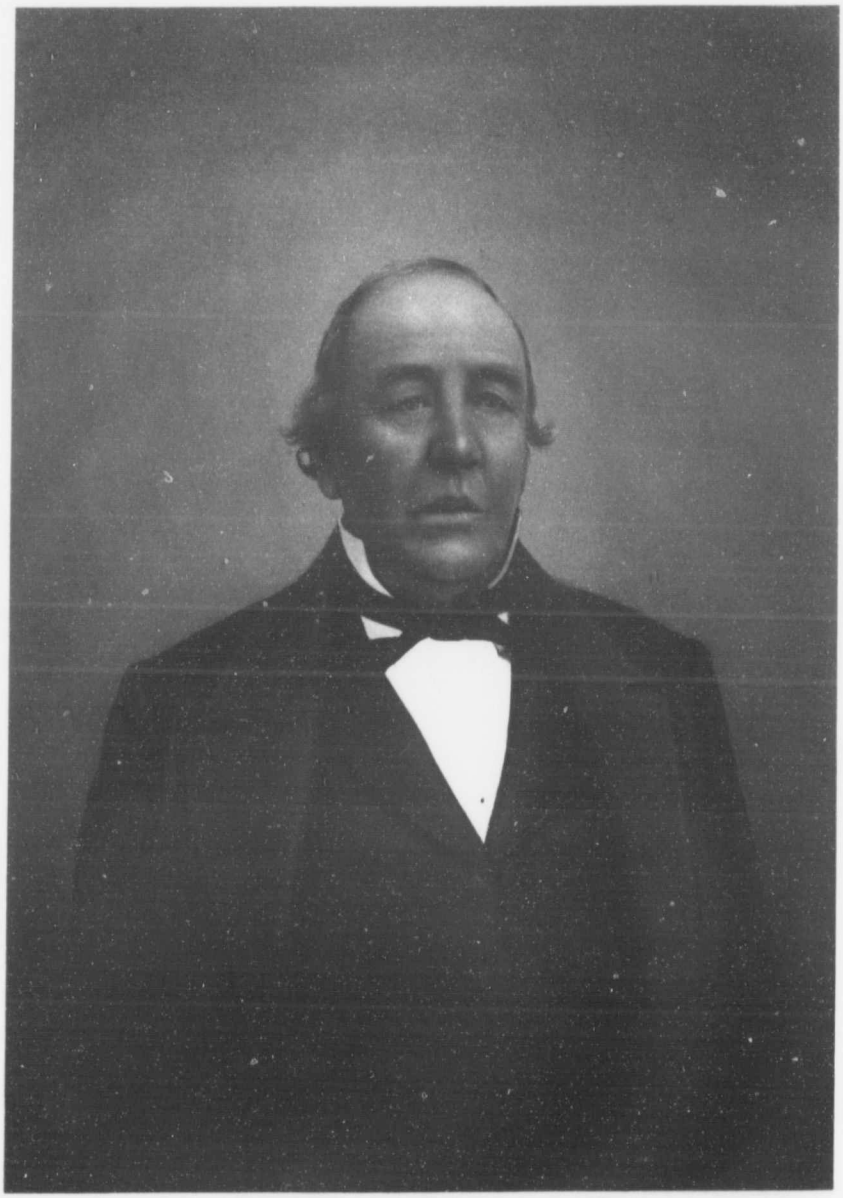
Joseph Nicholson of this review was educated in the public schools of his district, in the Victoria high school and under private tutelage. After leaving school he engaged in general merchandising on the mainland for five years. Under the Dunsmuir government he was made superintendent of roads, streets and bridges for Vancouver island, serving in that capacity for the succeeding five years. He resigned to assume the management of his father's farm, which had been developed into one of the large dairying enterprises of the island. He was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Victoria Creamery Association, serving as its president for six years. He continued in the conduct of the farm until 1912, when, it having reached such an enormous value that it was no longer practical to use it for agricultural purposes, he subdivided it and sold the larger portion for residential property.

In 1908 he was chosen a member of Saanich council and is serving his fourth term as reeve of the Saanich municipality. He was largely responsible for the project of paving the streets and roads of the district. He secured the one hundred thousand dollar grant from

the provincial government, perfected the financial arrangement for the three hundred thousand dollar bond issue of the municipality and also deserves credit for securing for the district nearly twenty-five miles of thoroughly modern hard surface roads, probably the largest road building program ever carried out on the American continent by a rural community.

In this connection he made an extended tour of observation through the states and provinces of the east, studying the most advanced ideas and methods in modern highway construction, and the plans wrought out and executed under his direct supervision have resulted in not only adding immensely to the attractiveness but to the values of property in the Saanich municipality.

Mr. Nicholson's political affiliations have always been with the conservative party and he has for many years taken a most active part in the work and aims of the party. He is a member of the Native Sons of British Columbia and is a member of the Cedar Hill Episcopal church. He served for some years as people's warden and has contributed liberally to the various charitable activities of the church. Genial, capable, prosperous, Mr. Nicholson is rightly numbered among the progressive citizens who have contributed their full share to the upbuilding and development of the province and made it what it is—the fairest section of the entire Dominion.



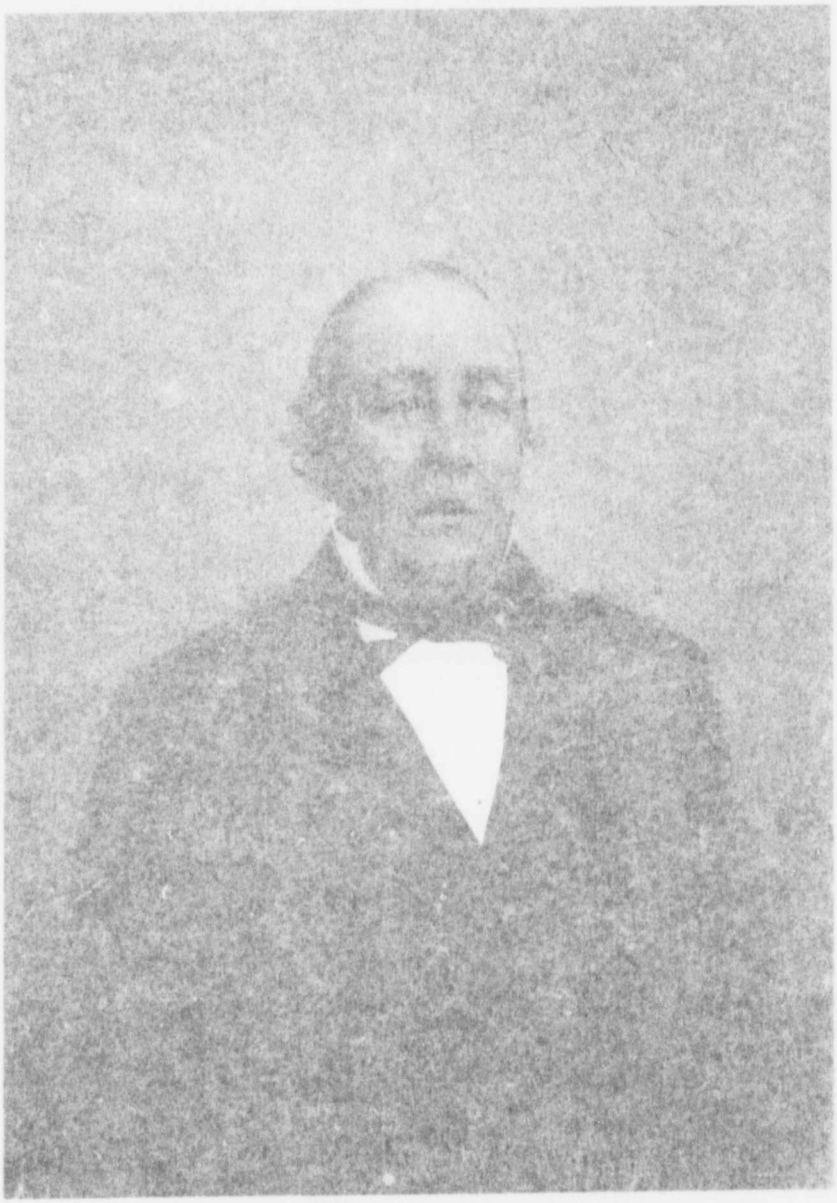
John Work

Hon. John Work

HON. JOHN WORK was one of the very early British Columbia pioneers and was one of that notable of long-headed, keen witted men who were intimately connected with the early days of Victoria and the subsequent development into the great Pacific coast headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, the business alma mater of such noble characters as Simpson, McLoughlin, Douglas, Finlayson, Talmie, Anderson, Ermatinger, McNeal, Helmcken and many others, the records of whose lives and adventures are an essential feature of the history of the province.

John Work was a native of County Derry in the north of Ireland, born in 1791. Coming to Canada in early manhood, his active life covered a period of nearly half a century, during which time he contributed his full share to the early development of the fur trade in Canada's far western frontier. He entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1814 and served in the Rocky Mountains until 1822, when he came to the Pacific coast. In the course of a few years established at Fort Vancouver, the first attempt at agriculture in the region of the Rocky mountains and [illegible] those early days when the [illegible] upon themselves for the [illegible] of other supplies necessary for the [illegible] part of outlying posts. He was subsequently in charge of trapping parties, hunting [illegible] Indians in the great prairie east of the Rocky mountains and [illegible] among the reeds and lily swamps on the banks of the lower Sacramento.

From 1835 until 1839 Mr. Work was in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's business at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, in what is now the state of Washington, and in 1839 he was appointed to the charge of the Fort Victoria district, on the southern end of Vancouver island, in what is now the province of British Columbia. In the latter year he was also appointed one of the managers of the Company's affairs west of the Rocky mountains and [illegible] after was appointed a member of the governor and council of Vancouver island, which [illegible] December 29, 1849, and to the service of which [illegible]



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John Work was a native of County Derry in the north of Ireland, born in 1791. Coming to Canada in early manhood, his career here covered a period of nearly half a century, during which time he contributed his full share to the early development of what was then Canada's far western frontier. He entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1814 and served on the east of the Rocky mountains until 1822, when he came to the west side, and in the course of a few years established at Colville a very productive farm —the first attempt at agriculture in British or American possessions west of the Rocky mountains and an achievement of no small importance in those early days when the fur traders had to be mainly dependent upon themselves for the cultivation of grain and the production of other supplies necessary for their subsistence and the support of outlying posts. He was subsequently for several years in charge of trapping parties, hunting among the hostile Blackfeet Indians in the great plains east of Colville or in quest of beaver amidst the reeds and tule swamps on the Bay of San Francisco and on the lower Sacramento.

From 1835 until 1849 Mr. Work was in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's business at Fort Simpson, on the northwest coast of British Columbia. In the latter year he was stationed at Victoria as one of the managers of the company's affairs west of the Rocky mountains and soon after was appointed a member of the legislative council of Vancouver island, a position he retained till the day of his death, which occurred December 22, 1861, when he was in the seven-

tieth year of his age. Until the formation of this colony Mr. Work had always expressed a fond intention of spending the evening of his days in his native land, but the prospect of a civilized home on Vancouver island under British institutions induced him to settle here. He acquired considerable property and became one of the earliest and most enterprising farmers in Victoria district.

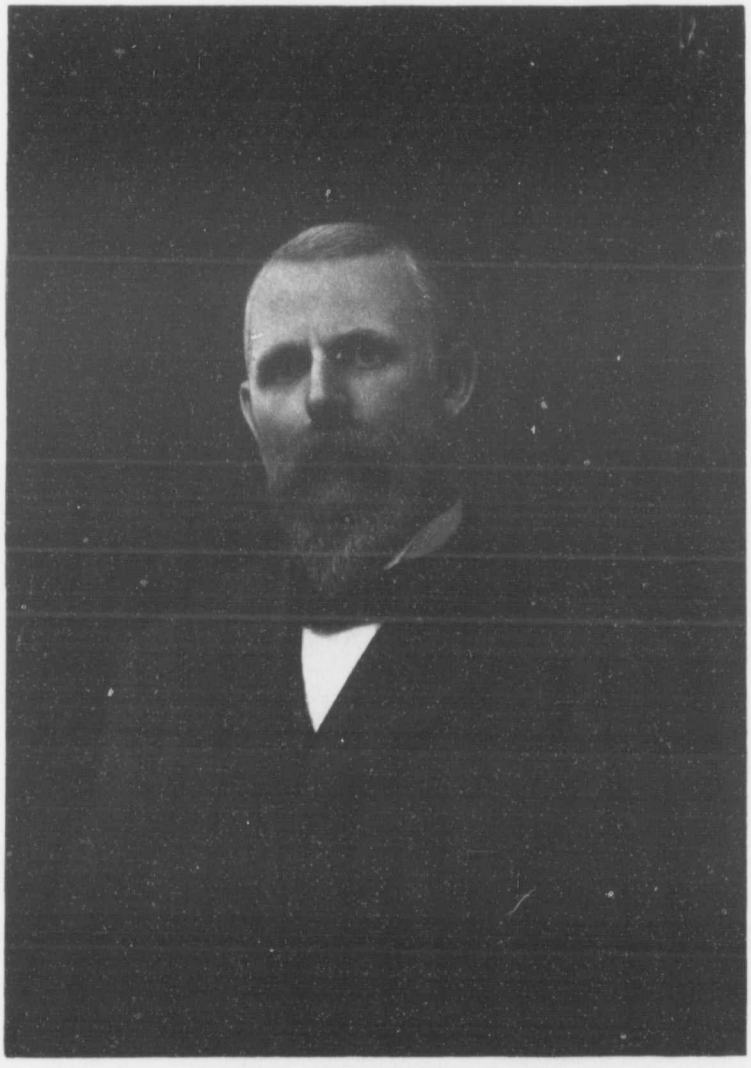
His many virtues are so well known that it is needless to dwell upon them at length. In all relations of life his career was most exemplary, and we have it from one of his earliest and most intimate friends, to whom we are greatly indebted for the data for this biography, that throughout his life Mr. Work invariably won the respect and esteem of all with whom he became connected in every station of life. His familiar form will henceforth be missed by the many friends and well wishers with whom in health he was wont to exchange greetings in the streets of Victoria. By children he was especially beloved. Nothing pleased him more than to gather his numerous children and grandchildren about him and, thus surrounded by those in whose society he found his chief delight, he passed away. His end was serene and hopeful, a fitting close to a life of benevolence, integrity and usefulness.

The following is a letter to the editor of The Colonist by Hon. J. S. Helmcken:

"The Late John Work:

Sir:

Mr. John Work, the brother of the respected centenarian, Senator Work, joined the Hudson's Bay Company, A. D. 1814, and entered on the Hudson's Bay Company's books as John Work. John's Irish friends were indignant that the time-honored name of Wark should have been Anglicized to Work. John, however, took little heed of this national difference. He had been entered on the company's book as Work and this was unalterable. Mr. John Work died in 1861, honored and greatly respected for his kindly nature, particularly by children. His history would prove very interesting. Your notice of today's (February 20) issue that the change of name happened in the office of Lands and Works is decidedly erroneous. Mr. Work, about 1850 or so, bought his land there just like any other purchaser at the time under his adopted name, John Work. Peace be with him."



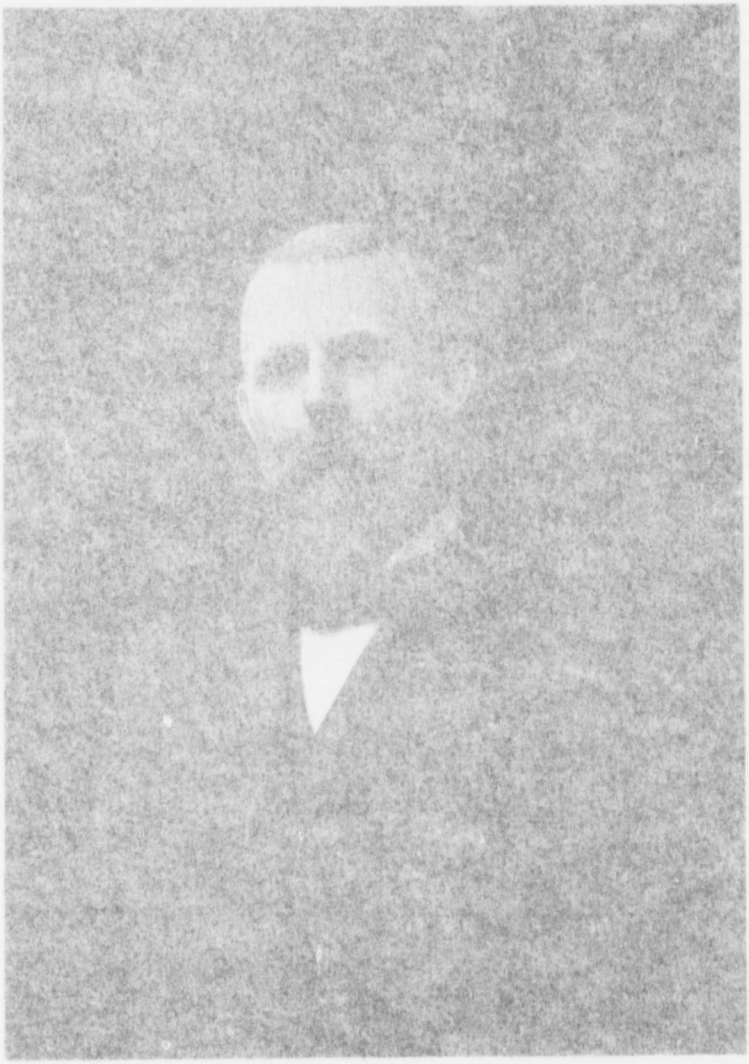
CHRISTOPHER BROWN

Christopher Brown

CHRISTOPHER BROWN was one of the first settlers of the East Delta country and no history of the district would be complete or satisfactory were there failure to make prominent reference to him. He was the owner of the Colebrook farm, located in Surrey municipality, and was one of the highly successful agriculturists and dairymen of his district. For many years he carried on general farming and dairying and thus laid the foundation for his growing fortunes. During the latter period of his life, however, his energies were largely devoted to his real estate investments and transactions in New Westminster and Vancouver, in both of which cities he negotiated important property transfers. In addition to his city real estate, at the time of his death he held title to thirteen hundred and forty-five acres of land in East Delta and vicinity.

Mr. Brown was a native of County Londonderry, Ireland, born on the 10th of June, 1838, his parents being William and Jane (Wilson) Brown, who spent their entire lives in the Emerald Isle. Under the parental roof Christopher Brown passed the period of childhood and youth, acquiring his education in the public schools of his native land. He terminated his school days at the age of fifteen years and straightway turned his attention to farming, assisting in the cultivation of the home farm until 1874. In the latter year he sailed for America, his destination being San Francisco, California. For two years he remained in the city, engaging in buying stocks and in 1878 came to Delta, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and turned his attention to dairying and general farming. This country was but sparsely settled. For nine years after their arrival Westminster remained the western railroad terminus. Mrs. Brown was the first white woman to settle in this vicinity and she and her husband shared in all the hardships and privations of pioneer life.

Some years after his arrival Mr. Brown added to his property by the purchase of another three hundred and twenty acres, and during the time it for a time he sold two hundred acres of this tract. At the time the country was becoming rapidly settled and



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Mr. Brown was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, born on the 10th of June, 1853, his parents being Thomas and Jane (Stinson) Brown, who spent their entire lives on the Emerald isle. Under the parental roof Christopher Brown spent the days of his boyhood and youth, acquiring his education in the schools of his native county. He terminated his school days at the age of eighteen years and turned his attention to farming, assisting in the cultivation of the home place until 1874. In the latter year he sailed for America, his destination being San Francisco, California. For four years he engaged in handling stocks and in 1878 came to British Columbia, where he filed upon one hundred and sixty acres of wild land and turned his attention to dairying and general farming. The country was but sparsely settled. For nine years after their arrival Winnipeg remained the western railroad terminus. Mrs. Brown was the first white woman to settle in this vicinity and with her husband shared in all of the hardships and privations of pioneer life.

Some years after his arrival Mr. Brown added to his possessions by the purchase of another three hundred and twenty acres, but after holding it for a time he sold two hundred acres of that tract. In the meantime the country was becoming rapidly settled and real estate

consequently rose in value. The sale of his land netted him such profitable returns that he resolved to engage in the real-estate business in connection with farming. For a time he bought and sold farm lands only, but in 1903 he invested in four hundred and thirty-five acres of land on the coast, bordering Meridian road in Surrey municipality. He engaged in the cultivation of his farm whereon he made his home, but the greater part of his time and attention was devoted to his real-estate business. The enterprise and diligence which have been manifest in the development of the west were among his strongly marked characteristics. He formulated his plans readily, was determined in their execution and carried them forward to successful completion. He was actively engaged in business until a short time prior to his death, which occurred on the 19th of December, 1908. In directing his interests he displayed marked foresight and capability and accordingly won the merited returns of his labor and his sound judgment. His experiences were those which came to the majority of the pioneer settlers of his section of the province. When he acquired his land it was covered with water during a large portion of the year, but dykes were built and drains laid and thus in time the soil was ready for cultivation. He did his work gradually and thoroughly, breaking up a small portion of the land at a time until he had the entire tract planted. During the early period of his residence in the East Delta country dairying claimed the major portion of his attention and was always his specialty.

On the 25th of January, 1878, in Oakland, California, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Thompson, also a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland. They had attended the same school and were boy and girl sweethearts. The attachment of youth developed into the more mature love of manhood and womanhood and they were married ere coming to British Columbia. Together they shared in the hardships and privations of pioneer life and together worked and labored in the home building and in the development of their farm. Their first home was on the East Delta farm and their second was another East Delta farm on the highland in the eastern part. Still later they removed to another residence. Thus buying and building, they gradually increased their holdings and at length erected the present commodious and modern dwelling now occupied by Mrs. Brown. Their prosperity was attributable entirely to their own efforts. Mr. Brown possessed notable discrimination and insight into business affairs and conditions, made judicious investments, carefully developed his holdings and gradually became one of the prosperous and successful landowners of the Delta country. In all he

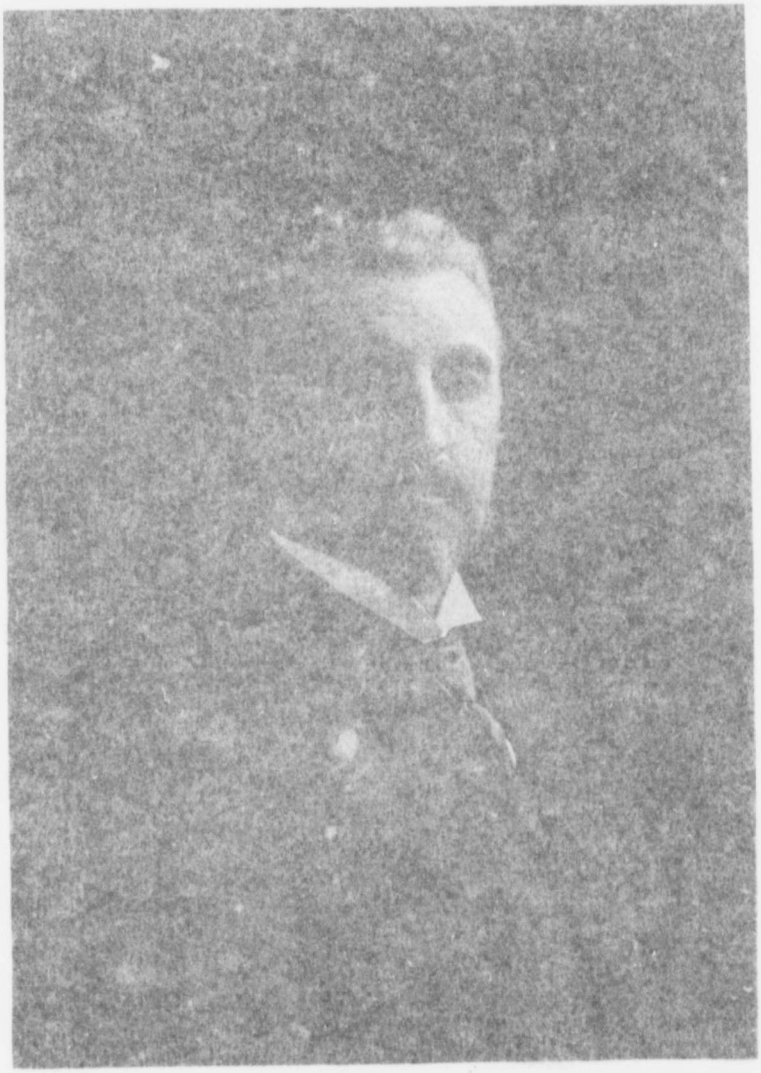
was encouraged and assisted by his wife. Moreover, they reared a large family, each of whom, like the parents, has won a place among the highly esteemed and intelligent citizens of this part of British Columbia. Their children were eight in number. Norman, the eldest, who married Josephine Mary Hale, of Nova Scotia, is now living in Montreal. He was the first white child born in the East Delta country, just as his mother was the first white woman to enter the country and live here. Norman Brown early displayed natural aptitude in his studies and fondness for his books. In the public schools he made remarkable progress and his work at McGill University was of a brilliant character. He was president of the graduating class in medicine in 1913 and he is now practicing in Montreal in connection with the Royal Victorian Hospital. Thomas J. Brown, the second son, married Margaret Gray, of Langley, and is now occupying a part of the old homestead. He lives in Surrey and is a member of the Surrey council. Christopher, who wedded Margaret Lewis, of Vancouver, is now a resident of East Delta and is a member of the Delta council. Joseph T., who wedded Ellen Elizabeth Weaver, also makes his home in East Delta. John James, Jennie Mary, Henry Wadsworth and Cecil Clare are all living at home. In 1908 Mr. and Mrs. Brown made a trip to Ireland to visit their old homes and renew the acquaintances of youth. They spent many pleasant hours among friends of early days and amid the scenes of their childhood. They then again crossed the Atlantic to Canada, stopping for a visit in the east with a brother of Mr. Brown and also visiting their son Norman, at that time a student in McGill University. It seemed as though Mr. Brown had a premonition of the near approach of death. His determination to go to his old home and visit his living relatives was made very suddenly. Soon after he again reached this province he went one day to New Westminster, and, his buggy striking a washout in the road, he was thrown upon the ground and striking on his head was instantly killed. This was on the 19th of December, 1908. His death was, indeed, a great blow to his family and to his many friends. He was devoted to the welfare of the members of his own household, finding his greatest happiness in promoting their comfort. He held membership in the Church of England and while in his native land was an Orangeman. His was a clean record and over his life history there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Mr. Brown's interests were always closely identified with those of the community and he contributed liberally to the support of many progressive movements that tended to further the interests and promote the welfare of his part of the province.

Jas J Thurlow

James Johnstone

IN HIS business career James Johnstone displays much of the spirit of initiative. With ability to plan and perform he has so directed his labors as to become a leader in connection with various business enterprises. Ever ready to take a forward step, he has never feared to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way, and his work has been a valuable contribution to this section of the province in demonstrating what can be accomplished along horticultural lines and thus setting an example which others have profitably followed. Mr. Johnstone was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on the 31st of August, 1862, and is a son of the Rev. James and Helen Johnstone, the latter a daughter of Colonel Lumsden and a sister of Sir Harry and Sir Peter Lumsden of India fame, and C. D. Lumsden, a well known Canadian engineer. The parents are both now deceased, James Johnstone, Sr., having passed away in Nelson at the very venerable age of ninety-six years.

James Johnstone, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the Aberdeen University and in 1881 came to Canada as civil and construction engineer, being associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway until 1891. Through the succeeding five years he was in charge of construction for the Norfolk & Western Railroad through the states of West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, during which time he had many exciting adventures with the brigands and lawless element that included the Hatfields and McCoys. Later Mr. Johnstone turned his attention to coal mining and was general manager of coal companies in these states for about five years. In 1899 he returned to Canada, where he became general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. The subject of fruit growing, however, fascinated him, and he gave up other business to devote his entire attention to horticultural pursuits. He found a waste, where is now seen his present model fruit ranch across the lake from Nelson. This waste he transformed by continuous and intelligently directed effort until he now has one of the finest places devoted to fruit growing in the province.



Jas J Hamilton

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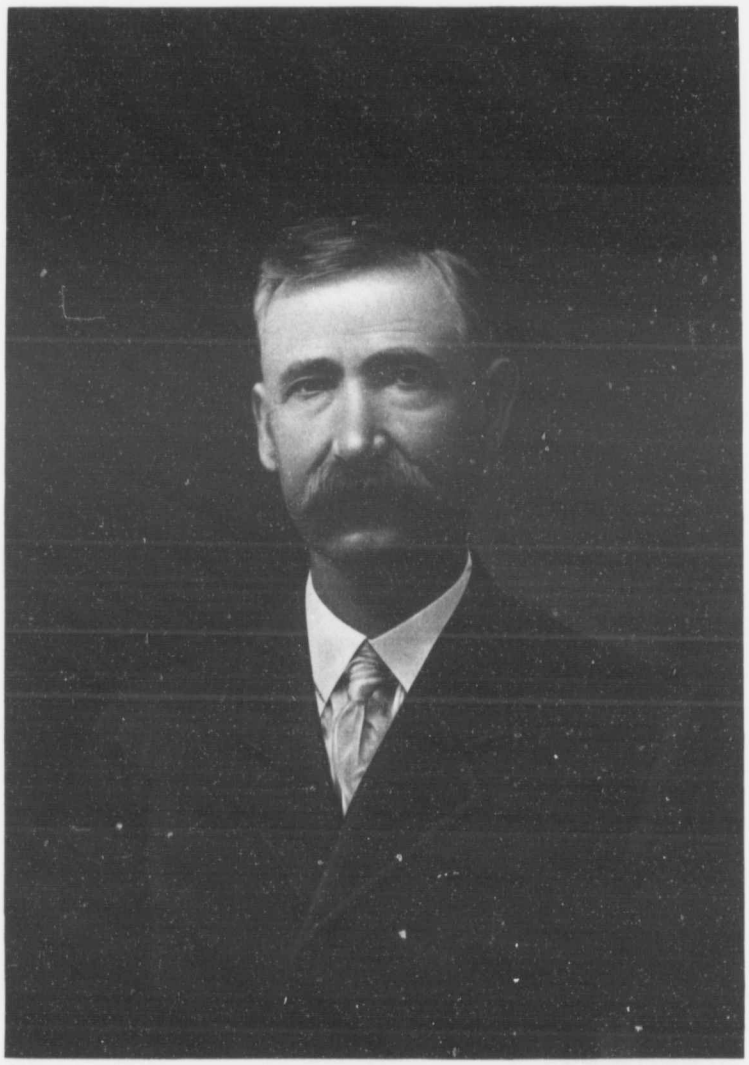
In fact, he stands as a leader among horticulturists of the northwest and has won five medals at the Royal Horticultural Society in London for his fruit. He was president of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association for three terms and has been a member of the directorate for the past nine years. He was also president of the first central selling agency which was formed along the same lines as the California Citrus Growers' Union. This selling agency, however, failed because of want of support from the growers themselves. He is at present taking an active interest in the formation of a central selling agency for the whole province of British Columbia. A strong advocate of the "back to the land" movement and a firm believer in diversified farming, which in his opinion would go a long way toward solving the present problem of the high cost of living, he deems the purchase of articles of common necessity from abroad an economic absurdity. He has succeeded in making his own ranch absolutely self-supporting, producing his own meats, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, fruits, vegetables and grains; in fact, has demonstrated that practically everything needed for a well stocked larder may be produced in the province in abundance.

Mr. Johnstone was married in 1885 to Mary Jessie, eldest daughter of James Florence, of Aberdeen, Scotland. She died at Sherbrooke, Quebec, in December, 1887, leaving a son, James Harry, of Vancouver, British Columbia. In 1893 Mr. Johnstone was again married, his bride being Miss Virginia Holmes, a daughter of Dr. Holmes of Rome, Georgia, and they have become the parents of four children: Virginia, the eldest daughter, died in July, 1901, at Nelson; and Catherine, Thomas and Helen, are at home. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Johnstone's political belief is that of the conservative party. Mrs. Johnstone, like her husband, is much interested in fruit culture and has won several gold medals for fruit packing. Indeed, Mr. Johnstone attributes much of his success to the assistance and sound judgment of his wife. All of his cherries sold at not less than twenty-five cents per pound net, and his other fruit has brought high prices because of the excellence of quality and its superiority in size. He is closely studying soil and climatic conditions and his success is due to his practical methods and scientific knowledge. In 1913 Mr. Johnstone introduced the first thoroughbred Oxford Down sheep into this section, purchasing the nucleus of his flock from the prize-winning flocks of Alexander Davie, of Ladner, British Columbia.

Mr. Johnstone is now filling the office of alderman at Nelson, having served as chairman of the fire, water and light committees, and is

president of the Nelson city street railroad. He takes an active and helpful interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of city and province and is looked upon as one of the representative men of the Kootenay district, in which he has lived since 1900. He finds recreation at times in fishing and shooting, but takes genuine pleasure in his fruit raising and farming—and one of the strong elements of business success is the enjoyment which the individual gathers from the management and control of his affairs. His work has been of far-reaching value and benefit as an example to others, and he is ever ready to assist fellow horticulturists by advice derived from his long experience.

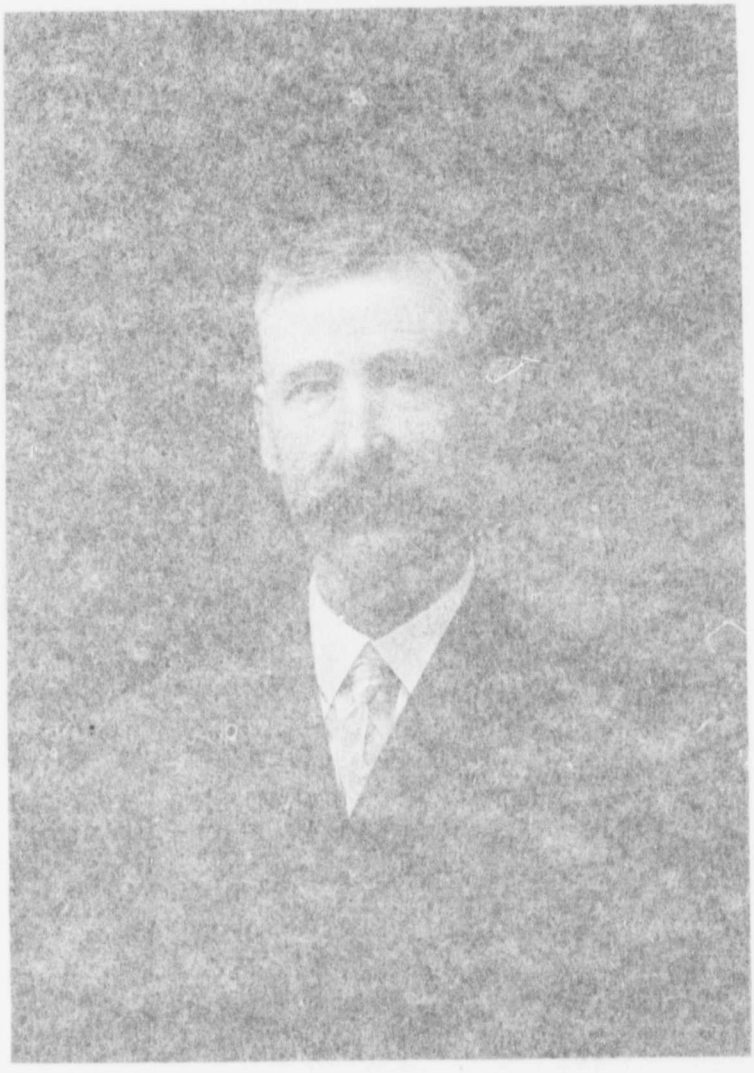


S. F. Wallace

Stephen F. Wallace

AMONG the most prominent citizens of Fernie is numbered Stephen F. Wallace, who has been connected with various interests of the town since the early days of its growth and since 1899 has been the proprietor of the Grand Fernie hotel. He was born in Dallas, Oregon, September 1, 1859, and is a son of Francis A. and Mary A. Wallace, who crossed the plains in 1852 and settled in Oregon among the pioneers. Both have passed away.

Stephen F. Wallace acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and in the Blue Mountain [illegible]. Following the completion of his studies he remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age and then turned his attention to the [illegible] business, following this for fourteen years in different parts of Oregon. At the end of that time he became a stock dealer, [illegible] cattle and horses in Malheur county until 1897, when he left Oregon and came to Canada, settling in Alberta. In the following year he moved to Fernie and opened a feed store in what was called the old town, this consisting of a cluster of log cabins built in the midst of brush and timber. When Mr. Wallace first entered the feed enterprise he opened a butcher shop in the old town, but eventually sold out this business, having in the meantime moved to the new town. Here on the 16th of June, 1899, he turned his attention to the hotel business, opening the first hotel in Fernie. This place was destroyed by the fire which wiped out the business district of Fernie in 1904, but Mr. Wallace immediately replaced it with a large frame building containing several stores in addition to the hotel proper. This was in turn destroyed in the fire of 1908, when the whole town was devastated, Mr. Wallace losing his home and several stores from which he received rent, his loss amounting to forty thousand dollars above his insurance. Undiscouraged by this disaster, he rebuilt the Hotel Fernie in the fall of 1908, erecting a handsome three-story brick structure, well furnished and equipped with all the conveniences and accessories to be found in a modern hotel. Mr. Wallace has been very successful in the



S. D. Wallace

Stephen Francis Wallace

AMONG the most popular and valued residents of Fernie is numbered Stephen Francis Wallace, who has been connected with business interests of the town since the early days of its history and who since 1899 has been the proprietor of the Hotel Fernie here. He was born in Dallas, Oregon, September 1, 1859, and is a son of Francis A. and Mary A. Wallace, who crossed the plains in 1852 and settled in Oregon among the pioneers. Both have passed away.

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conduct of this enterprise, for he understands his business thoroughly and gives his personal supervision to the details of its management.

In 1899 Mr. Wallace was united in marriage to Miss Dora E. Fowler, a daughter of William O. and Helen Fowler, both of whom have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have five children, Harvey Francis, Edna Elizabeth, Stephen Bruce, Dora Agnes Merle and Nelson.

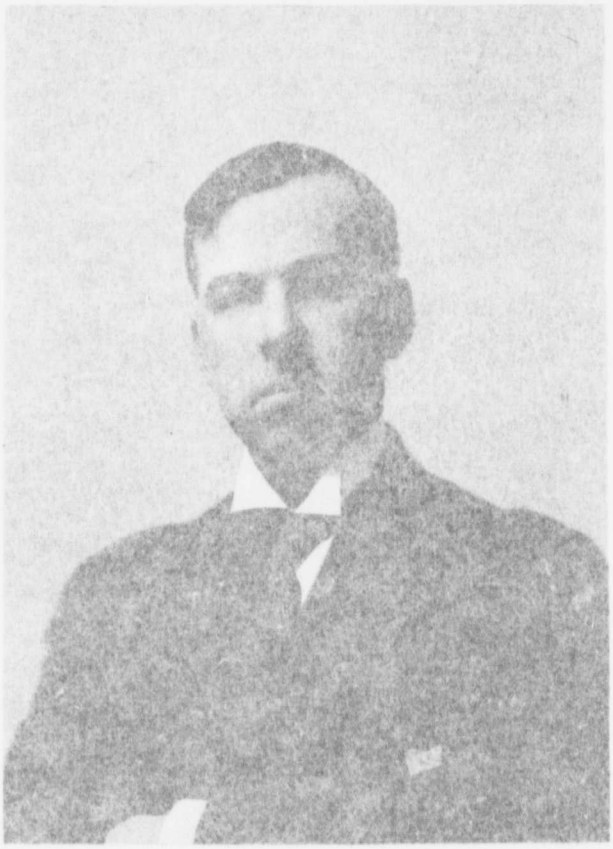
Mr. Wallace is a member of the Church of England and is connected fraternally with the Knights of Pythias. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and served for three terms as a member of the Fernie city council, lending the weight of his influence to many measures of reform and progress. He is one of the heaviest individual taxpayers in Fernie, a man of comfortable fortune which he uses always in an intelligent and far-sighted way. No movement looking toward the advancement and growth of the city lacks his cooperation and hearty support and the years of his residence in Fernie have brought him the respect and esteem of all who are in any way associated with him.

Harold Darling

Harold Darling

HAROLD [illegible], expert accountant, also connected with [illegible] lumber, coal and real estate concerns in Canada, and connected through investments or offices [illegible] with important corporate interests, was born in Montreal, Quebec, March 9, 1882. He is a son of William and Evelyn May (Dudley) Darling, of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work. The subject of this review was the second of nine children, the others being: W. L., of New Westminster; Lorenzo, of Vancouver; Dudley, deceased; Gordon, of Cumberland, British Columbia; Evelyn M., the wife of H. O. Wolley, of Montreal; and Lilybell, Helen, Davidson and Phyllis, all in Vancouver.

Harold Darling was reared at home and acquired his education in the Montreal public and high schools. Following the completion of his studies he secured a position with the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company in their Montreal office and was identified with this concern from 1898 to 1900, subsequently he served as city cashier of the Montreal Daily Star for two years. Following which, in 1900, he became connected with A. H. Sims & Company as order clerk, rising in two years to the position of manager of their warehouse. In 1902 he resigned in order to come west. He arrived in East Kootenay, British Columbia, in August of that year and became identified with the service of the Cranbrook Electric Light Company, Ltd., and in February of 1903 entered the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company at Wardner as chief accountant. He served in this capacity until 1907, when he was made manager of the Camrose Lumber & Grain Company at Camrose, Alberta. At the end of two years he again became connected with the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, acting as sales manager from 1909 to 1910. He then joined his brother-in-law, Peter Lund, in the organization of the Lund Land & Development Company, Ltd., with which he continued until June, 1917, when he severed his connection in order to enter business for himself. He is now [illegible] auditor for a number of important concerns in British Columbia and is besides president of the Breckenridge & Land Coal Company, Ltd., of Lundbreck, Alberta, managing director of the Nantar Lumber &



Harold Vaile

Harold Darling

HAROLD DARLING, expert accountant, also connected with various lumber, coal and real-estate concerns in Cranbrook, and connected through investment or official service with important corporate interests, was born in Montreal, Quebec, March 9, 1882. He is a son of William and Evelyn May (Dudley) Darling, of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work. The subject of this review was the second of nine children, the others being: W. L., of New Westminster; Clarence, of Vancouver; Dudley, deceased; Gordon, of Cumberland, British Columbia; Evelyn M. R., the wife of H. O. Weber, of Montreal; and Lilybell, Helen Davidson and Phyllis, all in Vancouver.

Harold Darling was reared at home and acquired his education in the Montreal public and high schools. Following the completion of his studies he secured a position with the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company in their Montreal office and was identified with this concern from 1894 to 1898. Subsequently he served as city cashier of the Montreal Daily Star for two years, following which, in 1900, he became connected with A. H. Sims & Company as order clerk, rising in two years to the position of manager of their warehouse. In 1902 he resigned in order to come west. He arrived in East Kootenay, British Columbia, in August of that year and became identified with the service of the Cranbrook Electric Light Company, Ltd., and in February of 1903 entered the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company at Wardner as chief accountant. He served in this capacity until 1907, when he was made manager of the Camrose Lumber & Grain Company at Camrose, Alberta. At the end of two years he again became connected with the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, acting as sales manager from 1909 to 1910. He then joined his brother-in-law, Peter Lund, in the organization of the Lund Land & Development Company, Ltd., with which he continued until June, 1912, when he severed his connection in order to enter business for himself. He is now chief auditor for a number of important concerns in British Columbia and is besides president of the Breckenridge & Lund Coal Company, Ltd., of Lundbreck, Alberta, managing director of the Nanton Lumber &

Grain Company, Ltd., secretary and treasurer of the Camrose Lumber & Grain Company, Ltd., of Camrose, Alberta, and secretary of the Farmers Lumber Company of Lethbridge, Alberta. He also carries on a real-estate and insurance business, with offices in Cranbrook, and is well known as a business man of unusual ability and power, whose sagacity is far-reaching and whose integrity is above question.

On the 21st of September, 1904, Mr. Darling married Miss Ellen Alaine Lund, of Spokane, Washington, and they have become the parents of four children, three of whom survive, namely; Dorothy Evelyn, Olaf Nelson and William Owen. The parents are members of the Anglican church, and Mr. Darling serves as vestryman. Fraternally he is connected with the Canadian Order of Foresters and the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos, and he is connected with the Camrose Canadian Club and the Rifle, Curling and Tennis Clubs of Cranbrook. He gives his political allegiance to the liberal party and is at all times interested in public affairs. He is president of the Cranbrook Board of Trade and is concerned with the welfare and development of the community, doing all in his power to promote the commercial activity which results in growth. He is a business man of insight and discrimination and upon the sure foundation of industry and ability has built his advancement.

Arthur B. Fenwick

Arthur B. Fenwick

ARTHUR B. FENWICK came [illegible] engage in [illegible] and since his arrival [illegible] the greatest factors in [illegible] ment and development [illegible] activities in [illegible] this part of the province. He has [illegible] ing lands, mines, and timber tracts and has developed [illegible] holdings, accomplishing during the years a gratifying degree [illegible] rial prosperity and contributing to substantial measure [illegible] growth. He was born in Devonshire, England, November [illegible] and is a son of James B. Fenwick and a grandson of Colonel Thomas Howard Fenwick, a colonel in the Royal Engineering Corps, who came to Canada from Gibraltar, where he had charge of the fortifications. In 1842 he was placed in command of the fortifications at Quebec and Halifax, continuing in this position until his death, which occurred in 1852. He was the father of the subject of this review was a clergyman in the Church of England. He died in Hampshire [illegible] 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-three. He was married in early manhood Miss Emily Lloyd, a daughter of Arthur Lloyd, of Instow, North Devonshire, also a clergyman in the Church of England. Mrs. James B. Fenwick is still living at the age of eighty-four.

Arthur B. Fenwick was reared at home and received his education in Marlborough College, England. [illegible] and for generations been in military service and [illegible] he took a special course in military training. [illegible] the Army, but passed the examinations he came to Canada [illegible] ing and shooting trip through the United States. He was so impressed with the advantages of the country [illegible] decided to remain. He spent the first year in Manitoba, [illegible] was so severe that he went [illegible] United States, afterward traveling for one year [illegible] Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and northern Idaho, [illegible] He joined the rush of gold seekers into the Cariboo district [illegible] and in 1884 drifted up into the Kootenay district, where he took up a ranch, paying for it with Eagle Road script. This land was located ten miles south of Fort

Albert B. Fenwick

Arthur B. Fenwick

ARTHUR B. FENWICK came into the Kootenay county in 1884 and since his arrival has been one of the greatest individual forces in promoting advancement and development, extending the field of his activities to include every representative industry in this part of the province. He has invested in ranching lands, mines, and timber tracts and has developed most of his holdings, accomplishing during the years a gratifying degree of material prosperity and contributing in substantial measure to general growth. He was born in Devonshire, England, November 7, 1863, and is a son of James B. Fenwick and a grandson of Colonel Thomas Howard Fenwick, a colonel in the Royal Engineering Corps, who came to Canada from Gibraltar, where he had charge of the fortifications. In 1842 he was placed in command of the fortifications at Quebec and Halifax, continuing in this position until his death, which occurred in 1852. His son, the father of the subject of this review, was a clergyman in the Church of England. He died in Hampshire in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-three. His wife was in her maidenhood Miss Emily Lloyd, a daughter of Arthur Lloyd, of Instow, North Devonshire, also a clergyman in the Anglican church. Mrs. James B. Fenwick is still living at the age of eighty-two.

Arthur B. Fenwick was reared at home, acquiring his education in Marlborough College, England. Members of his family had for generations been in military service and following their tradition he took a special course in military training. On the day after he passed his examinations he came to Canada with the intention of taking a hunting and shooting trip throughout the Dominion. He was so impressed with the advantages of the country, however, that he decided to remain. He spent the first year in Manitoba, but the winter in that province was so severe that he went across the line into the United States, afterward traveling for one year and a half through Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and northern Idaho, working as a cow boy. He joined the rush of gold seekers into the Coeur d'Alene county and in 1884 drifted up into the Kootenay district, where he took up a ranch, paying for it with Eagle Road script. This land was located ten miles south of Fort

Steele, in the Kootenay River valley, and Mr. Fenwick began raising cattle here at a time when pioneer conditions prevailed everywhere. He had few white neighbors, but the Indians were very friendly and he soon learned their language. He continued to make his home upon this ranch until 1910, when the railroad was constructed through his property, necessitating the destruction of his buildings. He then moved into Fort Steele, where he now resides. When he first located upon the property Mr. Fenwick ran a freighting outfit from Sandpoint, Idaho, into the Wild Horse camps. He was identified with the original owners of the vast coal deposits at Fernie, which were afterward sold to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. Mr. Fenwick owns some two thousand acres of the finest land in the Kootenay valley and several valuable mineral claims on Wild Horse creek, from which ore will be shipped in the spring. He has also a valuable iron claim, yielding high-grade hard hematite iron ore, on Fenwick mountain and Bull river, and he is one of the heaviest individual timber holders in the Kootenay valley besides owning in connection with others ninety-two square miles of timber land in the Fraser valley above Willow creek. These vast interests Mr. Fenwick manages carefully and conservatively, for he is a far-sighted and discriminating business man, capable of utilizing his opportunities and never failing to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

In 1899 Mr. Fenwick married Miss Elizabeth Rose, a daughter of Charles Rose, a prominent Montana ranchman. Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick became the parents of seven children, six of whom survive, as follows: C. O. Emily, Rose Foster, Ella Marie Victoria, Priscilla, Arthur Burrough and Mary. Mr. Fenwick is connected fraternally with North Star Lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M., of which he has for years been master; Rocky Mountain Chapter, No. 125, R. A. M.; and Selkirk Preceptory, K. T. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and for a number of years has served as justice of the peace of this district. He and his wife are members of the Anglican church. He is one of the foremost men in the Kootenay country at the present time and his position of preeminence has been gained through thirty years of close connection with representative interests here. During that time no progressive movement formulated in southeastern British Columbia has lacked his hearty support and cooperation, for he is known to be a man who considers the general prosperity before individual benefit and who gives largely of his time and means to promote general advancement. He holds the esteem, confidence and high regard of all who are in any way associated with him.

W R Allison

W. R. Weston

W. R. Wilson

W. R. WILSON, general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, with headquarters at Fernie, stands today as a splendid example of what determination and energy can accomplish when one is not afraid to venture where favoring opportunity points the way. Learning to correctly value his own capacities and powers and those things which make up life's contacts and experiences, he has developed the force and resourcefulness which enable him to readily solve complex problems and successfully control mammoth interests. A native of Barrow Hill, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, his parents were William and Annie (Robinson) Wilson. Several duties assigned him in boyhood were performed with average aptitude and it has been close application, thoroughness and laudable ambition rather than unusual opportunity and genius that have brought him to his present position of responsibility in business circles. He was seventeen years of age when he went to North Sydney, Cape Breton, with his father, who had been employed by the General Mining Association of London, England, to take charge of some sinking pits that had encountered a heavy feeder of water from the Atlantic ocean, the inundation causing serious trouble up to the time when Mr. Wilson took charge. Under his direction shafts were successfully sunk through the water which was finally dammed back by the installation of cast metal tubing. The water permanently stopped, the shaft was thereby made perfectly secure for proper operations. The same shaft is still being worked, the old lining remaining in first class order and continuing to give a sense of safety and security to all the employes who may be engaged in their daily task in the mines below. This was the first metal tubing to be used in Canada or on the American continent.

After the experiences which came to him with the removal of the family to Sydney, W. R. Wilson was sent by his father to an English mining school where his studies brought him a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the elements of mining and mechanical engineering. After leaving school he accompanied his father to South Wales under the direction of Mr. John Daglish, who at that time was a prominent engi-

neer with a consulting practice that extended over the different countries of Europe. This was in 1875, in which year Mr. Wilson's father had undertaken the responsibility of sinking some shafts through a complex formation in the mountains of Wales and at the same time extinguish and secure an old furnace upcast shaft that had been on fire for some time. The fire was extinguished while the old Cumaman mine was being worked and the sinkings successfully pushed through the difficulties. The shafts were lined with concrete or composite masonry which was the first introduction of composite masonry for securing and sealing water back in Wales.

Mr. Wilson went to Derbyshire from South Wales to accept the position of overman under Mr. Richard Hipplewhite at one of the Stabley Collieries, and from Stabley went to the Cottom Collieries to take the duties of underground manager. After occupying that position for twelve months he was offered the position of underground manager under Mr. Daglish at Silksworth Collieries at Durham, England, regarded at that time as one of the model and one of the largest mines in England. After obtaining three years of useful training and experience there under Mr. F. S. Panton, general manager, and Mr. John Daglish, consulting engineer, he was asked to go to North Stafford to take the management of the mines of Mr. W. Y. Craig, who had been elected to the British house of parliament, resigning the duties of manager at his own works to accept parliamentary duties.

In North Stafford, Mr. Wilson had three years' experience in pitching seams of both varied and complex structure. During his sojourn there it also became his duty to sink a shaft through quicksand by means of sliding tubing, which work was successfully accomplished, sinking and securing the shaft which was twenty feet in diameter through sixty feet of this treacherous ground in seven days. From North Stafford, Mr. Wilson returned to America and accepted the position of consulting engineer with the Economite Society of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They had organized a company called the Charturs Block Coal Company which became the owners of large tracts of coal land in the Pittsburgh district, which they leased off to different local coal operators. Mr. Wilson's duties, therefore, were to design and supervise the underground operations. In addition to acting in the capacity of consulting engineer for the Economite Society, he soon obtained a general engineering practice with other companies who conducted mining in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee and Colorado. In the first named state he worked at the same time for the following different companies whose aggregated annual output amounted to several million tons. The Pennsylvania compa-

nies with which he was associated were: F. L. Roblins & Company, operating eight mines; Charturs Block Coal Company, operating five mines; Mr. Roger Hartly & Company, operating the Saw Mill Run Mines; John Blyth & Company, Bell Vernon Mines; Mr. Frank Armstrong, operating two mines; Beadling Brothers, Painters Run Mines; Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company; Oakridge Mining Company; N. F. Sanford & Company, operating three mines; and New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, operating three mines. He also did other branches of consulting work with several small companies and was consulting engineer and manager for the Ridgeway Bishop Coal Company, for which he designed the first steel tipple built in the United States. He was also connected professionally with the Redstone Oil, Coal & Coke Company, for which he designed and built the first steel head frame erected in the United States and installed the pendulum counter balance side-dump for dumping two cars at the same time.

When the amalgamation of the different coal companies took place in the city of Pittsburgh in 1900 Mr. Wilson came to Fernie for the first time to take the duties of general manager with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited. A little more than a year later he resigned to become general manager with the Vereeniging Estates, Limited, in South Africa, the second largest mining company in Africa. After spending three years in Africa he returned to Toronto in 1905 and resumed the duties of consulting engineer. This led to considerable numbers of consulting engagements in the different provinces of Canada and in the United States. During the trouble of 1911 he returned to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, to resume his old duties as general manager in which connection he is doing important work, in forwarding a mammoth industrial enterprise to which the world owes much.

P. K. Wilson

PETER EDMOND

R. W. Wilson

Peter Edmond Wilson

PETER EDMOND WILSON, a well known barrister and solicitor of Cranbrook, is now enjoying an extensive and lucrative practice, which has come to him as a reward of earnest endeavor and recognized ability. He was born in Bondhead, Ontario, August 28, 1872, and is a son of Charles and Rachel Wilson, both of Irish ancestry. He is the second of five children now living, the others being: William, of Nelson, British Columbia; Thomas Henry, of Silverton, British Columbia; Miss Persis, of Toronto; and Dr. Frank, of Calgary.

Peter Edmond Wilson acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and at the Brampton high school and Toronto University, from which institution he received the degrees of B. A. and LL. B. He was called to the bar in Ontario in 1896 and to the bar of British Columbia in the following year. He then located for practice in Nelson, forming a partnership with Justice Galliher, with whom he remained until he was appointed county court judge for East Kootenay in 1905. This position Mr. Wilson filled with credit and ability until February 1, 1912, when he left the bench and again took up the practice of law in Cranbrook. He is a strong, forceful and able barrister and these qualities have brought him a large patronage, which he is very successful in conducting. He served as solicitor for the city of Nelson from 1897 to 1905 and is now city solicitor of Cranbrook.

In December, 1896, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Christina Brown, a daughter of George and Nora Brown, of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have become the parents of seven children, John, Patricia, Judith, Joan, Janet, Philip and Jocelyn. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Church of England and gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He belongs to the Cranbrook, Nelson and Fernie Clubs and is prominent in several curling organizations, being president of the Crow's Nest Curling Club and for several years president of the British Columbia Curling Association. He has attained an enviable position in the ranks of the legal fraternity in this part of the province and in professional and social circles alike has won a host of warm friends.

R. H. Wood

Roland William Wood

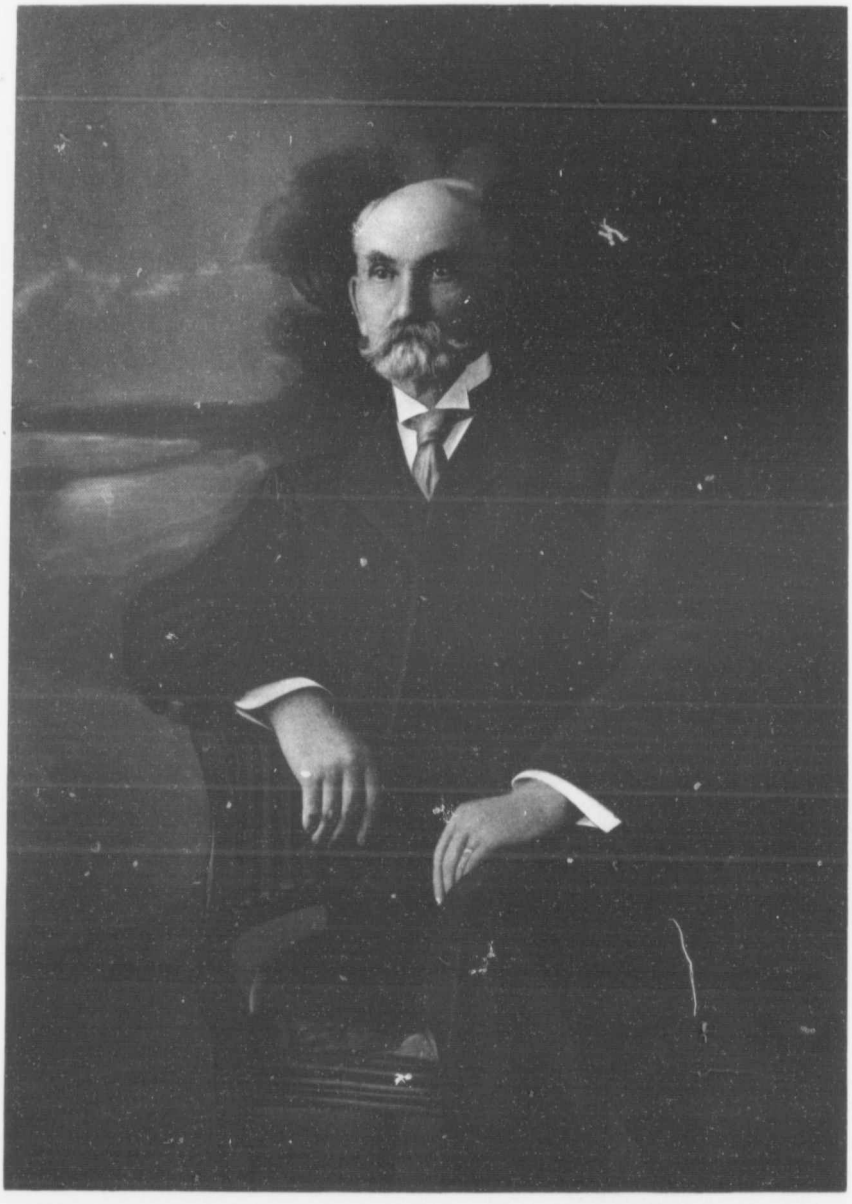
THE name of Roland William Wood has come to be regarded as synonymous with business development and progress in southeastern British Columbia. He was one of the founders of the Trites Wood Company, Ltd., and one of the moving spirits in the development of the extensive mercantile business it controls. A man of resource, energy and capacity, these qualities have supplemented his long experience in the line of business with which he is identified, making him one of the most prominent merchants in the province. He has other important business identifications, being associated as stockholder, officer or director with various enterprises, and has invested largely in real estate and in mineral and timber lands in this and adjoining provinces.

Mr. Wood was born in Peterboro, Ontario, October 21, 1870, and is a son of John and Jane (Porter) Wood, the former of whom engaged in educational work during his entire active life, dying in Peterboro in 1911. His wife survives him and makes her home in that city. Roland W. Wood acquired his education in the public schools of Peterboro and in the collegiate institute. At the age of sixteen he obtained a position in a shoe store, receiving a salary of three dollars per week and working from seven in the morning until ten at night. At the end of one year he resigned, went to California, and the following twelve years were spent in mercantile establishments in that state, Utah and Montana. He was during this period gaining an invaluable training in business methods and incidentally being advanced to positions of greater responsibility. In 1900 he came to Crow's Nest Pass, British Columbia, for the purpose of taking charge of the branch store at Morrissey owned by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, and he remained as manager for about one year and a half. In January, 1903, Mr. Wood, in association with A. B. Trites, founded the Trites Wood Company, Ltd., which purchased the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's stores at Morrissey, Michel and Coal Creek, the newly organized company operating four stores, including one formerly owned by Mr. Trites at Fernie. In 1906 the Morrissey store was closed and the company now controls the main store at Fernie and

branches at Coal Creek, Michel and New Michel. The extent of these interests and the excellent business system by which they are conducted make this the most important mercantile firm in southeastern British Columbia and the second largest in the entire province. The store at Fernie is one of the most modern and most efficiently managed mercantile enterprises in a city of this size in the province and the other branches are proportionately profitable and important. The Trites Wood Company, Ltd., controls a large and growing trade; the men at its head are able, resourceful and far-sighted, giving to their patrons a store service excelled by few establishments in the larger cities. Mr. Wood gives practically all of his time to the affairs of this concern and to those of the Western Canada Wholesale Company, dealers in groceries and produce, of which he is president.

On the 21st of January, 1903, Mr. Wood married Miss Iva C. Leonard, of Schomberg, Ontario, a daughter of Sidney Leonard, a retired business man of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have become the parents of a son, John Edward Rogers.

Possessed of unusual business capacity, Mr. Wood has been carried forward by the force of his ambition and energy into important relations with the development of his section of the province and has gained a gratifying and well deserved success, entitling him to the place which he today occupies among the foremost business men of British Columbia and to that class of able, far-sighted men who have done most for the advancement of its best interests.



Robert S. Galbraith

Robert Evan Thomas Galbraith

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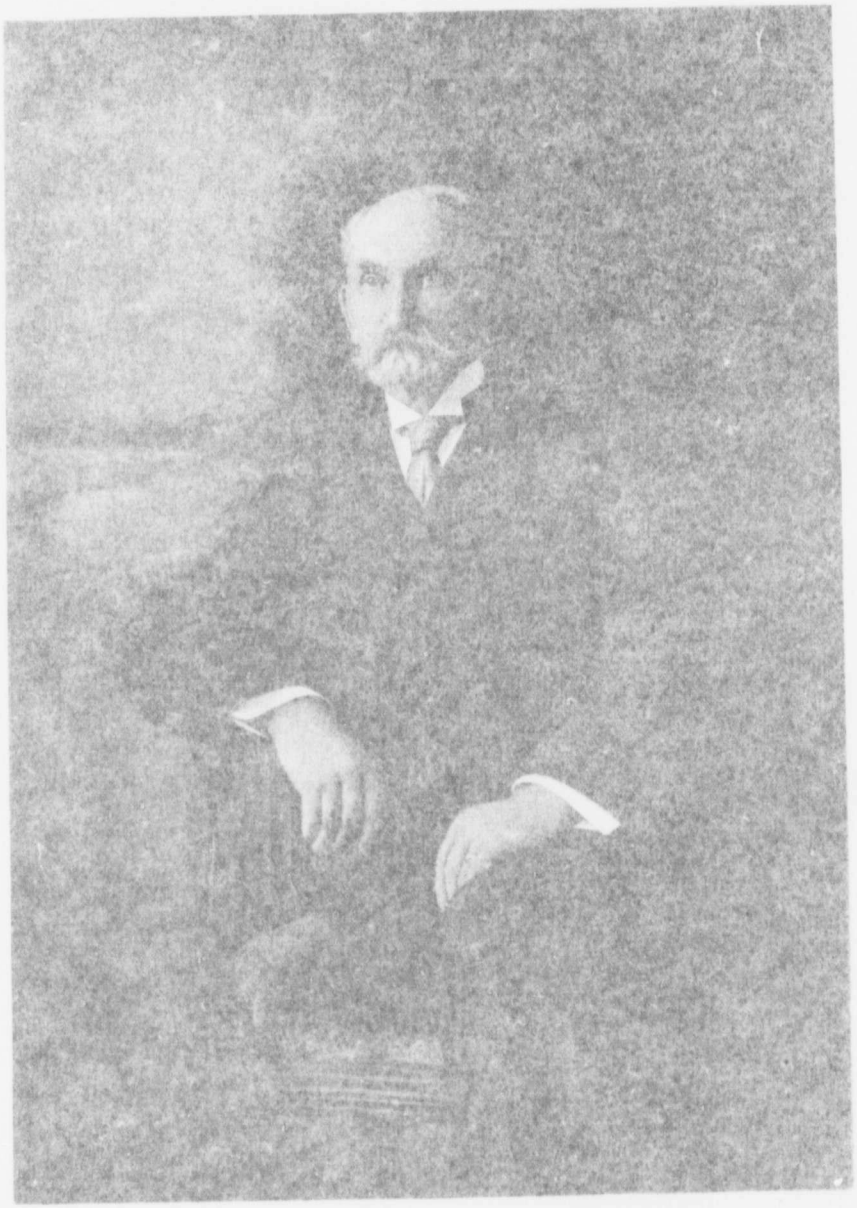


Rev. J. Gallaudet

Robert Leslie Thomas Galbraith

ROBERT L. T. GALBRAITH, pioneer merchant, stockman, packer, legislator, churchman, and prominent citizen, has taken a most active part in the development of the Kootenay country since coming to that section of the province in 1870, when the entire district contained but a bare handful of white settlers. His long connection with Indian affairs as Indian agent at Fort Steele, the efficient manner in which the business of that important post has been administered, the remarkable manner in which he has gained the confidence and esteem of the Indians under his charge are striking tributes to his record as a valuable public official.

He was born on the 23d of December, 1841, in Calendon, County Tyrone, Ireland, a son of James and Rosanna (Thompson) Galbraith, both of Scotch descent, the Galbraith family being from Inverness, Scotland. The maternal grandfather was Captain John Thompson, J. P., The Close, Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland, and his sons were distinguished members at the Irish bar and in the medical profession. James Galbraith, father of Robert L. T. Galbraith, was for a number of years private secretary to Archbishop Magee, of Dublin, and a professor in the Royal School at Raphoe, County Donegal.

It was in that school that Robert L. T. Galbraith pursued his education and in early manhood he engaged in teaching and was also connected with the land department of the Irish court of chancery. The year 1867 witnessed his arrival in the new world. He made his way to Belleville, Ontario, where for three years he engaged in business, and on coming to British Columbia in 1870 he joined his brother John in business at Galbraith's Ferry, now Fort Steele. The following year he bought out the Hudson's Bay Company's store and also engaged in stock-raising (his ranch including the site of the city of Cranbrook), farming, trading, and packing at Joseph Prairie, but eventually disposed of the business to Colonel Baker. The extent and importance of his business affairs and activities have made him a valued factor in the upbuilding and development of the section in which he lives.

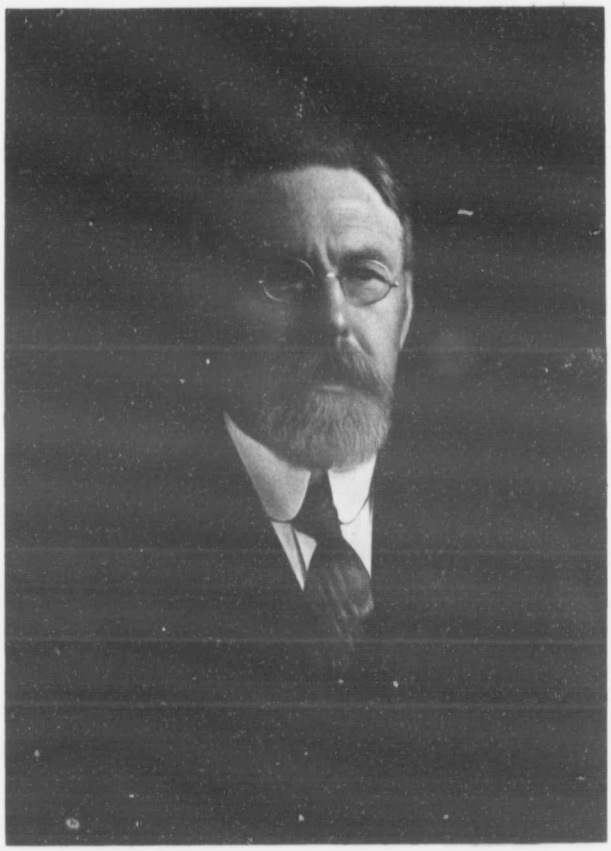
In the year 1871 the Messrs. Galbraith acted as agents for the Dominion government in forwarding supplies when Mr. Walter Moberly, C. E., and his party were exploring a route for the transcontinental railway via the Howse Pass and years afterward did the same work for Major Rogers at the request of Sir Joseph Trutch, when he located the present line through the Kicking Horse Pass and the Selkirks. Robert L. T. Galbraith obtained the charter for the Kootenay Central Railway, which is now being built through the Kootenay and Columbia valleys and which will be an important factor in opening up both sections. He was chairman and a director of the company until it passed into the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He personally conducted Troop D, Royal North West Mounted Police, through the Crow's Nest Pass, then a mere bridle trail, in 1888, on their return to Alberta after a few years' residence at Fort Steele (Galbraith's Ferry), where they were sent by the Dominion government in connection with some Indian troubles.

In politics Mr. Galbraith is a conservative and a sound imperialist. He was a member of the provincial parliament for the Kootenays for nearly three terms and has been Indian agent and justice of the peace since 1894. His public activities, too, have covered service as secretary-treasurer of the Fort Steele school board and chairman of the Royal Diamond Jubilee Hospital at Fort Steele. His military experience came to him through three years with the Fifteenth Argyle Light Artillery of Belleville, Ontario, he having volunteered for service under Sir Garnet Wolseley at the time of the Riel rebellion. Fraternally he is connected with the blue lodge and Royal Arch Masons, is district deputy grand for the term 1913-14, and was grand superintendent of district No. 18 in 1913. He holds membership in the Union Club of Victoria, and the principles which have governed his life are indicated in the fact that he is a member of the English Episcopal church and has been for many years a licensed lay reader.

On the 14th of October, 1913, at Nakusp, British Columbia, Mr. Galbraith was united in marriage to Miss Ella Jessie Balfour Flemyng, a daughter of the late Rev. Francis Patrick Flemyng, LL. D., of Cumbernauld, Torquay, Devon, England, and for many years British chaplain, at Pau, France, and at Hesse Darmstadt. He was for a number of years a military chaplain in Africa, and her uncles were clergymen of the English church, one a canon of Yorkminster and the other rector of Chislehurst.

For nearly half a century Mr. Galbraith has been a witness to, and a most active and helpful element in, the development of British Columbia, and few men have won greater respect or more genuine friend-

ships. He is one of the too rapidly thinning line of hardy pioneers "the trail blazers" who began, under conditions and difficulties that would nowadays seem impossible, the transformation of Canada's western frontier from wilderness to modern civilization.

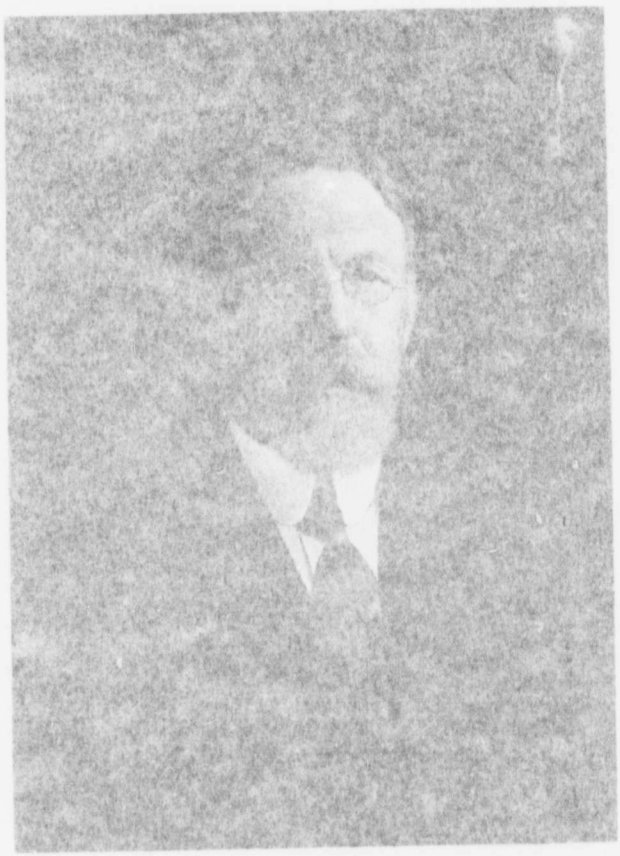


Joseph McPhee

Joseph McPhee

JOSEPH McPHEE, pioneer in British Columbia and the founder of the enterprising and prosperous city of Courtenay, has been a resident of this province since 1872. During the intervening years he has engaged in various occupations, his interests extending to many fields and centering in various localities, and his work has been one of the greatest forces in the development and building up of Vancouver Island. Since 1894 he has been postmaster at Courtenay and has seen the volume of business in that office increase yearly, his duties being always discharged in a capable and efficient manner. He was born in Hants county, Nova Scotia, April 27, 1848, and is a son of Felix and Margaret Ann McPhee, the former for many years a farmer in Nova Scotia. Both have passed away.

Joseph McPhee acquired his education in the public schools of his native county and when he was about sixteen years of age laid aside his books in order to work in the gold mines. At the end of four years he went to the United States, spending three years in different localities and coming to British Columbia at the end of that time. He arrived in this province in 1872 and for a time engaged in contracting and logging in partnership with John Wilson, building the first wharf at Comox and the first bridge over the Courtenay river, where the present bridge now stands. The partners also built a trail to Comox lake, at a time when there was only one settler on the south side of the river. Mr. McPhee later turned his attention to farming in the Comox district and followed this occupation for three years. During that time the Hudson's Bay Company controlled a store in that vicinity but they withdrew in 1879. In the following year Mr. McPhee, seeing an unusual opportunity, turned his attention to merchandising, supplying the settlers with goods, and he has since engaged in this line of occupation. He remained in Comox for twelve years and then moved to Courtenay, where he built a small store and laid out the town site. His store was the first building in the city and he is known as the founder of the community, in the development of which he has taken an active interest during the intervening years.



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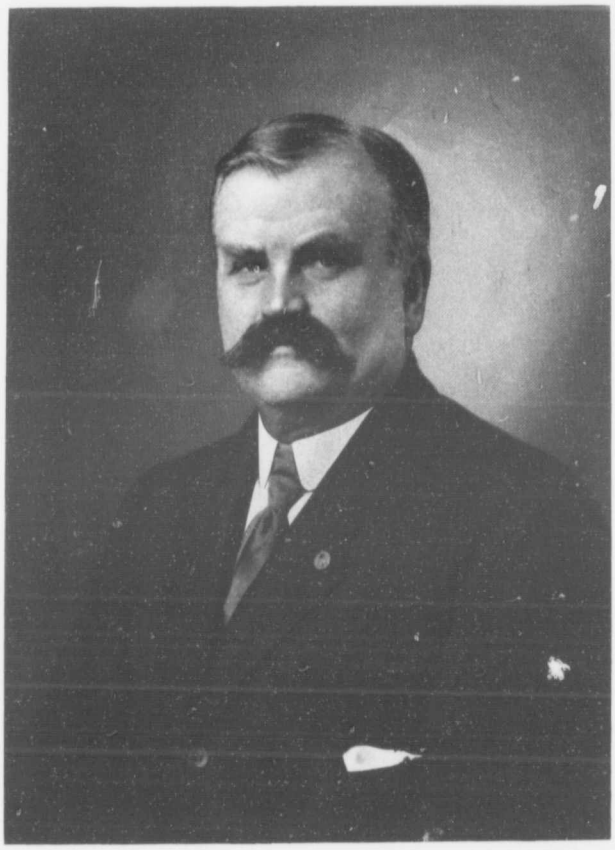
Joseph McPhee acquired his education in the public schools of his native county and when he was about sixteen years of age laid aside his books in order to work in the gold mines. At the end of four years he went to the United States, spending three years in different localities and coming to British Columbia at the end of that time. He arrived in this province in 1872 and for a time engaged in contracting and logging in partnership with John Wilson, building the first wharf at Comox and the first bridge over the Courtenay river, where the present bridge now stands. The partners also built a trail to Comox lake, at a time when there was only one settler on the south side of the river. Mr. McPhee later turned his attention to farming in the Comox district and followed this occupation for three years. During that time the Hudson's Bay Company controlled a store in that vicinity but they withdrew in 1879. In the following year Mr. McPhee, seeing an unusual opportunity, turned his attention to merchandising, supplying the settlers with goods, and he has since engaged in this line of occupation. He remained in Comox for twelve years and then moved to Courtenay, where he built a small store and laid out the town site. His store was the first building in the city, and he is known as the founder of the community, in the development of which he has taken an active interest during the intervening years.

In early times he sold lots for forty dollars which are now worth twenty-five hundred dollars, and he has seen the city grow and develop until it is now one of the wealthy and most promising communities on Vancouver island. Mr. McPhee's business has kept pace with the general advancement, becoming under his able management a large and important concern. Early in 1886 he opened a branch in Vancouver, establishing his enterprise in a rented place on Carroll street, although he purchased a lot on Hastings street, east of the Canadian Pacific Railway property. He conducted a profitable concern for some time but discontinued this branch before the fire. Mr. McPhee was postmaster at Comox for a number of years and since 1894 has served in the same position at Courtenay. When he took office the mail amounted to only a few letters a day, but now one thousand people receive mail from Courtenay. For a number of years he has also served as justice of the peace. Mr. McPhee has proved able, prompt and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and his record reflects credit upon both his ability and his public spirit.

On the 28th of February, 1878, Mr. McPhee was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Piercy, a daughter of Matthew and Agnes Piercy, of New Brunswick. The parents came to British Columbia in 1875 and the father engaged in farming for a number of years. Both have passed away and are buried in Courtenay. Mr. and Mrs. McPhee became the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter. Mr. McPhee attends the Presbyterian church and is known as a man of exemplary character. For years he has been an ardent liberal in politics and gives his support to the policies and activities of that party. He is president of the Courtenay Board of Trade and a member of the Agriculture Society and Farmers' Institute. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Courtenay, known as the father and founder of the city, always aiding in any movement that tends to public good, and both his business and official records will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.



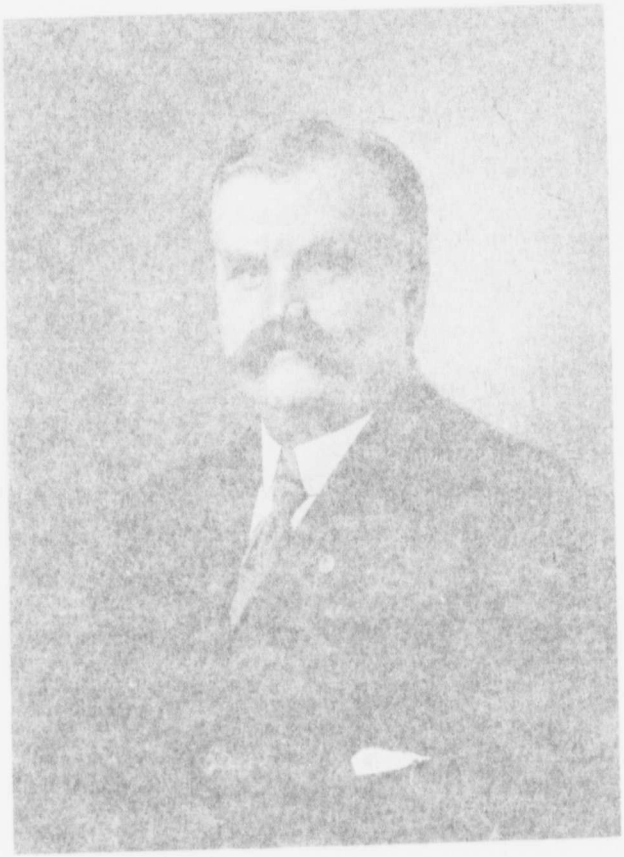
Wm Wesley Willard

William Wesley Willard

WILLIAM WESLEY WILLARD, one of the most enlightened and representative citizens of the Comox district, has for some years been connected with business interests of Cumberland as the proprietor of a large harness emporium. He has, moreover, for the past twenty years taken an active part in public affairs, serving in various positions of public trust and responsibility and being at present justice of the peace. He was born in the township of Beverly, Wentworth county, near Galt, Ontario, August 30, 1868, and is a son of Joel and Mary Ann Willard, the former born near Galt in 1840, and the mother near Toronto, Ontario, in 1843. The father is still hale and hearty and resides in Victoria, where he has lived for twenty-five years. The mother passed away in 1911.

In the acquirement of an education William Wesley Willard attended public school in Beverly, where he grew to manhood. In 1887 he came to British Columbia and after spending two and a half years in Victoria, where he worked at his trade, settled in Comox district, and two years later opened in Cumberland the harness establishment which he has since conducted. He has carried on a harness and saddlery business both at Cumberland and Courtenay, British Columbia, and has also been agent for fire and accident insurance companies. As a harness merchant his patronage has increased gradually in volume and importance, for his business affairs are at all times carefully conducted, bringing him a gratifying measure of success.

His interests and activities, however, have extended to other fields and he has become a prominent factor in public life. In 1898 he was elected one of the first aldermen of the city of Cumberland and received indorsement of his public service in that connection, when in 1902 he was elected mayor. He was again chosen for the position in 1903, 1905, 1906 and 1908, making a splendid record, his administration being characterized by much constructive and progressive work. In April, 1904, he has held the position of official administrator for the portion of Nanaimo county within the Comox electoral district. He is at present justice of the peace and was president of the Comox Agricultural Society for the years 1911 and 1912. He was



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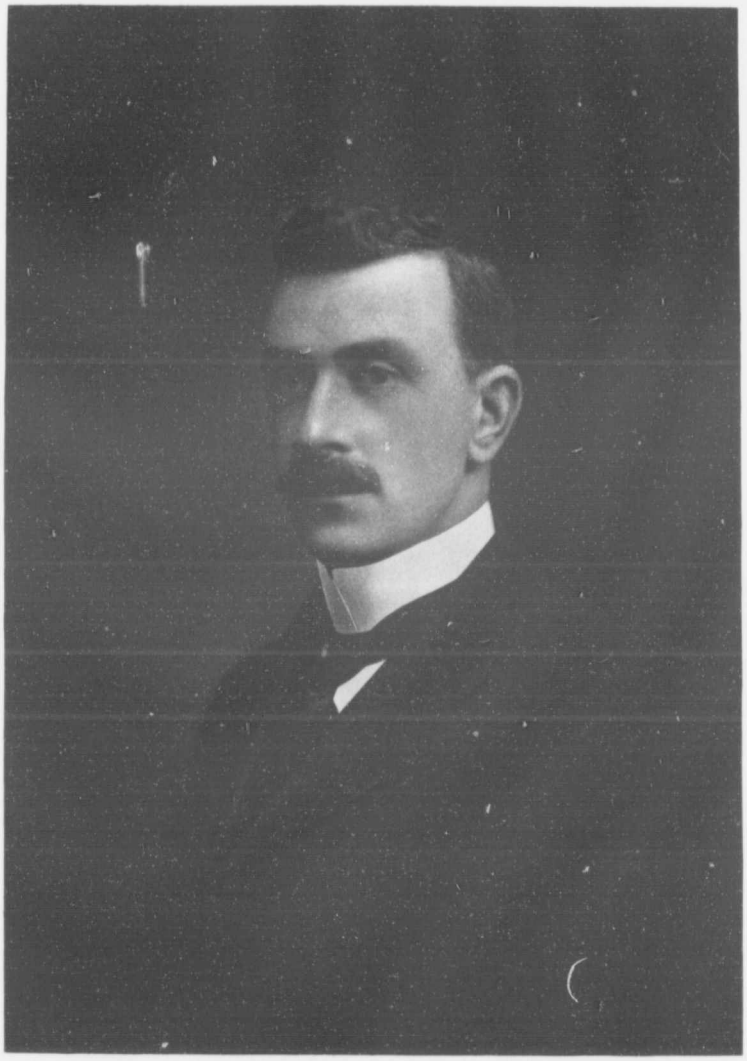
been vice president of the Union Comox Hospital board since 1905 and in all these connections has made an excellent record by his recognition of and fidelity to duty. He is an influential factor in political circles, serving as president of the Conservative Association for Cumberland and doing everything in his power to advance political progress along that line.

In Thedford, Ontario, in 1888, Mr. Willard married Miss Mary Jane Doran, and they have become the parents of four sons: George Wesley, Joel Victor, Charles N. and Wilfred R., but the last named died in February, 1913. Mr. Willard is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and is very prominent in the Loyal Orange Lodge. For two years he was worshipful master of the Royal Black Preceptory and for the years 1911 and 1912 was district master for the northern portion of Vancouver island.



Edward Mallandaine

EDWARD MALLANDAINE, of Creston, general manager of the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Company of the Windemere district and its chief engineer, and also president of the Goat Mountain Water Works Company at Creston, was born in Victoria on the 1st of June, 1867. He is descended from a very old Huguenot family, his ancestors coming from a place called Castle Bolbec, near Rouen in Normandy. They went to England at the time of the Edict of Nantes and Edward Mallandaine, Sr., father of Edward Mallandaine of this review, was born at Singapore, where his father, John Mallandaine, major general of the H. E. I. C. S., was stationed as military governor of the Strait's Settlements. His mother was Mary Smith, sister of General Sir Harry Smith, famous as commander of the English forces at the battle of Alliwall. Edward Mallandaine, Sr., became an architect by profession and was numbered among the pioneers of British Columbia of 1858. In 1860 he published the first British Columbia directory. In following his profession he became identified with the construction of many public buildings, schools and churches of the province. He was an accomplished linguist, speaking eight languages, and throughout his life was identified more or less actively with educational interests, giving earnest and effective support to all measures tending to promote the intellectual progress of the province. He was a distinguished citizen and one of the most widely known pioneers, his business affairs and activities relative to the general progress and development bringing him a wide and favorable acquaintance. He passed away in Victoria in 1905. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Louisa Townsend, came to this province in 1862. She was a native of London, England, and survives her husband, being now a resident of Victoria.

Edward Mallandaine, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the public schools of Victoria and of Portland, Oregon, and in the old collegiate college of Victoria. He pursued an engineering course and the study of architecture under private instruction, and has always remained a student of his profession, constantly broadening his knowledge by experience, research and investigation.

He is one of the native sons of British Columbia who have made good. He began his career as one of the first architects of Vancouver and was identified with early building operations there, erecting several of the pioneer structures of the city. He was also one of the petitioners who desired the change of the name of the city from Granville to Vancouver. He remained there until after the fire of 1886 and later followed his profession in Victoria, Portland and Seattle. On account of impaired health he turned his attention to civil engineering in the interior, doing work for both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Great Northern Railway. While putting in the Great Northern line up the Kootenay valley he became impressed with the location upon which Creston now stands. He settled there in 1898 and in connection with F. G. Little established the town. There he has since made his headquarters. In the meantime he has been identified with the British Columbia land department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, acting as chief timber ranger and district land agent for the Kootenay district. Their extensive timber mills at Bull river were established under his direction. He is now the general manager of the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Company of the Windemere district and its chief engineer. In addition, he is president of the Goat Mountain Water Works Company at Creston, and he has extensive land holdings both in British Columbia and the prairies.

In August, 1904, Mr. Mallandaine was married to Miss Jean Ramsay, a daughter of Joseph Ramsay, a pioneer of Nanaimo, who for many years was identified as an engineer with the coal-mining interests of that place. He is now a resident of Vancouver, but his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah MacAllister, is deceased.

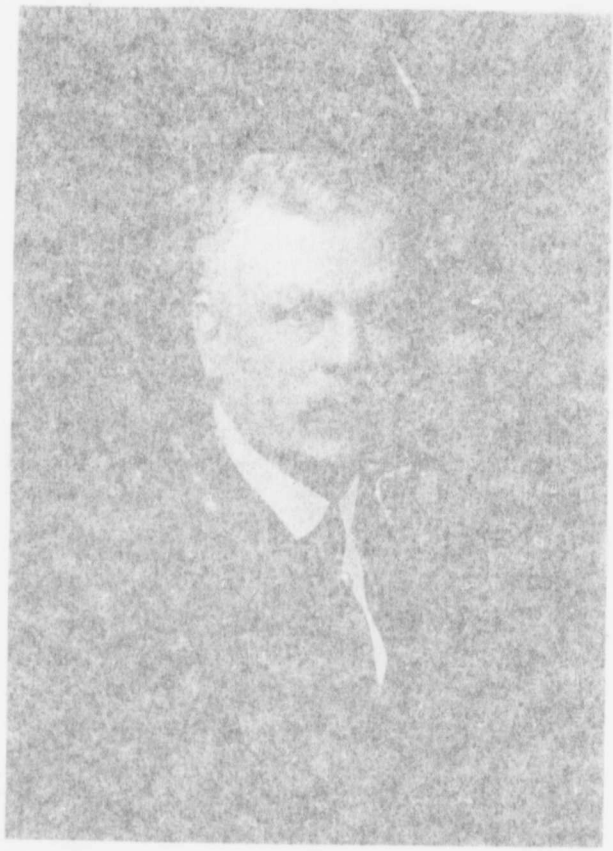
Mr. Mallandaine is a member of the Church of England and has served as warden. He belongs to the Cranbrook Club, to the Masonic fraternity and to the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a conservative and he was the first president of the Conservative Association of the Creston district. His support of public measures relative to the general welfare has been unfaltering, resultant and beneficial. He was the first president if the Board of Trade of the Creston District and the first chairman of the board of school trustees. He has served as coroner and is now a justice of the peace. He has taken a prominent part in practically every project looking to the development of the Kootenay districts, along the lines of general progress, and in all of his business, social and public connections he has stood as a man among men, respected by all for the sterling worth of his character.

H. J. Johnson

Henry John Johnson

HENRY JOHN JOHNSON [illegible] ment of Fernie, in the [illegible] point of years of residence here. He was [illegible] postmaster in May, 1898, [illegible] the postoffice in Fernie, and has ably [illegible] tion throughout the intervening fifteen [illegible] ensuing and for several years conducted the Crow's Nest [illegible] company in association with Joseph H. Brecker, building [illegible] of the largest department stores in southeastern British [illegible] His birth occurred in Berlin, Ontario, on the 21st of Sept[illegible] 1861, his parents being William and Hedwig (Krug) Johnson, [illegible] former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Hanover, Germany. [illegible] childhood they accompanied their respective parents to the [illegible] Canada. William Johnson passed away in 1898, being survived [illegible] two decades survived by his wife, who was called to her [illegible] 1911. The former returned to the States at the time of the [illegible] the Civil war and joined the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, [illegible] exposure and hardships which he underwent as a soldier [illegible] his early demise.

Henry J. Johnson was reared under the parental roof and [illegible] attended the common schools in the acquirement of his [illegible] When seventeen years of age he secured a clerkship in the [illegible] store of F. Krug in Tavistock, Ontario, the latter being the [illegible] retail store in that section. He remained with him [illegible] years but decided to come west, believing that [illegible] offered him in this part of the country. In 1892 he [illegible] the great northwest and eventually arrived at [illegible] was at that time head of construction of the [illegible] the Canadian Pacific Railway. There he [illegible] Trading Company in association with Joseph H. [illegible] three months later transferred the business to [illegible] the wagon teams. Mr. Johnson was thus actively [illegible] cattle interests in Fernie until 1901, building [illegible]



H. H. Johnson

Henry John Johnson

HENRY JOHN JOHNSON, one of the foremost men of Fernie, is the oldest citizen of the town in point of years of residence here. He was appointed postmaster in May, 1898, prior to the opening of the postoffice in Fernie, and has ably filled the position throughout the intervening fifteen years. He also founded and for several years conducted the Crow's Nest Trading Company in association with Joseph H. Bricker, building up one of the largest department stores in southeastern British Columbia. His birth occurred in Berlin, Ontario, on the 21st of September, 1860, his parents being William and Hedwig (Krug) Johnson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Hanover, Germany. In childhood they accompanied their respective parents to Ontario, Canada. William Johnson passed away in 1868, being for more than four decades survived by his wife, who was called to her final rest in 1911. The former returned to the States at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war and joined the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry. The exposure and hardships which he underwent as a soldier resulted in his early demise.

Henry J. Johnson was reared under the paternal roof and attended the common schools in the acquirement of an education. When seventeen years of age he secured a clerkship in the establishment of F. Krug in Tavistock, Ontario, this being the largest department store in that section. He remained with the firm for twenty years but decided to come west, believing that greater opportunities awaited him in this part of the country. In 1897 he set his face toward the great northwest and eventually arrived at Crow's Nest lake, which was at that time head of construction of the Crow's Nest Pass line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. There he founded the Crow's Nest Trading Company in association with Joseph H. Bricker, but about three months later transferred the business to Fernie, moving the stock by wagon teams. Mr. Johnson was thus actively identified with mercantile interests in Fernie until 1901, building up one of the largest

department stores in southeastern British Columbia. In the year mentioned he severed his connection with the concern and embarked in the lumber business, becoming a member of the firm of Mott, Son & Company. At the end of two years, however, Mr. Johnson and his partners sold out to the Elk Lumber Company, Limited. He still serves as president of the Premier Coal & Coke Company, owning extensive coal lands on the boundary line of Alberta, on the eastern slope of the Crow's Nest Pass. In May, 1898, prior to the opening of the postoffice in Fernie, he was appointed to the position of postmaster and has since faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon him in that connection.

In 1886 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Jessie H. Ross, her father being John Ross, a well known miller of Embro, Oxford county, Ontario. They have three children, as follows: Fred Krug, who is a buyer for the Swift packing house in Montevideo, Uruguay; Gordon Ross, who pursued a course in civil engineering in the School of Practical Science in Toronto; and Henry Bell, at home.

Though not active in political affairs, Mr. Johnson is nevertheless a most public-spirited and loyal citizen who is always foremost in any movement or measure instituted to promote the progress and advancement of his home city and community. He is a member of the Fernie Board of Trade and a member of the board of managers of the Presbyterian church, while fraternally he is identified with the Canadian Order of Foresters and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Johnson likewise belongs to the Fernie Club and the Fernie Curling Club and finds further recreation in fishing and shooting. He came to Fernie before the railroad had been built here and is today the pioneer resident of the place, enjoying distinction as one of its most prosperous, progressive and esteemed citizens.

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